

## **APPENDIX A: GLOSSARY**

## GLOSSARY

Term	Definition
Active den site	A den or a specific aboveground site that is being used on a daily basis by wolves to raise newborn pups from April 1 to June 30.
Breeding pair	An adult male and an adult female wolf that, during the previous breeding season, produced at least two pups that survived until December 31 of the year of their birth.
Compensatory mortality	The principle of compensatory mortality indicates that wolves that are not killed by anthropogenic causes (e.g., legal harvest, illegal take, accidents) are at risk of dying from natural causes (e.g., intraspecific strife, disease, starvation), but they cannot be killed by both, and survival may improve for the remaining wolves due to increased food availability, reduced conflicts, and higher litter sizes (Mech 2001; Fuller 2003).
Designated agent	An employee of a Federal, State, or Tribal agency that is authorized or directed by the Service to conduct gray wolf management. A prospective designated agent submits a letter to the Service requesting designated agent status. The letter includes a proposal for the work to be completed and resume of qualifications for the work they wish to perform. The Service will then respond to the requester with a letter authorizing them to complete the work.
Disperse/dispersal	Natural movement of an individual wolf from its birthplace to the place it reproduces.
Domestic animals	Animals that have been selectively bred over many generations to enhance specific traits for their use by humans. This includes livestock (as defined below) and guarding and herding dogs.
Experimental population	Under section 10(j) the Service may designate a population of a species listed under the Endangered Species Act (ESA) as experimental if it will be released into suitable natural habitat outside the species' current range. An experimental population is a special designation for a group of plants or animals that will be reintroduced in an area that is geographically isolated from other populations of the species. A population designated as experimental is treated as threatened under the ESA, regardless of the species' designation elsewhere in its range. An experimental population may be considered essential or nonessential.
Experimental population boundary	The area covered by the section 10(j) designation. Under alternative 1, this would be the entire state of Colorado. Under alternative 2, this would be the entire state of Colorado, except for the portion of the state with an existing population before a section 10(j) rule is finalized, which would be managed under a section 10(a)1(A) permit.
Gray wolf	<i>Canis lupus</i> is a large canine native to Eurasia and North America. Gray wolf does not refer to the Mexican wolf ( <i>Canis lupus baileyi</i> ) subspecies, which is listed separately under the ESA as an endangered subspecies.
In the act of attacking	The actual biting, wounding, grasping, or killing of livestock or dogs, or chasing, molesting, or harassing by wolves that would indicate to a reasonable person that such biting, wounding, grasping, or killing of livestock or dogs is likely to occur at any moment. Does not apply if there is evidence of unusual attractants or artificial or intentional feeding.

Term	Definition
Incidental take	Take of a gray wolf that is accidental and incidental to an otherwise lawful activity if reasonable due care was practiced to avoid such take and such take is reported to the Service or designated agent within 24 hours (the Service may allow additional time if access to the site of the take is limited).
Injurious, nonlethal take	Harassment that may cause either temporary or permanent injury.
Intentional harassment	The deliberate harassment of wolves, including by less-than-lethal munitions (such as 12-gauge shotgun rubber pellets and bean-bag shells) that are designed to cause physical discomfort and temporary physical injury but not death. The wolf may have been tracked, waited for, chased, or searched out and then harassed. Does not apply if there is evidence of unusual attractants or artificial or intentional feeding.
Landowner	An owner or lessee of private land, or their immediate family members, or the owner's employees, contractors, or volunteers who are currently employed to actively work on that private land. In addition, the owner(s) (or their employees or contractors) of livestock that are currently and legally grazed on that private land and other lease-holders on that private land (such as outfitters or guides who lease hunting rights from private landowners) are considered landowners on that private land for the purposes of this regulation. Private land, under this regulation, also includes all non-federal land and land within Tribal reservations. Individuals legally using Tribal lands in the State of Colorado with wolf management plans are considered landowners for the purposes of this rule. "Landowner" in this regulation includes legal grazing permittees or their current employees on State, county, city public, or Tribal grazing lands.
Livestock	Cattle, sheep, pigs, horses, mules, goats, domestic bison, and herding and guarding animals (alpacas, llamas, donkeys, and certain breeds of dogs commonly used for herding or guarding livestock). Livestock excludes dogs that are not being used for livestock guarding or herding.
Livestock Producer	A person that is actively engaged in farming/ranching who receives income from the production of livestock.
Mexican wolf	<i>Canis lupus baileyi</i> is a subspecies of the gray wolf ( <i>Canis lupus</i> ) and is listed separately under the ESA as an endangered subspecies.
Multiplier effect	A measure of the aggregate effect that a change in economic activity has on the economy.
Non-injurious	Does not cause either temporary or permanent physical damage or death.
Opportunistic harassment	Harassment without the conduct of prior purposeful actions to attract, track, wait for, or search out the wolf. Opportunistic harassment includes scaring wolves with noise (yelling or shooting firearms into the air), movement (running or driving toward the wolf), or objects (throwing a rock at a wolf or releasing bear pepper spray).
Private land	All land other than that under federal government ownership and administration and including Tribal reservations.
Public land	Federal land such as that administered by the National Park Service, Service, Bureau of Land Management, U.S. Forest Service, Bureau of Reclamation, Department of Defense, or other agencies of the federal government.

<b>Term</b>	<b>Definition</b>
Public land permittee	A person or that person's employee who has an active, valid federal land-use permit to use specific federal lands to graze livestock or operate an outfitter or guiding business that uses livestock. This definition does not include private individuals or organizations who have federal permits for other activities on public land such as collecting firewood, mushrooms, antlers, Christmas trees, or logging, mining, oil or gas development, or other uses that do not require livestock. In recognition of the special and unique authorities of Tribes and their relationship with the U.S. Government, for the purposes of this rule, the definition includes Tribal members who legally graze their livestock on ceded public lands under recognized Tribal treaty rights.
Reasonable due care	The care that an ordinarily reasonable and prudent person would use under the same or similar circumstances.
Remove	Place in captivity, relocate to another location, or kill.
Repeatedly depredating wolves	Wolves that the Service or designated agents confirm to have attacked domestic animals two or more times within a calendar.
Research	Scientific studies resulting in data that will lend to enhancement of the survival of the gray wolf.
State land	Lands owned, managed, and leased by the State of Colorado for the purpose of generating revenue for the support of Colorado public schools.
Take	To harass, harm, pursue, hunt, shoot, wound, kill, trap, capture, or collect species listed under the ESA, or to attempt to engage in such conduct.
Unacceptable impact	Tribally determined decline in a wild ungulate population or herd, where wolf predation is a major cause, of the population or herd not meeting established Tribal management goals on Tribal land. The Tribal determination must be peer-reviewed and reviewed and commented on by the public, prior to a final, written determination by the Service that an unacceptable impact has occurred, and that wolf removal will benefit the affected ungulate herd or population.
Ungulate population or herd	An assemblage of wild ungulates living in a given area.
Working dogs	Guard or herding dogs typically used in livestock production.
Wounded	Exhibiting scraped or torn hide or flesh, bleeding, or other evidence of physical damage caused by a wolf or wolves.
Wolf population	At least two breeding pairs of wild wolves successfully raising at least two young each year (until December 31 of the year of their birth), for two consecutive years.