

Exhibit B

**Public Correspondence Received as of
August 31, 2021**

PUBLIC CORRESPONDENCE

Received August 30, 2022 to August 31, 2022

**Subject: Please Protect Cougars and Black Bears from
Trophy Hunting**

**10 individuals submitted the attached letter
(*Letter & List Attached*)**

BORISCH Roxann B * ODFW

From: Gabrielle Green <gabbyg9109@gmail.com>
Sent: Tuesday, August 30, 2022 6:20 AM
To: COMMISSION ODFW * ODFW
Subject: Please protect cougars and black bears from trophy hunting!

Dear Commission Member,







As an Oregon resident who cares deeply about animals and our natural ecosystem, I urge you to please end the needless trophy hunting of Oregon's cougars and black bears. Specifically, I ask that you propose an end to trophy hunting of bears during the spring. Spring bear hunting is especially cruel, not fair chase and must end now!

No animal should be made to suffer for sport. Black bears and cougars are rare and iconic native carnivores—not trophies.

A majority of Oregonians do not support trophy hunting and would much prefer to see these animals alive and thriving in the wild than as a trophy in someone's living room. Your vote on September 16th could help end the cruel and unnecessary practice of killing native carnivores in our state.

Thank you for your consideration.

Gabrielle Green
61330 Robin Hood Ln
Bend, OR 97702

    	From	Subject	Received	Mention
Yesterday				
	Kate Bernard	Please protect cougars and black bears from trophy ...	Wed 8/31/2022 9:08 AM	4...
Tuesday				
	Nathan Amundson	Please protect cougars and black bears from trophy ...	Tue 8/30/2022 8:20 PM	4...
	Mollie Worcester	Please protect cougars and black bears from trophy ...	Tue 8/30/2022 5:44 PM	4...
	Wendy Gilligan	Please protect our cougars and black bears from trop...	Tue 8/30/2022 1:34 PM	4...
	Jennifer Will	Please protect cougars and black bears from trophy ...	Tue 8/30/2022 1:30 PM	4...
	Randa Law	Please protect cougars and black bears from trophy ...	Tue 8/30/2022 12:06 PM	4...
	Louise Hawker	Please protect cougars and black bears from trophy ...	Tue 8/30/2022 11:34 AM	4...
	Robynne Whitaker	Please protect cougars and black bears from trophy ...	Tue 8/30/2022 11:06 AM	4...
	Marie McLean	Please protect cougars and black bears from trophy ...	Tue 8/30/2022 10:35 AM	4...
	Gabrielle Green	Please protect cougars and black bears from trophy ...	Tue 8/30/2022 6:20 AM	5...

BORISCH Roxann B * ODFW

From: Drew Butterfield <butterfieldae@gmail.com>
Sent: Thursday, August 25, 2022 10:02 AM
To: WOLFER Brian H * ODFW
Cc: COMMISSION ODFW * ODFW
Subject: Re: Archery Changes, future ideas

Yes, I understand how this program works, and is the exact reason while I will continue to argue the cause. You have basically cut non resident sportsman's to 2.5 percent. Many of these non residents hunted and respected your lands for years, and paid a premium for the tags. I still believe the ratio should be increased.

Thanks for your time

Drew Butterfield

On Thu, Aug 25, 2022, 09:34 WOLFER Brian H * ODFW <Brian.H.WOLFER@odfw.oregon.gov> wrote:

Drew Butterfield,

Thank you for your suggestions and input.

The 5% cap on non-resident tags for controlled deer and elk hunts is established by statute and the Fish and Wildlife Commission (Commission) does not have the authority to increase this limitation. The statutes allow the Commission to decide the level of restriction for non-resident tags but that restriction must be no more than 5% for controlled deer and elk hunts.

The Legislative Assembly last considered the issue of non-resident caps in the 2019 Legislative Session. At that time, the 3% non-resident limitation on controlled black bear tags was increased to 5% but the Legislature reaffirmed that the Commission may not allow more than 3% of tags for controlled pronghorn hunts and no more than 5% of tags for controlled deer and elk hunts to be issued to non-residents.

As directed by statute, Oregon has a program to offer non-resident tags through registered Guides and Outfitters. The program allows registered Guides and Outfitters to apply for up to half of the non-resident tags issued during the previous season each controlled deer and elk hunt. These tags are allocated through a drawing and the Guides and Outfitters that win an allocation are able to book hunts during the late winter / early spring sports show season with an assurance that their client will have a tag for the upcoming season.

Brian Wolfer

Oregon Department of Fish and Wildlife

Game Program Manager

(503) 947-6310

Note new email address:

brian.h.wolfer@odfw.oregon.gov

From: Drew Butterfield <butterfieldae@gmail.com>

Sent: Friday, August 19, 2022 7:29 AM

To: odfw.commission@state.or.us; COMMISSION ODFW * ODFW <ODFW.COMMISSION@odfw.oregon.gov>

Subject: Fwd: Archery Changes, future ideas

----- Forwarded message -----

From: Drew Butterfield <butterfieldae@gmail.com>

Date: Mon, Nov 1, 2021, 11:43

Subject: Archery Changes, future ideas

To: <odfw.commission@odfw.oregon.gov>

Commisioners, thank you in advance to the members that read this email. I understand next years changes were felt needed, and have been passed at this time. Im writing this email in hopes that in the future other ideas can be brought forward. I am writing this email as a non resident, and would like to express some concerns. The current five percent cap for non resident hunters is an issue for the future. Not only does it limit non residents, but it greatly hurts your very own Oregon outfitters. These outfitters have survived years on the current system, and over night have lost alot of there loyal customers. I suggest two options to better the current system increase non resident tags to a minimum of 10 percent for archery hunting. I also suggest allowing non residents the oppurtunity to purchase left over tags at a first come first serve basis. This will help Oregon over all by increasing the revenue from the 95 percent of non residents that will now not be able to hunt in your great state.

Thanks for your time,

Drew Butterfield

BORISCH Roxann B * ODFW

From: Bob F <kokaneebob@hotmail.com>
Sent: Thursday, August 25, 2022 2:37 PM
To: ODFW WildlifeInfo * ODFW
Subject: CWD

Hello,

I just read the report of CWD at the Idaho Oregon border.

It's too close for comfort. Seems that congregated animals are likely to spread the disease via close contact which brings a thought.

Ranchers have historically complained to ODFW about damage from deer and elk on their grazing land. The wildlife management people responded by allowing damage tags and allotting LOP tags.

Then the ranchers seen a new form of income. "Sell the tags to hunters who want to pay the price to hunt on their ranch".

The ranchers want to keep the game on their ranch, so they keep a few feed stations so the deer and elk will stay on their property.

This practice tends to make the wildlife congregate, which in the wild isn't generally an issue. Am I right?

The fish and wildlife folks collect money from the hunters and do a great job of managing the wildlife population.

Then the ranchers cash in on the results.

I see a need for change.

ODFW have have met some challenges in the past with stellar results.

Please consider the above.

Thank you!

Bob Falk

Sent from my iPhone

BORISCH Roxann B * ODFW

From: Drew Butterfield <butterfieldae@gmail.com>
Sent: Friday, August 19, 2022 7:29 AM
To: odfw.commission@state.or.us; COMMISSION ODFW * ODFW
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From: Drew Butterfield <butterfieldae@gmail.com>
Date: Mon, Nov 1, 2021, 11:43
Subject: Archery Changes, future ideas
To: <odfw.commission@odfw.oregon.gov>

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Thanks for your time,
Drew Butterfield



OREGON HUNTERS ASSOCIATION

Protecting Oregon's Wildlife, Habitat and Hunting Heritage

P.O. Box 1706, Medford, OR 97501 • (541) 772-7313
oha@oregonhunters.org • oregonhunters.org

August 8, 2022

Oregon Fish & Wildlife Commission
4034 Fairview Industrial Drive SE
Salem, OR 97302

RE: Proposed damage hunts to mitigate localized impacts of depredating gray wolves

Dear Chair Wahl, Director Melcher, and Fish & Wildlife Commissioners:

Oregon Hunters Association (OHA) respectfully requests that the Commission direct staff to initiate work on implementation of a wolf depredation hunt framework. We outline our reasons below, which we believe effectively address the ecological, social, political, and economic considerations associated with management of gray wolves in Oregon.

Livestock damage from gray wolves is a prominent issue in many areas of Oregon, particularly in northeastern Oregon. The frequency of depredation events has increased substantially during spring–summer 2022, and the increasing trend is consistent with increasing population growth of wolves in Oregon (Appendix I). Livestock producers experiencing wolf depredations are increasingly frustrated with the economic impact to their operations, which may not be sustainable for some producers in the long term. OHA believes that the application of the management concepts and tools described in the Oregon Wolf Conservation and Management Plan – June 2019 (Wolf Plan) will address these conflicts in a reasonable and effective manner. Hunters have been used in many situations to effectively address human-wildlife conflicts to the benefit of all.

To illustrate, Montana Fish, Wildlife, and Parks has utilized hunting to reduce damage occurrence for many years. Their integration of hunting as a management tool seems to be maintaining the livestock damage occurrence at a manageable level (Appendix II). In Oregon, a similar approach could be integrated, where hunting would correspond with the known wolf activity (KWA) areas.

The Oregon East Wolf Management Zone wolf population has exceeded the minimum management objective (7 breeding pairs for 3 consecutive years) and wolves are managed under Phase III. In Phase III, the Wolf Plan describes that lethal removal is authorized to address depredations, and this includes the use of controlled take with stipulations. Specifically, the Wolf Plan states:

(d.) controlled take may be used in two circumstances as a management response tool to assist ODFW wildlife conservation and management efforts when there exists:

I. Long-term, recurring depredation of livestock

*1. The take will only address conflict situations in a specified area, and
2. The take will not impair wolf population viability or reduce overall population health factors within the region.*

II. Wild ungulate populations not meeting established management objectives or herd management goals

At this time, we feel the priority should be given to lessening the burden on agricultural producers, and simultaneously, relieve some of the time burden placed on ODFW District staff responding to damage complaints. We feel hunters are an appropriate tool in the toolbox to accomplish this management goal. OHA recommends initiation of regulations for implementation of wolf "controlled take" damage hunts in specific areas of chronic depredation. The boundaries of hunt areas would clearly be delineated by ODFW District Biologist based on areas of depredation and known wolf activities areas. Controlled hunts should be highly regulated using, for example, quotas on both the number of permitted hunters and wolf harvest. The former would allow for control of hunter access and distribution, and the latter would prevent an undesired level of harvest.

OHA supports the requirement of a certification course for hunters to become eligible for the limited draw, with interested hunters selected by a random drawing. A mandatory check-in of harvested wolves could be required so that biologists can collect important data (e.g., sex, age, measurements, reproductive tracts from females, DNA samples) from harvested wolves. Additional details should be determined by ODFW staff to help support informed and defensible management decisions. These controlled hunts would be consistent with the concepts described in the Wolf Plan (e.g., planned hunts within a specific timeframe, area boundaries, limited draw). This approach requires Commission approval, and could be outlined based on successful regulatory applications that have been implemented in other western states. ODFW staff should work very closely with other state wildlife agencies, as several of those agencies have experienced the same issues as wolf populations were recovering in their respective states.

Thank you for your consideration. OHA looks forward to working together on this and other Oregon wildlife management topics and issues.

Respectfully,

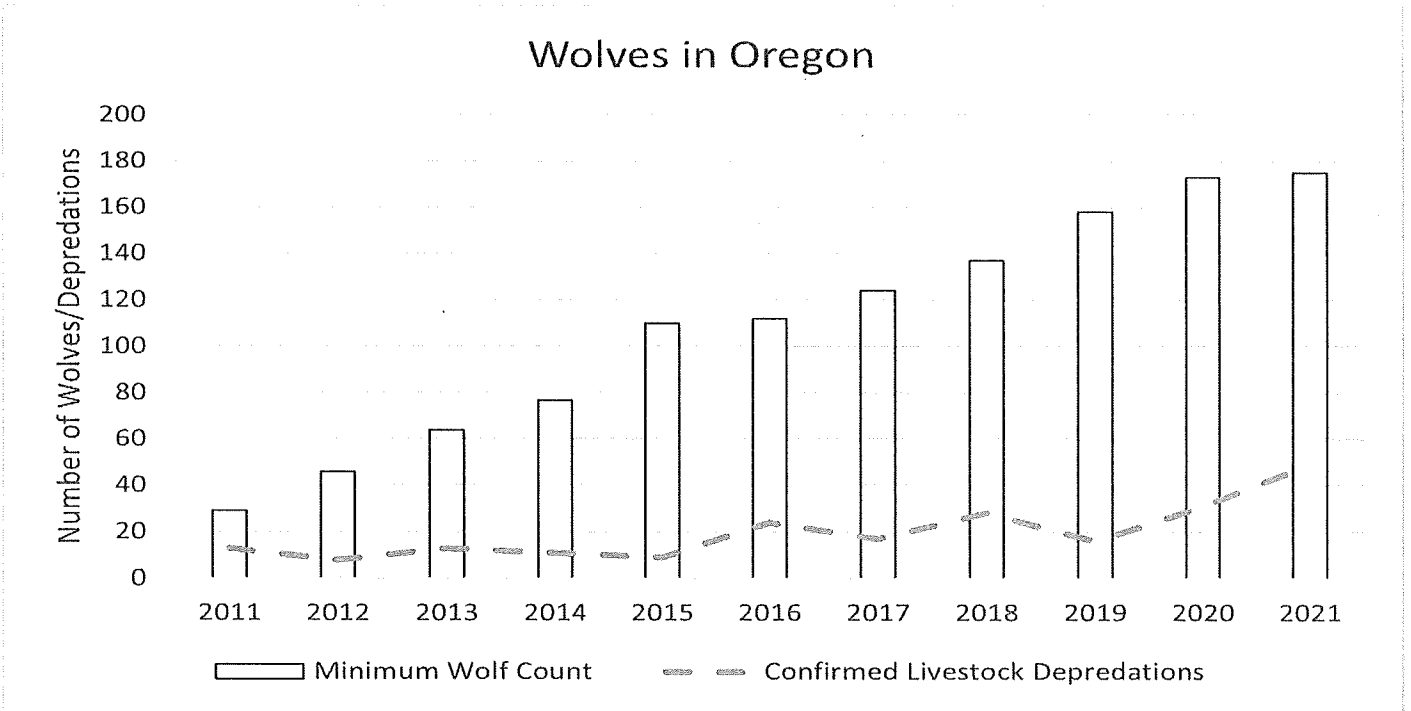
A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read "Fred Walasavage", with a horizontal line underneath it.

Fred Walasavage
OHA State Board Chair

Appendices

I. Oregon wolf depredation events and minimum wolf counts 2011 – 2022, OR, USA.

*Data courtesy of ODFW via Oregon Annual Wolf Reports



II. Montana wolf population, damage occurrence, and harvest, 1998-2018, MT, USA.

*Data courtesy of MTFWP via 2018 MTFWP Annual Wolf Report

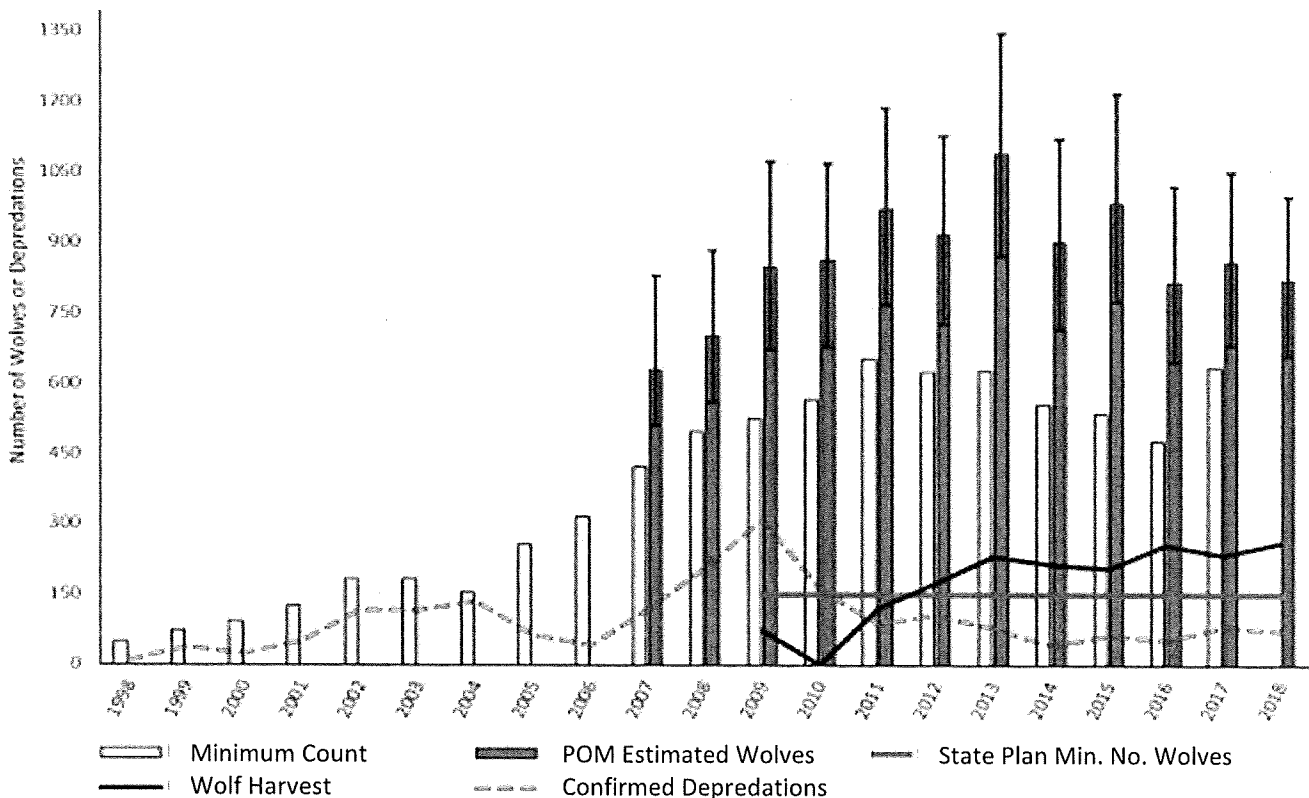


Figure 1. Patch Occupancy Modeling (“POM”) estimated number of wolves in Montana (including 95% confidence intervals) and verified minimum number of wolves residing in Montana in relation to state

Analysis of Oregon's Implementation of the Modified Preference Point System

Austin James austin.james.1979@gmail.com

0 Abstract

(1) Oregon's implementation of the modified preference point system for determining successful applicants in big game hunting draws is analyzed using publicly available data from 2021 and 2022. An analysis of these data reveal that, in many hunts, there is a group of applicants who are processed in both parts of the two-part selection process. Because applicants are not redistributed between the two parts of the process, the second part of the draw is neither equal-probability nor is it random as defined in regulation. It is the author's opinion that the current system does not implement Oregon Administrative Regulations well. The author proposes two solutions that resolve potential inconsistencies.

1 Background

1.1 Oregon Administrative Regulations

(1) Chapter 635 Division 60 of Oregon Administrative Regulations (OARs) define the modified preference point system (system).

(2) OAR 635-060-0023 stipulates that the draw has two distinct phases. Noteworthy is wording of OAR 635-060-0023(1):

“(a) Seventy-five percent of the tags will be issued through the preference point system;

(b) The remaining 25 percent of the tags will be issued by the equal-probability computer drawing.”

(3) Herein, the first phase of the draw process, defined by OAR 635-060-0023(1)(a), is referred to as the 'preference point pool'. The second phase, defined by OAR 635-060-0023(1)(b), is referred to as the 'equal-probability pool'.

(4) OAR 635-060-0023(5) states:

“The Modified Preference Point System will group controlled hunt applicants by the number of preference points they have accrued for each hunt number series. Applicants with the highest number of preference points for each hunt number will be drawn first. Applicants having the next highest number of preference points per hunt number will be drawn next. This tag issuance

process will continue through descending numbers of preference points until 75 percent of the tags authorized for the hunt have been issued, unless all qualified applicants with preference points have been issued tags prior to that point. Any tags remaining following the issuance of preference point tags will be issued through the equal-probability computer drawing. Applicants unsuccessful in the preference point tag issuance procedure and those applicants without preference points will be placed in the equal-probability computer drawing for the remaining tags.”

(5) The final sentence of OAR 635-060-0023(5) allows for some applicants in the preference point pool may also be included in the equal-probability pool.

(6) Equal-probability is not explicitly defined in OAR or statute. A reasonable assumption based on OAR 635-060-0023(1)(b) and OAR 635-060-0023(5) is that all applicants in the equal-probability pool will have nearly the same probability of drawing a tag, regardless of their probability of drawing in the preference point pool. It is important to recognize that a variety of factors define the exact probability of drawing. It is not feasible for all applicants to always have the same probability of drawing in the equal-probability pool. The foremost example is nonresident applicants. OAR 635-060-0030(2) states”

“ The number of controlled deer, controlled elk, and controlled spring bear tags issued to nonresident applicants shall not exceed five percent of the tags authorized for each hunt. The number of controlled pronghorn antelope tags issued to nonresident applicants shall not exceed three percent of the tags authorized for each hunt. Exception: one nonresident tag may be issued for each hunt when the number of authorized tags is fewer than 35. This number does not affect the tags issued under the Landowner Preference Program (OAR chapter 635, division 075).”

Nonresident applicants may have a probability of drawing that is much less than resident applicants due to this constraint.

(7) Another factor in determining the probability of drawing is party size. When the number of tags available in either pool is less than the size of the party considered, then the party cannot draw. Therefore, smaller parties have slightly higher probabilities of drawing.

1.2 Colloquial Language

(1) I, and presumably others, have observed, in face to face conversations with ODFW staff, that several staff refer to the equal-probability pool as “random.” Inferred is the perception by ODFW staff that in the equal-probability pool, the algorithm randomly chooses applicants.

1.3 Data Used

(1) Data from the 2021 and 2022 hunt years were downloaded from <https://odfw.huntfishoregon.com/customer/home/report-downloads> Only 200 series tags were used in this analysis. Only hunts selected as a first choice were used in this analysis.

1.4 System Mechanics

(1) A proper sort of the data reveals the same selection mechanics for both the preference point pool and the equal-probability pool. Proper sorting of the data is determined by OAR 635-060-0023(5). There are two noteworthy nuances in the OAR. First, applicants with 0 preference points are only included in the equal-probability pool. Second, all participants who did not draw in the preference point pool, regardless of reason, are included in the equal-probability pool.

(2) In order to follow the preference point pool selection process, we first exclude applicants with 0 average points and then sort the data by season, hunt number, average preference points in descending order, and finally by a calculation of seed number and application number. If the application number is greater than the seed number, then we sort by the application number. Otherwise, we sort by application number plus 10,000,000. The result of the sort allows us to easily see how the preference point pool chooses successful applicants.

(3) Next, in order to follow the equal-probability pool selection process, we filter out applicants that were successful in the preference point pool from the original dataset and then sort the data in a manner similar to the preference point pool sorting described above, sans average preference points.

(4) Viewing the data using these two sorting techniques reveal that both the preference point pool and the equal-probability pool select successful applicants based on the publicly drawn seed number. Processing of both pools begins at the seed number and awards tags to persons whose application number is above the seed number in ascending order.

(5) It is noteworthy that there is no redistribution of applicants between the preference point pool and the equal-probability pool.

1.5 Breakpoint Level Status

(1) In order to deeply analyze the implementation of the system, identification of the 'breakpoint level' for each hunt is essential. The breakpoint level for this analysis is the point level at which no more tags may be awarded in the preference point pool. Most often this occurs when the number of available tags in the preference point pool is exhausted. In some cases, a specific hunt may not have a breakpoint level. This most commonly occurs when there are more tags available than applicants. In such cases, the hunt is deemed to not have a breakpoint level.

(2) After determining the breakpoint level for a hunt, applicants for the hunt are identified as "Above Breakpoint", "At Breakpoint", or "Below Breakpoint" based on their average point level. Herein, this descriptor is known as the 'breakpoint level status.'

(3) For example, hunt 237X in the 2022 season has a breakpoint level of 6. As the preference point pool was processed the number of available tags in the pool was extinguished when processing point level 6. Noteworthy is that some applicants at point level 7 did not draw in the preference point pool. These nonresident applicants were subject to OAR 635-060-0030(2) as discussed in paragraph 1.1(6) of this paper. Applicants at a point level above 6 are identified as "Above breakpoint." Applicants at

point level 6 are identified as “At Breakpoint.” Applicants at a point level below 6 are identified as “Below Breakpoint.”

(4) An example of a hunt without a breakpoint is hunt number 200M in the 2022 season. This hunt had more available tags than applicants. Average point levels processed in the preference point pool are identified as “Above Breakpoint.” In this example, point levels 1 through 7 are identified as “Above Breakpoint.” Point levels processed in the equal-probability pool are identified as “Below Breakpoint.” In this example, only point level 0 is identified as “Below Breakpoint.” In this example, there are no point levels “At Breakpoint.”

2 Analysis of Pools

2.1 Preference Point Pool

(1) Obtained data were aggregated by season and breakpoint level status. Table 1 shows total applicants, successful applicants, and percent of successful applicants by breakpoint level status in the preference point pool.

Season	Breakpoint Level Status	Successful Applicants	Total Applicants	Successful Applicants as a Percentage of Total Applicants
2021	Above Breakpoint	16025	16475	97.27%
2021	At Breakpoint	6598	12937	51.00%
2021	Below Breakpoint	0	75750	0.00%
2022	Above Breakpoint	19616	20134	97.43%
2022	At Breakpoint	6050	13454	44.97%
2022	Below Breakpoint	0	76439	0.00%

(2) The high percentage of successful “Above Breakpoint” applicants is consistent with OAR definitions. The reasons why these percentages are not 100% are described in paragraphs 1.1(6) and 1.1(7).

(3) The higher number of total applicants in 2022 is likely due to the increased number of hunts available, especially in units where a draw for archery tags was implemented. These hunters have likely applied for point savers or hunts with low probabilities of drawing historically. The introduction of new hunts has likely forced applicants to use existing preference points. Examination of data in subsequent years will help indicate if the rise in “Above Breakpoint” applicants in 2022 is due to the influx of new

hunts. Although outside the scope of this analysis, one might predict a reduction in the total number of “Above Breakpoint” applicants in 2023.

2.2 Equal-Probability Pool

(1) Applicants who were successful in the preference point pool were removed from the data and were then aggregated by season and breakpoint level status. Table 2 shows total applicants, successful applicants, and percent of successful applicants by breakpoint level status in the equal-probability pool after successful preference pool applicants were removed.

Table 2				
Season	Breakpoint Level Status	Successful Applicants	Total Applicants	Successful Applicants as a Percentage of Total Applicants
2021	Above Breakpoint	0	450	0.00%
2021	At Breakpoint	183	6339	1.41%
2021	Below Breakpoint	17277	75750	22.81%
2022	Above Breakpoint	0	518	0.00%
2022	At Breakpoint	310	7404	2.30%
2022	Below Breakpoint	18493	76439	24.19%

(2) The large discrepancy between the percent of successful “At Breakpoint” applicants and successful “Below Breakpoint” applicants is notable and is the focus of the Potential Inconsistencies section.

3 Potential Inconsistencies

3.1 Non-Equal Probability Subgroup

(1) An inconsistency exists between the verbiage of OAR 635-060-0023(5) and the implementation of the draw.

(2) The “Above Breakpoint” and “At Breakpoint” applicants who are not successful in the preference point pool have a demonstrably different probability of selection in the equal-probability pool than “Below Breakpoint” applicants. This difference is explained for the “Above Breakpoint” applicants by

scenarios outlined in paragraphs 1.1(6) and 1.1(7). The difference for the “At Breakpoint” applicants is not explained by these scenarios.

(3) In order for all applicants to have a nearly equal probability of success in the equal-probability pool, selection of the successful applicants must be independent of external factors. Because an identifiable subgroup, namely “At Breakpoint” applicants, were processed in the preference point pool, their probability of success in the equal-probability pool is a dependent factor. Unless techniques are used to mitigate the results of the preference point pool, all applicants in the equal-probability pool do not have the same probability of success. As described in section 1.4, no evidence has been found that such mitigation techniques are currently in place.

(4) Appendix 6.1 lists hunts greatly affected by this inconsistency. Hunt 257X in 2022 is an example of this inconsistency. Table 3 shows the “At Benchmark” and “Below Breakpoint” summaries in the equal-probability pool for hunt 257X in 2022.

Table 3				
Point Level	Breakpoint Level Status	Successful Applicants	Total Applicants	Successful Applicants as a Percentage of Total Applicants
4	At Breakpoint	0	179	0.00%
3	Below Breakpoint	31	215	14.42%
2	Below Breakpoint	30	368	8.15%
1	Below Breakpoint	36	351	10.26%
0	Below Breakpoint	37	297	12.46%
Total		134	1410	9.5%

(5) Because the effects of the preference point pool were not mitigated before processing the equal-probability pool, the success rate for “At Breakpoint” applicants in the equal-probability pool is largely discrepant from other point levels and the overall total.

(6) One might reason that because “At Breakpoint” applicants participated in the preference point pool, this is a non-issue. However, the OAR states that the second part of the system is equal-probability. “At Breakpoint” applicants have a reasonable expectation that their probability of drawing in the equal-probability pool is nearly the same as all other applicants, within the provisions of OAR 635-060-0030(2).

3.2 Non-Random Selection of Successful Applicants

(1) An inconsistency exists between colloquial language used regarding the draw and implementation of the draw.

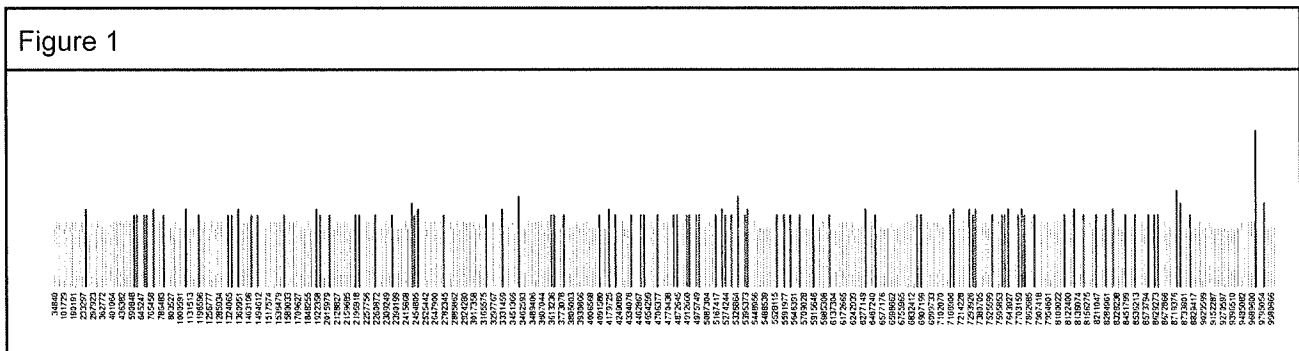
(2) As shown in section 3.1, the probability of success in the equal-probability pool is dependent upon the results of the preference point pool for a specific identifiable subgroup. Because this dependency is not mitigated, the equal-probability pool cannot be accurately or precisely described as random. One definition of random includes the inability to predict results. This is not the case with existing methodologies.

3.3 A Visual Representation of Inconsistencies

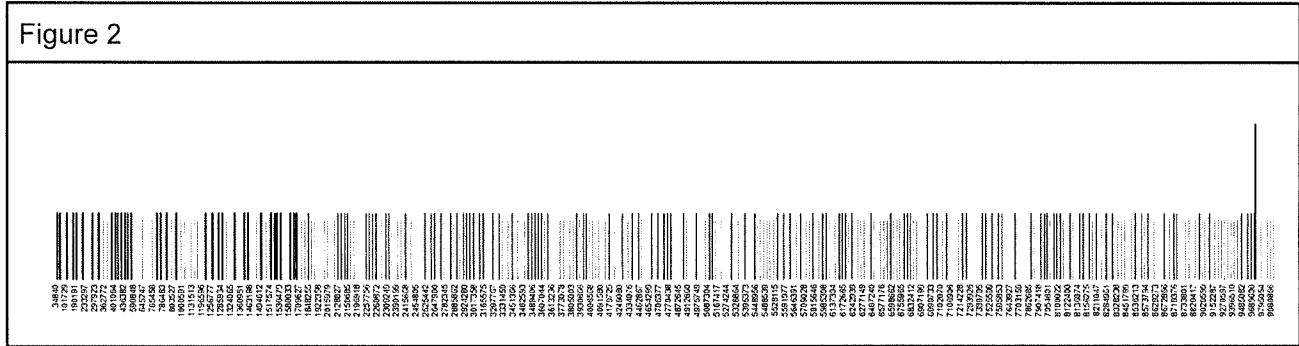
(1) A number line ranging from 0 to 10,000,000 was created to visually display the distribution of applicants in the draw. Applicants are then plotted as a bar on the number line corresponding to their application number. The height of the bar corresponds to the applicant's point level. Applicants with the shortest lines have 0 points. The seed number is plotted and displayed as a black line. The seed number is also the tallest line.

(2) Hunt 224M in 2021 is used in the visualizations to follow.

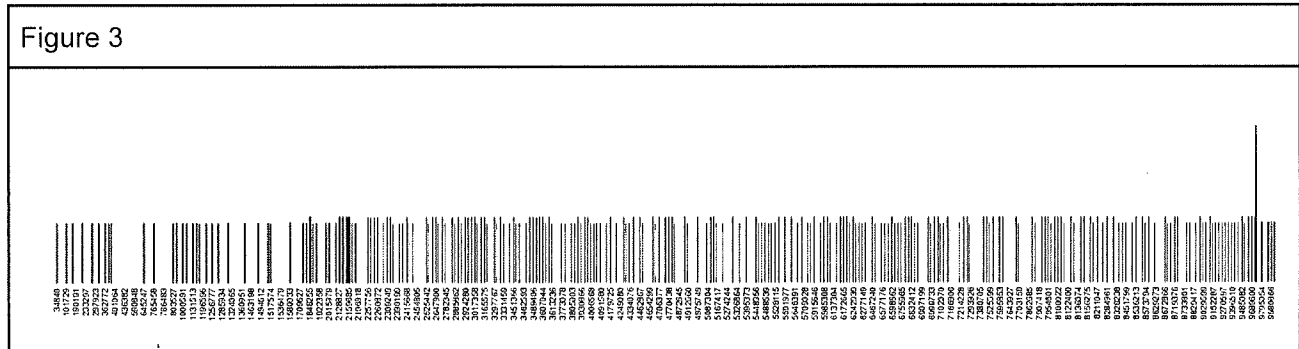
(3) Figure 1 displays the distribution of all applicants before the draw began. "Above Breakpoint" applicants (point levels 2-6) are highlighted in red. Note that the distribution of applicants is approximately evenly spread across the full range of the application numbers. In this case, all of these applicants were successful in the draw.



(4) In Figure 2, all "Above Breakpoint" applicants who were successful have been removed. "At Breakpoint" applicants (point level 1) are shown in blue. Note that the distribution of applicants is approximately evenly spread across the full range of the application numbers. Applicants displayed in bold were successful in the preference point pool. Non-bold applicants were included in the equal-probability pool.



(5) Figure 3 displays the distribution of applicants in the equal-probability pool (successful applicants from the preference point pool have been removed). “At Breakpoint” applicants (point level 1) are displayed in blue. “Below Breakpoint” applicants (point level 0) are displayed in red. Bold applicants were successful in the equal-probability pool. Note how removal of the successful “At Breakpoint” applicants in the preference point pool results in a distribution of “At Breakpoint” applicants in the equal-probability pool that is not evenly spread across the full range of application numbers. This uneven distribution reduces the probability of drawing for “At Breakpoint” applicants in the equal-probability pool. “Below Breakpoint” applicants have a greater probability of selection in the equal-probability pool than “At Breakpoint” applicants due to the uneven distribution of these two groups.



(6) Appendix 6.1 shows the quantitative difference in success rates of the two groups in the equal-probability pool.

4 Potential Resolution of Inconsistencies

(1) The core issue in the identified inconsistencies is that the distribution of applicants in the equal-probability pool is dependent on the results of the preference point pool.

(2) One option to mitigate the effects of the preference point pool on the equal-probability pool is to redistribute the “At Breakpoint ” applicants between the preference point pool and the equal-probability pool. One way to accomplish this is to generate two application numbers for every applicant. One of the application numbers would be used in the preference point pool and the other would be used in the

equal-probability pool. This would effectively redistribute the population of "At Breakpoint" applicants who did not draw in the preference point pool thereby ensuring all equal-probability pool applicants are distributed across the entire range of application numbers.

(3) Changing the relevant OARs may be viable options that may not require the existing process to change. A review of OARs by qualified ODFW and legal staff would determine feasibility of this option.

5 Additional Items

(1) This piece is an opinion. The author believes that the inconsistencies stated herein are real, represent mathematical and procedural inconsistencies between OARs and implementation of said OARS, and the proposed resolutions warrant close consideration by the Oregon Department of Fish and Wildlife (ODFW).

(2) The author acknowledges that the data presented are not probabilities of success. The data presented herein are percent of success which are different from probability as mentioned in OAR. However, the frequency at which discrepancies appear in percent of successful applicants suggest that probability of success is not equal as prescribed in OAR. Calculation of probabilities is mathematically complex. It includes a variety of branches of mathematics including large number theory, combinatorics, model theory, and regression. A deep discussion of probability is outside the scope of this paper.

(3) The author acknowledges the lack of mathematical rigor presented. Computation of presented data is believed to be accurate. The author welcomes all feedback regarding this opinion.

(4) One might argue that the equal-probability language in OAR 635-060-0023(1)(b) refers not to the probability of the applicant's success but the probability that the applicant will be evaluated for success before available tags are exhausted. This line of thought is believed to be only semantic. Across the data set analyzed, 94.61% of applicants in the equal-probability pool who were evaluated for success were successful before available tags were exhausted. Data in this paper are presented as applicant success as the author feels this is the most understandable and relatable way to view these data.

(5) It is also the opinion of the author that it is impossible to quantify or measure damages to any specific individual as a result of these inconsistencies. In 2021 there were 3233 cases where an "At Breakpoint" applicant was unsuccessful in the draw and the applicant applied for the same hunt in 2022. 2701 (83.54%) of these applicants were successful in the 2022 draw. In these cases, success in the draw was delayed by one year. In the remaining cases, most of the applicants did not draw due to changes in party members or non-resident quotas.

(6) More detail about how the big game draw is conducted is available via the current Big Game Regulations, published by ODFW at <https://www.eregulations.com/oregon/hunting>

(7) OARs regarding game mammal and game bird controlled hunt regulations are published at <https://secure.sos.state.or.us/oard/displayDivisionRules.action?selectedDivision=2952>

6 Appendix

6.1 List of Hunts Greatly Affected by Inconsistencies

(1) The following list of hunts meet these criteria:

- Only the equal-probability pool applicants are shown
- A minimum of fifty “At Breakpoint” applicants in the equal-probability pool
- The difference between the percentage of successful “At Breakpoint” applicants and successful “Below Breakpoint” applicants is at least five percent

(2) No relationship was found between breakpoint levels and percent of applicants drawn in either pool.

Season	Hunt Number	Hunt Name	Breakpoint Level	At Breakpoint		Below Breakpoint	
				Applicants	Percent Drawn	Applicants	Percent Drawn
2021	224M	Tioga Unit Muzzleloader	1	127	6.3%	179	26.3%
2021	225A	N Sixes	1	50	0.0%	130	38.5%
2021	234R	Upper Deschutes Unit Bow	1	50	0.0%	127	18.1%
2021	237R	Ochoco Unit Bow	1	288	10.8%	513	25.1%
2021	246A	W Murderers Cr	3	183	0.0%	1214	10.0%
2021	246X	Murderers Cr Unit	2	112	0.0%	659	17.5%
2021	247C	E Northside	3	54	0.0%	972	10.4%
2021	247X	Northside Unit	2	70	0.0%	526	19.2%
2021	249A1	Ukiah Unit No. 1	4	183	0.0%	2067	5.3%
2021	250X	Desolation Unit	1	541	12.2%	720	28.6%
2021	251A	N Sumpter	1	150	0.0%	612	31.4%
2021	253A	S Catherine Cr	1	55	0.0%	44	15.9%
2021	257X	Sled Springs Unit No. 1	4	219	0.0%	1408	9.6%
2021	258A3	Zumwalt No. 3	1	75	0.0%	94	11.7%
2021	258R	Chesnimnus Unit Bow	2	74	0.0%	405	19.8%
2021	258Y	Chesnimnus Unit No. 2	2	59	0.0%	420	22.9%

Season	Hunt Number	Hunt Name	Breakpoint Level	At Breakpoint		Below Breakpoint	
				Applicants	Percent Drawn	Applicants	Percent Drawn
2021	261X	Imnaha Unit	3	84	0.0%	661	12.4%
2021	263X	Keating Unit	2	80	0.0%	359	17.3%
2021	265A1	W Beulah No. 1	1	176	1.7%	239	38.9%
2021	266B	N Malheur Rvr	1	107	0.0%	300	25.3%
2021	266X	N Malheur Rvr No. 1	1	184	0.0%	256	40.2%
2021	266Y	N Malheur Rvr No. 2	1	157	0.0%	325	31.7%
2021	272A	Silvies Unit	1	60	0.0%	410	26.8%
2021	272X	Silvies Unit No. 1	1	263	1.9%	356	33.4%
2021	272Y	Silvies Unit No. 2	1	135	0.0%	297	41.1%
2021	278A1	High Desert No. 1	1	174	2.9%	272	38.6%
2021	278A2	High Desert No. 2	1	259	11.2%	357	22.4%
2022	220	Siuslaw Unit	3	52	0.0%	408	7.4%
2022	234R	Upper Deschutes Unit Bow	1	57	1.8%	80	27.5%
2022	235Y	Paulina - E Fort Rock No. 2	1	62	0.0%	253	32.4%
2022	237R	Ochoco Unit Bow	1	377	9.5%	422	29.1%
2022	241B	White Rvr - Hood	2	52	0.0%	187	7.0%
2022	246A	W Murderers Cr	3	290	0.3%	1071	11.3%
2022	246B	E Murderers Cr	2	71	0.0%	429	16.1%
2022	246X	Murderers Cr Unit	2	103	0.0%	616	18.7%
2022	247	Northside Unit	1	64	0.0%	190	43.2%
2022	247C	E Northside	3	86	0.0%	899	11.1%
2022	247X	Northside Unit	2	53	0.0%	569	17.9%
2022	249A1	Ukiah Unit No. 1	4	223	0.0%	2115	5.2%
2022	249R1	Ukiah Unit Bow No. 1	1	82	0.0%	250	21.2%
2022	250X	Desolation Unit	1	570	13.3%	703	28.0%
2022	251A	N Sumpter	1	191	0.0%	526	36.5%
2022	253X	Catherine Cr Unit	2	86	0.0%	496	13.9%
2022	257C	Sled Springs Unit	2	70	0.0%	217	15.2%
2022	257R1	Sled Springs Unit Bow No. 1	7	54	0.0%	856	6.0%

Season	Hunt Number	Hunt Name	Breakpoint Level	At Breakpoint		Below Breakpoint	
				Applicants	Percent Drawn	Applicants	Percent Drawn
2022	257X	Sled Springs Unit No. 1	4	179	0.0%	1231	10.9%
2022	258R	Chesnimnus Unit Bow	2	73	0.0%	341	23.5%
2022	258Y	Chesnimnus Unit No. 2	2	85	0.0%	363	26.4%
2022	259Y	Snake Rvr Unit No. 2	7	52	0.0%	831	6.9%
2022	261X	Imnaha Unit	3	65	0.0%	587	12.9%
2022	262X	Pine Cr Unit	1	210	13.8%	158	33.5%
2022	265A1	W Beulah No. 1	1	146	10.3%	208	38.9%
2022	265A2	W Beulah No. 2	3	79	0.0%	642	8.3%
2022	265C	Bully Cr	1	126	10.3%	116	15.5%
2022	266B	N Malheur Rvr	1	158	2.5%	207	34.8%
2022	266X	N Malheur Rvr No. 1	1	205	11.2%	273	29.3%
2022	266Y	N Malheur Rvr No. 2	1	173	0.0%	248	41.5%
2022	272A	Silvies Unit	1	197	0.0%	258	42.6%
2022	272X	Silvies Unit No. 1	1	252	9.9%	280	31.4%
2022	272Y	Silvies Unit No. 2	1	92	0.0%	282	39.7%
2022	278A1	High Desert No. 1	1	212	4.2%	329	30.7%
2022	278A2	High Desert No. 2	1	209	0.0%	312	35.3%

BORISCH Roxann B * ODFW

From: Dale Santa <santadale262@gmail.com>
Sent: Friday, July 29, 2022 6:39 PM
To: COMMISSION ODFW * ODFW
Subject: Elk season

Categories: Wildlife

Change Cascades Elk firearm season back to 3 week of October! Better for herd management and the sportsman! Worst call wildlife management of Oregon has ever done. Big loss of revenue, and another message to the sportsman not to support ODFW hunt and fish elsewhere, not Oregon!

Dale Santa

BORISCH Roxann B * ODFW

From: Dale Santa <santadale262@gmail.com>
Sent: Wednesday, July 27, 2022 6:05 PM
To: COMMISSION ODFW * ODFW
Subject: Cascade ELk Season

Has ODFW looked at there losses from move cascades firearm elk seasons to November instead of the 3rd weekend October? It's nearly impossible to hunt cascades in November. I'm one that said I'm done elk hunting in Oregon. It's nearly impossible to get an elk in Mt. HOOD National FOREST because of the density of woodland. That zone should have never been changed. November comes snow so with the densit forecast and November snow the sportsman don't stand a chance. Until ODFW changes the firearm season in Mt Hood National Forest I will spend my hundred of dollars elsewhere out of this state. The coastal hunt is dangerous would not even think of hunting that as so many legals with firearm not made for hunting throwing lead at herds that are so far out of range you would not be able find the elk if you hit it. Thinking its about time you look at the Costal hunting range and see what you've promoted. Mt Hood National Forest was for the sportsman that loved the wilderness and cared for the herd and now you took that away! Very bad move for the wildlife,state, and local business. Bad move all around, with know thought put into it! I enjoyed Idaho last year and doing it again this year! It's a lot like hunting the cascades before you changed the date to November!

Upset hunter of ODFW and lover of the forest and wildlife!
Dale Santa
McMinnville OR.

BORISCH Roxann B * ODFW

From: Mike Martell <mmartell1957@gmail.com>
Sent: Thursday, July 21, 2022 6:01 AM
To: VARGAS Mathew T * ODFW; WOLFER Brian H * ODFW; odfw.commission@state.or.us; Douglas Cottam; HURN Shannon M * ODFW; Rep Levy; Sen Robinson; Rep Morgan
Subject: Who's in charge of wildlife management
Categories: Wildlife

Greetings ODFW and Legislators.

When will the state of Oregon realize it must manage wildlife in accordance with OAR 496.012, Wildlife policy. You people have socialize sport hunting and Rep. Sprenger was right, you're doing it anyway. The wolf will never be delisted, sure you'll do as you have been doing, kill a few, this does nothing to aid livestock producers like what happened on the Grouse Creek ranch in Imnaha, my friend liquidated his cattle and sold the ranch.

What a stark difference in Oregon between the black bear and the wolf! I manage eight ranches in SW Oregon where the Slater and Devil fires erased 266 thousand acres in prime habitat, the frost eliminated 99% of the orchard fruit this spring guarantees I'll have chronic bear depredations beyond the usual forty plus bears that preyed upon tons of fruit, sure there's no regulations for problem bears, why not manage with extended hunts, additional tags?

These ranches back up to California where bans in both states have created a mess here for me, we produce several thousand tons of wine grapes, maxi semis haul millions of dollars in tons of fruit around the clock each fall, the only option I have is kill them all? Not enough hours in the day, besides, I used hounds for years to create a temporary diversion until the fruit is harvested where once complete, the bears can have the second bloom as they also are hard on fences, we grow on broken plots of ground, making electric fences nothing more than a fire hazard.

Here's what it takes for me to kill a bear, either I sit and wait all night or get a beef head like USDA used prior to new scents, place in a plastic bag in the sun until maggots ooze out the bag, this is what will attract a bear to a snare or barrel trap, why in the hell do I listen to my biologist lecture me about cleaning up the attractants, we grow bear food folks! Thousands of tons of bear food. ONE SIZE DOES NOT FIT ALL!

I can't get a haze permit like your internal hound hunting friends have been issued under HB 2971, this is the law for USDA and myself, this is also the same law the buddy's of ODFW houndsmen have been issued, why was I asked to sign a written contract from the state that reads, the state of Oregon is a government agency and can not, will not discriminate for age, race or any other reason, I passed your mandated finger print and criminal background check, unlike several of your internal buddies, I passed. How does any of this qualify as wildlife management? In short, it doesn't.

Your hypocritical position pertaining to hounds runs as deep as the legislature voting 100% in favor of the agent bill, you know, the annual corporate timberlands bear slaughter, where sows and cubs end up in these baited mechanically fired snares, sows shot and if they spoil prior to making regional office check in, those that spoil are incinerated and landfilled along with 100% of the hound treed and killed, USDA Aphis Wildlife Services cougars while those baby cubs are left to rot, this is why you people attacked FOIA under the guise of the wolf.

You don't need a black bear report to see well over one hundred sows killed by agents annually and all were dry? Statistically impossible folks, my fall sow black bears pretty much all have cubs, the fire situation changed the landscape, now I have sows and cubs seeking food on these ranches and yet, I can't haze a bear, and yet, those who despise my hounds, you in the majority, politicians have zero issue with voting to expand government slaughtering bear,

cougar over hounds all while I face criminal charges for as much as hazing a bear, we don't want to attract more bears to these ranches with bait, we grow the bear bait folks!

I've been here on these SW Oregon ranches dealing with black bear conflicts for thirty five years, smack in the epi center of radical opposition. My biologist over the past three plus decades have never once driven here to these ranches to access the problem or look for solutions, never, not once! Steven Niemala (mouth piece biologist in Central Point for ODFW) Mike, we're not going to issue a permit to haze. ODFW sure did issue permits to select houndsmen, how is this legal, even though the agent bill language allows this, how can the State legally discriminate as you do?

I was asked by the founder of OOC to pursue the predator management through the native American tribes, given I'm 25% blood carded native American, not sure what your game is in SW Oregon, you refuse to answer my questions. Back about seven years ago, I rejected the request from the founding member of OOC and decided to continue to pursue the legislative side through my state rep. Sprenger and others such as Sen. Bartscheiger, you get the idea, This journey began in 2009, where my FOIA report stated it cost we the people 310 K to hire USDA to remove 101 cougar, over hounds, now the state claim cougars don't impact ungulate mortalities, how did that work out for the Hart mountain big horn sheep herd?

By the way, the new calm on Hart Mountain is amazing, actually saw hundreds of Jack rabbits and lots of sage grouse, that only happens WHEN predators are managed, you have no excuse, the legislature passed the agent bill, HB 2971, Governor Ted signed to law, ODFW has OAR 496.012 Wildlife policy that reads, all indigenous mammals WILL BE MANAGED. Mr Cottom, you're correct, the 6600 Oregon cougars aren't in trouble in Oregon and your very own Hart mountain findings solidified why this law remains today and why you were dead wrong with your analogy, predators have decimated Oregon in most every region.

You have options, legal, on the book options and yet, you refuse to act, this comes at a price to ungulates, livestock and agriculture producers across Oregon. I'm tired of hearing, lets ban raw fur sales, beaver trapping, competition coyote contest, lets ban, lets ban, lets ban.....All while trying to amend the rulings like what you did on Hart mountain, a National Wildlife Refuge, what make this any different? Killing is killing and all you people have perfected is a communist style socialized government hunting expansions, compliments of the tax paying citizens of Oregon, yes, we've beat the timber producers pay by the acre argument to the turf, private property rules we citizens pay for the majority of these government services.

I don't make a penny killing black bears, you see, I'm a life long houndsmen and used hazing here until your laws restricted my use of hounds. Why not reject killing for these timber produces who refuse sport hunters and hunting? Probably because you have governmentalized, socialized for profits with monetary financial gains USDA receives for killing. You're so set on bans, why not ban USDA Aphis Wildlife services if these predators aren't a problem? Why not concur, you're unwilling to manage predators with sport hunters and hunting and want 100% management to be provided by, drum roll..... government!
What would be wrong with allowing sport hunters the ability to haze bear and cougar with hounds in Oregon, you're slaughtering them anyway?

You are free to have me testify under oath, what's stated above is the truth.

Sincerely,

Mike Martell
Cave Junction Or.
541-602-1398

BORISCH Roxann B * ODFW

From: Lance Lajaye <lancelajaye777@gmail.com>
Sent: Sunday, July 17, 2022 5:50 AM
To: COMMISSION ODFW * ODFW
Subject: Disabled achery hunters.

Categories: Wildlife

I was wondering if Oregon has ever thought about the use of crossbows for disabled achery hunters that are enabled to use a compound or recurve bow? I do know California and probably some other states allow this. With all the leftover tags I think it's something to consider also giving people a second chance at achery hunting is a great thing in my opinion.

From: Edward Hardy Kern <EHardyKern@abcbirds.org>
Sent: Saturday, July 16, 2022 1:35 PM
To: COMMISSION ODFW * ODFW; ODFW WildlifeInfo * ODFW
Subject: OR Website Information re Nonlead Resources
Attachments: 7.16 ABC Lead Materials Letter to State Wildlife Agencies.pdf; NL Ammunition Content.pdf; NL Fishing Tackle Content.pdf



Bringing back the birds

Date: 7/16/2022

Subject: Availability of Nonlead Resources on State Wildlife Agency Websites

Dear Oregon Department of Fish and Wildlife officials,

On behalf of American Bird Conservancy, which works to conserve birds throughout the Americas, I am writing to request that Oregon provide more salient resources to its sportspeople around lead toxicity. American Bird Conservancy supports regulated, science-based management of game species and works closely with sportspeople, hunting groups, and State wildlife agencies throughout the country to promote sustainable bird populations and habitat conservation.

Lead is a unique threat to wildlife in that it has a direct solution; switch away from lead ammunition and lead fishing tackle. An ever-growing body of knowledge shows the toxic effects of lead on wildlife, humans, and the environment. Sportspeople have historically been some of the greatest champions of nature and they take their cues on best practice and ethics from their State's wildlife agency. As such, the information State wildlife agencies provide should be as recent as possible and include all relevant scientific information. Lead shot itself is toxic, and the fragments left in game, nuisance species, and in wildlife habitat are all too preventable sources of morbidity and mortality.

Despite this, lead continues to pose a preventable threat to birds in the United States. Bald and Golden Eagles are experiencing population growth suppression from lead^[1]. California Condors, one of the most endangered birds in the world, are most threatened by lead poisoning after eating remains of animals shot with lead ammunition.^[2] Granivorous birds such as doves, quail, turkeys, and sparrows may ingest lead shot after it is expelled. Waterfowl may *still* suffer if they ingest a fish with a lead sinker trailing off it, or if they ingest legacy lead when looking for gizzard stones or grit.

Education Makes an Impact

Several organizations work tirelessly to educate hunters about the unintended impacts of lead ammunition, and the equivalent efficacy of non-lead ammunition choices. When hunters are provided with all relevant information, they show a willingness to switch ammunition types.

A review conducted by American Bird Conservancy of State wildlife agency websites found opportunities for increased lead impact awareness. Only 20 websites have information about lead ammunition toxicity, and of those only eight are easily found without searching or diligently navigating. Many State health departments have information on lead toxicity from ingesting contaminated venison, but hunters are not likely to easily encounter this information.

The same review found only 15 State wildlife agency websites to have information on lead toxicity from ingested lead fishing tackle. Maine and New Hampshire have exemplary lead exchange programs where anglers can swap lead sinkers for alternatives like steel, tungsten, ceramic, and natural stone.

When sportspeople are provided with all relevant information they can make more informed decisions for themselves, their quarry, and their families. The North American Non-lead Partnership promotes effective, sustainable alternatives for sportspeople and works in tandem with many State wildlife agencies to promote voluntary incentive-based outreach and education programs.

Availability of Resources

American Bird Conservancy is asking all State wildlife agencies to make resources on the benefits of non-lead ammunition and tackle in removing preventable lead exposure in wildlife, available on their websites. Hunters and anglers rely on thought leaders and State wildlife agency websites as reliable sources for regulations, ethics, and current events. To further support this reputation, American Bird Conservancy believes additional materials or clarity on the effects of lead will add to the knowledge base from which sportspeople work.

The conversation around lead ammunition is changing. It is no longer an “if” when considering whether lead affects wildlife, it is a fact. Groups such as The Wildlife Society and the Boone and Crockett Club are joining the discussion in favor of non-lead ammunition and changing long-held positions. State wildlife agencies are in the best position to make these changes, “including hunter education, voluntary programs, or mandatory programs using suitable ammunition alternatives.”^[3]

Sportspeople accessing State wildlife agency websites while purchasing licenses or researching game seasons could be organically presented with information about the potential effects of lead on wildlife and the environment. Our goal is not to deter anyone from hunting or fishing; we strive to support hunting and fishing in a way that removes these unintended consequences, making nature as safe as possible for birds and other game.

Potential resources may include:

- Non-lead ammunition and tackle which improves stewardship by sportspeople
- Studies on the effects of lead on wildlife
- Studies on the effects of lead on human health
- Success stories about the positive outcomes for wildlife after switching to non-lead products

Conclusion

Sportspeople have historically been some of the most vocal champions of wildlife conservation. This legacy deserves to be defended by today’s hunters and anglers. Providing sportspeople with all relevant information and empowers them to make informed decisions. The safe and sustainable future of hunting and fishing, and all the people and animals they impact, depend on how hunters and anglers choose to interact with nature.

Below are several examples of State wildlife agencies with excellent and easily accessible information on lead ammunition, lead fishing tackle, and alternatives. We have also attached the letter, and some potential content to

be copied and pasted on your website. We appreciate your consideration of this important issue and hope to partner with your agency to keep wildlife safe.

Sincerely,



E. Hardy Kern III

(he/him/his)

Director of Government Relations,
Pesticides and Birds Campaign
American Bird Conservancy
412-337-4673
EHardyKern@abcbirds.org



Minnesota

Hunting Ammunition Index

<https://www.dnr.state.mn.us/hunting/ammo/index.html>

Lead Information for Deer Hunters

<https://www.dnr.state.mn.us/hunting/ammo/lead.html>

Get The Lead Out Loon Poisoning

<https://www.dnr.state.mn.us/eco/nongame/projects/leadout.html>

Lead Sinker Information

<https://www.dnr.state.mn.us/minnaqua/et/sinkers-lead.html>

Maine

Hunting and Trapping Landing Page

<https://www.maine.gov/ifw/hunting-trapping/index.html>

Hunting with Nonlead Ammunition

<https://www.maine.gov/ifw/hunting-trapping/nonlead-ammunition.html>

Fishing Landing Page

<https://www.maine.gov/ifw/fishing-boating/fishing/index.html>

Lead Trade In Program

https://www.maine.gov/ifw/docs/Fish-Lead-Free_2020.pdf

Utah

Hunters Helping Condors

<https://wildlife.utah.gov/hunters-helping-condors.html>

Washington

Game Bird and Small Game Regulations
<https://wdfw.wa.gov/hunting/regulations/migratory-waterfowl-upland-game>

Non-toxic Shot Requirement
<https://wdfw.wa.gov/hunting/regulations/migratory-waterfowl-upland-game/non-toxic-shot>

North American Non-lead Partnership
Hunters Leading the Way in Conservation
<https://nonleadpartnership.org/home/en>

^[1] Slabe, V.A. et al. (2022). Demographic implications of lead poisoning for eagles across North America. *Science*, 375(6582). Pp. 779-782. <https://www.science.org/doi/epdf/10.1126/science.abj3068>

^[2] Finkelstein, M. E. et al. (2012). Lead poisoning and the deceptive recovery of the critically endangered California condor. *Proceedings of the National Academy of Sciences*, 109 (28). Pp. 11449-11454.

^[3] *Boone and Crockett Club Position Statement – Lead in Ammunition for Hunting and Shooting*

Non-Lead Ammunition Benefits All Wildlife



Golden Eagle, Jesus Giraldo Gutierrez, Shutter Stock

Lead ammunition easily fragments upon impact, scattering tiny bits of lead and lead alloy through game.

Lead fragments contaminate meat and viscera. There is **no safe level of lead for wildlife or people.**

Scavenging wildlife such as Bald Eagles, Golden Eagles, Condors, and Vultures which ingest parts of animals killed with lead (even gut piles) are poisoned by it. They experience loss of mobility, impaired nervous system function, organ failure, and suppressed immune systems.

- California Condor recovery is threatened by lead-contaminated prey items
- Golden Eagle populations are in decline due in part to lead-contaminated prey
- Bald Eagle population resilience is threatened by lead
- Scavenging Raptors in Southern States have been found with high levels of lead

- Hunters and their families may be endangered by ingesting lead in game killed with lead ammunition.

LEAD POISONING FROM AMMUNITION IS PREVENTABLE

Non-lead ammunition is widely available and removes the threat of lead poisoning.



Lead bullet fragmentation upon entry into ballistics gel



Copper bullet upon entry into ballistics gel

- Non-lead ammunition is comparable in price to premium lead bullets
- Non-lead ammunition is just as, if not more, effective as lead ammunition
- Lead ammunition was banned in waterfowl hunting in 1991 with little to no effect on the amount of waterfowl hunting done in the United States

Three Ps of Non-Lead Ammo (From Arizona Game and Fish)

Precision — All non-lead ammunition is milled, one bullet at a time, on metal lathes utilizing uniform tools to ensure each bullet is identical, which improves precision.

Traditional lead-based bullets are created in a brass cup with molten lead. This manufacturing process introduces inconsistencies that can reduce precision in the field.

Performance — Most non-lead bullets peel open rather than mushroom under compression as a lead bullet does. This opening mechanism requires less energy, while retaining nearly 100 percent of the bullet weight. This results in greater impact at reasonable ranges and deeper penetration.

Price — Non-lead bullets are all premium bullets and when compared to premium lead-based bullets are very similar in price. While cheaper lead-based options exist, they do not deliver the same performance on game as premium bullets.

HUNTERS LEADING THE WAY TO CONSERVATION

The North American Non-Lead Partnership empowers hunters with knowledge and resources to conserve wildlife and natural resources.

<https://nonleadpartnership.org/home/en>

RESOURCES

<https://youtu.be/hwQcGLJlhkk>

Scientific Papers on Lead from huntingwithnonlead.org:
<https://huntingwithnonlead.org/research/studies>

Videos from huntingwithnonlead.org: <https://huntingwithnonlead.org/research/videos>

STATES WITH NON-LEAD WEBSITES

California

Hunting in California

<https://wildlife.ca.gov/Hunting>

Minnesota

Hunting Ammunition Index

<https://www.dnr.state.mn.us/hunting/ammo/index.html>

Lead Information for Deer Hunters

<https://www.dnr.state.mn.us/hunting/ammo/lead.html>

Get The Lead Out Loon Poisoning

<https://www.dnr.state.mn.us/eco/nongame/projects/leadout.html>

Maine

Hunting and Trapping Landing Page

<https://www.maine.gov/ifw/hunting-trapping/index.html>

Hunting with Nonlead Ammunition

<https://www.maine.gov/ifw/hunting-trapping/nonlead-ammunition.html>

Utah

Hunters Helping Condors

<https://wildlife.utah.gov/hunters-helping-condors.html>

Washington

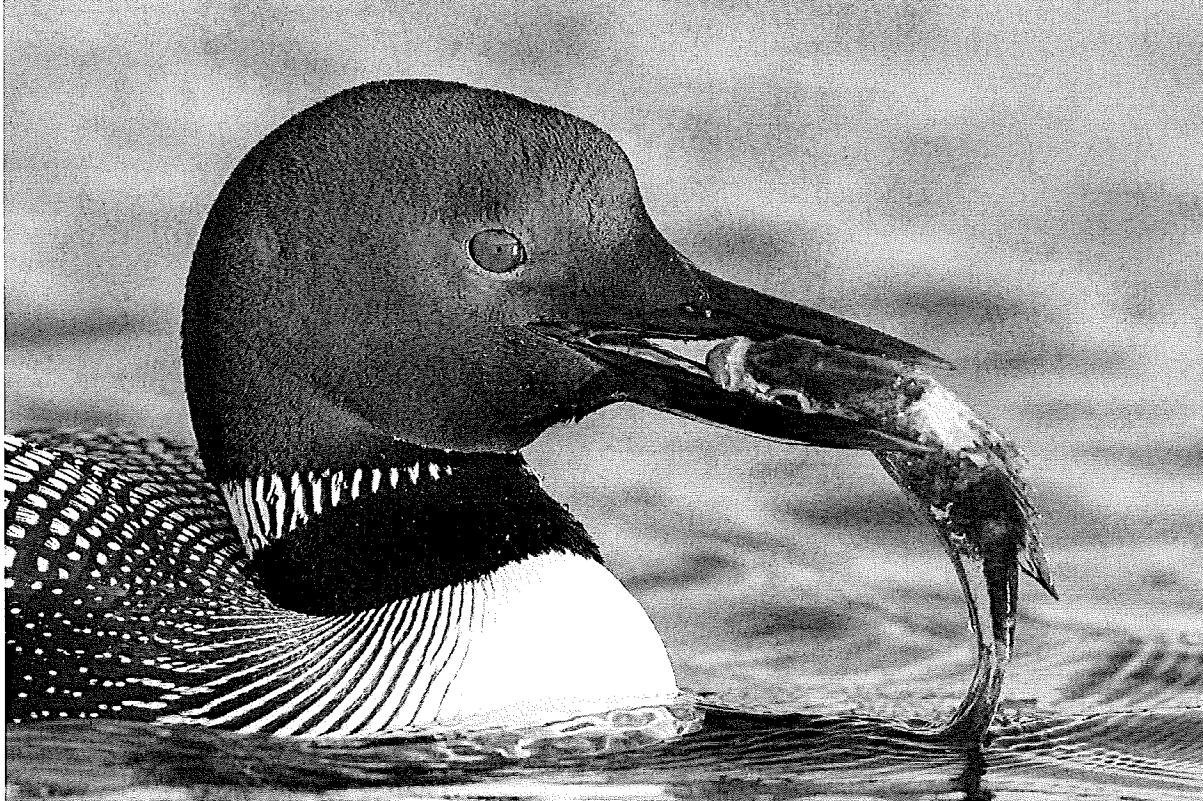
Game Bird and Small Game Regulations

<https://wdfw.wa.gov/hunting/regulations/migratory-waterfowl-upland-game>

Non-toxic Shot Requirement

<https://wdfw.wa.gov/hunting/regulations/migratory-waterfowl-upland-game/non-toxic-shot>

NON-LEAD FISHING TACKLE BENEFITS ALL WILDLIFE



Common Loon Fishing, Mircea Costina, Shutterstock

Pathway to Poisoning

- Waterfowl ingest lead sinkers while foraging
- Lead enters the environment directly through lost fishing tackle
- Lead can leach into water after acidic rain events
- Lead sinkers have population-level detrimental effects on loons

A Single Lead Sinker is Enough to Kill a Bird

“A loon with lead poisoning behaves strangely. It may fly poorly, have crash landings or stagger onto the ground. The loon begins to gasp, tremble, and its wings droop as lead is carried through its blood stream. As the poisoning worsens, it eats very little and hides among aquatic vegetation, staying behind when other birds migrate. It becomes emaciated and often dies within two or three weeks after swallowing the lead jig or sinker. It takes only one lead sinker or jig to poison a loon.”

-Minnesota DNR

RESOURCES

Fish Lead Free

<https://fishleadfree.org/me/>

Choosing a Non-lead Sinker

<https://northernwilds.com/lead-sinker-substitutes-which-choice-is-right-for-you/>

Non-Lead Tackle Suppliers/Distributors

<https://loon.org/loons-and-lead/non-lead-tackle-links/>

STATES WITH NON-LEAD WEBSITES

Minnesota

Get The Lead Out Loon Poisoning

<https://www.dnr.state.mn.us/eco/nongame/projects/leadout.html>

Lead Sinker Information

<https://www.dnr.state.mn.us/minnaqua/et/sinkers-lead.html>

Maine

Fishing Landing Page

<https://www.maine.gov/ifw/fishing-boating/fishing/index.html>

Lead Trade In Program

https://www.maine.gov/ifw/docs/Fish-Lead-Free_2020.pdf

New Hampshire

Getting the Lead Out: It's The Law

<https://www.wildlife.state.nh.us/fishing/get-the-lead-out.html>

BORISCH Roxann B * ODFW

From: Curtis Dewey <cdeweyuscg@gmail.com>
Sent: Saturday, July 16, 2022 4:20 PM
To: COMMISSION ODFW * ODFW
Subject: Big game proposal for 2023

To whom it may concern,

I am in favor of the proposed changes to the deer/elk season dates that are being considered.
Thank you for this possible change.

Curtis Dewey
Tillamook, Or.

Sent from my iPhone

BORISCH Roxann B * ODFW

From: JOSH NELSON <joshnelly2324@gmail.com>
Sent: Friday, July 15, 2022 2:57 PM
To: COMMISSION ODFW * ODFW

Categories: Wildlife

I heard that the 2023 western oregon rifle deer season will end on November 10th. This is peak rut and the bucks will be extremely vulnerable at this time. Deer numbers are already suffering from the out of control number of predators. This will cause great harm to the deer numbers for years to come. THIS CANNOT HAPPEN. Please reconsider this. If this kind of thinking continues, there will not be huntable numbers of deer/elk in the future.

BORISCH Roxann B * ODFW

From: Joshua Roth <josh.w.roth@gmail.com>
Sent: Thursday, July 14, 2022 6:44 AM
To: COMMISSION ODFW * ODFW
Subject: Mule Deer Management

Good morning,

I'm writing to express my concerns regarding the mule deer population. After hearing about Wayne Endicott's Core Mule Deer Management Program, I believe it needs to be our way forward. As a native Oregonian, I believe that we all must act now with the future of our wildlife in mind. Mr. Endicott's Program lays out a strategy for adding bucks to the landscape while replacing revenues from tag sales for the units laid out. I highly encourage your consideration and adoption of the ideas he lays out in his plan. Something needs to be done to help this population survive, and we have trusted you to handle this task.

Sincerely,
Josh Roth

BORISCH Roxann B * ODFW

From: Tyler Edmunds <tyler.edmunds@icloud.com>
Sent: Wednesday, July 13, 2022 4:08 PM
To: COMMISSION ODFW * ODFW
Subject: Mule deer recovery

Good day I am emailing with concerns toward predator management plan a few thing I would like to see would be a general season spring bear hunt as well as at the very least a youth general spring bear hunt. Also a more aggressive wolf management plan such as Idaho before it's to late for the next ungluet population that's has taken sever down turn especially in eastern Oregon. Furthermore more a petition for baiting bear and running dogs would be great to see. Also wouldn't hurt to have a FEW 3 point or better buck unit and the end of all doe, and spike tags except for youth. Thanks for your time.

Sent from my iPhone

BORISCH Roxann B * ODFW

From: Drew Kaminski <dvk22uo@hotmail.com>
Sent: Monday, July 11, 2022 3:45 PM
To: COMMISSION ODFW * ODFW
Subject: Mule Deer Recovery

Categories: Wildlife

Hi my name is Drew Kaminski. I'm from Toledo Oregon and I grew up hunting and fishing. My first deer was a mule deer I harvested with my dad when I was 12 years old. It's very important to me and every Oregonian hunter that we conserve and grow the mule deer population so that we can pass on our hunting heritage to our kids and grandkids.

Please consider Wayne Endicott's proposal for mule deer or something similar. We need to reduce the number of buck tags to increase fawn recruitment and improve habitat to ensure that mule deer remain abundant and thrive in our great state. Please take action!

Thank you in advance, Drew Kaminski

Sent from my iPhone

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BORISCH Roxann B * ODFW

From: Marvin Jordan <jordanmarvin610@gmail.com>
Sent: Saturday, July 9, 2022 8:00 PM
To: COMMISSION ODFW * ODFW
Subject: Big Game comment

Categories: Wildlife

All bow hunters including adults should be required to take Hunter safety course specifically for bow hunting. Do you know how many elk are out walking around with a arrow stuck in it? It's asinine and irresponsible that bow hunters don't have to go through a safety course! I want to see change. I'm a rifle hunter and enjoy it very much.

Marvin Jordan

Sent from my iPhone

BORISCH Roxann B * ODFW

From: Wes Darby <BP54HUNTER@msn.com>
Sent: Friday, July 8, 2022 1:23 PM
To: COMMISSION ODFW * ODFW
Subject: 2023 Big game proposals

Categories: Wildlife

Sent from Mail for Windows

Sure would be nice to know what is being proposed before the meetings take place.

BORISCH Roxann B * ODFW

From: HunterTJ E <tyler.edmunds86@gmail.com>
Sent: Saturday, July 2, 2022 7:04 AM
To: COMMISSION ODFW * ODFW
Subject: Predator management?

Categories: Wildlife

Good day I am emailing with concerns toward predator management plan a few thing I would like to see would be a general season spring bear hunt as well as at the very least a youth general spring bear hunt. Also a more aggressive wolf management plan such as Idaho before it's to late for the next ungluet population that's has taken sever down turn especially in eastern Oregon. Furthermore more a petition for baiting bear and running dogs would be great to see. Also wouldn't hurt to have a FEW 3 point or better buck unit and the end of all doe, and spike tags except for youth. Thanks for your time.

BORISCH Roxann B * ODFW

From: Kevin tuerffs <ktuerffs33@gmail.com>
Sent: Thursday, June 23, 2022 5:11 PM
To: COMMISSION ODFW * ODFW
Subject: Elk numbers and access to counts and target numbers.

Categories: Wildlife

Good afternoon,

I am a avid hunter of all types of game in Oregon and all over the state. I try to make myself as educated in issues I care about before I speak out about something being wrong. I hunt in the cascades mountains of the Willamette valley and live there too. As I have advanced in my hunting career I have noticed a steady decline of elk numbers in the particular area that I hunt, which is mostly privet timber company owned with forest service ground surrounding it. I am blown away that even with declining elk numbers cow tags are being given out at the same levels they have been and even new hunts added. It seems like if a population is declining keeping the new generation producing animals alive would be the best way to sustain the population. The success rate for people that I know that hunt this area for cows has dropped in the last several years due to not seeing them or being able to find elk. I would like to push the idea that elk numbers counts and or quotas may need to be revised to stop the declining of these animals.

It has not been easy to find information on how to get my voice and others from the community voices heard on this issue. Also getting information on what the numbers are supposed to or what an accurate number of actual animals in the area is. This is all information that would be great to know.

Hunters like myself are very interested in keeping elk at level we have seen in the past 20 years and that does not seem to be what odfw is trying to do by adding these extra tags. There is lots of speculation on the timber companies pushing to get them off there land so they don't have damage to trees and I can see a business side to that but killing them to a drastically low number does not seem to be the way to do it.

To sum up my rant I am interested in peaking your interest in looking into how elk are counted, the numbers you are looking to keep them at and making all that information available and easy for the public so we can all be informed.

Thank you for your time hope to hear back.

Kevin Tuerffs

BORISCH Roxann B * ODFW

From: Greg Wanner <wannergreg@hotmail.com>
Sent: Sunday, June 19, 2022 9:04 AM
To: ODFW WildlifeInfo * ODFW
Subject: Timing of control hunt draw

Hello ODFW,

I was wondering why Oregon does their control hunt application deadline and draw so late in the season? I understand it is partly the tradition of having a May 15 application deadline. I understand you are getting as much of your winter and spring data organized to make sure the number of tags issued is appropriate. However, it seems like you could go earlier...say April 15 or May 1.

This leads me to, why does it take five weeks to issue the draw results when everything is digitized? If you are still doing paper applications, then that needs to end. Paper applications take more staff time and cost. I understand it is critical to have perfect QA/QC of the data otherwise there would be a huge media backlash. I believe the results could be processed and released in 2 weeks.

I'm a patient person; however, the draw results have a impact on ALL (work, school, family, vacations) of my plans each fall. All of my family and friends feel the same. We all wonder why the results couldn't come sooner like other western states?

Looking forward to answers and I hope ODFW will take in consideration of changing the control hunt draw timing.

Sincerely,

Greg Wanner
Wannergreg@hotmail.com

Sent from my iPhone

BORISCH Roxann B * ODFW

From: Timothy L. Sipe <sipe@gorge.net>
Sent: Tuesday, June 14, 2022 11:14 AM
To: COMMISSION ODFW * ODFW
Subject: Scopes

Categories: Wildlife

I Oregon regulation I believe it states that it is illegal to us a scope with an electronic range finder in it. I feel this law is not fair to hunters that have purchased this type of scope.

When people will carry a electronic range finder on their side and us it. Or have scopes that have built in range finding calibrations built into the scope. Or even better yet the rangefinders that message to cell phone and then to the scope.

Make scopes with range finders built in legal.

Timothy L. Sipe

BORISCH Roxann B * ODFW

From: Ross & LeAnn Newhall <newhall5@comcast.net>
Sent: Wednesday, June 1, 2022 6:50 AM
To: COMMISSION ODFW * ODFW
Subject: Elk tags

Categories: Wildlife

May 25, 2022

Dear Commissioners,

I am writing to you because I'm mad, upset and disappointed; and not at anyone but myself, let me explain.

My name is Brian Newhall (ODFW# 716383) and for twenty-three years I have been acquiring points in Oregon for Elk, deer and pronghorn. Last year I drew a Mt. Emily "any elk" permit but I didn't discover it until this year when I was applying for hunts. I put in my application as normal and then decided to check my points. I knew I was getting close to drawing. When I looked at my elk points it said zero. At first, I thought it was a mistake, As I researched it I found the only mistake had been mine. I was heartbroken and upset that I had left such a coveted take unclaimed.

Last year I put in for Mt. Emily "one bull" permit as my first choice and a Mt. Emily "spike only" tag as my second choice. At the time of the draw, I was having heart issues and when I looked at the draw, I thought I had drawn the spike only tag so I was relieved because I knew it being my second choice it would not affect my points. Last year I also drew an Arizona "Kaibab" buck tag, but because of my heart condition I decided to donate my tag to a wounded veteran through the Arizona game department.

My issue with the Oregon system is the notification of such a special hunt as the Mt. Emily "one bull" tag. If the draw notification had simply stated "one bull" on it, as it does in the regs, I would have realized what tag I had drawn.

The intent of this letter is not to get my points back but to hopefully help someone else from making this same mistake. I am also wondering why Oregon doesn't have a way to donate points or tags to wounded vets or critically ill minors. I have twenty-three points for deer and twenty-three points for pronghorn.

On Monday after the draw deadline, I called the ODFW and spoke with a very kind lady. When I told her my story, she was very sympathetic but there was nothing she could do about my elk points and said Oregon did not have a way for me to donate my deer or pronghorn points to a vet or critically ill minor. She suggested I write to you. Whoever this lady is should be commended for her calmness. To say the least I was upset when I spoke with her. She remained calm and nice throughout our conversation.

So, this is where I am at, I am mostly an archery elk hunter and the only reason I have all the Oregon deer and pronghorn points is because I was buying a license to put in for elk anyway and I thought it would be nice to support other parts of your wildlife. As I am sixty-nine years old, I won't have enough years to acquire a Mt. Emily tag this will be the last year I apply.

My wish is that there is a better way to inform someone when they draw a tag that takes more than twenty years to draw, and a way to donate points or tags to a wounded vet or a terminally ill minor. Arizona has both of these programs that I think are very worthwhile.

Kind Regards,

Brian R Newhall ODFW 716383

7433 Willow Grove Rd

Longview, WA. 98632

360-957-0170

newhall5@comcast.net

BORISCH Roxann B * ODFW

From: Doug Dutton <duttonranch@yahoo.com>
Sent: Friday, May 20, 2022 12:29 PM
To: ODFW Wildlifelife * ODFW
Subject: License Fees

Hello,

I am 73 years old, and have lived in Oregon my whole life. I am an Oregon Master Hunter, and have hunted since I was 12 years old.

When I turned 65 I was able to get a "Pioneer License" for FREE. I got it FREE for ONE YEAR ONLY. The next year you began charging a fee of \$6.00 for our "FREE PIONEER LICENSE".

Frankly I am sick to death of your continual attack on Oregon Sportsmen and Women who are the undeniable BEST people to have in the outdoors. Hunters take care of the outdoors, and most leave it better than they found it. Thus doing your job for you.

Make no mistake, the Hunters in Oregon are damn tired of the uncontrolled continual rise in license prices. (government can make up reasons to charge more, just like you are doing) IF you people knew how to do the right thing, maybe it wouldn't cost the HUNTERS so much money?

A few years ago, the game commission asked us hunters what we would do to help control the elk population. We told you what to do, thus bringing to fare larger bulls. We asked you to stop the killing of SPIKE elk for a few years, to allow them to grow into larger bull elk. YOU TOTALLY IGNORED OUR SUGGESTIONS, AND NOW WE ARE PAYING FOR IT. Fewer elk, less large bulls and a "cow" season to KILL OFF THE BREEDERS of more ELK.

SO, here is my personal solution to the problem. I WILL NO LONGER PURCHASE A HUNTING LICENSE IN THE STATE OF OREGON, BUT I WILL CONTINUE TO HUNT. I HUNT ON PRIVATE PROPERTY, HAVEN'T SEEN A GAME WARDEN IN OVER 50 YEARS, SO I WILL CONTINUE TO HUNT, IN SPITE OF YOUR RIDICULOUS LICENSE PRICES. I DON'T NEED A LICENSE OR A TAG. PRIVATE PROPERTY IS EXACTLY WHAT IT SAYS. PRIVATE WITH NO ENTRY TO LAW ENFORCEMENT. IT'S SIMPLE REALLY.

You keep your license and your tags, WE DON'T NEED THEM.

I foresee MANY people stopping their purchase of OVERPRICED licenses and tags, thus putting the ODFW in the toilet. Hell, I can get 100 people to STOP BUYING A LICENSE immediately. That's easy. Oregonians are sick of it. Let's see how well you all do with a whole lot LESS MONEY.

YOU people need to get your SH*T together, and stop your attack on hunters and fisherman in Oregon. Hell, a simple fishing license is \$44.00? That is wrong on more levels than I can mention. Right now the economy is in a death spiral, but that makes NO difference to any State, who could care less. Hell, you just charge the people MORE. It's like YOUR OWN PERSONAL ATM. Gas is at an all time high, Food is going higher by the day, and PEOPLE are struggling to make ends meet. In

light of that, thousands of Oregonians are going to be supplying their own food, by hunting and fishing, in order to offset the higher cost of living, which seem to rise daily.

YET, THE STATE DOESN'T CARE. TYPICAL REALLY. YOU JUST WANT THE MONEY SO YOU CAN PISS IT AWAY ON BS CAUSES, THAT MAKE NO DIFFERENCE IN THE GAME OR THEIR CONDITION.

You can keep you license and tags for ALL outdoor endeavors. I will NEVER purchase another one. Have a nice day.

BORISCH Roxann B * ODFW

From: Chris Taft <ctaft12015@gmail.com>
Sent: Monday, May 16, 2022 12:32 PM
To: COMMISSION ODFW * ODFW
Subject: "public testimony for the record that you would like to submit to the Commission"

Categories: Wildlife

Hello my name is Chris Taft and I have a few things that I would like to have heard at the next commission meeting.

First is as a disabled hunter I've had surgery on both shoulders and I'm unable to draw or hold a bow back. I feel we should be allowed to apply for a special use permit to use a crossbow that has a hand crank device as these are already attached to the device and are much safer than an aftermarket product that could be installed incorrectly. and also using a crossbow will not give the hunter a significant advantage over a compound bow. Also Washington has this law available for their hunters.

My second item is in regards to muzzle loader season. The structure of the season how it sits the Rifle season ends on a Wednesday and muzzle loader starts 2 days later on that Saturday. Under this time frame the mass amounts of rifle hunters have pressured the deer so much that the deer are spooked out of the area have gone nocturnal or run at first sight. And muzzle loaders don't have a very long effective range putting them at less of an advantage for many reasons including those above.

My Solution to this would be 1 have muzzle loader season start a week after rifle season to give the deer a chance to calm down after being pressured by thousands of rifle hunters. Number 2 would be put muzzle loader season before rifle allowing them to hunt unpressured deer. My other question would be why do the rifle hunters have a 12 day season and muzzle loading season is only eight. I ask this cause hunting with a modern rifle is more efficient with the ability to use a scope and having a much further range than a muzzle loader why not lower the rifle season to 8 days and extend muzzle loader to 12.

In conclusion I think these ideas would help our wildlife. And they would also benefit some of the minority groups of hunters who would like to pursue there passions.

Thank you for your time sincerely
Chris Taft

BORISCH Roxann B * ODFW

From: Dave Moldal <davemoldal@hotmail.com>
Sent: Sunday, May 15, 2022 7:27 AM
To: ODFW WildlifeInfo * ODFW
Cc: James Fraser
Subject: East Biggs Deer Hunt

Dear ODFW,

I just submitted applications for 2022 big game hunting and was reminded about my experience deer hunting the East Biggs unit for mule deer last year. I hunted the public land in the vicinity of Thirty Mile Creek and was saddened by the inordinate hunting pressure given the low mule deer population. Further, I witnessed multiple instances of 'hunters' filling their tags with whatever opportunity presented. The most atrocious example was a 'hunter' camped on the West side of the John Day River who forded the river, shot a yearling buck, field dressed it and dragged it across the river to his camp. In three days of hunting I saw one state patrol conservation officer, who in my observation never left his truck to engage any hunters.

I realize people maintain varying levels of ethics and often don't practice fair chase, but this doesn't need to be the norm. I fail to see why our sparse and fragile public land in Eastern Oregon, including the East Biggs unit, are not managed more universally as high-quality hunting areas, with a four-points on each side minimum. The days of 'managing' big game populations for maximum yield should be over. In three hard days of hunting, my hunting partner and I saw a total of three fork-pointed bucks, which we never considered harvesting. Also, drought brought about by climate change as well as overgrazing / habitat destruction of our public land and private land are certainly contributing factors to mule deer hunting decline. ODFW should take steps to account for these realities and adopt policies that provide for the highest quality hunting experience possible. The future of hunting and conservation depends upon it.

Thank you for your consideration.

Sincerely,
Dave Moldal
Portland, Oregon

BORISCH Roxann B * ODFW

From: John Hagerty <flywithapro@gmail.com>
Sent: Wednesday, May 4, 2022 10:17 AM
To: COMMISSION ODFW * ODFW
Subject: Issues with current draw system not allowing me to hunt same draw as my family, and fix needed to 2022 Big Game Regs

Categories: Wildlife

Maybe you have a way to address some of the issues pointed out below. Please call me (leave a message and I will call you back if I can't pickup and you get the message machine) and I can explain in detail.

My story, Oregon does not provide a benefit to those of us who served honorably in the Military for 20 years even if with disability ratings, or those of us who served in the Military for 20 years as an Oregon Resident, or those of us who were Oregon residence for 42 years.

Now I am forced to pay for a non-resident license fee every year just to try to have a chance to draw an elk tag to go hunting with my family. It took 12 years paying for that high priced non-resident license to finally get a draw in 2018, and of course it did not line up with my resident family (they did not draw) and I was not allowed just take a point saver and give up that draw so I could try to draw the next year when my family would have enough points to draw the same unit.

If I put in with family as a party, they all get counted as non-residents so no one gets a tag, party of 5 non-residents getting a draw is impossible, regs don't spell this out but we found out the hard way. There should be a way to all a non-resident to not be forced to use a draw tag or loose all points. Anyone that hunts, knows that doing it with family and friends is a major part of the reason for the hunt.

The Big Gan Regs 2022, needs to have page 24 changed from, "Disabled Veterans" to "Resident Disabled Veterans". Leaving as writing is very confusing to disabled veterans like me, especially when the web link doesn't work.

- other facility in this state; or
- Reside in this state while serving as members of the crew of a ship that has an Oregon port or shore establishment as its home port or permanent station.

- District office responsible for issuing the tag.
- A copy of an active duty military ID.
- A copy of current leave papers to document they are currently stationed outside of Oregon.

- business days after the
- For further informat ODFW District Office would like to hunt to

ACTIVE DUTY UNIFORMED SERVICE MEMBERS AND DISABLED VETERAN LICENSES AND TAGS

DESCRIPTION	RESIDENT	NONRESIDENT	
LICENSES			
Uniformed Services Hunting	\$17.00	\$34.50	
Disabled Veteran Combination - Includes Columbia Rvr Basin Endorsement	FREE	N/A	
TAGS			
Uniformed Service Cougar		\$16.50	
Uniformed Service Black Bear		\$16.50	
Uniformed Service Deer	General Season	\$28.50	\$28.50
	Controlled Season	\$28.50	\$443.50
Uniformed Service Elk	General Season	\$49.50	\$49.50
	Controlled		

Disabled Veterans

Disabled Veteran

To qualify for a free dis you must have at least a from any branch of the United States.

Disabled Veterans at an elk tag at a reduced j application visit: dfwst.licenses_registration.

Disabled Veteran Oregon Disability and Fishing Penn

To be considered a pers under the wildlife laws, must provide: Written j official certification of t States Department of V branch of the Armed Fi States shows the person

Thanks for your service,
John Hagerty
678-516-7283

BORISCH Roxann B * ODFW

From: John Hagerty <flywithapro@gmail.com>
Sent: Tuesday, May 3, 2022 12:29 PM
To: COMMISSION ODFW * ODFW
Subject: Retired military veterans consider hunting benefit of active duty?

Categories: Licensing

Hi,

I am John Hagerty, born and raised in Oregon, where most all my family still resides. Graduated from OSU. I served our great Country for over 20 years in the United States Navy and even though it cost me more money to keep my Oregon residence while in the military vs changing to a more tax friendly state, I did, I kept my Oregon Residency for 42 years! I was forced to change residency to Georgia since it was the state I was living in at the time of my retirement, to comply with their state laws I had to become a Georgia resident. My wife is from the South so that is why I still live in Georgia.

During my 20 years in the military I was able to go hunting with my family in Oregon but missed many years because I was deployed all over the world and due to the operations, I was not able to get back for hunting season. I especially enjoy going tent elk hunting in the Snake River area with my father and brother and now also with my brothers two sons.

I wish you could change your appreciation for those who served for not only those currently in uniform but also offer the same benefit to those who retired honorably from the armed forces.

Since I am now a nonresident it took 12 years of paying non-resident license fee every year just to apply for an Elk draw and after 12 years I finally got a tag, so then I paid the non-resident tag fee. I do it so I can come home and hunt with family. At this rate, I will only be able to come back with an elk draw tag one more time before I die, two at the very most. As I get older the income doesn't go as far. Sure would be a great thing to honor those who served over 20 years with the ability to just pay "resident" license fee every year while applying for an elk draw.

Thank you for your consideration.

John Hagerty
678-516-7283

BORISCH Roxann B * ODFW

From: James Hanselman <jj_oregon@yahoo.com>
Sent: Wednesday, April 20, 2022 10:35 AM
To: ODFW WildlifeInfo * ODFW
Subject: Master Hunter program

What are you doing for us Master Hunters? Those of us that completed the requirements for this designation were told that we would have hunting opportunities not available to non-Master Hunters. I see where you have eliminated those special area hunts of several years ago. It seems like you have written us off. Please explain how you are keeping the agreement between ODFW and Master Hunters??? Too few of us to gain consideration?? Too few of us to take time to find opportunities for us? Pretty arrogant if that is true.

I also believe that if there are to be crop damage hunts to help landowners reduce damage, then no permits should be granted for their land if they won't open it to those that win the controlled hunt. Otherwise you are preselecting the ranchers and their dear friends for these hunts. I should not need to remind you that these animals belong to the state and ALL legal hunters not just the rancher and their family friends. For the ODFW to select against most Oregon hunters is one of the most unfair and indefensible practices that you can invoke. Your responsibility is to all Oregon hunters. And you are failing miserably in this regard. You earn the wrath of hunters when you bow to special interests. Simply tell ranchers if they won't allow any winning permit holder to hunt then there will be no permits allowed to be used on their properties. Simple. You disrespect the people that pay for and support ODFW. Why should I care to help ranchers when they ask for special help and they're already writing the rules themselves...ODFW should set the rules.

Living far from many of these areas it would be difficult to get permission before applying for a permit.

This may seem critical of ODFW and you may be offended. I'm sorry if you can't accept constructive criticism. But to many of us you have no problem writing us off. Very simple changes would help change the perception of ODFW. But first you have to admit the mistakes that you have made. Please feel free to establish a conversation with me. It might be a good first step.

Sincerely,

James Hanselman

Hunter Education Instructor in Michigan since 1985
Hunter Education Instructor (#13209) in Oregon since 2007
Retired Public School Teacher of 30 years. (you'll learn about fairness in the classroom)

BORISCH Roxann B * ODFW

Subject: FW: Problem with Conservation

From: Curtis Pittman <curtpittman@gmail.com>

Sent: Friday, April 15, 2022 2:25 PM

To: COMMISSION ODFW * ODFW <ODFW.COMMISSION@odfw.oregon.gov>; info.commission@odfw.oregon.gov

Subject: Problem with Conservation

To Whom It May Concern:

I am writing this email to inform you of my disappointment in how controlled tags are handled in the State of Oregon. It seems to me that it is both unfair and against conservation practices to have people pay for a license they may not use if they are not drawn for a particular hunt. In our case, this is for the new controlled archery tag in the Ukiah Unit 249R2. I have hunted this area for 13 years with (3) out of state hunters. That is thousands of dollars of licenses and tags alone.

It is unfair because it seems ridiculous to have an out of state hunter pay nearly \$200 just to put their name in the hat. It seems against conservation practices because there will be many more hunters without licenses or tags. You do not have the resources to properly patrol many of these areas, so why give hunters an excuse to "buck the system" that is already lacking? The population served in the area is primarily blue collar. Mind you, I have meant plenty that hunt by the rules, but I also have meant plenty that do not. Without proper hunter and harvest numbers your conservation numbers will be bogus.

My group is the group that picks up trash, informs hunters of OHV rules in the area, reports unlawful practices, and appreciates the wilderness and the elk that we hunt to the utmost degree. It saddens me that bureaucracy constantly gets in the way of decision making instead of common sense.

On another note, it is apparent elk numbers are down as well as deer numbers. I will say that the amount of predation kill is profound. When scouting in May, early June I constantly see calf kills, whereas 10 years ago I rarely saw any. Granted this is boots on the ground observation, but for me is the most telling.

I appreciate your time. Please let me know if there is anything I can do to change the current policy on how controlled tags are purchased in our state.

Thank You,

-Curtis

BORISCH Roxann B * ODFW

From: Robert Gowen <thoughtworkstnc@gmail.com>
Sent: Monday, April 18, 2022 10:39 AM
To: odfw.commission@state.or.us
Subject: Waiting period for residency qualification

Categories: Wildlife

Dear Commissioners,

My name is Robert Gowen, and I recently moved back to the Salem Oregon area from Washington state. I'm 68 years old and spent most of my life in Oregon but I did live for an extended time in Washington state. At any rate, I feel compelled to respectfully express how unfair it is that I must live back in this state for six months before I can qualify for resident hunting and fishing privileges. There are several reasons why I believe it is so unfair. When I moved back to Salem, I was responsible for property taxes on My Salem home from day one. Further, I am required to pay income taxes From day one. I am required by Oregon Law To get an Oregon drivers license within 30 days, which I did. I am required by law to change the registration on my vehicles Within 30 days, which I did. No longer qualify to get a resident Washington fishing or hunting license because I am officially an Oregon resident by any other standard than yours. One of the reasons I moved back to Oregon was to be able to hunt with my son and grandson and a nonresident license and tag is prohibitively expensive. The requirement for me to live here for six months before I qualify as a resident is not only unbelievably unfair, but I'm not sure it would survive a challenge in a class action lawsuit. I am respectfully asking the commission to revisit that rule and establish a residency rule that is fair and that makes sense in this 21st-century. Thank you for your consideration.

Robert Gowen
(503) 312-3480
1045 Mildred Ln SE, Salem, OR 97306

BORISCH Roxann B * ODFW

From: Fred Lutz <flutz@perlo.biz>
Sent: Thursday, April 7, 2022 8:52 AM
To: ODFW WildlifeInfo * ODFW
Subject: Hunting for 40 years

To whom it concerns,

I have been Hunting for Elk 40 years and a long-time resident, but this year I deiced to leave Oregon due to the changes in Bow hunting Eastern Oregon. I had to wait for my sons to get through college to be able to Hunt with me. Now things have change without reason. You guy's will be out of a job when we all leave this State.ODFW sucks
111111111111111111111111111111111111

Fred Lutz

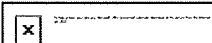
Project Superintendent

P: 503.624.2090 | C: 503.704.0967

E: flutz@perlo.biz

11450 SW Amu Street | Tualatin, OR 97062

www.perlo.biz



BORISCH Roxann B * ODFW

From: Lloyd Beers <Lloyd.Beers@wildhorseresort.com>
Sent: Thursday, April 7, 2022 6:40 AM
To: COMMISSION ODFW * ODFW
Subject: preference points

Categories: Wildlife

I would like to know why you don't give archery draw hunts their own hunt number! These archery people hunt strictly with a bow but put in for points every year the use those points to take tags away from rifle hunters! And the people who buy over the counter tags on the west side buy points and save them up while getting to hunt every year then take their points to draw rifle tags on the east side ! I think archery points should be good only for archery hunts and rifle points only good for rifle! As a rifle hunter I should just go to the west side and hunt with a bow every year and save points , the west side will be over run with hunters in a few years but as a rifle hunter at least I can hunt every year, that's why archery points for archery hunts and rifle points for rifle points would be fair to both rifle and archery hunters
!
!

BORISCH Roxann B * ODFW

From: TATE Michelle L * ODFW
Sent: Tuesday, March 22, 2022 10:10 AM
To: WOLFER Brian H * ODFW
Cc: BORISCH Roxann B * ODFW
Subject: FW: Strong Support for the positions of Oregon BHA, OOC, OHA and TOA

Big Game PC

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

From: mailagent@thesoftedge.com <mailagent@thesoftedge.com>
Sent: Monday, January 24, 2022 12:34 PM
To: COMMISSION ODFW * ODFW <ODFW.COMMISSION@odfw.oregon.gov>
Subject: Strong Support for the positions of Oregon BHA, OOC, OHA and TOA

Dear Commissioner Labhart:

Hunters in this state, and the organizations that represent them, are a diverse group. But there are common threads that bind us together: an abiding sense of stewardship for our natural resources, and a desire that healthy wildlife populations, the wild places in which they live, and the opportunity to pursue them persists and improves in Oregon. With these principles guiding the Oregon Chapter of Backcountry Hunters & Anglers, Oregon Outdoor Council, Oregon Hunters Association and Traditional Archers of Oregon, and after careful evaluation and vetting by staff to ensure both the biological and social requirements would be met while providing for maximum hunting opportunity, I support the positions of the aforementioned organizations and encourage the Commission to adopt staff's current proposal, which includes maintaining a statewide general season and the creation of the Eagle Cap Zone. In addition, I also encourage the adoption of the youth controlled archery concept amendment as proposed by these groups.

It should be noted that development and refinement of these concepts was kept in focus throughout this entire process by these sporting groups based on the following factors; maintaining opportunity, developing creative solution options based in sound biological and social data and addressing R3 initiatives (recruitment, retention and reactivation).

Adoption of staff's current proposal and the additional concept amendment would not only provide ODFW with the tools to achieve those goals, it would be proof that ODFW and its Commission truly value the many hours of thoughtful engagement, suggestions and creative solutions provided to them through this public process.

Thank you for the opportunity to submit comments on this very important topic.

Sincerely,

Philip Trump
1524 2ND AVE W
Seattle, WA 98119-3008

Dear Sir,

I am 85+ and HAVE
Been unable To SHOT My
Mathews Bow For Several
seasons now - (RT. Shoulder
injury - can NOT Be Fixed - - -

I Bought a CROSS Bow +
use a N Rest To Hold My
Bow arm up. Can not use
any Rest To Hold my Bow
arm up With my Mathews
I am Dead on at 50 Yds
with my CROSS Bow.

I am Told every STATE
in the NATION Have Some Kind
of a Bow Season.

at 85+ I need a Hand cap
~~season~~ season To Get Back
out there a Few More Times

Archery is archery - - - -
Weather Long Bow and Bow - - -
We are still SHOOTING
ARROWS - - Thank you

Dick Stiles - 46 Plus Yr.
a Bow Hunter. . . PLEASE →

Please come up with
some kind of X-Bows
use for use old timers,
Ladies, & youth - - -

thank you

Dick Stiles

Box 504, ESTACADA,
ORE
97023

ODFW

MAR 01 2022

Director's Office



CROSS BOWS

IT IS TIME TO JOIN THE OTHER STATE & LET US
65+ Over - 4 Handed Capt - Use X Bow - So We Can
Continue "Archery" Hunting - I AM 85 - Can Not
Use My MATHews

I can use a Rest To Hold
MY CROSS BOW CAN NOT HOLD

Crossbow Regulations Update

My Mathews Bow arm up & No-How
any Make & Prices

The inspiration for this column came from a query I recently received regarding the current status of crossbow regulations. I directed my inquirer to the usually reliable sources, but he responded that he'd already checked them and they were not up to date. That initially struck me as odd. They had always been Johnny on the spot when it came to keeping up with the latest, perhaps because previously it had been relatively easy to do so. Changes were few and far between, and newsworthy.

But over the last five years or so, things have changed. Liberalization of crossbow regulations has become a relatively frequent and commonplace occurrence. Opposition has all but vanished against a mountain of evidence showing no appreciable impact on wildlife resources or safety. It's just not newsworthy anymore, but people still want to know. What follows are a few of the more recent and noteworthy examples. However, I strongly recommend you check the most recent regulations for your state, as they're changing so frequently.

Connecticut

In what you'll see is a fairly common theme, the Nutmeg State formerly limited crossbows to those certified as disabled to the extent they are incapable of using conventional archery equipment. Then, in 2013, they allowed them for everyone; that is, everyone who takes a special crossbow education class. Not a bad idea.

Illinois

Like many states, Illinois allowed crossbows progressively for persons with disabilities, adults age 62 or older and certain youth hunters, and



One of the biggest benefits from the liberalization of crossbow regulations has been their use as a recruitment tool for young bowhunters. Studies show many youngsters too small to pull a compound start with a crossbow and later graduate to a vertical bow.

subsequently for all archery hunters after the second firearm deer season. In 2017, Illinois scrapped all that and allowed all hunters to use crossbows during any archery season, including the archery deer season and fall turkey archery season.

Maine

For years, Maine's bowhunting association strenuously and successfully lobbied to keep crossbows out of the hands of all but the most severely handicapped hunters. After years of contention, the Pine Tree State finally capitulated with virtually no opposition in 2013, allowing crossbows for all but the deer archery and fall turkey seasons. Given the state's limited and precarious deer resource, that makes sense. The fall turkey part was merely a concession to the anti-crossbow lobby.

Missouri

Like many states, Missouri formerly restricted crossbow hunting to "individuals disabled to the degree that they are unable to use a firearm or traditional bows...after

they have applied for and received medical exemptions for crossbow use." I suspect it wasn't too hard to get that exemption, as the last time I hunted Missouri my guide, who had no difficulty hanging all of our lock-on stands, had such an exemption. It became moot in 2016 when the Show Me State showed everyone by making crossbows a legal hunting method for all hunters, regardless of age or disability, during the archery deer and turkey and fall firearms turkey seasons.

New York

The Empire State is an interesting case. For years, it had far and away the strongest, most well-organized pro-crossbow effort, and among the most rigid anti-crossbow laws. The walls came tumbling down in 2014, when New York permitted crossbows for hunting in all but Suffolk, Nassau or Westchester counties. Going from the sublime to the ridiculous, the law change specifically prohibits the use of crossbows to take carp or any other fish species. So, you can kill a deer with a cross-

Tip of the Month:

Consult state crossbow regulations and read them carefully for loopholes and pitfalls. For example, Alabama legalized crossbows in 2004, but only for whitetail deer. It's still illegal to use them for hunting any other species.

bow, but not a highly destructive, invasive species of fish.

North Carolina

Though relatively minor, it is worth noting that North Carolina — where crossbows have been legal for any game since 2010 — reduced minimum crossbow draw

weight from 150 to 100 pounds in 2015. That opened up opportunity for owners of older crossbows or smaller-framed hunters who prefer lighter weight bows. It also points out the need for some type of minimum standard. Currently, regulations vary considerably from state to state as to what, if anything, defines a "legal" crossbow. As a curious side note, it is unlawful to take migratory game birds with a crossbow on Sundays in North Carolina. ??

West Virginia

Like Missouri, the only crossbow hunters taking country roads home in West Virginia were those "... permanently disabled, to an extent that makes using a regular vertical bow, even with the help of an aid, impossible." And they too needed a disability certification from a physician. In 2015, the West Virginia Natural Resources Commission legalized crossbow hunting for all fall seasons

with no special license required. Oddly enough, the only exception is the four bowhunting-only counties: Mingo, Logan, Wyoming and McDowell.

Wisconsin

It seems 2013 was the big year, as Wisconsin also fell into the fold, eliminating the disability requirement and allowing crossbows for all hunters. They also wisely instituted a crossbow license requirement to increase revenue while also increasing opportunity.

Conclusion

As mentioned, these are just some of the more recent or interesting examples. The barriers of bowhunting bigotry fall every year as more restrictions on crossbows are loosened, increasing recreational opportunity and revenues for state wildlife agencies struggling in the face of declining hunter numbers. ➤



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CROSSBOW SERIES

Quality of life
Mr. Dick Stiles
PO Box 504
Estacada, OR 97023



ORE from Department of
Fish + Wildlife -
Salem HQ quarantine
4034 Fairview Industrial DR SE
Salem, ORE 97302

ODFW Mailroom
FEB 28 2022
Received

ATTN: (Archery Rules)

FOR: old people, Ladies, youth

National Sporting Goods Association
Report growth in Female Bow hunting in 2021
To 2020 is 509,000 to 100,000 = 70% increase



Subject: FW: Disabled Veteran Non Resident Hunting

From: Edward Wink <edward.l.wink@gmail.com>
Sent: Tuesday, February 22, 2022 12:39 PM
To: INFO odfw * ODFW <odfw.INFO@odfw.oregon.gov>
Subject: Disabled Veteran Non Resident Hunting

To the Oregon ODF&W regulation makers,

After reviewing the hunting regulations for 2021, I am rather upset with the current regulations as they exist. I am a retired disabled veteran and former Oregon resident. My parents are of the age they can no longer go hunting by themselves. As a family, we have had the tradition of hunting together for generations. I would prefer to join them so they can continue to enjoy the sport that we as a family have come to enjoy. Now that I am retired from active duty service, I no longer qualify to hunt as a resident of Oregon as my current location is in Washington. In order to hunt with my family, I would need to pay outlandish fees for license and tags, which is not financially feasible. It both saddens and irritates me that if my family lived in Idaho or Montana, I could hunt with them for a resident fee, but cannot in Oregon. It is time that the state of Oregon recognize those of us who have sacrificed and allow us the option to hunt with our families. To look at the regulations is disheartening, to see N/A where the disabled non-resident option is listed. That should really bother those who make the decision on the regulations. It angers me that my family members have to give up their traditions because of such a thing. Please take the time to grow beyond the almighty dollar and the power of controlling processes and get back to the way it used to be, where family values and necessities hold the greatest importance.

--

Edward L. Wink



Oregon Wild Sheep Foundation
P.O. Box 1088
North Plains, OR. 97133
Info@Oregonfnaws.org
<https://oregonfnaws.org>

February 21, 2022

Oregon Department of Fish and Wildlife Commission
4034 Fairview Industrial Drive SE
Salem, OR. 97302
odfw.commission@odfw.oregon.gov

Subject: Bighorn Sheep and Rocky Mountain Goat application and drawing periods.

To: Oregon Department of Fish and Wildlife Commission and Director Melcher.

Dear Commissioners and Director Melcher,

The purpose of this letter is to request that the application and drawing periods for Bighorn Sheep and Rocky Mountain Goat be changed to occur with Spring Bear (Feb 10th application deadline, Feb. 20 results available).

The draw results are one of the most anticipated times of year for Oregon hunters. Oregon has been known to be one of the western states who releases draw results last. Controlled hunt applications are due by 15 May and results are posted by 20 June. Currently, most Oregon deer and elk hunters have enough time to prepare for their upcoming hunts with the current draw result date. Most applicants are not first-time hunters. and therefore, they understand the preference point system, have a good understanding of their probability of drawing an antelope, deer or elk tag and can start the process of hunt planning before draw results are released. This is not the case when it comes to Rocky Mountain Goat and Bighorn Sheep.

Mountain Goat and Bighorn Sheep tags are a once in a lifetime opportunity. Most tag holders have never hunted sheep or goats before and have most likely never been on a goat or sheep hunt. The odds of drawing one of these tags are so small that the need for early hunt planning is negligible. Most

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"Putting Wild Sheep on the Mountain"
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www.facebook.com/orfnaws

successful applicants want to gain as much knowledge as possible and need an ample amount time to prepare for their upcoming hunt.

Based on the timeline currently in place by Oregon Department of Fish and Wildlife (ODFW), successful applicants are notified on June 20th. Some of these coveted tags have seasons that start August 1st, giving these tag holders 41 days from the time they are awarded the tag to opening day. To put that into a working perspective that is roughly 6 weekends for scouting, securing adequate vacation time, learning how to access some of the most remote places in Oregon and all the additional things that are required to go on a big game hunt. Within that time frame Oregon Wild Sheep Foundation (OR WSF) and ODFW hosts the Bighorn Sheep and Rocky Mountain Goat Orientation, which for those who attend, takes away a weekend for scouting/hunt planning but gives tag holders a chance to learn more about their hunt. The purpose of the Orientation is to provide hunters a one-day seminar on the specifics of hunting bighorns and goats, meet with ODFW biologists for their respective hunts and satisfy the mandatory orientation requirement for goat hunters.

A consistent concern we hear from successful applicants during the Orientation is the pressure of time constraint between finding out they drew a tag and the start of their hunt. The purpose of the Orientation is to educate tag holders on their upcoming hunt with the help of ODFW Biologists and OR WSF. In 2021 we focused closely on the concerns of tag holders. One of the most common issues is the minimal time available to plan a hunt for a species they never thought they'd have the opportunity to hunt, and scheduling conflicts the same weekend of the orientation. The most common request seems to be tag holders wanting to get ahold of biologists prior to the orientation because their hunt starts very soon. These tag holders are typically Rocky Mountain Goat tag holders shortly followed by Bighorn Sheep tag holders (August 1st and August 15th).

Having the Bighorn Sheep and Mountain Goat controlled hunt draw period at the same time as spring bear would give hunters five and a half months to prepare for the once in a lifetime hunt. It would allow OR WSF and ODFW to host the orientation earlier in the year (mid-May?). Which would give tag holders over two months of preparation after the orientation as opposed to two-four weeks.

Based on our understanding of tag allocation process, ODFW sets tag numbers for hunts in the previous year, which we believe, will make no additional work for ODFW to change the application deadline and release draw results. Biologists will not have to report allocated tags per hunt any sooner or perform in field work earlier in order to make this change, and the emergency rules would still be in place should a disease event or other factors affect sheep or goat populations in a specific herd range. The application process will change slightly as the work that goes into sheep and goat tag applications for ODFW's will occur sooner but no more of a workload than the later application time. There are few Bighorn Sheep (81) and Rocky Mountain Goat (27) tags available and substantially less applicants for those tags when compared to deer and elk. There will be a short-term additional workload to notify applicants of the changed process and respond to those that miss or ignore the notification the first year of the change.

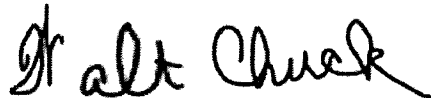
Based on what we hear from successful applicants at the Orientation, this change would improve the education of the tag holders and hunter experience without the stress of short turnaround times as

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www.oregonfnaws.org
www.facebook.com/orfnaws

noted above. We are doing a disservice to the tag holders by putting them in these time restraints and expecting them to capitalize on their once in a lifetime tag with the current process.

Thank you for your efforts on behalf of Oregon's wildlife and please contact us if you have any questions or comments regarding this proposal.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in black ink that reads "Walter Chuck". The signature is written in a cursive, slightly slanted style.

Walter Chuck
President, OR WSF

CC WSF

OHA

BORISCH Roxann B * ODFW

From: Dave & Jan <wileydave@charter.net>
Sent: Monday, January 24, 2022 2:04 PM
To: COMMISSION ODFW * ODFW
Subject: Forty years of archery elk hunting has disappeared

Categories: Wildlife

I live in Walla Walla Washington which is only six miles from Oregon. As a young man 40 years ago, we were allowed to harvest either-sex deer or either sex elk during the archery season. I did not hesitate to purchase the more expensive non-resident license and tags because the opportunity was worth it. For a number of years we hunted the Walla Walla unit and the Wenaha Wilderness because it was so close to our home. The hunting was fantastic. Then the state of Oregon like Washington, decided to limit branch antlered bull elk hunting by implementing a draw system. All of a sudden because I'm a non-resident the chance to ever hunt branch antlered bulls in the Wenaha or Walla Walla units disappeared because we only get **5% of the tags**. I have not hunted there since.

So, I searched for another place to hunt in Oregon and discovered the Desolation unit. Archers could hunt almost the entire month of September and the tags and license could be purchased over the counter. I hunted in Desolation for 30 years and now that too has come to an end because archers must draw an elk tag and we only get **5% of the tags**. Quality hunting opportunities in Oregon have decreased and decreased and decreased and decreased. There aren't the number of elk and deer due to the Department's mismanagement of predators and now there are wolves. When you think about it it's sad.

I am now 71 years old. I had hoped to hunt Desolation for the years that I have left but it's not in the cards.

One other thing. Non-residents spend a lot of money through the purchase of licenses and tags in your state. In the past 30 years I have probably spent between \$25,000 and \$30,000. Colorado estimates that 65% of their revenue is generated by non-resident Hunters. Non-resident elk hunters in Montana spend nine times the amount of money then residents. The state of Oregon is going to lose their ass financially because **you limit non-resident tags to 5%**.

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BORISCH Roxann B * ODFW

From: Richard Lawrence <richardlawrence012@gmail.com>
Sent: Wednesday, January 19, 2022 8:24 AM
To: COMMISSION ODFW * ODFW
Subject: Elk and deer conservation

I was trying to find up to date deer and elk conservation effort plans on odfw website I do not see any new conservation plans. As a lifelong Oregon resident and hunter I feel like we as hunters deserve updates every year on conservation efforts for our deer and elk. It would be nice to see where all of our money for license and tags is being utilized for our deer and elk conservation. I know alot of hunters in Oregon are discouraged because of poor deer and elk populations in alot of units, I believe if odfw would give updates on there efforts to increase populations it would make hunters happier to spend alot of money on license and tags if we could see where and how our money is benefiting our deer and elk populations

BORISCH Roxann B * ODFW

From: Drew Butterfield <butterfieldae@gmail.com>
Sent: Wednesday, January 12, 2022 6:34 AM
To: COMMISSION ODFW * ODFW; odfw.commission@state.or.us
Subject: Fwd: Archery Changes, future ideas

Categories: Wildlife

----- Forwarded message -----

From: Drew Butterfield <butterfieldae@gmail.com>
Date: Mon, Nov 1, 2021, 11:43
Subject: Archery Changes, future ideas
To: <odfw.commission@odfw.oregon.gov>

Commissioners, thank you in advance to the members that read this email. I understand next years changes were felt needed, and have been passed at this time. Im writing this email in hopes that in the future other ideas can be brought forward. I am writing this email as a non resident, and would like to express some concerns. The current five percent cap for non resident hunters is an issue for the future. Not only does it limit non residents, but it greatly hurts your very own Oregon outfitters. These outfitters have survived years on the current system, and over night have lost alot of there loyal customers. I suggest two options to better the current system increase non resident tags to a minimum of 10 percent for archery hunting. I also suggest allowing non residents the oppurtunity to purchase left over tags at a first come first serve basis. This will help Oregon over all by increasing the revenue from the 95 percent of non residents that will now not be able to hunt in your great state.

Thanks for your time,
Drew Butterfield

BORISCH Roxann B * ODFW

From: Chris Benson <santa.cjb@gmail.com>
Sent: Tuesday, January 11, 2022 4:22 PM
To: COMMISSION ODFW * ODFW
Subject: Problem Elk and Veterans

Categories: Wildlife

While looking for information on hunting elk on properties experienceing losses directly related to elk, I had a thought.

My wife tells me that those kinds of thoughts just get me in trouble. I'm willing to risk a little trouble because I think that I have come up with an idea that will make all sides a winner.

ODFW regulations allow for ranchers and farmers to allow cow elk to be harvested on their land by individuals with a proper tag. The general public is allowed to purchase tags but have to get lucky to have a chance at finding a place to hunt. Just finding the names and contact for ranchers in the affected areas is not easy which leads me to my idea.

My idea is to call upon Oregon's Veterans to help thin the herd. I belong to a group called The Fallen Outdoors (TheFallenOutdoors.com) and this group is dedicated to helping Veterans and active duty personnel take part in outdoor activities. The group has thousands of members across the United States. The Oregon chapter has a great bunch of men and women who participate and would jump at the chance to gain access to private property.

Landowners would be allowed to call the shots as far as who could access their land. For example a landowner might ask that the hunter be a disabled, first time elk hunter and has three days to fill their tag. TFO has done ladies only fishing trips, as well as restricting based on age or branch of service. Remember the goal of TFO is to get Vets in the field.

This is obviously a quick snap shot and there are many details bt I believe this type of program could work for the farmers, the ODFW and the Veterans.

Please give me a call or send me an email if their is any interest. I'd be happy to volunteer to help as much as I can.

Thank you,

Chris Benson
santa.cjb@gmail.com
714-488-4344
<https://www.facebook.com/chris.benson.543>
United States Air Force Vet - served - 1968-1974
1506 Darley Drive
Roseburg, OR 97471

BORISCH Roxann B * ODFW

From: Tony Pettis <emailtonypettis@gmail.com>
Sent: Tuesday, January 11, 2022 3:51 PM
To: COMMISSION ODFW * ODFW
Subject: Future topic suggestion

Categories: Wildlife

I believe that preventing chronic wasting disease (CWD) should be a continuing conversation especially considering the recent detection of CWD in Idaho. It is good to see proactive rules such as banning urine lures, and I would like the commission to consider additional proactive rules to slow the spread of this horrible disease.

From my limited understanding about CWD, it seems worth considering a ban on baiting deer and elk with minerals and/or concentrated feed sources in order to slow the spread of a potential CWD infection.

Thank you for your time and consideration.

Tony Pettis
Toledo, Oregon
(541) 961-8038

BORISCH Roxann B * ODFW

From: Bill Fegel <bfegel@yahoo.com>
Sent: Friday, January 7, 2022 11:19 AM
To: COMMISSION ODFW * ODFW
Subject: decline in hunting license sales and hunting interest overall

Categories: Wildlife

For many years now I have been hearing of the constant decline in hunter numbers. Programs have been put in place to attract youth and women to the adventures of hunting. One subject I do not seem to hear about is how the entire attraction of families being able to gather for the adventure has been destroyed. Used to be a family could gather with grandparents, aunts and uncles, cousins...go to the same camping/hunting spot that had been used for generations, share stories of hunt successes and other family 'going ons'. With the institution of just about every unit being a "draw" tag, those families have been busted apart. Sure, maybe a family might get a 'party tag' once in awhile, but for the most part, each goes his/her own way. Then, having to apply to different hunt units, some families just get broken apart. Busy life styles often prevent many hunters from being able to 'scout' a new hunt area or to find a new camp-site each year. The 'hunting adventure' becomes less and less appealing each year. I believe this has had a tremendous impact on the decline in numbers. Without the fireside sharing of hunting adventures with other family members, youth are not exposed to the true hunting experience. Understanding that it's all a numbers game, maybe create some sort of "family tag". Allowing a group of 10 to harvest a designated number of animals as a 'family'. This might require hunters to be on the honor system, but those who aren't, are probably poaching anyway.

On another note...it makes me uncomfortable to have "youth rifle tags" being pursued while I am dressed in full camouflage trying to fill my archery tag. Sure, these youth are being supervised, but, the supervisor is not the inexperienced child pulling the trigger! And...you set the season 15 days ahead of the archery season! One of the main attractions for archery hunters was not having the animals all spooked from the sound of gunshots!

Lastly...you sure 'buried' the archery hunt unit draw information for unit 61(Imnaha). I really enjoy the camping aspect of hunting and am to the point that if I can no longer go to an area to hunt that I am familiar with, I'll not waste the money on a license and tag. I'll just do the camping. (I never could figure out what the * asteric on page 52 was trying to tell me. Almost need a lawyer to decipher all this!)

ODFW

Sept 29

OCT 01 2021

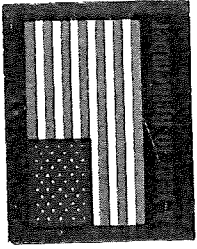
Director's Office

Dear Curt, may I call you Curt,
Just checked out the 2021
hunting regs. Looks like
something written by the same
lawyers who write the laws
in Washington. Here's a
suggestion. One tag for the
entire state. No draws. Tag
good for all fish and game,
year around, day or night, no
size or sex limits. Any
weapon - sling shot or AK-47
(full auto. of course) legal.
no bag limits.

Maybe you can kill off the
animals and fish as fast as
they killed off the buffalo. One
can only hope.

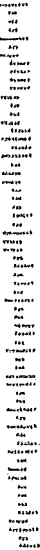
One bright spot - all the money
generated by sales of licenses,
tags and fees goes back to the land
and the animals. None is spent on
social programs, illegals, abortions,
or put in peoples pockets. I
feel sooo much better.

I'M PROUD
TO BE AN
AMERICAN!



Carl Melcher, Director F&G
Salem Headquarter Office.
4034 Fairview Industrial Drive SE.
Salem, Oregon, 97302

97302-114234



PORTLAND OR 972
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BORISCH Roxann B * ODFW

From: Joseph <fallchinook@live.com>
Sent: Thursday, September 30, 2021 8:32 AM
To: ODFW WildlifeInfo * ODFW
Subject: Muzzleloader elk seasons

Hello, my name is Joseph Mark and I am writing you with concerns for the cascade muzzleloader elk season, as it sits currently after the general season change it starts the day after general rifle elk season ends. And as you know, a muzzleloader is a lesser weapon than a rifle and the season dates are already hard enough for a muzzleloader guy to fill an elk tag, but now adding absolutely zero break for the elk to relax between seasons it's going to be that much harder, and going to have the elk constantly pressured leading up into the late archery elk seasons as well where they get a short break from being chased around. I would like to suggest a change in the muzzleloader season, it sure what that would look like whether is be switched to before rifle in late October, or maybe after archery season in early October? Or some other time? I'm not sure what it would look like or who I would need to talk to but I think it would be a much better hunt if it wasn't starting the day after a general tag ended in the same hunt boundary.

Thank you,
Joseph Mark