## Environmental groups oppose \$1M wolf compensation bill

House Bill 4127 introduced by Echo Rep. Bobby Levy

By MATEUSZ PERKOWSKI Capital Press

SALEM — Environmental groups oppose providing Oregon ranchers with an additional \$1 million in compensation for wolf problems, arguing the bill sends a bad message about the predators.

Supporters of House Bill 4127 counter that as wolves spread across the state, it's necessary to devote more money to pay ranchers for lost livestock and for preventive measures.

"We need to ensure this fund doesn't go dry," said Rep. Bobby Levy, R-Echo, referring to the Wolf Management Compensation and Proactive Trust Fund created in 2011.

"We have over twice as many confirmed depredations as we saw in 2020," Levy said, noting that wolves killed 41 cows, 23 sheep, nine goats and a guard dog last

Based on previous levels of compensation, that means ranchers would need more than \$750,000 in compensation for last year's confirmed losses, she said.

For the current biennium, Oregon has \$400,000



**ODFW/Contributed Photo** 

Environmental nonprofits oppose a bill to provide ranchers with an additional \$1 million in compensation for wolf problems.

per year in federal and state money authorized for wolf compensation, said Jonathan Sandau, special assistant to the director at the Oregon Department of Agriculture.

On average over the past three years, the wolf compensation fund has annually received \$425,000 in requests and paid out \$185,000, Sandau said.

At least 30% of the funds must be dedicated to prevention, but usually that proportion is much higher, hovering at about 70% per year, he said.

Coalitions of environmental nonprofit groups have come out against HB 4127, claiming it will provide funds for missing livestock that weren't necessarily killed by wolves. The Oregon Conserva-

tion Network, a coalition of 30 organizations, opposes "throwing more money at missing livestock," partly because it will conflate wayward animals with wolf depredations, said Julie McGraw, the network's representative, at a recent House Agriculture, Land Use and Water Committee hearing.

"The more it appears that wolves are killing livestock, the worse it is going to be in terms of the quality of the relationship with people trying to raise livestock," she said.

The number of livestock that have allegedly gone missing due to wolves far surpasses the number of confirmed depredations, said Julie Moser, wildlife program coordinator for the Oregon Wild nonprofit. Meanwhile, livestock go missing for any number of reasons, so those claims for compensation aren't verifiable, Moser said.

"Blaming wolves for any unaccounted livestock not only superficially inflates wolf-livestock conflict but it perpetuates a problematic stigma about wolves," she

Critics of the bill also argued the wolf compensation fund is prone to misuse and should be reformed, while adding more money to it will create a "moral hazard" by encouraging ranchers not to look for missing animals.

"Making the fund easier to abuse is not a solution," said Bethany Cotton, conservation director for the Cascadia Wildlands nonprofit.

The bill's supporters pointed out that despite the critics' focus on missing livestock, the added funding would go to the wolf compensation program as a whole.

"There's a lot of conjecture on this but there are really no facts," said Rep. David Brock-Smith, R-Port Orford.

With wolf depredations reaching a record level in 2021, it's worth adequately funding the wolf compensation program to encourage acceptance of state policies for the species, said Rep. Mark Owens, R-Crane.

"It's a trend that's starting to possibly erode the social tolerance we started to develop with the wolf management plan," Owens said of rising depredations. "Nothing in this bill changes the wolf management plan. Nothing in this bill harms wolves. In fact, this bill is there to support social tolerance of wolf interactions with our public."

Wolves cause problems for the livestock industry that go beyond depredations, such as lower conception rates and weight loss, said Todd Nash, president of the Oregon Cattlemen's Association and a Wallowa County commissioner.

"If we paid for the missing livestock and the confirmed depredations, it wouldn't come close to capturing the cost incurred by ranchers," Nash said. "If there's going to be fraud in the system, the fraud is that we have a compensation system and there are not funds available."

## Oregon to receive \$260 million in wildfire recovery funding for federal forests

By CASSANDRA PROFITA

Oregon Public Broadcasting

SALEM — The U.S. Forest Service in Oregon will be getting more than \$260 million in federal disaster funding to help with wildfire recovery.

The money is part of a \$1.1 billion disaster assistance bill that passed last year to help regions across the country recover from a variety of natural disasters over the last three years.

Oregon's Sens. Jeff Merkley and Ron Wyden, both Democrats, supported the Extending Government Funding and Delivering **Emergency Assistance Act** of 2021, which passed in September with more than a billion dollars in funding for recovery efforts after wildfires, hurricanes, tornadoes and other natural disasters.

More than a million acres of land across Oregon burned in the Labor Day wildfires in 2020, calling attention to the need to manage trees and brush in federal forests to reduce the risk of wildfire.

In a statement, Merkley said the additional wildfire recovery funds announced Wednesday are a direct result of his work as chairman of an appropriations subcommittee that makes decisions on funding the Forest Service.

"Over the last three years, Oregon's forests and surrounding communities have been devastated by catastrophic wildfires. adversely impacting Oregonians, our lands, wildlife, and waters," Merkley said. "This funding will fill a critical gap in wildfire response and recovery by investing in restoring these landscapes, rebuilding trails and recreational access points, and helping grow a

more resilient forest."

Wyden said in a statement that, "restoring forests' resiliency to reduce fire risks" will be a significant part of Oregon's recovery from extensive wildfires.

"Oregonians know in painful detail how wildfires have ripped a destructive path through our communities statewide in recent years," Wyden said in a statement. "I'm glad these federal funds will help our

state recover from these disasters."

Additionally, the Biden administration recently announced a \$3 billion plan to reduce wildfire risk through forest management actions that would remove flammable material through selective logging and prescribed burning.

The U.S. Forest Service did not immediately respond to a request for comment.



Ben Lonergan/East Oregonian, File

Firefighting equipment is ready to go at a moment's notice near Sloan Point Road on Thursday, July 22, 2021, on the Elbow Creek Fire north of Wallowa.











## IT'S IN YOUR IN

before your mailbox

Subscribers can receive daily email updates and uninterrupted digital delivery on a computer, tablet and smartphone



## Sign up for free digital access

THE OBSERVER

Call 800-781-3214

LaGrandeObserver.com