

Exhibit I
Oregon Wolf Plan Management Update

Supplemental
Public Correspondence

**Public Correspondence received by the
Wildlife Division as of August 20, 2010**

Michelle Tate

From: Katie [turenww@yahoo.com]
Sent: Tuesday, March 30, 2010 5:14 PM
To: odfw.comments@state.or.us
Subject: Wolf Plan Review

Dear Oregon Department of Fish & Wildlife,

My name is Katie Hick and I live in the small town of Newberg, Oregon. I am twenty years old, yet I've travelled across the world and back. Everytime I go somewhere new I always think the same thing; no place is as beautiful as Oregon. And with the recovery of Oregon wolves, its only going to get more beautiful.

Grey Wolves are a native member of our Oregon landscape and deserve to be treated as such, not as pests that are invading. As seen from the states that wolves have already recovered in, they change the landscape and make it more natural. More new saplings are surviving, beavers are returning, song birds are finding more areas to nest, and all of this thanks to the return of the wolf. The wolf is not a monster like storybooks seem to say. They are a key species and an apex predator. In order of the ecosystem to be healthy, we need a healthy population of wolves. Not a population that is controlled by money, greed, and fears of wolves that have long been outdated.

Though the ranchers will never accept it, some studies have shown that as the wolf population increases in Oregon, there may be less attacks on sheep. When the wolves were killed off in Oregon, the coyotes took their place. At times the coyotes can kill up to 5,000 sheep a year in Oregon. Places where there are over 3,000 wolves only loose about 100-200 sheep from wolf depredation. Wolves are a natural enemy of the coyote and, as the wolf population grows, the wolves will create a drop in the coyote populations. With less coyotes, there will be less sheep killed by them.

I'm an Oregonian, and I'm proud of it. I love living here and having a healthy population of wolves will only make Oregon better. The Oregon Cattlemen's Association and Farm Bureau's Wolf Plan is meant to stop the wolves from reaching a healthy population. I support a strong wolf management plan that protects wolves and their pups from people who do not understand them.

Thank you for your time,
Katie Hick

Michelle Tate

From: TOM KEYS [tkeyshike1@yahoo.com]
Sent: Tuesday, March 30, 2010 6:16 PM
To: odfw.comments@state.or.us
Subject: Wolf

There can be a balance between Man & wolf. Please consider what bringing back the wolf population means to the overall health of our environment. They are only a detriment if always seen as a bad omen. Quite frankly, cattle farming and the like do way more damage to the environment including the landscape, water supply, and overall health of creatures that were here long before domesticated cattle. Maybe state funds can be garnered more to block the wolves from cattle owners' land instead of passing out plastic bullets or other scare tactic methods to ward the wolves off. The land is all of ours, even if it is owned by someone.

Sincerely,

Tom Keys

4/5/2010

Michelle Tate

From: Margaret Boss [mbosslady@yahoo.com]
Sent: Tuesday, March 30, 2010 8:32 PM
To: odfw.comments@state.or.us
Subject: Wolf

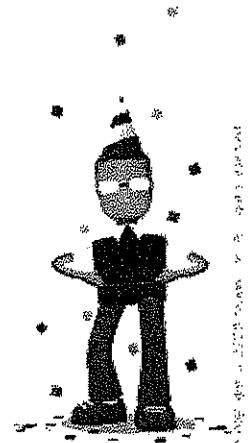
In response to the OR. Cattlemen's Association burying cow carcasses next to their houses - WHY??? It is a known fact that wolves are mainly carrion feeders, along with coyotes and vultures. If they don't want wolves and other scavengers on their property, then don't bury cow carcasses there.

Also, tell the cattlemens association in Monument to quit writing "No Trespassing" on the USFS signs. These have been seen in and around Ukiah.

The Cattlemen's Association needs to realize that others, wolves AND people have rights, to these lands. At least wolves don't overgraze land like cows and destroy streambanks.

Sincerely,

Margaret Boss
Canby, OR 97013



Michelle Tate

From: Lori Ann Burd [loriannburd@gmail.com]
Sent: Wednesday, March 31, 2010 2:36 PM
To: odfw.comments@state.or.us
Subject: Wolf Plan Review

Hello,

This email is to express my support for strong protection for Oregon's wolves. I have been closely following the recent activities of Oregon's wolves and am heartened to know that they are reestablishing themselves in our state. We all know that top carnivores such as wolves are an essential component to a strong ecosystem. While I realize that some ranchers have had difficulties arise from the reestablishment of wolves, I urge you to be more thoughtful than your counterparts in other western states who have pursued outdated policies in regard to wolves. A wolf plan for Oregon should encourage the reestablishment of wolves in all parts of the states where wolves may find suitable habitat. I believe that a significant component of a wolf plan should also be rancher education. Wolves and ranchers have coexisted in relative peace for many years in places like Wisconsin and Minnesota because the ranchers know to expect wolves and operate their businesses accordingly. Measures such as proper disposal of carcasses and utilization of dogs are proven to prevent most wolf related problems. Because ranchers in Oregon are not used to operating in the presence of wolves, they need to be educated on simple and cost effective measures to prevent wolf related problems.

We know that wolves can do so much to restore ecosystems, and in this era of climate change we need to be doing as much as possible to do just that. I urge you to do as much as you can to protect wolves and educate ranchers on how to live with them.

Best,

Lori Ann Burd, Esq.
Portland, Oregon

4/5/2010

Michelle Tate

From: Tara N. Mulski [goldstar007@mac.com]
Sent: Wednesday, March 31, 2010 12:48 PM
To: odfw.comments@state.or.us
Cc: Oregon Wild
Subject: ODFW: Wolf plan review comment

Greetings ODFW,

I urge you to support a ODFW wolf plan that is creative, thoughtful, and non-violent. Generally when the balance of nature is healthy wolves pose no direct threat to humans and I believe wolves should be respected as our wild neighbors instead of an enemy to man.

I strongly support a ODFW wolf plan that respects the nature of wolves. I oppose any plan that relies on killing wolves as a means of management. Wolves are beautiful, wild creatures who resided in America far before we arrived and I feel strongly that wolves deserve to be protected and understood in terms of their own nature.

Please insure that wolves do not continue to be marginalized as a species and killed for nothing more than being born a wolf. Support an ODFW wolf plan that reflects our American nature and respects its wildest residents.

Kind regards,

Tara N. Mulski
Los Angeles, California

Michelle Tate

From: Siegrist, Antoinette [antoinette_siegrist@harvard.edu]
Sent: Wednesday, March 31, 2010 9:48 AM
To: odfw.comments@state.or.us
Subject: Wolf plan review

I am commenting on the Oregon Wolf Plan.

A few days ago, Sophie's wolfpack caused something of a stir. Tempted by buried cow carcasses, the pack entered a pen immediately adjacent to the house of a rancher in Wallowa County. The wolves didn't kill any livestock, but they were hazed away by ODFW over the next few days. The rancher was also provided with plastic bullets if the wolves return.

All of this - and more drastic measures are allowed by the Oregon wolf plan.

I want to see wolves treated humanely as possible and not killed or mistreated by anyone. The ranchers should have their livestock protected and should make plans to do so, so that the wolves can not do any harm or killing. This Oregon wolf plan is a very good start on something and I think that it should be continued humanely for both wolves and livestock. There are ways of planning to do this so that no one gets hurt. Please make this happen.

Thank you for reading my comments.

4/5/2010

Michelle Tate

From: stuart phillips [stulips@hotmail.com]
Sent: Tuesday, March 30, 2010 7:57 PM
To: odfw.comments@state.or.us
Subject: Leave Oregon Wolves completely ALONE, they do no harm to anyone!

The state's wolf plan gives wildlife managers more than enough "tools" to deal with "problem wolves". Still, were it up to the Cattlemen, they wouldn't be shooting at her with plastic bullets - just as they weren't up until 1946 when Oregon's last wolf was killed.

With a recovering population in the low double digits, now isn't the time to be weakening our state's wolf plan - a plan that came out of significant compromise from wolf advocates and others.

Leave our wild wolves alone, they are stirred up by stupid reckless behavior from cattlemen, like burying cow carcasses and not securing their livestock, cattlemen need to be the ones to protect their livestock with commonsense approaches, like pulling in cattle at night into barns or fenced in areas, away from predatory wolves, leave the wolves alone, they are not to be taunted with stupid reckless behavior from ranchers, leave them alone, teach the ranchers how to keep their livestock safe, behind fences and in secure enclosures, so wildlife is not taunted, wolves are not at fault, ranchers are with naive unsafe behavior taunting these wild predators with dead livestock, unsafe enclosures, or simply free ranging stupidity, thanks. Leave wolves alone now. stu phillips, eugene, oregon. thankyou.

Hotmail: Trusted email with Microsoft's powerful SPAM protection. [Sign up now.](#)

Michelle Tate

From: LARRY J CLEMENSON [LClemenson@msn.com]
Sent: Tuesday, March 30, 2010 5:36 PM
To: odfw.comments@state.or.us
Subject: Wolf plan review

Please do not weaken the Wolf Plan. The state's wolf plan gives wildlife managers more than enough "tools" to deal with "problem wolves". With a recovering population in the low double digits, now isn't the time to be weakening our state's wolf plan - a plan that came out of significant compromise from wolf advocates and others.

Thank you,

Kymberly Randolph

Michelle Tate

From: Benjamin Zumeta [bzumeta@gmail.com]
Sent: Tuesday, March 30, 2010 4:44 PM
To: odfw.comments@state.or.us
Subject: Wolf Plan Review

To Whom it May Concern,

I write to express my concern about the possibility that management of wolves' return to Oregon will be unduly influenced by a small portion of the population, namely ranchers, who do not have the expertise or agenda to make wise, scientifically based decisions. I strongly endorse the use of scientific standards that take into account ecosystem function, which in my understanding would engender strong protections for wolf and other predator populations in light of their benefits to the long term health of their ecosystems. Please represent the vast majority which supports healthy ecosystems, that necessarily include healthy predator populations. Healthy ecosystems are in the long term interests of all those living on or connected to these lands, including ranchers. Thank you for your consideration.

Sincerely,
Ben Zumeta

Michelle Tate

From: Marius Wasbauer [mwasb@600amps.com]
Sent: Tuesday, March 30, 2010 3:57 PM
To: odfw.comments@state.or.us
Subject: Wolf plan review

Dear Sirs:

As a biologist, my feeling is that since wolves are somewhat endangered, it would be wise to at least stick to the existing Oregon Wolf Plan rather than succumb to statements by the Cattlemen's Association and the Farm Bureau that good wolves are dead ones.

Sincerely,

Marius Wasbauer
97220 Stagecoach Road
Brookings, OR 97415

Michelle Tate

From: ekutsche@pdx.edu
Sent: Tuesday, March 30, 2010 2:37 PM
To: odfw.comments@state.or.us
Subject: Wolf plan review

Dear ODFW,

I am writing to voice my support of Oregon's current wolf management plan. The return of wolves to Oregon needs to be handled carefully and wisely; the current plan stands out in reasonableness compared to the management being conducted in Idaho and Wyoming. I hope that scientific input from biologist will be the basis for future decisions on this issue, and that the current plan will be given time to be fully tested before any changes are made. While some losses to ranchers may be unavoidable, the current plan needs a chance to find a balance between human interests and wildlife preservation.

Thank you for considering my comments,
Ellyne Kutschera

P O Box 487
Corvallis, Oregon 97339-0487
August 4, 2010

Idaho Public Television
Attention: Producer of Outdoor Idaho.
1455 North Orchard Street
Boise, Idaho 83706

Oregon Public Broadcasting
Attention: Oregon Field Guide
7140 SW Macadam Avenue
Portland, Oregon 97219

RECEIVED
AUG 19 2010
WILDLIFE DIVISION

Regarding: The Wolves in Idaho program broadcast by OPB on July 29 and August 1, 2010.

Gentlemen:

Other than a casual mentioning of wolves effecting cattlemen in Idaho, the adverse impact of wolves on the cattle ranching industry was ignored in this otherwise excellent program. I realize that the positive working together of several organizations with the sheep ranchers was included in the production. However, there are many known adverse factors created by wolves for both the cattlemen and the wool producers that were not included in the program. I personally feel that the inclusion of these adverse factors would have made a more balanced, informative and educational program for the public.

For your information, I am enclosing copies of several articles from the Capital Press newspaper (a weekly agricultural publication). These articles report a number of adverse impacts that wolves are creating for the livestock industry. These articles also point out the necessity of actively managing wolf populations as you would any other animal population. It is evident the negative factors of wolves go far beyond the predation issue.

Please produce another program that is balanced between the impacts wolves create for the agricultural communities, recreational communities and wildlife advocates.

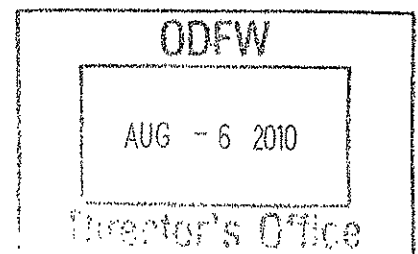
Thank you.

Kindest regards,

Charles W. Woosley

Charles W. Woosley

Cc. Oregon Fish and Wildlife Commission ✓
Oregon Department of Fish and Wildlife
Idaho Department of Fish and Game



In brief

Range rider protects cattle

Eastern Oregon cattlemen have begun using a range rider to help limit wolf depredation in their cattle herds.

The rider monitors herds on public and private range lands, hazing wolves when they approach cattle and informing livestock producers when wolves are present.

The range rider has worked most days in the Imnaha Wildlife Management Unit since July 7. His salary is being reimbursed by an Oregon Department of Fish and Wildlife grant. The grant is backed by state and federal dollars.

The Oregon Department of Fish and Wildlife supplements the program by keeping a wolf technician in the unit evenings.

Range riders have helped reduce livestock losses to wolves in other states where they have been used, said Michelle Donnelly, spokeswoman for the ODFW.

"It's not just the rancher who benefits," she said, "because the rider monitors other cattle on private and public lands when wolves are in an area."

"It's a step in the right direction," said Jim Welsh, a lobbyist for the Oregon Cattlemen's Association.

"We want to do this to try to limit livestock losses to wolves during the summer grazing season," said Red Childers, Oregon Cattlemen's Association wolf committee chairman.

The program is funded in part from a \$15,000 U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service grant.

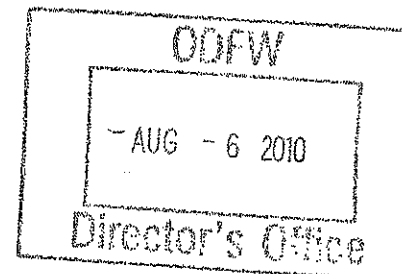
With the state agency match, ODFW has a total of \$30,000 available to help ranchers im-

plement nonlethal measures to limit wolf depredation.

The Imnaha pack is responsible for five livestock losses this year, according to the ODFW.

—Mitch Lies

Capital Press 7/23/10



Wolves take toll on cattle during study

Livestock behavior changes as wolves move in to territory

By LEE FAREN
For the Capital Press

L.A. GRANDE, Ore. — Maintaining the wolf population at a level that prevents massive cattle predation is the key to allowing livestock and wolves to co-exist, an Idaho rancher says.

In Idaho, that hasn't occurred, said Casey Anderson, manager of the OX Ranch near Council, Idaho.

He talked about his experience as 28 wolves took up residence near his ranch. Anderson and other ranchers in Idaho and Oregon took part in a two-year study that tracked cattle and wolf interactions with GPS data.

"The way it started for us is cattle behavior started changing, their habits were changing. I jumped on the bandwagon and agreed to participate in this study," Anderson said.

Anderson documented the movements of 10 GPS-collared cows out of a herd of 450 and one collared wolf during the summer and fall of 2009.

"The researchers were thinking of those 10 collared cows, only two or three would come into contact with the



Speaker Jim Beers, left, talks with ranchers Frederick Phillips and Bob Beck during a recent wolf forum in La Grande, Ore. Lee Faren for the Capital Press

servation and Management Plan. The ODFW is accepting public comments through June 30.

Jim Beers, former chief of national wildlife refuge operations for the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, spoke about the politics of the wolf introduction and offered some perspective on what it is like for livestock producers to live with large numbers of wolves, both historically and today in various parts of the world.

"How do they grow livestock in Europe and Asia? They have a lot of wolves there, a higher density in Central Asia than in western Montana. They don't have big herds or big flocks. In northern Italy, every flock I saw had a shepherd with an old World War I Enfield over their shoulders, they were out there with the animals all day," Beers said.

In Siberia, annual losses of domestic reindeer to wolves range from 30 to 40 percent, Beers said. He went on to emphasize numerous diseases they can be carried and spread by wolves, including tapeworm, rabies, brucellosis, anthrax and chronic wasting disease.

"I'm not a vet, I'm just saying these things should be looked into and discussed. If wolves are vectors, do we want them and where?" Beers said.

attended the May 22 forum.

"Where we are at, this is just the beginning in Oregon, with one confirmed pack of 10 or 12 wolves," said Bill Hoyt, president of the Oregon Cattlemen's Association, which sponsored the forum along with the Eastern Oregon University Range Club.

The forum was especially timely in view of the Oregon Department of Fish and Wildlife's current five-year review of Oregon's Wolf Con-

dangered species list."

Now, he said, there are over 100 breeding pairs, and about 1,500 wolves.

"If they would have been removed and numbers controlled at the proper level we wouldn't be seeing the losses we have," Anderson said.

About 250 people, many of them ranchers apprehensive about what the future may hold for their livestock operations in the face of a growing population of wolves,

the missing calves to wolf predation. The ranch had 18 confirmed wolf kills last year, and lost at least 45 calves, five cows and two yearlings.

In 2009, 15 wolves were killed on the OX Ranch.

"It's basically Idaho's wolf plan that is going to be initiated in Washington, and the same thing is happening in Oregon," he said.

"Initially we would have 15 breeding pairs and 150 wolves in Idaho before being removed from

collared wolf, but in fact all 10 cows came into contact with that wolf 784 times during that period," Anderson said.

"You can understand how many times all the cows in that herd are coming into contact with wolves, and why we are really noticing cattle behavior patterns and cattle distribution problems."

In another herd of 317 mother cows, Anderson weaned only 255 calves in 2009. He attributes most of

Direct, indirect losses to predators add up for producers

Harassment reduces livestock quality, changes cattle temperament

By LEE FARRIN
For the Capital Press

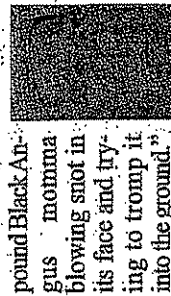
LA GRANDE, Ore. — Casey Anderson has stories and photographs that can break your heart. Half-eaten carcasses, cows killed fighting off wolves while protecting their calves, wounded animals that never recovered.

Anderson manages the OX Ranch near Council, Idaho. A few years ago he began noticing changes in the behavior of the ranch's 1,000 mother cows and their calves.

"We were having problems all along but didn't realize what was causing it until last summer," Anderson said. "The year before we had one confirmed kill and some suspicious stuff, but last summer our learning curve went right up."

The wolves had hunted out the deer and elk and turned their attention to cattle.

"As the numbers of deer and elk go down the wolves start looking for other opportunities," Anderson said. "They've been watching this livestock all along. They run the animal until it can't go no more, then drag it down and kill it. What they are not used to is a 1,200-



Black Angus momma blowing snot in its face and trying to tromp it into the ground. It took them a while, but the wolves figured out how to kill cows. "Now they are eating beef," Anderson said.

It's not just the loss of calves — in 2009 about 45 calves of that 1,000 pair were lost. Anderson has also documented wounded animals that required extensive doctoring, orphan calves, lower pregnancy rates and reduced body condition scores.

With a program that addresses all the issues in the cattle reproduction cycle, Anderson figures he should have a pregnancy rates of about 95 percent. Since the wolves arrived that rate has dropped to 85 percent.

He sees cattle coming off summer range a full body-condition score lower than they used to be. Using his rule of thumb that each point in the score is about 100 pounds, he figures that is 100,000 pounds of cow.

"You know what it's like when cows come off pasture light, and what it takes in the winter to feed and maintain their body condition," Anderson said.

The cows that have lost

Careful documentation critical, rancher says

LA GRANDE, Ore. — Idaho rancher Casey Anderson has some advice for Oregon producers bracing for wolf depredation.

"The first thing you need to do is find out. Are wolves there?" Anderson said. "Be that documentation."

He set up a loop on the ranch he manages, the OX near Council, Idaho, and made regular patrols to document wolf packs, scratch marks and tracks.

With documentation that can be used to confirm wolf kills, officials from the Idaho Department of Fish and Game are more likely to kill some of the wolves or authorize Anderson to shoot them. In addition, he has received some compensation from the Defenders of Wildlife Wolf Compensation Trust.

"You've got to learn to become a CSI agent," Anderson said. "You really need to be a good tracker, be aware of tracks all the time. Spotting wolf signs, scratch tracks and scratches that will come in handy as you come up to a kill site to document some of these things."

He recommends carrying a small digital camera and a GPS unit at all times. A good set of clippers is useful to clip the hair from wound sites and bite marks before taking photographs.

"Documenting this stuff is so critical," he said. "As some of you know, and a lot more of you will find out, before you start seeing depredation losses you will start seeing your cattle handle differently, react differently to your stock dogs or to you. You will notice distribution costs."

The cattle have become more aggressive toward dogs, horses and people.

"These cows were all dog-broke, and in that steep country with good dogs you can get a lot of stuff done. Now it's very hard to use your dogs with them, they'll muck out our cow dogs, run in on top of you and

in the pasture is different. If you start seeing those behaviors, pay attention and write it down, because it's going to be crucial."

As you start having problems with depredation start keeping track of your own hinds, Anderson said. "It's amazing how much time it takes to notify the right officials, go out with them and look at all sites."

Producers should document their year-to-year death losses, missing cattle, weighing weights and pregnancy rates, Anderson hopes this information might someday lead to a program to compensate producers for indirect losses.

But because livestock production is full of variables, he expects that to be an uphill battle. Compensation is currently offered only for confirmed start taking your horse out. The cows are very agitated and hard to work with," Anderson said.

Another change Anderson finds painful is the way wolf issues distract attention from range improvements.

"I'm pretty passionate about range management," Anderson said. "I've seen with the introduction of wolves and the

problems we've had in being good stewards and paying attention to range conditions, things like water developments and fences pretty much go out the window as the wolves get to be at the level they were on our ranch. You can't utilize pasture properly as cattle distribution changes. It's pretty disheartening."

Lee Farrin