

Exhibit E

**Supplemental
Public Correspondence received as of
June 8, 2016**

Roxann B Borisch

From: Wayne Endicott <wayneendicott@yahoo.com>
Sent: Thursday, June 02, 2016 9:04 AM
To: odfw.commission@state.or.us
Subject: mule deer plan

Follow Up Flag: Follow up
Flag Status: Completed

Categories: Forwarded to Wildlife

Dear Members of the Oregon Fish and Wildlife Commission

I Would like to speak on the subject of Mule Deer management in Oregon. I like to share a new vision through a new concept, the RMA (Rifle, Muzzleloader, Archery) rotation concept. Mule Deer management in our state has failed for over two decades to meet MO's in most all eastern Oregon Mule Deer units. At the same time ODFW staff has failed to come up with any new management strategies to attempt to solve this long time problem. I will spare you the history on the details of population trends, buck/doe ratio and fawning rates.

I would like to briefly compare those game specie's that ODFW Staff has always Micro managed for years verse's Mule deer.

Pronghorn: High restricted tag numbers and in past history Staff applied predator control. Oregon has large healthy numbers of Pronghorn. Tags in most units support a large number of adult bucks. Most of Oregon's hunting community would agree Oregon's management of Pronghorns is good.

Rocky Mountain Goat: Staff highly Micro manages Goats with more population numbers and goats showing up all over the eastern half of the state each year. This is a large success with added tag numbers each year as a reflection to this management success.

Sheep: Outside of area's with high cougar deprivation. Sheep are highly micro managed and units like John Day River and Deschutes river, ODFW staff trap and transplant sheep each year to other units throughout the eastern part of the state as well as shipping them off to other states. Most all would would agree Oregon sheep management is a giant success.

Elk: Oregon's big three most sought after elk unit list is Walla Walla, Mt Emily and Wenaha units, all three renowned for great bull numbers and some of the best trophy bull Elk hunting the state has to offer. Although elk population numbers are down in these units due to high predator populations. These units support great bull/cow ratio. Micro management of these units has benefited all the units surrounding them as well as units across state lines. These three units are responsible for 99% of revenue produced from Governor, raffle tag sales. All hunters in Oregon would agree that micro management of these three units is vital for the elk hunter.

So why then is the one serviette group's that we've had the most issue with failing numbers ODFW staff has turned a blind eye to its fail management. I give one brief example: Beulah unit, this unit is a maze of different age burns from wild fire, this has made for some of the highest value habitat for mule deer the state has to offer. The burns provide good fawn survival. This unit with its mostly open country landscape it's abundant value for mule deer, this open country unit provide little escapement for bucks in the rifle period of this hunt. Each year we issue over 2000 buck tags each year. Harvest numbers are around 900 bucks, mostly immature bucks make up 85% of the harvest. This leaves wintering deer herds without the number of adult breeding bucks. This produces poor fawning and the lack of mixing of the gene pool. But like most units in the state we manage for opportunity and not what's best for mule deer or the hunting community. I would like to share a management idea that would give vision to an unchanged failed mule deer management that we have today. This is not a new proposal, in the past its been shared with ODFW staff, bio's (Duane Jackson, Cory Heath, Eric Ericson, Roy Elickor, Curt Multcher etc..

Quote on Vision..Proverbs 29.18 Were there is no vision the people perish.

The plan is really a simple one. The Title simply outlines the goal of the plan (The Core Mule Deer Recovery Plan)

This is a weapon a year rotation plan that would rotate, (Rifle, Muzzleloader, Archery). A three year rotation Plan, RMA Rotation concept. The RMA concept would consist of a three year rotation plan, on a nine year pilot program with no change till after the full nine years is up. The nine year period would give each weapon three full years of participation After the nine year period is up staff can modify the plan as they see fit. Forward: Three units would be involved in this proposal, Paulina, Silvies, Baulah RMA outline.

One hunt period 7 days, middle of Oct. This seven day season applies each year regardless of weapon.

25 Nov. period Youth tags to provide and promote real youth hunting opportunities.

Tag reduced to 150 tags per unit with

25 Nov. period youth tags per unit. Standard preference point system applies to youth tags.

New preference point system, ___\$75.00 for a point. The Hunter may buy a Preference Point for All Three Units Each Year.

e) 15% out of state hunter participation, this produces 3.5 million estimate in preference point sales the first year without the sale of a single tag.

d) Each unit will benefit five surrounding units. These three units with their central location will allow deer populations to grow as population overflow unit bounties.

If we look at states with good mule deer herd numbers two things stand out, Predator management and adult buck populations. In Oregon we have little we can do about wild predators so like the Pronghorn, Sheep and Goat we must limit the harvest, we must limit the take. The subject adult buck population, although the point can be argued that Adult buck population can't be tied to high fawning rates. I have heard this point disputed, it is well known among deer breeders that twins and triplets are more frequent when there is a high adult buck population. More than one shyer is more likely to produce a multitude of off spring.

One thing I know after being in retail archery sales for over 26 years is that if you have a good product people will buy it. Oregon has lost fifty thousand hunters in this state in the last fifteen years. We must shift gears and start producing game that the hunting public will buy. Some states produce \$500,000 a year with the amount of hunters from out of state buying points and or putting in for just one unit. We need to produce a product that in state and out of state hunters want to buy. One that benefits Mule deer at the same time produces 8 times the revenue stream. RMA would be the first time management plan of this kind that would be tried anywhere in the west on Mule Deer.

Right now Oregon has a black eye with hunting publications, internet hunting forums, and the local Oregon hunting community. Here just a short insight into how these hunting publications view Oregon Mule Deer Management. Eastmans Hunting Journal and Hunting Fool have both published criticism of ODFW's management of Mule Deer .

Each one of the publications would shift gears into praising ODFW's efforts to provide a dream hunts and would send out alerts to all members that they must buy points for these hunts. The response would be outstanding and give ODFW a shot in the arm with not only revenue from points sales. ODFW would have the PR approval from Social media hunters and Hunting publications and the hunting community over all.

The RMA weapon rotation plan would work and provide Hunter Recruitment, Large Revenue Stream, Youth Hunter Recruitment and a large Mule Deer recovery throughout the center of Oregon's Mule Deer units. Please consider this Concept.

Good Hunting
Wayne Endicott
V.P. OBH
OOC

ODFW WildlifeInfo

From: Ryan Helfrich <hunterharry@comcast.net>
Sent: Friday, June 03, 2016 9:02 PM
To: odfw.wildlifeinfo@state.or.us
Subject: Management objectives

I recently recieved an email that said ODFW is accepting comments to the MO meeting. As every sportsman knows, game management of this state is strictly budget based and don't rely on biological data.

With that said, I would like to bring up two units in particular. First, the Beulah unit. The MO for the Beulah is far lower than it should be. Even with a low MO, population estimates are nowhere near the MO, yet 500 cow tags are issued. Ridiculous. The public owns the wildlife yet the stage manages that unit for cattle and ranchers. Many of those elk spend 90% of their life on public lands, yet when they step foot a private lands, tags are issued to shoot them. Also, public lands should not be managed for cattle. Since cattle graze on public lands, ranchers want the elk shot and ODFW complies. Hunters want elk on public lands, not cattle. There really needs to be a cease in cow tags.

I also would like to bring up the mt Emily unit. Back to back years bull to cow ratios were below 10 yet 2000 spike only tags are issued(during the bull tag nonetheless). Why do bull to cow ratios when numbers are way below MO yet nothing is changed?

Bull to cow ratios are WAY to low as is. The states with the best calf ratios have bull ratios of 30-40 per 100 cows. 10 bulls per 100 cows isn't sufficient in calf recruitment. All bull ratio MO should be minimum of 20, especially if populations are below MO. It's unfortunate what this state is coming to hunting wise.

I hope something changes so I can start hunting here again. But until then, myself and 100's of hunters in this state, will spend money out of state instead in. We need change, And we need it fast. The public's animals cant continued to be exploited due to agency budget shortfalls.

Sent from my iPhone

Roxann B Borisch

From: OHA <oha@ccountry.net>
Sent: Monday, June 06, 2016 10:33 AM
To: odfw.commission@state.or.us
Cc: michelle.l.tate@state.or.us
Subject: MO Comments, Oregon Hunters Association
Attachments: MO Letter 6.6.16.pdf

Hello Fish and Wildlife Commission members,
Please see the attached letter from Oregon Hunters Association regarding management objectives.
Thank you.

Cindy Martinich
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June 6, 2016

Oregon Fish and Wildlife Commission

RE: Oregon deer and elk Management Objectives and the Local Review Committees

Dear Chair Finley and the Oregon Fish and Wildlife Commission:

The following are comments provided by the Oregon Hunters Association (OHA) on the establishment of deer and elk Management Objectives (MO's) in Oregon. OHA fully supports the recommended increases in deer and elk MO's (population and buck/bull ratios) that were made by the Local Review Committees (LRC) and respective District Biologists. In addition to supporting these increases, OHA would also like to draw attention to some units where no increases were recommended. Additional biological factors should be considered, thus, supporting an increase in MO's.

Proposed Increases by LRC's: Diverse interest groups were selected and invited by the local biologists to serve on LRC's to establish MO levels. In some instances, MO levels were proposed by the LRC that were higher than the ODFW proposals. In coming up with these higher levels, the LRC's recognized that the process to establish population MO's included compromises while considering the many factors that were in play. Considerations included: 1) Preventing the serious depletion of indigenous wildlife; 2) Providing optimum recreational and aesthetic benefits; 3) Maintaining populations at levels compatible with primary uses of the land; 4) damage to private property; and 5) habitat availability & carrying capacity. Upon careful consideration of all these factors, followed by a majority consensus from LRC participants, increases were recommended above ODFW levels as reflected in Tables 1 & 2. The following is the result of a typical LRC outcome where an increase was proposed:

White River and Hood Units, Bull Mo's: The LRC recommended increasing the bull ratio MO's from 10 to 15 in the White River and Hood Units. All members of the LRC unanimously supported the increase, as well as the participants at the big game public meeting held in May. Biologists agreed that habitat within these units provide good escapement for Bulls which allow for achievable management levels. The 3-5 year average for Bull MO's is at 14. No loss of hunting opportunities are anticipated with this increase since MO's are already near the recommended level. The land owner representation fully supported the increase and cited no damage concerns. The desired result would be to maintain the existing bull ratio's and increase hunting quality. The LRC also requested that a controlled status be applied to these units to allow for responsible wildlife management. Based on current populations, tag numbers can be set at or near current use levels, thus, no hunting opportunities would be lost.

In recognition of the LRC members invited participation and the decisions made using the considerations placed before them, the recommendations made by the LRC's should be adopted.

Increase Warranted Due to Biological Factors:

Chesnimnus Unit: OHA recommends a management objective of 4,500 elk for the unit with 3,800 for public land and 700 for the Zumwalt Prairie private land. The bull ratio proposed is 20 bulls per 100 cows. The LRC proposed population objective (3,500) failed to mention OHA proposed 4,500 and the Nez Perce tribe 5,200 (5 yr. average). This should be amended to show the range of recommendations as was done in the Imnaha Unit (1200-2200). This unit has two established wolf packs and is prime for continued wolf number increase looking ahead, and establishing a population buffer is wise and prudent elk management.

Imnaha Unit: The LRC produced a range of population recommendations for this unit, spanning from 1,200 to 2,200. OHA recommended the high number, and for these reasons: 1) the majority of this Unit is public land (75%) and considered high quality elk habitat, in fact, biologists have stated that this unit could be managed for a population of 3,000 elk if not for other land use considerations. 2) A large segment of the unit - used by elk during fall hunting seasons - is in the Eagle Cap Wilderness. Bull elk hunting has become very popular during both archery and rifle seasons, and cutting this population in half would displace hundreds of hunters seeking a high quality hunting experience. 3) This unit supports a growing wolf population, has an established cougar population, and from a hunters perspective, we feel needs a population buffer - and the 2,000 elk proposed by ODFW is simply a minimum number when considering predation variables.

Pine Creek: For this unit the LRC recommended maintaining the current MO at 650 where the district biologist recommended 800. OHA supports the district biologists recommendation, at a minimum, again based upon the growing potential for elk population reduction based on increasing wolf predation.

The Oregon Hunters Association commends the Oregon Department of Fish and Wildlife for using LRC structure to establish deer and elk MO's. We urge the Commission to support the recommendations of the LRC's. OHA is concerned that LRC recommendations will be ignored in favor of decisions coming directly from ODFW Headquarters staff, or through applying the thought that status quo is easier to manage. In addition, overlooked biological factors must be considered in select units, such as in the above unit examples.

Sincerely,



Fred Walasavage
OHA Board Chair

ODFW WildlifeInfo

From: Matt Sprague <msprague@pd-grp.com>
Sent: Monday, June 06, 2016 8:30 AM
To: odfw.wildlifeinfo@state.or.us
Subject: Management Objective Changes

Dear Commission Members,

I'm happy that this isn't just an attempt to lower MO's just to make it look like ODFW is meeting objectives which we have seen so much of in the past. However, I still don't see how ODFW can meet MO's given that the tools necessary to complete efforts to increase populations and therefore ratios seem to be lacking. If its predators, manage them.

Thanks,

Matthew Sprague