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Exhibit 12

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IN THE UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
FOR THE DISTRICT OF MONTANA
MISSOULA DIVISION

<p>WESTERN WATERSHEDS PROJECT, et al.,</p> <p>Plaintiffs,</p> <p>v.</p> <p>SALAZAR, et al.,</p> <p>Defendants.</p>	<p>CV-09-159-M-CCL</p> <p>SECOND DECLARATION OF GLENN HOCKETT</p>
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Pursuant to 28 U. S. C. § 1746, I, Glenn Hockett, hereby declare under penalty of perjury that the following is true and correct:

1. I am a member of, and the volunteer president of the Gallatin Wildlife Association. The Gallatin Wildlife Association (GWA) is a local southwest Montana, non-profit 501(c)(3) wildlife conservation and education organization based in Bozeman, Montana. GWA is affiliated with the Montana Wildlife Federation and the National Wildlife Federation.
2. GWA and its members advocate for sound management of all native wildlife species, so that such species can be enjoyed and experienced by the public now and by future generations. GWA is particularly concerned about bison management in the Greater Yellowstone Ecosystem (GYE), and the negative impacts of federal and state management upon the health and integrity of wild bison populations.
3. GWA regularly reviews and comments upon state, federal, and private actions affecting wildlife and habitat, particularly as it pertains to bison. GWA also is active in identifying potential habitat for wild bison and other native wildlife, and develops and promotes risk management solutions for brucellosis and related concerns that would allow wild bison to be managed sustainably on federal, state and

- private lands including lands inside and outside of YNP.
4. My professional experience is in the area of range management. I have a Bachelor of Science degree in range management from Montana State University and have been employed as a range technician on a seasonal basis by the U.S. Forest Service in Montana and by the Bureau of Land Management in Nevada. I am also a professional range ecology consultant, and in this capacity I frequently apply my professional expertise to issues regarding bison management and their habitat requirements.
 5. As president of GWA, I have been very involved in the federal and Montana state governments' management of bison in and around Yellowstone National Park (YNP). I value wild bison as a native ungulate in Montana and particularly value the populations in the GYE as the last direct and most continuously wild descendents of the original populations that were nearly extirpated in the late 1800s.
 6. I have opposed management of bison under the Interagency Bison Management Plan (IBMP) because of its intensive management regime that includes frequent capture and slaughter of bison in the absence of appreciable risk, often without testing for brucellosis, and regular hazing of bison seeking winter range and spring green-up on

- public and private lands surrounding YNP. Recent science shows conclusively that other options exist that would effectively protect livestock industry interests without the need to capture, kill, and haze bison in the manner undertaken by the IBMP agencies, including the US Forest Service and National Park Service. Kilpatrick et al. (2009).
7. It is important to me, and to GWA as an organization, to have healthy populations of native wildlife – including wild bison – that we can view, photograph, hunt and otherwise enjoy. It is important that they have the habitat they need, and are able to access and use it on a year-round basis, without conflicts that prevent them from doing so.
 8. GWA believes in fair chase hunting and the North American model of wildlife management. Such a hunt depends upon bison having sufficient access to use year-round habitat in and outside of YNP. I do not choose to participate in Montana's bison hunt because bison are not currently allowed to access suitable habitat, and I do not believe a hunt today is truly ethical or sustainable.
 9. I am concerned that the Forest Service continues to exclude bison from what would otherwise be available habitat in spite of the absence of appreciable risks to the livestock industry during the times of the year when bison are regularly captured and slaughtered.

10. It is important to me and to GWA that conflicts with bison are addressed, and that the agencies evaluate and disclose the impacts to bison from management like seasonal grazing of cattle on public lands and killing or hazing bison off of the National Forest under direction of the IBMP.
11. It is important to me to have viable populations of genetically healthy wild bison in southwest Montana, and I believe this would result in significant economic, social, and ecological benefits locally, regionally, state wide, nationally and internationally.
12. It has come to my attention that the Defendants in this litigation are currently preventing wild bison from accessing critical *conflict-free* winter ranges just northwest of Gardiner Montana.
13. In today's Bozeman Chronicle (Feb. 2, 2011) it was reported on the front page that Yellowstone National Park officials are scheduled to start testing 300 wild bison that have been hazed, captured and held in confinement near Gardiner Montana at the Stephens Creek Capture Compound within the Park. A number of these bison will likely be sent to slaughter houses if they test positive for antibodies to *Brucella abortus*.
14. There is no reason for Park Service employees to conduct such

activities when substantial conflict-free winter range habitat is available to these bison outside the Park at this time both on public and private land.

15. Furthermore, the Chronicle reported on Jan. 31, 2011 that the only two ranchers who run cattle year round in the Gardiner area (Hank Rate and Bill Hoppe) are on record saying they can live with the bison. Both of these livestock owners own small properties near Gardiner (less than 80 acres total) and relatively few cattle (around 50 total, if that). They are both willing to work with the agencies to maintain separation of bison from their livestock.

16. As well, thousands of acres of cattle-free suitable winter range habitat are available to bison further down the valley on both public and private land near Dome Mountain, including over 5,000 acres on the Gallatin National Forest in the Cedar Creek and Slip & Slide Creek areas, the 5,000 acre Dome Mountain Ranch, and the 4,789 acre Dome Mountain Wildlife Management Area. Based on information and belief, I believe it is likely that, if the bison currently being held in the capture facility at Stephen's Creek were allowed to freely roam, they would naturally migrate to these critical winter ranges. Elk are the Gallatin National Forest's indicator species for big game habitat

and use, and we know that Elk follow this migration pattern, and then return to the Park when it starts greening up in the Spring/Summer.

17. I suggested to Colin Campbell, Acting Superintendent for Yellowstone National Park (Feb. 2, 2011 via email) that he instruct his employees to stay true to Yellowstone National Park's natural regulation policy, tear down the Stephens Creek Trap, quit hazing and confining bison, and allow nature to take its course. I suggested he work with the State of Montana, the U.S. Forest Service and willing private landowners to reveal, protect and connect existing winter range habitat options within Montana, which includes at a minimum the Gallatin National Forest, the Dome Mountain Ranch, and the Dome Mountain Wildlife Management Area.

18. I also suggested to Mr. Campbell that the Montana Department of Livestock and the federal Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service would best serve the needs of the local livestock industry by responding to livestock owner complaints as they arise and haze the bison away from cattle to conflict-free habitat, such as that outlined above, and as suggested as well in Kilpatrick et al. (2009). The agencies and private landowners could effectively protect the few cattle at risk while still meeting the goal of the IBMP for free roaming

bison.

19. There is no scientific justification for capturing and slaughtering any of the 300 wild bison currently being confined within the Stephens Creek Capture Compound, since substantial conflict-free habitat exists outside the Park. These are valued native wildlife just like wild elk. They deserve our respect and the opportunity to access this critical habitat.
20. These massive capture, confinement and slaughtering operations harm the wild nature of this bison population as well as my ability to view, experience and enjoy these bison in Montana. The ecological and social consequences of these operations are significant, including disrupting natural migration patterns as well as tribal and Montana hunting opportunities.
21. Due to my interest, and GWA's interest, in having viable populations of wild, free-roaming bison in Montana, I frequently visit areas in and around YNP for the purpose of viewing bison on their native habitat. I also visit these areas to evaluate their suitability as potential bison habitat, and visit with landowners in the Greater Yellowstone Ecosystem to identify those who would like to see wild bison access and use their lands.

22. I have visited YNP and the GNF regularly for the past 40 years, and intend to continue to do so.
23. I often visit GNF and YNP public lands near Gardiner Montana in the Upper Yellowstone River watershed. I have hiked and hunted elk and mule deer throughout the stretch of GNF lands north and east of highway 89 from Gardiner to Chico Hot Springs, including the Dome Mountain Wildlife Management Area. I have viewed and photographed bison on the Eagle Creek Bench and along surrounding lands near the Yellowstone River. I also enjoy touring through YNP from Gardiner to the Lamar Valley viewing and photographing wildlife including wild bison.
24. I have read and reviewed many documents related to IBMP bison management, and have reviewed the IBMP itself over the years. I am distressed over how bison are treated under the IBMP, and how the Forest Service excludes them from habitat where I could otherwise view and hunt them. Bison are also severely limited in their numbers, distribution and time they can spend in Montana by the IBMP *regardless* of the presence or absence of cattle. In my professional and personal opinion, the reasons for unnecessarily treating bison so harshly has little to do with concerns over disease transmission, and

almost everything to do with appeasing the livestock industry and their interests in continued access to forage on public lands that bison would otherwise inhabit. In fact, this political reality was acknowledged on the record by both the Governor of Montana, in a recent documentary on bison (“Facing the Storm”), as well as by a former Montana Fish, Wildlife & Parks Commissioner.

25. Bison are only allowed access seasonally to two small areas in Montana, one north of the Park near Gardiner Montana and one west of the Park north of West Yellowstone. These small areas are referred to as “zone 2” and the IBMP specifies that no more than 100 bison can be in each one of these zones. The IBMP also suggests that bison will be hazed back in to the Park from zone 2 by April 15th on the north side and May 15th on the west side. Bison are not tolerated in zone 3.
26. Bison are the only wildlife species in the GYE presented with this drop dead zone 3 concept, which severs off bison access to critical winter ranges used by Greater Yellowstone elk and other wildlife, including substantial acreages of GNF public lands in the Upper Yellowstone valley.
27. I regularly visit and use the areas in the Upper Yellowstone Valley. My desire to view and someday hunt free-roaming bison in this area

of historic habitat is negatively affected by the agencies' current management policies, which focus on hazing, capture, confinement and slaughter rather than allowing access to critical winter ranges near Dome Mountain.

28. All of these heavy-handed management actions hurt my ability to observe and enjoy bison and other native wildlife in their native habitat, and keep bison from establishing and maintaining viable populations on the GNF and other areas.
29. Actions removing bison from USFS areas I visit, and by hazing and capturing them inside YNP, injure me by eliminating and excluding bison from these areas and denying this native herbivore its natural place in the ecology of the GYA, especially beyond the boundaries of YNP where bison must migrate for year-round habitat.
30. I view bison as a magnificent big game species and viewing and hunting opportunities have been severely degraded due to the actions of IBMP partners and the severe restrictions of the current IBMP.
31. These negative impacts to my enjoyment of these areas, and specifically in viewing bison and other native species, could be remedied if the agencies ceased the operations that prevent bison from accessing critical habitat in Montana and ensured their management

conserves bison and does not impair them or cause unacceptable impacts to bison and other resources.

Date this 2nd day of February, 2011.

_____/s/Glenn Hockett _____
Glenn Hockett
Volunteer President
Gallatin Wildlife Association