1)What is the current status of the quarantined bison population transferred to TEI's Green Ranch? How many are housed there, how many have been born, died, etc, since their transfer? How many pregnant females are there now? What fatalities and injuries and other incidents have occurred since the bison were transferred, and what were the circumstances under which these events occurred?

The current status is that the herd is robust, healthy and happy. Of the 87 tranlocated, 86 survived the move (one orphaned calf died as a result of the of the transfer). 21 calves were born in 2010 and 4 others died leaving a total of 103. The circumstances of the deaths besides the orphan calf were: a yearling male died of meningoencephalitis; a 5 year old cow broke a leg; a newborn died of an infected umbilical cord and a 2-year old heifer was struck by lightning. There are 40 pregnant cows out of 42, based on the most recent preg check. No other injuries.

2) Where exactly are the quarantined bison presently being held on TEI's Green Ranch (location and pasture)? If the plaintiffs or other members of the public attempted to locate and view the bison from the highway, where would they be able to locate them and identify them as the quarantined bison as opposed to TEI's commercial bison?

The bulk of the herd is currently located in two pastures with a combined total of 1,427 acres, collectively known as Antelope Flats, located in Sections 1 and 12. Two bulls who chose not to hang out with the herd are in a separate 558-acre pasture in Section 10. Of course these animals are all visible from an airplane. The best way to view the YNP/QFS herd from the ground is to take a right from Highway 84 and access the Black's Ford Road on the east side of the Madison River, drive 3 ½ miles north on a gravel road where one can usually see them across the river. As they are rotated to other pastures throughout the year they may also be visible from the ground and we would be happy to provide you with their location as they are moved.

3) Are the quarantined bison still being kept entirely separate from TEI's commercial bison herd? How is this separation being maintained? Are there any identifying markers used to distinguish between the quarantined bison from Yellowstone and TEI's commercial bison?

The YNP/QFS bison are kept entirely separate from the TEI bison and are separated from the TEI herd by the Madison River as well as 2 fences. The YNP/QFS herd has distinctive yellow ear tags, whereas the TEI herd has brown or black ear tags. All bison (both YNP/QFS and TEI) have electronic identification ear buttons with 15 digit numbers.

4) Are the quarantined bison fed by allowing them access to sufficient range to naturally graze, or are they being fed hay or other supplements? What is their source of water?

The YNP/QFS herd is basically 100% range fed, with the exception of the first winter following their arrival, when they were supplemented with minimal hay. They get their water from ground water wells pumped into water tanks.

5) What is FWP and/or TEI doing to address any concerns about the quarantined bison being exposed to brucellosis, particularly given the brucellosis outbreak among TEI's commercial herd

of bison on the Flying D Ranch in 2010? What was the source of infection of TEI's commercial bison?

The documented source of the Flying D bison brucellosis is wild elk. Unlike the main body of the Flying D Ranch, elk generally are not present on the Green Ranch during the high risk period (January to June), making the risk of exposure minimal.

6) A report at http://www.bisoncentral.com/news/work-begins-sequencing-bison-genome states that one of the bulls from the quarantine study was anesthetized and sampled for genetic material. Is this report accurate about the use of a quarantined bison from Yellowstone for this study? Did FWP have any knowledge of this activity prior to it taking place? Did FWP provide any permit or other authorization for the activity to occur? Did FWP oversee the activity, or receive reports about it?

The bull in question was anesthetized to comply with the required USDA/APHIS brucellosis testing protocol for the entire YNP/QFS herd. The bulls are too large to fit in the standard animal handling equipment and must be mobilized for the required testing. Because the bull was anesthetized and blood was being drawn, a sample for genetic testing was also collected. This genetic testing was part of the comprehensive management plan in the TEI response to FWP's RFP for the YNP/QFS bison. FWP staff were notified of the testing in advance via voicemail.