

Exhibit B

2014 Big Game Regulations

**Supplemental
Public Correspondence received as of
June 4, 2014**

Commission Testimony on Oregon Archery Hunting – June 2014
By Jim Akenson, Enterprise Oregon

Dear Commissioners:

Recently I served as a representative for the ARPAC meetings that were hosted by ODFW. I am currently the president of a national bowhunting organization called the Professional Bowhunter's Society. I reside in Enterprise, Oregon and I was born and raised in Oregon where I started bowhunting 45 years ago.

I came away from the ARPAC meetings feeling positive that the staff understood the concerns and interests of Oregon's archery hunting community. However, after reviewing the staff proposal my enthusiasm about the ARPAC results are now mixed – positive and negative. The positive outcomes from this process include the staff proposing to sever the linkage between general deer tags and controlled elk tags for units like Chesnimnus and Sled Springs. Another positive is with staff providing a clear definition on the relationship between MO's (elk number trends) and cow hunting opportunities for archers. The negatives – and points counter to the ARPAC summary address: 1) tag portability and 2) new late whitetail deer hunting in NE Oregon.

The ODFW staff proposal indicates eliminating tag portability for the "one elk" archery controlled hunt tags in Chesnimnus, Sled Springs, Snake River, Heppner, and Ukiah units next year. The ARPAC group was **adamantly opposed to** eliminating portability of these tags. That is not a good statement on the value of the ARPAC process – when our strongest recommendations get ignored, and especially without stated biological justification!

My last concern is with the staff's lack of specific consideration for late archery whitetail hunts for the Wenaha and other units in Northeast Oregon. The whitetail deer resource seems like the best suited – of the regions big game species – to allow for a new bowhunting opportunity. Granted this would be a highly coveted controlled hunt. Currently, the Northeast Region does not have any late hunts that are specifically for bowhunters. I individually visited with respective District Biologists from Umatilla, Wallowa, and Union Districts and identified "possible" tag #'s and dates. The DB's were optimistic about this potential, albeit limited, for a unique late white-tail deer archery hunt. However, the details of this proposal – which was unanimously endorsed by the ARPAC group – appears nowhere in the staff recommendation with the only thing listed being: "Options for a late white-tailed deer hunt." Again, I am disappointed with the lack of consideration for ARPAC recommendations. Please encourage the ODFW staff to reconsider their recommendations – and more effectively weigh in the input from all of the ARPAC representatives...who donated many days of their time to this process.

Sincerely,

Jim Akenson

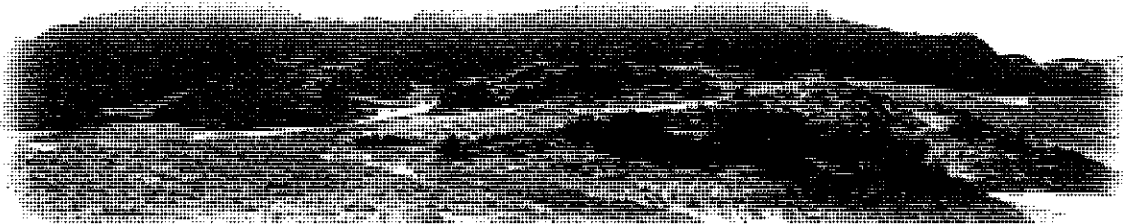
ARPAC representative

ODFW

MAY 21 2014

Director's Office

BACKCOUNTRY HUNTERS & ANGLERS



THE SPORTSMAN'S VOICE FOR OUR WILD PUBLIC LANDS, WATERS, AND WILDLIFE

5/16/14

Mr. Roy Elicker, Director
Oregon Department of Fish and Wildlife
4034 Fairview Industrial Drive SE
Salem, OR 97302

ODFW Mailroom

MAY 21 2014

Received

Dear Mr. Elicker:

Backcountry Hunters & Anglers was formed here in Oregon ten years ago by like-minded sportsmen and women who want to preserve our heritage of hunting and fishing for future generations. Our mission is simple and straight-forward – we work to protect wild public lands, waters, and wildlife. In that decade, our membership has spread to all fifty states. BHA now has 17 chapters covering 97% of all public lands in America. We also have an active chapter in British Columbia. In our conservation efforts, we seek balance and work to educate and collaborate on important conservation issues impacting hunters and anglers.

With this background, we are writing to call attention to a growing concern among our membership – the use of drones, or unmanned aerial vehicles (UAV's) for the purpose of locating, spotting, or hunting big game, upland birds, and other species. As champions of fair chase, Backcountry Hunters & Anglers opposes any such use of UAV's for this purpose. Our full position statement can be viewed here:

<http://backcountryhunters.org/index.php/backcountry/current-news/439-bha-position-statement-unmanned-aerial-vehicle-systems-uavs-and-fair-chase-hunting>

Under current Oregon General Big Game Hunting Regulations contained on page 27, the ODFW regulation on UAV's states that individuals cannot **"hunt within eight hours of communicating or receiving information on the location of game mammals from an aircraft. For the purposes of this rule, "aircraft" includes unmanned aircraft such as drones."** While we commend ODFW for addressing the issue in its regulations, we find the language inadequate, unenforceable, and susceptible to abuse. Other states such as Colorado and Montana leave no question that UAV's are prohibited for both scouting and hunting. In

Montana, the language is clear. **“The use of unmanned aerial vehicles (UAV) for the purpose of locating, spotting, or hunting big game, upland birds or other species under the management authority of FWP during commission-established hunting seasons is prohibited.”** In Colorado the language is also clear. **“A person shall not use a drone as an aid to look for, scout, or detect wildlife or use as an aid in the hunting or taking of wildlife.”**

The Oregon Chapter of Backcountry Hunters & Anglers suggests similar language should be adopted by ODFW that strictly prohibits this practice. We also suggest eliminating the “eight hours” qualifying time frame for such practices as contained in the current regulation. While the time frame of eight hours may be legal as specified for manned aircraft sightings, we feel it is unacceptable for UAV’s, due to their ease of use, stealth, and ubiquity. UAV’s should be addressed separately from manned aircraft. Except for bona fide research and management practices, drones or UAV’s have no place in fair chase hunting under any circumstances.

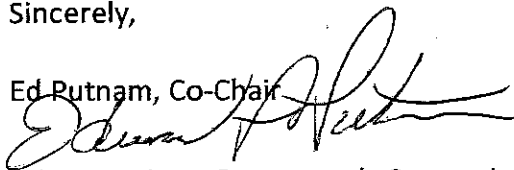
BHA also believes the time for stronger action and regulation is now. The UAV market is exploding and is expected to become the most dynamic growth sector in the aerospace industry – including the civilian market. According to a Teal Group market study, worldwide expenditures in the UAV market are expected to increase from \$5.9 billion to \$11.3 billion annually and double over the next decade. This growth and availability are enabling a robust civilian consumer market for drones. One only has to check YouTube to see hundreds of “Go Pro” videos taken from drones.

We have also recently seen the adverse impact of drones on big game in Zion National Park in Utah where their use is illegal. It has been documented that Big Horn sheep have been disrupted and spooked by drones. In a recent article in the Salt Lake City Tribune, Zion National Park spokesperson Aly Baltrus talked about the drone issue. “It seems to have exploded recently. They are getting more affordable and now that you can put a camera on them they are more purposed.”

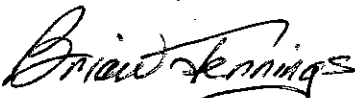
Backcountry Hunters & Anglers stands ready to assist ODFW in this serious concern. Before the next big game animal is taken by those using drones for scouting purposes and hunting, we hope ODFW will make the current regulation stronger and clear to all.

Sincerely,

Ed Putnam, Co-Chair



Brian Jennings, Sportsmen’s Outreach Coordinator, Oregon



PO Box 9040

Bend, OR 97708

503-913-1784





Comment on ODFW
2015-17 Budget Development

The Oregon Department of Fish and Wildlife (ODFW) seeks your comments as we develop our 2015-17 agency budget. We will add your comments to the record after you complete this form and:

- Turn it in at a locally hosted town hall meeting
- Fax it to ODFW at 503-947-6042
- Mail it to the ODFW Director's Office, 4034 Fairview Industrial Dr. SE, Salem OR, 97302
- Email to ODFW.Comments@state.or.us

Written comments must be received by July 17, 2014.

Comments on proposed reduction of bobcat tags.

5/20/2014

Oregon Department of Fish and Wildlife Commissioners

Commissioners,

I am Jim Soares current vice-president of the Oregon Trapper's Association. It has come to my attention ODFW is proposing reducing the take of bobcats for eastern Oregon from five to three. Traditionally we have some dialogue with ODFW concerning trapping regulations and try to have things worked out so that we can come to the Commission in support of proposed regulations. We are very disappointed to have been blind sided by this proposal. We all have jobs and obligations that we have to put aside to work on these regulations and come to Commission meetings if required. Therefore we are not happy to hear of this proposal at the late date it was put forth.

In checking with field staff around the state we also find that they had no input into this and only learned about it when the draft proposal was released.

The draft proposal states the threshold level for females in the population is 45%. The latest figures put out by ODFW show 44% for eastern Oregon and 46% for western Oregon. You can't get more in line with that desired threshold.

The proposal also talks about declining age in the population being an indicator for reducing harvest. We disagree with this. The more young of the year you catch the more mean age will go down. We see this as good reproduction in the population. You can't catch a large number of young cats without there being older cats to produce them. I see nothing that alarms me in the mean age of eastern Oregon bobcats.

Sometimes catch per unit effort is used as a parameter. Because of the bobcat prices there has been an increase in the number of trappers pursuing them. It takes years to become an efficient trapper and new trappers usually make few or no catches resulting in a decrease in the catch per unit effort. I would not consider catch per unit effort as an indication of the number of cats in the population.

Over the last ten years the average take for eastern Oregon has been 1982 bobcats. If we had been over harvesting for that long we would definitely see a decline in the take and that has not happened. ODFW states their harvest objective is 1250 bobcats for eastern Oregon. That represents a take of one bobcat for every 53 square miles. Considering that all of eastern Oregon holds bobcats, that is an extremely low take of cats. In the last 10 years I personally have taken three or more bobcats several times in one trap in a season, and there are always cats in the same place the following year.

We want to see some good sound biology before we agree to a reduction in the bobcat tag numbers. High prices being paid for bobcats is not a biological reason.

Thank you for your consideration,

Jim Soares

708 N Bear Creek T
Wallowa OR 97885

Roxann B Borisch

Subject: Comments on big game regulations proposals for 2014 and 2015

From: Herman Biederbeck

Sent: Friday, May 23, 2014 11:32 AM

To: ODFW Commission

Subject: Comments on big game regulations proposals for 2014 and 2015

I'm submitting comments for a member of the public that came in today to submit his comments about the ODFW big game regulations proposals for 2014 and 2015. His name is Jim Bellamy and his phone number in Tillamook is 503-842-4908.

1. Doesn't support expanded bag limit (include spike bucks) for the W OR general deer rifle seasons.
2. Doesn't support adding five days to the end of the W OR general deer rifle seasons.
3. Eliminate all doe tags.
4. Take 10 days off the end of the W OR general deer rifle seasons, instead.

Herman Biederbeck
District Wildlife Biologist
North Coast Watershed District
4907 Third Street
Tillamook, OR 97141
Phone 503-842-2741 x227
Fax 503-842-8385
herman.h.biederbeck@state.or.us

Roxann B Borisch

Subject: Lead Ammunition

From: Douglas Bristol [<mailto:dbrist419@aol.com>]

Sent: Friday, May 23, 2014 4:06 PM

To: odfw.commission@state.or.us

Subject: Lead Ammunition

Dear Commission Members,

There is quite a bit of discussion about banning lead ammunition in an attempt to protect susceptible species from ingestion and for other reasons.

I object to the proposed ban of lead ammunition and/or any ban on hunting in the state of Oregon, with the exception of "listed" species.

Thank you,

Doug Bristol
438 NW 19th #28
Redmond, OR 97756

Roxann B Borisch

Subject: FW: Hunting for conservation dollars

-----Original Message-----

From: website@hcn.org [mailto:website@hcn.org]

Sent: Sunday, May 25, 2014 11:24 AM

To: odfw.commission@state.or.us

Subject: Hunting for conservation dollars

This link is sent to you from <https://www.hcn.org>

You are receiving this mail because someone read a page at High Country News and thought it might interest you.

It is sent by myrons@canby.com with the following comment:

"Budget issues are not unique to Oregon

Jim Myron"

Hunting for conservation dollars

State wildlife agencies struggle to broaden funding as their duties expand.

<https://www.hcn.org/issues/46.8/hunting-for-conservation-dollars>

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High Country News

Roxann B Borisch

Subject: FW: OPPOSE Proposed Expanded Spring Bear Hunt
Attachments: OR-OpnoseExpandSpringBearHuntLtr.docx

From: Scott Beckstead [<mailto:sbeckstead@humanesociety.org>]
Sent: Wednesday, May 28, 2014 10:50 AM
To: odfw.commission@state.or.us; ODFW Commission
Cc: BROWNSCOMBE Brett * GOV; Teri Kucera
Subject: OPPOSE Proposed Expanded Spring Bear Hunt

Dear Commissioners and Director Ellicker:

Attached please find a letter expressing our strong opposition to the proposed expanded Spring bear hunt. Please advise if you have any questions regarding our position or the arguments and facts set forth in the letter.

I'm copying Brett Brownscombe in the Governor's office, and would also invite him to contact me if he has any comments or questions.

Thank you.

Scott Beckstead
Senior Oregon Director
737 Tanglewood Street
Sutherlin, OR 97479
sbeckstead@humanesociety.org
t 541.530.8509 f 541.459.2251
The Humane Society of the United States
humanesociety.org

To support The Humane Society of the United States, please make a monthly donation, or give in another way, via a gift donation or memorial donation or donating your vehicle. You can also volunteer for The HSUS, and see our 55 ways you can help animals.

The Humane Society of the United States is rated a 4-star charity (the highest possible) by Charity Navigator, approved by the Better Business Bureau for all 20 standards for charity accountability, voted by Guidestar's Philanthropedia experts as the #1 high-impact animal protection group, and named by Worth Magazine as one of the 10 most fiscally responsible charities.

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May 28, 2014

Sent via Email:

odfw.commission@state.or.us

odfw.commission@coho2.dfw.state.or.us

Oregon Department of Fish and Wildlife Commission

Dear Commissioners:

On behalf of the Humane Society of the United States (HSUS) and our supporters in Oregon, The HSUS submits the following comments on the "Siskiyou Plus Bear Hunt" to the Oregon Department of Fish and Wildlife (ODFW) Commission. The hunt proposes to expand the spring bear hunt to the southwestern portion of Oregon by 250 tags, in addition to the 4,400 bear tags that Oregon already issues. The HSUS strongly opposes the expansion of the springtime bear hunt for the reasons that follow.

The HSUS Statement Against Springtime-Bear Hunts

Springtime black bear (*Ursus americanus*) hunts have many problems. Hunters kill nursing mothers and that orphans cubs, who suffer from starvation, predation, or exposure. Springtime bear hunts occur when bears are physically stressed as they are just emerging from the den after months of not eating. In springtime, bears are in "declining physical condition" and are especially vulnerable to hunter "harassment," especially from packs of hounds (Beck et al. 1995, p. 123). Springtime hunting may cause resource damage to roads, including causing siltation in streams, or harm to vulnerable ungulate and other wildlife populations (Beck et al. 1995).

Springtime-Bear Hunts Orphan Cubs

In two studies cited by Hristienko and McDonald (2007), who studied the effects of spring hunting on bears, only 40% of orphaned cubs survived until hibernation. In short, the other 60% of cubs orphaned by spring bear hunters died. Cubs are dependent upon their mothers for survival.

Black bear cubs, usually born during the months between December and February, generally emerge from hibernation with their mothers in the months of April and May depending upon latitude and food availability (Ulev 2007). Springtime bear hunting occurs when cubs are a handful of months old and still nursing (Hristienko and McDonald 2007), or yearling cubs living as part of a family group that consists of siblings and their mother.

Mother bears provision for and protect their cubs until they are 16 to 17 months old (Rogers 1987, Lee and Vaughan 2004, Mazur 2010). Mothers will spend the subsequent winter hibernating with cubs of the year, and family break-up typically occurs between May and July after the second winter when females begin to come into estrus (Rogers 1987, Lee and Vaughan 2004, Elfstrom et al. 2014).

Some researchers assert that mothers with cubs of the year can be spared from the hunt because nursing mothers are the last demographic of the black bear population to emerge in springtime, after all the other sex and age classes of bears (e.g., Kolenosky and Strathearn 1987, Hristienko et al. 2004, Hristienko and McDonald 2007). Colorado Division of Wildlife Tom Beck bear researcher (now retired), along with a cohort of five other Western states wildlife managers warned, however, that even as most studies indicate that males emerge earlier than females from dens, that the time differential is merely two or three weeks (Beck et al. 1995). They add that hunters typically want a long spring season in order to access areas as snows melt. Beck et al. write (1995, p. 122):

Data from Colorado clearly demonstrate that most bears are killed in the last two weeks of the spring season, regardless of the ending date . . . The [spring bear hunt] regulation looks good on paper but is very difficult to implement in the field because of bear behavior.

In other words, the spring-bear hunt seasons did not protect nursing females in Colorado and other Western states. The assertion that a spring season will close early enough to protect nursing females is confounded by other researchers' data—both across time and space:

- ◆ In an Alaskan study, Schwartz et al. (1987) found that “no significant difference” between the average den-emergence dates for their study bears.
- ◆ Beckmann and Berger (2003) found that while adult males exited dens before other sex and age classes in March to early April, adult females with cubs exited last, also starting in early April, and on into May. But as this study indicates, and as is probably the norm: the chronology of den emergence times overlap between sex and age classes of bears.

- ◆ Bears in northern New Mexico entered and left their dens at different times depending on their sex, but not so for bears in the southern part of the state, whose denning chronology was the same for both sexes (Inman et al. 2007).
- ◆ Authors, in their study of bears Rocky Mountain National Park, stated that males “typically” emerged before females (Baldwin and Bender 2010).

Cubs, who are only a handful of months old when they emerge from their dens, are not weaned until the months between July and September (Jonkel and Cowan 1971, Gill and Beck 1990), long after most states’ spring-hunting seasons have ended. Table 1. The onset of denning is variable each year because of the uneven availability of mast crops (Ulev 2007).

For all of these reasons, new cubs cannot be protected by states’ seasonal-hunting closures that purport to end when females with cubs of the year emerge from the den.

Springtime-Bear Hunts Do Not Reduce Human-Bear Conflicts

Spring-bear hunting is suggested by some as a way to reduce negative human-bear interactions. While some wildlife managers *believe* that spring bear hunting is necessary for the purposes of reducing the bear population to avoid conflicts (e.g., Hristienko and McDonald 2007), that assumption does not hold true when tested empirically. This is because hunters, trappers, and wildlife-control agents often remove the wrong bears—they kill the individuals not involved in nuisance behaviors (Treves et al. 2010). Moreover, bear-nuisance complaints cannot be used to determine bear densities (Howe et al. 2010).

Bears that come into urban areas are most frequently adult females with cubs or subadults, who purposely do so to avoid aggression by other adult bears, usually adult males, but also adult females (Elfstrom et al. 2014). In their review article, Elfstrom et al. (2014) propose that bears come to urban areas deliberately as a trade off to avoid aggression or predation from other bears. Authors write that females with cubs “fear conspecifics more than they fear people” (Elfstrom et al. 2014, p. 13) and their association with people is a deliberate adaptive strategy to keep their cubs alive.

Educating residents about not attracting bears coupled with systematic aversive conditioning techniques such as frightening bears with yelling, chasing, firecrackers, rubber bullets and trained dogs, has proven enormously effective across the country and Canada, including in national parks like Yosemite and Yellowstone, where campers have close contact with bears throughout the year (e.g., Masterson 2006, Breck et al. 2007, Greenleaf et al. 2009, Howe et al. 2010, Mazur 2010). Bears in Yosemite wore radio collars that tripped alarms for Park personnel every time they approached a campground (Breck et al. 2007). Researchers found that when bears were systematically frightened, they stayed away (Breck et al. 2007).

Education programs can teach residents about simple steps that can be taken to effectively reduce conflicts with bears such as securing garbage, bringing pet food indoors, making birdfeeders inaccessible and cleaning outdoor grills (Masterson 2006). Bear-education campaigns require careful use of the media and are more effective if educators include messages about the benefits of bears (Gore and Knuth 2009, Slagle et al. 2013).

Spring-Bear Hunting Poses Troubling Social Issues & Contributes to other Environmental Problems

Killing nursing mother black bears is an enormous social issue. Beck et al. (1995, p. 123) write: “This is no way to prevent this [the killing of nursing females] from happening in a spring season, either through hunter education or timing of [the] season.” They add that is because females forage “at great distances from their cubs” (Beck et al. 1995, p. 123). If pursued by hounds, a mother will leave her cubs in a tree so as to evade the hounds (Beck et al. 1995). Additionally, females do not bring their cubs to bait sites (Beck et al. 1995). Even when states prohibit the take of nursing females, hunters still kill them unintentionally (Beck et al. 1995).

Hunters have difficulties determining the sex of bears even when they use bait or hounds, are attempting to avoid shooting a female, and are in close proximity to the bear (Beck et al. 1995, Inman and Vaughan 2002, Obbard et al. 2008). Hunters are not always patient while shooting bears over bait, including the most knowledgeable and experienced about bears (Obbard et al. 2008). Bear researchers themselves have difficulties sexing bears, even at short distances (Beck et al. 1995). Selectivity is less important to some hunters than shooting a bear, regardless of their sex or age (Litvaitis and Kane 1994, Beck et al. 1995).

Only a handful of Western states permit spring-bear hunting because of the social concerns associated with it. Table 1. In 1992, Colorado, voters passed Amendment 10, which banned springtime-bear hunting (along with bear hounding and baiting) by a 70 percent margin. When asked, supporters of Amendment 10 cited animal welfare considerations as their greatest concern (Loker and Decker 1995). Orphaning dependent, young animals is an social issue for hunters and non-hunters alike (Warren 1997).

Table 1	
Spring Seasons by State	
State	Spring Season (2014)
Alaska	Year-round; and Sep-Jun

Arizona	Mar-May
Idaho	Apr-Jun
Montana	Apr-Jun
Oregon	Apr-May
Utah	Apr-May
Washington	Apr-Jun
Wyoming	May-Jun

In springtime, bears experience “significant physiological stress” because the available food supply is neither sufficient for bears to maintain body weight, nor for replacing the loss of nutrients following months of hibernation (Beck et al. 1995, p. 124). Bears are lethargic for the first few weeks after they emerge from the den (Rogers 1987) and because vegetation is sparse in springtime (Hristienko and McDonald 2007), bears make easy targets for hunters. A springtime hunt would subject bears to the stress of a being chased and harassed while they are in poor physical shape—a hunt that would be unthinkable for other big game species such as ungulates (Beck et al. 1995).

Killing nursing bears taints hunters and hunting itself (Beck et al. 1995). The springtime-bear hunt calls “fair chase” into question, which hunters often profess to be the cornerstone of hunting ethics (Posewitz 1994, Locker and Decker 1995).

Finally, spring hunts occur during the time of the year when roads are muddy from snowmelt. Travel on the roads by bear hunters contributes to road damage and siltation in streams, which can harm fish and amphibian habitats. Bear hunters’ presence also stress other species of wildlife who are in poor physical shape after months of scarce food from the winter season (Beck et al. 1995).

Conclusion:

The HSUS opposes spring-bear hunting for all the reasons cited herein.

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Thank you for your consideration of this issue. Should you have any questions, please contact me at **541-530-8509** or sbeckstead@humanesociety.org.

Sincerely yours,

Scott Beckstead
Oregon Senior State Director

cc:

Governor John Kitzhaber
Natural Resources Director Brett Brownscombe
ODFW Director Roy Elicker

Bibliography:

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Roxann B Borisch

To: Michelle Tate; Thomas Thornton
Cc: Roxann B Borisch
Subject: Stop the Southwest Oregon Additional Bear Hunt!

-----Original Message-----

From: Rance Shaw [mailto:rshaw@uoregon.edu]
Sent: Wednesday, May 28, 2014 4:59 PM
To: odfw.commission@state.or.us
Subject: Stop the Southwest Oregon Additional Bear Hunt!

The "Siskiyou Plus Bear Hunt" puts unnecessary strain on the black bear population in the Southwest region of Oregon. The State already offers a generous number of hunting permits for bears during the springtime—when mothers and cubs are most vulnerable. The current spring bear season already endangers mothers and cubs, and there is no need to place any further stress on these animals.

Black bears are very important to the ecological health of the region, and ODFW should not adopt policies that inhibit the reproductive cycle of these animals. The State's current methods of managing orphaned cubs are no substitute for the care that a mother bear provides for the first 17 months of the cub's life.

I am opposed to the "Siskiyou Plus Bear Hunt" for ethical reasons and I ask that you do not support this proposal either. While the current population of black bears in Oregon is estimated to be stable, there is no justification for encouraging more killing of these animals during this sensitive period.

Rance Shaw
710 Tyler St
3
Eugene, OR 97402

Roxann B Borisch

Subject: Legalizing Lighted Nocks

From: CRAIG [mailto:craig1945@centurylink.net]
Sent: Thursday, May 29, 2014 1:28 PM
To: odfw commission
Subject: Legalizing Lighted Nocks

Dear Fish and Wildlife Commissioners,

I noticed there is no ODFW proposal to legalize lighted nocks in the regulatory proposals for archery hunting in 2015. I would ask that you consider such an action on your own volition in your June and October 2014 meetings where big game regulations are considered and adopted.

Lighted nocks do not help a bowhunter shoot any farther or more accurately than without them. They do nothing to extend the capability or range of a bow and arrow. Rather, they simply allow a bowhunter to better see the results of a shot after an arrow has been released. This accomplishes two (2) things that your Commission should strongly support. First, in the event of a miss or pass-through, it is more likely that the arrow will be recovered so that a razor-sharp broadhead may not be left in the field. Second, when a hit on an animal is made, it aids the bowhunter in determining the location and quality of the hit so that the prospects for recovery of the animal are improved. We should all support doing what we can to minimize waste of game animals that are hit, but not recovered, and legalizing use of lighted nocks has the potential to do that.

Recently, the Pope and Young Club, a national organization that maintains bowhunting records and strongly supports the highest standards of fair chase bowhunting, moved to allow animals taken with arrows with lighted nocks to be listed in national bowhunting records. This decision came only after years of intense consideration and debate within the Pope and Young Club membership, and wouldn't have been taken even now if the organization believed it would diminish bowhunting standards in any way.

Again, I urge you to legalize use of lighted nocks for bowhunting in Oregon.

Sincerely,

Craig Starr
2nd VP Bowhunting and Legislation
Oregon Bow Hunters

Roxann B Borisch

Subject: Legalize lighted Nocks in Oregon

-----Original Message-----

From: Mike Slinkard [<mailto:mike@hecsllc.com>]

Sent: Friday, May 30, 2014 12:35 PM

To: odfw.commission@state.or.us

Subject: Legalize lighted Nocks in Oregon

Dear Fish and Wildlife Commissioners,

I was disappointed to learn that the issue of Lighted nocks is not on the agenda for this years June meeting.

This is such a basic common sense issue that needs to be addressed and the use of lighted nocks legalized ASAP. due to the naturally dark conditions on our West side Oregon of all states should legalize common sense measures that help bow hunters be ethical in the conditions prevalent in Oregon.

Lighted arrow nocks are just such a common sense item. I was at the June meeting last year and listened to some of the opponents to the legalization of lighted nocks and found that those opposed are doing so for philosophical reasons rather than truthful common sense reasons. I heard one traditional archer (Please note traditional bowhunters make up less than 5% of all Oregon bowhunters) say that rabbit fur on the back of the arrow or brightly colored fletching was just as effective as lighted nocks. This of course is totally false especially when applied to the average hunting bow used in the woods that shoot much faster than a traditional long bow or recurve.

Other opposing comments said that legalizing lighted nocks would be a "slippery slope" that could lead to other electronic tracking devices in arrows to become legal. This argument is ridiculous. If the regulation were to read (as it does in almost all other states) "the use of electronic devices attached to hunting arrows are prohibited EXCEPT for the use of electronically lighted nock are legal" This is a very specific regulation that would not lead to inclusion of other items unless you as a commission were to authorize it.

So in conclusion I once again implore you to legalize lighted arrow nocks in Oregon. It adds to the hunters ability to be ethical while in no way adds any advantage what so ever to the hunter in his ability to harvest game. It simply makes recovery of hit game more likely.

Sincerely,

Mike Slinkard-
John Day, Oregon,
Phone 541-575-4327
cell 541 620-1490

Mike Slinkard- President
HECS LLC
583 Industrial Park RD
John Day, Oregon, 97845

Phone 541-575-4327
Fax-541-575-2403
www.hecsllc.com

Roxann B Borisch

From: Ron Barber <rbarber@pacfibres.com>
Sent: Saturday, May 31, 2014 12:27 PM
To: odfw.comments@state.or.us
Subject: spike deer harvesting

I live in St. Helens, OR. And I am opposed to harvesting spikes. There are several reasons for this.

- 1) The current population is not near what it has been in the past and I feel this would be a setback to our deer.
- 2) I work in Washington where any visible antler is legal. Washington west side is currently ranked last as a hunting destination (Eastmons Journal mag., Hunting fool mag., etc. etc.) because tthere deer herd is worse than ours. I attribute that to havesting spikes
- 3) I feel that this is purely revenue related as has no biological basis.
- 4) With weyerhauser requiring a trespass fee and you raising prices for tags and licensing. I feel we are going to lose revenue for the ODFW.
- 5) I hunt Idaho every year and if this goes through you will lose a lifelong customer! I can buy a second deer tag in Idaho for what it would cost to hunt my home state. Harvest statistics are way better there!

Thanx
Native Oregonian

Ron Barber

Roxann B Borisch

From: Regina Shaw <Gina.shaw@yahoo.com>
Sent: Sunday, June 01, 2014 10:22 AM
To: ODFW.Comments@state.or.us
Subject: Stop the Southwest Oregon Additional Bear Hunt!

Dear Oregon Department of Fish and Wildlife

The "Siskiyou Plus Bear Hunt" puts unnecessary strain on the black bear population in the Southwest region of Oregon. The State already offers a generous number of hunting permits for bears during the springtime—when mothers and cubs are most vulnerable. The current spring bear season already endangers mothers and cubs, and there is no need to place any further stress on these animals.

Black bears are very important to the ecological health of the region, and ODFW should not adopt policies that inhibit the reproductive cycle of these animals. The State's current methods of managing orphaned cubs are no substitute for the care that a mother bear provides for the first 17 months of the cub's life.

I am opposed to the "Siskiyou Plus Bear Hunt" for ethical reasons and I ask that you do not support this proposal either. While the current population of black bears in Oregon is estimated to be stable, there is no justification for encouraging more killing of these animals during this sensitive period.

Regina Shaw
5649 N Becliffe Ct
Boise, ID 83704

Roxann B Borisch

From: Bob Ferris <robertmferris@gmail.com>
Sent: Sunday, June 01, 2014 7:52 AM
To: ODFW.Comments@state.or.us
Subject: Stop the Southwest Oregon Additional Bear Hunt!

Dear Oregon Department of Fish and Wildlife

The "Siskiyou Plus Bear Hunt" puts unnecessary strain on the black bear population in the Southwest region of Oregon. The State already offers a generous number of hunting permits for bears during the springtime—when mothers and cubs are most vulnerable. The current spring bear season already endangers mothers and cubs, and there is no need to place any further stress on these animals.

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Bob Ferris
2510 TYLER ST
EUGENE, OR 97405

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Bob Ferris
2510 TYLER ST
EUGENE, OR 97405

Roxann B Borisch

From: nina lausen <onehousedragon@gmail.com>
Sent: Monday, June 02, 2014 2:47 PM
To: ODFW.Comments@state.or.us
Subject: Stop the Southwest Oregon Additional Bear Hunt!

Dear Oregon Department of Fish and Wildlife

The "Siskiyou Plus Bear Hunt" puts unnecessary strain on the black bear population in the Southwest region of Oregon. The State already offers a generous number of hunting permits for bears during the springtime—when mothers and cubs are most vulnerable. The current spring bear season already endangers mothers and cubs, and there is no need to place any further stress on these animals.

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nina lausen
aabenraavej
soenderborg, NY 13625

Roxann B Borisch

From: Rory Isbell <roryjamesisbell@gmail.com>
Sent: Monday, June 02, 2014 10:57 AM
To: ODFW.Comments@state.or.us
Subject: Stop the Southwest Oregon Additional Bear Hunt!

Dear Oregon Department of Fish and Wildlife

The "Siskiyou Plus Bear Hunt" puts unnecessary strain on the black bear population in the Southwest region of Oregon. The State already offers a generous number of hunting permits for bears during the springtime—when mothers and cubs are most vulnerable. The current spring bear season already endangers mothers and cubs, and there is no need to place any further stress on these animals.

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Rory Isbell
945 Lewis Ave
Eugene, OR 97402

Roxann B Borisch

From: Tanja Lepikkö <tanja.lepikko@bredband2.com>
Sent: Monday, June 02, 2014 2:21 PM
To: ODFW.Comments@state.or.us
Subject: Stop the Southwest Oregon Additional Bear Hunt!

Dear Oregon Department of Fish and Wildlife

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Tanja Lepikkö
Furugatan 4 C
Furugatan 4 C
Smålandsstenar, ot 33332

Roxann B Borisch

Subject: Stop the Southwest Oregon Additional Bear Hunt!

-----Original Message-----

From: Rory Isbell [<mailto:roryjamesisbell@gmail.com>]
Sent: Monday, June 02, 2014 10:57 AM
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Rory Isbell
945 Lewis Ave
Eugene, OR 97402

Roxann B Borisch

From: Linda Lowe <meowwoof@rocketmail.com>
Sent: Monday, June 02, 2014 4:10 PM
To: odfw.commission@state.or.us
Subject: Bear Hunt

Just wanted to voice my displeasure with proposed Siskiyou Plus Bear Hunt.
Please vote against it.
thanks
Linda Lowe
Medford, OR

Roxann B Borisch

From: Tanja Lepikkö <tanja.lepikko@bredband2.com>
Sent: Monday, June 02, 2014 2:21 PM
To: odfw.commission@state.or.us
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Furugatan 4 C
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Roxann B Borisch

From: nina lausen <onehousedragon@gmail.com>
Sent: Monday, June 02, 2014 2:47 PM
To: odfw.commission@state.or.us
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