

Submitter: Lyllian Breitenstein
On Behalf Of:
Committee: Senate Committee On Natural Resources and
Wildfire
Measure, Appointment or Topic: SB769

Please vote in opposition of SB 769. Oregonians are opposed to trophy hunting of cougars, including with the use of hounds, and want to keep them protected. Oregonians have already shown where they stand on this issue – twice. In 1994, Oregon voters passed Measure 18. For 30 years, it has protected cougars and bears from the cruel, abusive and unsporting practices of baiting and hounding. In 1996, Oregonians decisively protected Measure 18 by an even larger margin. Current law already allows the use of hounds to address issues with individual cougars who threaten property or public safety, or to carry out state wildlife management objectives. Allowing the indiscriminate killing of Oregon’s cougar population, including with cruel and unsporting hounding methods, is not sound wildlife management and not in the best interest of Oregonians or our state’s cougar population. Measure 18 already allows state and federal wildlife agents to hound cougars in the advent of threats to property or public safety and to carry out state wildlife-management objectives. This exemption has been successful in removing individual cougars involved in conflicts with humans, pets, and livestock while retaining the protections the voters want from abusive hunting methods. Culling a native carnivore population, especially one as sensitive as cougars, is not an effective management approach and will likely disrupt their communities resulting in more, not less, conflicts with humans, pets and livestock. According to the nation’s top carnivore biologists, ODFW grossly overstates Oregon’s cougars by including kittens – most of which don’t survive to adulthood – in their estimates. By so doing, and by using other flawed population-estimation techniques, ODFW creates the erroneous impression that Oregon has by far the highest cougar population in the nation. Studies show that trophy hunting of cougars exacerbate conflicts with humans, pets and livestock because when adult cats are removed – particularly resident adult males – younger, less experienced cats move into those vacancies, and they are the individuals most likely to engage in livestock predation.