

On March 28, 2020, m1839 and f1840 were lethally removed in New Mexico. The U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service has determined its removal efforts are completed; please see attached Decision Memorandum.



United States Department of the Interior



U.S. FISH AND WILDLIFE SERVICE

Mexican Wolf Recovery Program
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March 13, 2020

Memorandum

To: Field Projects Coordinator, Mexican Wolf Recovery Program, Southwest Region

From: Mexican Wolf Recovery Coordinator, Southwest Region

Subject: Mexican Wolf Decision Memorandum, Mangas Pack

**BRADY
MCGEE**

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Under the Revision to the Regulations for the Nonessential Experimental Population of the Mexican wolf (*Canis lupus baileyi*) (10(j) Rule), published on January 16, 2015 (80 FR 2512), the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service (Service) or designated agency may intentionally harass, implement non-lethal control measures, translocate, place in captivity, or lethally control problem wolves.

Eight confirmed wolf-caused depredations of livestock occurred in a localized area in southwest New Mexico from November 4, 2019, to March 9, 2020 (see chronology section). These livestock were lawfully present on federal or private land. These depredations have been associated with the Mangas Pack. Therefore, I direct the Interagency Field Team (IFT) to conduct the following management actions:

- Lethally control or capture via live trapping and remove any two of the following wolves: m1832, m1839, f1840, m1842, or uncollared wolves. Removal is authorized for two wolves at this time.
- Regardless of the results of the removal efforts, the IFT should continue to: (a) conduct intensive wolf monitoring, (b) continue hazing wolves following the completion of removal activities, and (c) continuing to coordinate with livestock producers in the depredation area.

The removal order is in effect from March 13, 2020, to April 1, 2020.

Current Conditions

The Mangas Pack has engaged in a chronic series of depredation in late 2019 and early 2020. The Mangas Pack consists of a minimum of eight animals (AM1296, AF1439, m1832, m1839, f1840, m1842, m1859), and at least one other uncollared yearling.

Chronology of Recent Events Prompting this Management Decision

11/4/2019: Depredation of a calf – confirmed wolf. Assigned to AF1439 of the Mangas Pack. The depredation occurred on public land.

01/03/2020: Depredation of a cow – confirmed wolf. Assigned to Mangas Pack. The depredation occurred on private land.

01/12/2020: Depredation of a calf – confirmed wolf. Assigned to m1832 of the Mangas Pack. The depredation occurred on public land.

01/26/2020: Depredation of a calf – confirmed wolf. Assigned to the entire Mangas Pack except m1832. The depredation occurred on public land.

02/11/2020: Depredation of a calf – confirmed wolf. Assigned to m1832 of the Mangas Pack. The depredation occurred on public land.

02/28/2020: Depredation of a cow – confirmed wolf. Assigned to AM1296, AF1439, m1839, and f1840 of the Mangas Pack. The depredation occurred on public land.

02/29/2020: Depredation of a calf – confirmed wolf. Assigned to entire Mangas Pack except m1859. The depredation occurred on public land.

03/09/2020: Depredation of a cow – confirmed wolf. Assigned to Mangas Pack. The depredation occurred on public land.

Management Actions Conducted to Deter/Reduce Conflicts

The ranchers/permittees and the IFT have taken a wide variety of preventative measures to avoid additional depredations, including:

The permittees have been actively hazing wolves and looking for depredations.

The IFT hazed during January – March. The IFT also initiated a diversionary food cache in March.

A permittee maintained a range rider in the area.

Decision:

I extend my sincere thanks to all those involved in implementing field efforts to protect livestock and conserve wolves. I make my decision fully considering the following:

1. Evidence in the Service's files shows that Mexican wolves have injured or caused the death of the aforementioned domestic animals.
2. Given the rate and proximity of the depredations, the Service believes it is likely that Mexican wolves will continue to depredate on domestic animals in the near future without additional control measures.
3. We have considered evidence of the use of attractants or intentional feeding of Mexican wolves in the area. There is no evidence to suggest the intentional use of attractants or feeding to draw wolves into the area
4. The basis of this removal order is livestock depredations, and thus, we have not considered evidence related to wolf/human interactions.
5. I am concerned with the numerous depredations in this area over a short period of time and the toll these depredations have caused livestock producers. In addition, I am concerned with the additional depredations that have occurred in the area despite IFT efforts to mitigate the scenario.
6. It is the Service's intent to recover the Mexican wolf in a manner that reduces economic effects on the local livestock industry.

Therefore, my decision is to authorize U.S. Department of Agriculture (USDA) - Animal and Plant Health Service (APHIS) - Wildlife Services personnel to either lethally remove or capture via live trapping and remove any two of the following wolves: m1832, m1839, f1840, m1842, or uncollared wolves. Removal is authorized for only two wolves at this time. The wolves in this removal order do not have unique genetic profiles relative to other extant animals in the wild population, because they have siblings or closely related individuals in the population.

Removal activities should cease when two of the wolves are removed or when the authorized period concludes. I will evaluate the continuation of the authorization period based on the relevant information at the time (e.g., whether additional depredations have occurred, where cattle are located, and any additional information on the Mangas Pack).

In the meantime, I direct the IFT to continue or increase their proactive management efforts to reduce conflict with livestock by: (a) continuing to conduct intensive wolf monitoring, (b) continue hazing wolves following the completion of removal activities, and (c) continuing to coordinate with livestock producers in the depredation area.

The Mexican Wolf Recovery Coordinator permit (TE091551), issued May 6, 2015, under the provisions of 50 CFR 17.32, provides that Authorized Permittees may take any Mexican wolf in the non-essential experimental population in a manner consistent with a Service-approved management plan or species management measure the Service adopted pursuant to the provisions of 50 CFR 17.84, as well as to conduct activities related directly to Mexican wolf reintroduced, non-essential experimental population conservation, protection, and recovery in Arizona and New Mexico. The permit's provision S(1) provides that, "Specifically, authorization includes all actions related to: capture including, but not limited to, leg-hold traps, helicopter or ground

darting and net-gunning, and captive capture methods: handling; possessing; administering health care; propagating; radio collaring, or other marking techniques; releasing, translocating, and cross-fostering; obtaining and preserving blood, tissue, fur, semen, ova, and other samples that are considered parts of Mexican wolves (scat is not considered a part of a Mexican wolf and can be collected without a permit); transporting between approved Mexican wolf captive management facilities in the United States and Mexico, to and from Veterinarian care facilities, and to approved release sites; purposeful lethal take (purposeful lethal take is limited to Mexican wolves within the MWEPA in Arizona and New Mexico); hazing via less-than-lethal projectiles; injurious harassment; research; and carrying out any other USFWS-approved husbandry practice, law enforcement, or management action for Mexican wolves."

The 2015 10(j) Rule states in section 17.84(7)(vii) that "The Service or a designated agency may take any Mexican wolf in the experimental population in a manner consistent with a Service-approved management plan, special management measure, biological opinion pursuant to section 7(a)(2) of the Act, section 6 of the Act as described in §17.31 for State game and fish agencies with authority to manage Mexican wolves, or a valid permit issued by the Service through §17.32." Thus, USDA-APHIS Wildlife Services employees are authorized to lethally control or trap Mexican wolves in accordance with this Decision Memorandum, and any incidental wolf death or injury during this operation will be covered under the Mexican Wolf Recovery Coordinator permit (TE091551). The USDA-APHIS Wildlife Services employees working under this permit will not be considered negligent when exercising appropriate methodology. Appropriate methodology is defined as USDA-APHIS Wildlife Services employees following all established policies and Standard Operating Procedures associated with Mexican wolf recovery.

I wish to thank the livestock producers in this area for their efforts to reduce Mexican wolf-livestock conflicts, and the Mexican Wolf/Livestock Council, the Arizona Livestock Loss Board, and the Farm Services Agency for their financial compensation to the livestock producers for past, current, and any future depredation losses. I encourage the IFT to focus on field efforts and needs associated with continued wolf monitoring in the area.

Cc: Assistant Regional Director, Ecological Services, Southwest Region