

EXHIBIT



Mortality Category	Mortality Name	Sex Name	Year					Grand Total	% Female
			2009	2010	2011	2012	2013		
Control Kills	APHIS/ADC	Female	7	9	17	24	14	71	25%
		Male	36	44	50	71	33	234	
		Unknown		2		6	1	9	
		<i>APHIS/ADC Total</i>	43	55	67	101	48	314	
	CPW	Female	35	31	49	50	21	186	37%
		Male	57	42	77	76	77	329	
		Unknown		1	7	2	1	11	
		<i>CPW Total</i>	92	74	133	128	99	526	
	Landowner	Female	19	17	19	44	13	112	41%
		Male	72	45	60	87	40	304	
		Unknown	15	12	7	55	7	96	
		<i>Landowner Total</i>	106	74	86	186	60	512	
	Other Law Enforcement	Female			2	1		3	33%
		Male	1		3	2	2	8	
		Unknown				1		1	
<i>Other Law Enforcement Total</i>		1		5	4	2	12		
<i>All Control Kill Female</i>		61	57	87	119	48	372	36%	
<i>All Control Kill Male</i>		166	131	190	236	152	875		
<i>All Control Kill Unknown</i>		15	15	14	64	9	117		
<i>Control Kill Total</i>		242	203	291	419	209	1364		
Hunter Harvest	Harvest	Female	293	271	414	485	408	1871	38%
		Male	467	523	655	690	697	3032	
		Unknown	4	6	6	1	1	18	
	<i>Hunter Harvest Total</i>	764	800	1075	1176	1106	4921		
Other Morts	Auction Item	Unknown		1				1	
		<i>Auction Item Total</i>		1				1	
	Drowning	Male				2		2	
		Unknown				1		1	
		<i>Drowning Total</i>				3		3	
	Electrocution	Female	2		3	5	6	16	
		Male	2	4		9	1	16	
		Unknown	1		2	2	2	7	
	<i>Electrocution Total</i>		5	4	5	16	9	39	
	Illegal/Poached	Female	1		2	1	1	5	
Male		8	1	1		3	13		



	Unknown	1		1			2	
<i>Illegal/Poached Total</i>		10	1	4	1	4	20	
Misc. - see comments	Female	2	1	5	3	7	18	
	Male	6	3	4	7	4	24	
	Unknown		1	1		1	3	
<i>Misc. - see comments Total</i>		8	5	10	10	12	45	
Pick-up	Female			1			1	
<i>Pick-up Total</i>				1			1	
Railroad	Female					1	1	
	Male		1		1		2	
<i>Railroad Total</i>			1		1	1	3	
Roadkill	Female	18	21	24	67	49	179	39%
	Male	71	47	62	92	61	333	
	Unknown	8	3	4	12	5	32	
<i>Roadkill Total</i>		97	71	90	171	115	544	
Self-defense/Attack	Female		1	1	1		3	
	Male	1	2	1	4	3	11	
<i>Self-defense/Attack Total</i>		1	3	2	5	3	14	
Unknown	Female	1	1		2		4	
	Male	3	3		3	3	12	
	Unknown	3	1	2	3	2	11	
<i>Unknown Total</i>		7	5	2	8	5	27	
All Other Mortality Female		24	24	36	79	64	227	41%
All Other Mortality Male		91	61	68	118	75	413	
All Other Mortality Unknown		13	6	10	18	10	57	
<i>Other Mortalities Total</i>		128	91	114	215	149	697	
<i>Grand Total Female</i>		378	352	537	683	520	2470	38%
<i>Grand Total Male</i>		724	715	913	1044	924	4320	
<i>Grand Total Unknown</i>		32	27	30	83	20	192	
Grand Total		113	109	148	181	146	6982	
		4	4	0	0	4		

2009-2013 Total August Black Bear Mortality by Category, Type, and Gender

Category	Type	Female	Male	Unk	Total	% Female
Control Kills	APHIS/ADC	25	90	2	117	21%
	CPW	46	80	3	129	36%
	Landowner	41	112	27	180	23%
	Other Law Enforcement	2	4		6	
Control Mortality Total		114	286	32	432	26%

EXHIBIT C-1

2009-2013 Total August Black Bear Mortality by Category, Type, and Gender

Category	Type	Female	Male	Unk	Total	% Female
<i>Control Kills</i>	APHIS/ADC	25	90	2	117	21%
	CPW	46	80	3	129	36%
	Landowner	41	112	27	180	23%
	Other Law Enforcement	2	4		6	
	<i>Control Mortality Total</i>	<i>114</i>	<i>286</i>	<i>32</i>	<i>432</i>	<i>26%</i>

EXHIBIT C-2

Here are the bear take figures for August for 2010-2014.

Bear Kills by AHPIS |

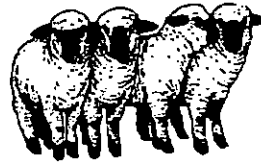
2010-15

2011- 37

2012-26

2013- 17

2014- 46



Colorado Wool Growers Association

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Colorado State Capitol
House of Representatives
State, Veterans, and Military Affairs Committee

February 9, 2015

RE: Please Support House Bill 15-1099 Hunting & Taking Black Bears & Wildlife Commission

Dear Committee Members:

The Colorado Wool Growers Association was established in 1926 and represents the vast majority (by production volume) of sheep farmers and ranchers in the state. We appreciate the opportunity to provide input on HB15-1099.

The Colorado sheep industry periodically gets sheep and lamb loss reports from National Agricultural Statistics (NASS) Colorado Field Office. The NASS Colorado Field Office is currently finalizing its 2014 Colorado Sheep & Lamb Losses Report which will be available later this spring. At this point in time, the most current predator loss data is from 2011.

<u>Year</u>	<u># sheep/lambs killed by bears</u>	<u>Value</u>	<u>Total Number of Breeding Sheep/Lambs</u>
2005	2,300 head	\$269,800	170,000
2007	7,900 head	\$824,100	190,000
2009	3,800 head	\$436,200	205,000
2011	1,700 head	\$320,600	175,000

**Bear kills and values derived from the NASS Colorado Sheep & Lamb Losses Reports

**Total sheep numbers derived from the NASS Colorado Agricultural Statistics Reports

As you can see, every year the sheep producers incur significant losses from bear depredation. Loss of traditional predator management tools have made it more difficult and costly for sheep producers to deal with bears that injure and kill thousands of sheep and lambs every year. While some producers continue to struggle with increased bear depredation on individual farms and ranchers, the statistics show an overall decrease in losses, even with a rapidly expanding bear population. We believe this overall decrease is due to the amount of time and resources spent by Colorado Parks and Wildlife and USDA Wildlife Services to remove problem bears. Several years ago, CPW and Wildlife Services shared resources to put additional field staff on the ground to try and keep up with the increasing number of bear conflicts in Colorado.

The increasing number of bear conflicts with people is very alarming and also very dangerous, for both the people and the bears. While some bears are able to be relocated, bears that show aggression towards people or have repeated contact are killed.

A positive management option is provided by HB15-1099 by creating the August black bear hunt, and additionally providing the Wildlife Commission the authority to authorize bear hunting between September 1st and October 31st. This option will allow sportsmen the opportunity to take more black bears and help reduce the over-population. Additionally, more hunting pressure will help make bears more leery of contact with humans. Consequently, it may lead to a reduction in conflicts and in the amount of time and resources spent by CPW and Wildlife Services to address conflicts.

The CWGA believes that wildlife management decisions should be made by experts, and “ballot box management” is based on emotion and limits the flexibility that our state agency should have to manage Colorado’s black bear population.

Sincerely,

Bonnie Brown

Executive Director

EXHIBIT E

FACT SHEET ON BEARS IN COLORADO

In 1992, Amendment 10 was passed which eliminated the Spring Bear Hunt and the use of bait and dogs as management tools.

Bear populations within the two Hair Study areas.

"Although preliminary and considering the various assumptions in the different methods we place most confidence in the estimates produced by the spatially explicit and jackknife methods which yield densities of between 45-50 bears/100 km² in the NWSA and between 44-85 bears/100 km² in the SESA." On the high end in the SESA that's 2.2 bears per sq. mile. In the NWSA that's 1.4 Bears per sq. mile.

There could be as many as 6,000 bears in the SESA area alone. In 1992 the DOW estimated between 6,000 to 10,000 bears in the state. If you add the concentration of bears in the NWSA, the large population on the Uncompahgre Plateau and the large population in the Black Canyon area you will have well over 10,000 bears. And this doesn't include the rest in the state. We have doubled if not tripled the amount bears in the state now then we had back in 1992. With information contained above, a conservative average of the current bear population could be 20,000 or more.

Since 1993, the Division of Parks and Wildlife has maintained a fall bear season Sept. 2nd thru Sept 30th and allowed bear hunting during the big game rifle seasons. CPW harvest data shows that success rate has never exceeded the single digits.

2013 total bear mortality; including Hunter Harvest, APHIS Harvest, CPW Kills, Landowner Kills and other Law Enforcement Kills was 1,462. That is only 7% of the total bear population, based on a population of 20,000 bears. There is no way with this current harvest of bears, that CPW can control the increasing bear population.

2005: 2,300 head killed by bears with a value of \$269,800 (total breeding sheep & lambs 170,000)

2007: 7,900 head killed by bears with a value of \$824,100 (total breeding sheep & lambs 190,000)

2009: 3,800 head killed by bears with a value of \$436,200 (total breeding sheep & lambs 205,000)

2011: 1,700 head killed by bears with a value of \$320,600 (total breeding sheep & lambs 175,000)

[Death losses and values are from National Agricultural Statistics (NASS) Colorado Sheep and Lamb Losses Reports]

HB1099_L.002

HOUSE COMMITTEE OF REFERENCE AMENDMENT

Committee on State, Veterans. & Military Affairs.

HB15-1099 be amended as follows:

- 1 Amend printed bill, page 2, lines 2 and 3, strike "**amend (2) and (5)**" and
2 substitute "**add (8)**".

- 3 Page 2, line 5, strike "**penalty. (2) During**" and substitute "**penalty -**
4 **repeal. (8) (a) THE DIVISION SHALL ESTABLISH AND LEAD A WORKING**
5 **GROUP OF STAKEHOLDERS TO CONSIDER OPTIONS TO ENHANCE THE**
6 **DIVISION'S ABILITY TO PROPERLY MANAGE BLACK BEAR POPULATIONS TO**
7 **ADDRESS BEAR-HUMAN CONFLICTS AND PUBLIC SAFETY, INCLUDING BEAR**
8 **HUNTING SEASONS IN SPECIFIC LOCATIONS AND DURING SPECIFIC TIMES**
9 **FROM AUGUST 1 TO SEPTEMBER 1 OF ANY CALENDAR YEAR. THE DIVISION**
10 **SHALL REPORT THE FINDINGS AND LEGISLATIVE RECOMMENDATIONS OF**
11 **THE WORKING GROUP BY DECEMBER 31, 2015, TO THE AGRICULTURE,**
12 **LIVESTOCK, AND NATURAL RESOURCES COMMITTEE OF THE HOUSE OF**
13 **REPRESENTATIVES AND THE AGRICULTURE, NATURAL RESOURCES AND**
14 **ENERGY COMMITTEE OF THE SENATE, OR THEIR SUCCESSOR COMMITTEES.**
15 (b) THIS SUBSECTION (8) IS REPEALED, EFFECTIVE JULY 1, 2016.".

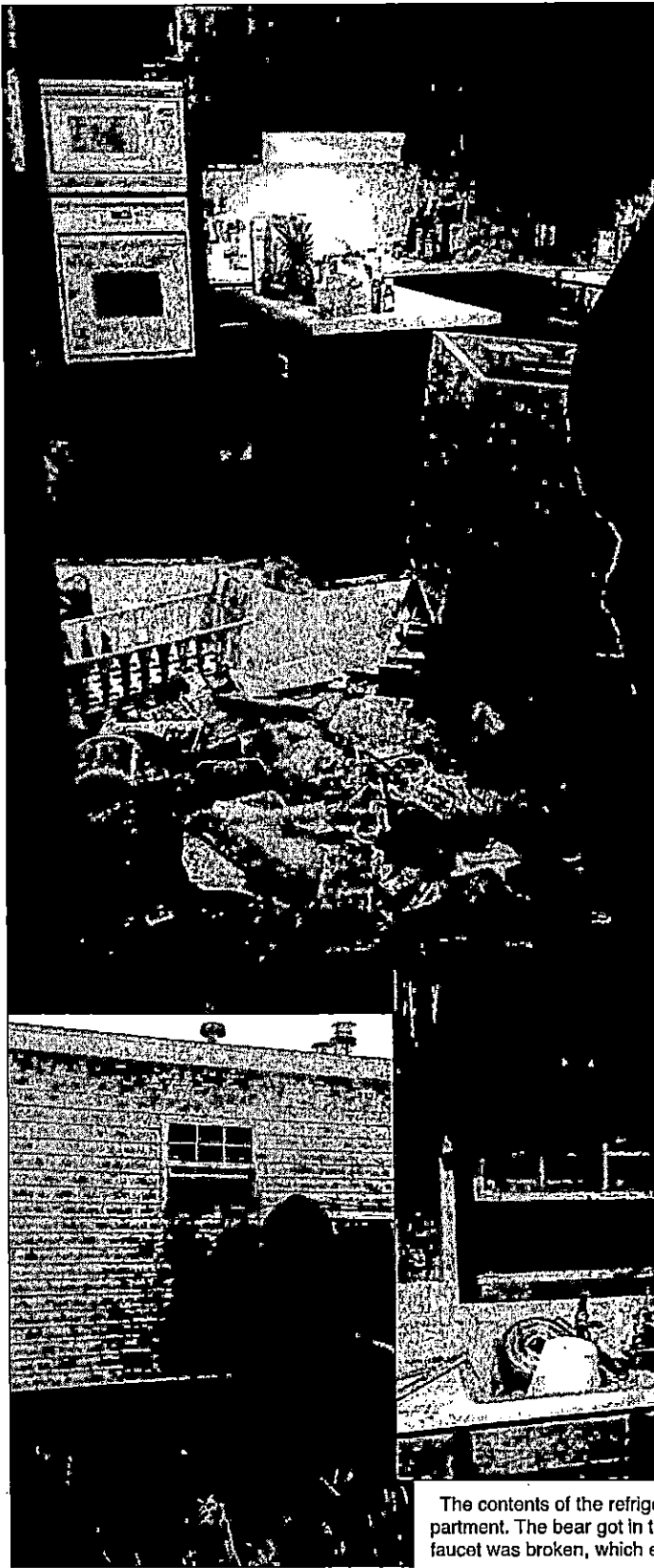
- 16 Page 2, strike lines 6 through 19.

** ** ** ** **



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Brown bear makes a midnight appearance at Egnar home - family escapes through bedroom window



Insurance adjusters were due at Darcie Sutherland's house July 29, to get a first hand look at the damage a rogue bear left after a midnight visit July 26.

Darcie said she had sun catchers on the inside of her kitchen window and the first thing she heard was glass hitting glass. Her two children, a niece, and a nephew were asleep on the living room floor.

She approached the kitchen and heard grunting outside the window. She remembered screaming, "No bear, no!" but the bear shredded the blinds and started climbing through the window.

She gathered up the four children and pushed them into her bedroom, opened the bedroom window and then decided maybe she would just shoot the bear. She went to a gun safe but had second thoughts and decided she should determine how big the bear was before she decided for sure.

She said the bear totally ignored her and even appeared to be giving itself a bath, having turned on the water in the sink. He was big, too big to try and shoot with four kids to protect. Darcie tried to call her father-in-law, Jim Sutherland, but his telephone didn't respond. She decided the only option was to flee. She pushed the kids out the window barefooted and in night clothes. She rushed to the pickup, got the children safely inside and then remembered the dog. She retraced her path to the house, retrieved the dog and drove four miles to Jim's house.

He got dressed, grabbed his rifle and rushed to the house. The doors were all locked, so he had to climb in the back window. He opened the bedroom door and saw the big cinnamon brown bear eating Rainbow Sprinkles and pickling salt, while smashing bananas with his feet. Jim yelled "Hey bear!" and the bear charged but he was lucky enough to get a killing shot the first time he pulled the trigger. The bear changed directions and ran back into the kitchen before he fell over dead.

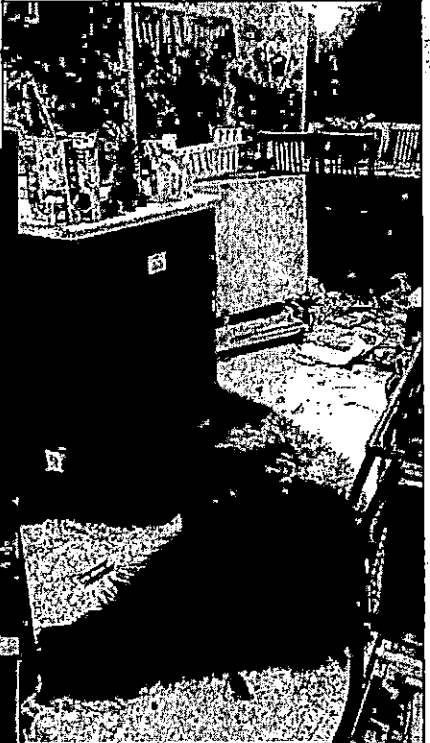
The first call was to 911 and then another to Colorado Parks and Wildlife. Officers arrived about 3:30 a.m. They felt the male cinnamon brown bear was four to five years old and weighed 350 to 400 pounds. The officers removed the bear.

Darcie said the bear appeared to have been around the block and knew about human food.

The bear turned over the refrigerator and ripped the door completely off the freezer. The kitchen faucet had been broken, and the kitchen and hall flooded. The bear trashed the kitchen and Darcie said the kids weren't interested in going back to a house that looked like a crime scene: blood, bear poop, and fleas.

Darcie said that she had been seeing bear tracks near a pond not far from the house and had even seen a bear on the deck one night. But she said she had been doing her best not to attract him, taking care not to leave garbage outside and not leaving pet food outside.

She said that before she goes back there will be bars over the kitchen window.



The contents of the refrigerator was scattered, and the door ripped off the freezing compartment. The bear got in through a 14 inch opening in the kitchen window. The sink faucet was broken, which ended up flooding the kitchen and hallway.

photos from Darcie Sutherland

EX. G



Below is a list of Bear numbers that was consigned to the Colorado Trappers Association Auction by the Colorado Parks and Wildlife from 2008 to 2015.

2008	83
2009	83
2010	122
2011	94
2012	95
2013	159
2014	113
<u>2015</u>	<u>150</u>
TOTAL	909

Information provided by President Dan Gates

Ex - H

Fact Sheet on Bears in Colorado

In 1992, Amendment 10 was passed which eliminated the Spring Bear Hunt and the use of bait and dogs as management tools.

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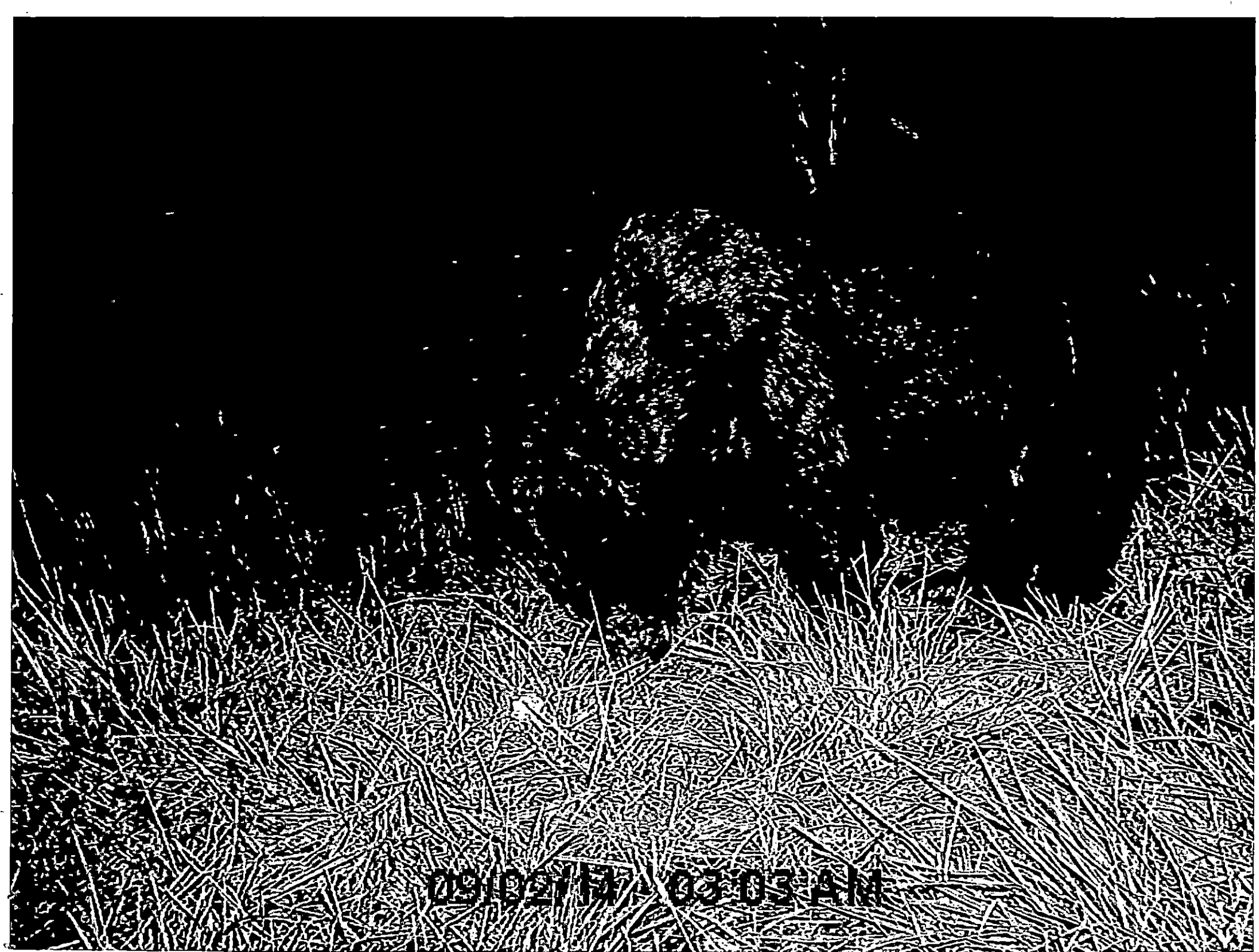
Large Bears, bears over 400lbs, are showing up in towns and cities that are not infringing on the bears' habitat. They are walking thru school playgrounds causing lockdowns. They are walking thru residential neighborhoods where little kids are playing in their backyards, breaking into homes, terrifying children and adults. They are causing thousands of dollars in damage. And the number of bear / human conflicts is continuing to rise. We must have more tools to be able to deal with these ever increasing situations.

Being able to use scents to attract potential problem bears and harvesting them is critical. Scents have been proven to be effective in luring bears. Bear scents; such as "Sow in Heat" have been very effective in attracting large bears. The majority of the

Ex - I

bears killed by the CPW have been boars. Therefore it would be advantageous to use scents as an attractive to harvest bears before there is an incident or situation where there could be physical harm or more destruction of private property. The CPW needs more tools available to them to allow hunters to harvest bears. We are asking for a favorable vote on HB15-1099.

Respectfully Submitted
The Board of the Colorado Mule Deer Association



THE SHEEP OF ISRAEL