

# Defenders of Wildlife Protect America's Wildlife (PAW) Act



## Wildlife Management: Alaska Vs. Other States

	<b>Alaska</b>	<b>Wyoming</b>	<b>Idaho</b>	<b>Montana</b>
<b>Who does the aerial gunning?</b>	Private hunters by permit	State or federal personnel	State or federal personnel	State or federal personnel
<b>Under what authority?</b>	Alaska Department of Game based on predator-control programs approved by the Board of Game	State wildlife management agency management guidelines under permit from U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service	State wildlife management agency management guidelines under permit from U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service	State wildlife management agency management guidelines under permit from U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service
<b>For what purpose?</b>	Artificially boosting populations of moose and caribou to increase hunting opportunities	To kill wolves that are involved in livestock depredations or to reduce wolf predation on elk herds.	To kill wolves that are involved in livestock depredations or to reduce wolf predation on elk herds.	To kill wolves that are involved in livestock depredations.
<b>How many wolves have been killed?</b>	671 wolves killed since 2003 using aerial gunning	102 killed by USDA/Wildlife Services using aerial gunning from 1995-2006	59 killed by USDA/Wildlife Services using aerial gunning from 1995-2006	137 killed by USDA/Wildlife Services using aerial gunning from 1987-2006
<b>What is done with the dispatched animals?</b>	When possible, hunters must retrieve and bring the animals in to be sealed but they can keep the pelts. In 2007, the state proposed a \$150 bounty (currently enjoined by courts) in exchange for every left foreleg.	Remains are either discarded or kept for study/investigation by wildlife officials	Remains are either discarded or kept for study/investigation by wildlife officials	Remains are either discarded or kept for study/investigation by wildlife officials
<b>Future of aerial gunning programs</b>	The Board of Game meets several times a year and is expected to consider proposals to add new areas where aerial gunning can occur or requests to expand existing areas.	Wyoming's wolf management plan supports aggressive aerial gunning of wolves by agencies and contractors upon de-listing from federal protection. Wyoming has adopted legislation that calls for "aggressive [wolf] management techniques" that "may include the use of aerial gunning and hazing by the department and waiver of license fees to landowners" in certain areas.	Idaho's wolf management plan supports aggressive aerial gunning of wolves by agencies and contractors upon de-listing from federal protection. The state is also planning to use aerial gunning as part of their proposed Clearwater control efforts, where they have proposed killing 75% of the wolves in the Lolo District of the Clearwater National Forest.	Montana is developing a state wolf-hunting proposal. There is no discussion of aerial hunting of wolves by private citizens at this time.