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Attorneys for Plaintiffs

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
FOR THE DISTRICT OF MONTANA
MISSOULA DIVISION

DEFENDERS OF WILDLIFE, NATURAL
RESOURCES DEFENSE COUNCIL,
SIERRA CLUB, HUMANE SOCIETY OF
THE UNITED STATES, CENTER FOR
BIOLOGICAL DIVERSITY, JACKSON
HOLE CONSERVATION ALLIANCE,
FRIENDS OF THE CLEARWATER,
ALLIANCE FOR THE WILD ROCKIES,
OREGON WILD, CASCADIA WILDLANDS
PROJECT, WESTERN WATERSHEDS
PROJECT, and WILDLANDS PROJECT,

Plaintiffs,

vs.

H. DALE HALL, U.S. Fish and Wildlife
Service Director; DIRK KEMPTHORNE,
Secretary of the Interior; and UNITED
STATES FISH AND WILDLIFE SERVICE,

Defendants.

Case No. CV-08-56-M-DWM

DECLARATION OF LYNNE STONE

I, Lynne Stone, declare as follows:

1. I reside in Custer County, Idaho, four miles from Stanley, Idaho. I am the director of Boulder-White Clouds Council, headquartered in Ketchum, Idaho. Boulder-White Clouds Council, Inc. (BWCC) was formed in 1989 to gain permanent protection for the 500,000 acre Boulder-White Cloud Mountains by securing designation within the National Wilderness Preservation System. The Boulder-White Cloud Mountains are the largest, unprotected roadless area left on U.S. National Forest Service lands outside of Alaska. Within these mountain ranges, we focus on protecting wilderness values, watersheds, fish, and wildlife. I am also a member of Sierra Club and Western Watersheds Project.

2. I have closely followed wolf restoration since the 1990s, especially beginning in 1995 and 1996 when wolves were brought back to Idaho. I was very excited that one of the early wolf packs to form in Idaho settled in the White Clouds Mountains. In spring 2000, U.S. Wildlife Services killed five members of the White Clouds Pack. The alpha male and pregnant alpha female were relocated a hundred miles away from their home territory. The alpha male returned to the White Clouds and was shot by Wildlife Services from a helicopter. The female had her pups, on her own and managed to survive, but by fall 2000, the female was dead and her pups were orphaned. The loss of the White Clouds wolf pack marked a turning point for me. Since then, I have worked intensely to defend Idaho's wolves and to try and keep them from harm in Central Idaho.

3. My wolf advocacy work includes educational programs for residents and visitors to Idaho, and for livestock owners. In summer and fall of 2006 and 2007, I worked as a volunteer with the Idaho Department of Fish and Game in cooperation with private landowners and livestock permittees to haze wolves of the Basin Butte pack on the Sawtooth National Forest

away from livestock. I spent nearly every day and night for five months during the livestock grazing season tracking wolves and trying to make certain they did not come around cattle or sheep. Wolves live in Central Idaho's mountains year around, and when cattle and sheep arrive in June to graze on public land allotments, the wolves have to learn to move somewhere else. Adult wolves will teach younger wolves to avoid humans and livestock areas. There are many non-lethal proven methods to deter wolves away from livestock. I employed several different techniques including staying at night near cattle or sheep that were near a den or rendezvous site. If I heard wolves howling at night, I would shine a flashlight, yell and if necessary shoot a firearm into the air. Sometimes I used crackershells, which is a M-80 firework in a .12 gauge shotgun shell. I was trained in the use of crackershells by federal wolf managers, and crackershells are very effective in scaring wolves away. In one pasture, a RAG (Radio Activated Guard) box was used, which sends out an alarm when a radio collared wolf comes near. None of the wolves that I hazed got into trouble with livestock or were killed from July 2006 to present.

4. Since delisting on March 28, 2008, I have seen a noticeable lack of effort on the part of Idaho Department of Fish and Game to conduct proactive, non-lethal wolf control, such as scaring wolves away from livestock. I am saddened by this because wolves are highly intelligent and can learn to stay away from livestock, buildings and people.

5. On April 4, 2008, I found the carcass of a black wolf that had been shot near Peach Creek on Highway 75 west of Clayton, Idaho. Because there were no human tracks nearby, it appeared as though the wolf was shot from the road. I took photographs of the dead wolf, which are attached to this declaration. The wolf was wearing a collar and was later identified as B160, known to be the alpha male of the Morgan Creek wolf pack. I reported the

dead wolf to Fish and Game officers, who are investigating the kill as unlawful poaching of a big game animal.

6. I fear that in the coming weeks, there could be more poaching and also wolf killings under Idaho's new law 36-1107 that allows killing of wolves that are thought to be molesting livestock or domestic animals. Molesting is defined by the Idaho Dept. of Fish and Game as "the actions of a wolf that are annoying, disturbing or persecuting, especially with hostile intent or injurious effect, or chasing, driving, flushing, worrying, following after or on the trail of, or stalking or lying in wait for, livestock or domestic animals."

7. Wolves are especially vulnerable to killing by humans in April and May when the alpha female dens, has her pups, and is with them for the next six weeks. When the alpha female is with the pups in the den, other wolves in the pack stay nearby to hunt and bring food to her and the pups. Wolves' relative lack of mobility this time of year makes it easy to track and kill entire packs by someone who claim under 36-1107, that the wolves were "molesting" his livestock or pet.

8. Since 1996, my son and I have hiked and camped, where we hoped to see wolves in Central Idaho. Attached to this declaration is a photograph I took of one of the many beautiful wolves that I have seen while out hiking with my family and friends. Idaho Department of Fish and Game management and control of Idaho's gray wolves robs me of the opportunity to observe live wolves for two reasons (1) Law 36-1107, the state's wolf molester statute, which allows anyone to shoot a wolf for the slightest reason and (2) the state's proposed extensive wolf hunting season.

9. I am irreparably injured by wolf delisting because it will cause, and has already caused, increased mortality to wolves I care deeply about and have worked hard to protect.

I declare under penalty of perjury that the foregoing is true and correct.

Executed on April 24, 2008, in Custer County, Idaho.

Lynne K Stone
Lynne K. Stone



