

1
2
3
4
5
6
7
8
9
10
11
12
13
14
15
16
17
18
19
20
21
22
23
24
25

* * * * *

MOUNTAIN GOAT MANAGEMENT

IN

OLYMPIC NATIONAL PARK

PUBLIC HEARING CONDUCTED BY THE NATIONAL
PARK SERVICE AND OLYMPIC NATIONAL PARK

MAY 3, 1995

Open House Portion (5:30 p.m.)

Formal Hearing (7:00 p.m.)

915 Second Avenue North

Seattle, Washington

* * * * *

PUBLIC COMMENT INDEX

(Listed in Order of Appearance)

1
2
3
4
5
6
7
8
9
10
11
12
13
14
15
16
17
18
19
20
21
22
23
24
25

<u>NAME</u>	<u>PAGE NO.</u>
Mary Ribesky (Open House Portion)	3
OPENING REMARKS (By Mr. Morris/Ms. King)	6
Randy Paine (Hearing Portion)	10
Ralph Turner	13
Johsel Namkung	15
Polly Dyer	17
Kevin Herrick	20
Patrick Goldsworthy	22
Kenneth Shirey	23
Peter Stekel	25
Terri Pauly	27
John Burroughs	29
Robert Stark	30
Dave Cossa	32
Kurt Lauer	35
Will Anderson	36
Gordon Kinder	38

PUBLIC COMMENT INDEX

(Listed in Order of Appearance)

	<u>NAME</u>	<u>PAGE NO.</u>
1		
2		
3		
4		
5		
6		
7	Ken Hankin	40
8	Dennis Ross	43
9	Kathy Main	43
10	Brad Carlquist	45
11	Roy Vrimillen	47
12	Don Power	48
13	Phil Zalesky	49
14	Mark Egger	50
15	Lisa Whlathne	52
16	Claudine Ehrlinson	53
17	Molly Sargent	53
18	Bridget Boyle	54
19	Norm Winn	55
20	James Evans	58
21	Bobby Lebray	58
22	Simon Chiatowitz	59
23	Videotape/Fund for Animals (R. Anunsen)	61
24	Gary Waterman	81
25	CLOSING REMARKS (By Mr. Morris)	81

1
2
3
4
5
6
7
8
9
10
11
12
13
14
15
16
17
18
19
20
21
22
23
24
25

O-P-E-N H-O-U-S-E P-R-O-C-E-E-D-I-N-G-S

COMMENTS BY MARY RIBESKY:

I'm Mary Ribesky, R-i-b-e-s-k-y. I'm opposed to the shooting of the goats because archival evidence suggests that goats were in the mountains well into the 19th century, and that they were introduced in the 1920s by a hiking group and not for hunting and archival evidence would suggest that as well.

Because the goat population has actually been decreasing, I don't see, rationally, how it would be threatening the plant population if the goat population is decreasing.

I think that shooting the goats is very bad PR, public image for Washington state nationwide, I think it's going to give a really bad impression of our state to the rest of the country.

I think it's unnecessarily cruel and some day, might be perceived as barbaric because it was done probably to save face. And I think the scientists who are worried about their professional reputations should reconsider the evidence and take into consideration the very personal, strong feelings that people feel about mountain goats.

1
2
3
4
5
6
7
8
9
10
11
12
13
14
15
16
17
18
19
20
21
22
23
24
25

I think nearly everyone -- I certainly have had my own experience of spotting mountain goats and it's always a thrill and I think that that's an important PR thing, an important PR asset for Washington state.

1 H-E-A-R-I-N-G P-R-O-C-E-E-D-I-N-G-S

2
3 OPENING HEARING INTRODUCTION BY DAVID MORRIS:

4 My name is David Morris, I'm the
5 Superintendent of Olympic National Park. I would like
6 to welcome you here tonight and thank you for coming
7 out tonight to help us out in this process.

8 I'm going to keep my remarks very, very
9 short. We have a document that outlines how we feel
10 about the situation, we're here to hear how you feel
11 about it but I would like to introduce a couple of
12 people before I take a seat here.

13 First of all, to my right is Vicki King,
14 Vicki is with Triangle Associates and we have asked
15 her to facilitate this meeting tonight.

16 And to my left is Bill Walters; Bill and I
17 will be sitting up here on the podium tonight so if
18 you wish, you can direct your comments to us. Bill is
19 Acting Regional Director for the National Parks in
20 Seattle and the national process.

21 I would also like to acknowledge the National
22 Parks Service staff; raise your hands or stand up
23 where you are. A number of us have spent the last 90
24 minutes here prepared to answer questions and present
25 our view of how this process is going and I appreciate

1 those people coming in.

2 Very briefly, I would like to say where we
3 stand in this process. We are, tonight, having one
4 public meeting and one tomorrow night. This is the
5 public input or a part of the public input part of the
6 process that started in 1991, the fall of 1991, with
7 the initiation of the draft environmental impact
8 statement for the goat plan.

9 On March 21st, we issued this document to the
10 public for a 60-day public comment period. We have
11 since extended that 45 days so that now the public
12 comment closes July 17th.

13 Following that, we will analyze your comments
14 and expect to present a final environmental impact
15 statement, I would guess, around November and then 30
16 days after that, we would expect to release what's
17 called a record of decision which would be the final
18 decision on this process.

19 And with that, I'll step down and turn the
20 rest of the meeting over here to Vicki. Thank you
21 very much again; thank you for coming.

22
23 INTRODUCTION BY FACILITATOR VICKI KING:

24 Good evening. As Dave said, I work at a
25 consulting firm, independent firm, and my job tonight

1 is to make sure we keep on track, keep on time, and
2 make sure everybody has a fair and equal opportunity
3 to participate.

4 In just a few minutes, I will turn the
5 meeting over to Barb Maynes who has a brief
6 informational slide show on the issue you have all
7 come to talk about, the management of goats in Olympic
8 National Park. And after Barb's slide show, we will
9 get to the formal comment period where you'll have the
10 opportunity to offer your comments on this document
11 that has been prepared.

12 When we get to that part, I'll go over the
13 format and ground rules for how we want that to go.
14 If any of you at this point know you would like to
15 speak and have not signed in, please take an
16 opportunity to walk out there and sign in because we
17 will be calling you in the order you signed in.

18 And with that, I'll turn it over to Barb.

19 (MS. MAYNES PRESENTED SLIDE
20 SHOW COMPLETE WITH NARRATIVE).

21
22 FACILITATOR KING: Now we're ready
23 for the real purpose of the meeting, which is to give
24 you an opportunity to offer your comments and I want
25 to give you an idea of how this part of the meeting is

1 going to go.

2 First, I'll call you in the order that you've
3 come in and to make this go more smoothly, I'd like to
4 call three or four names, and there's some seats here
5 (indicating to front of hearing room), so you can go
6 ahead and get lined up. So I'll call a couple names
7 and then we'll continue that through.

8 If you didn't sign up and later decide you
9 would like to make a comment, there will be an
10 opportunity at the end for those who did not. And
11 when you come to the microphone, there is a Court
12 Reporter here and she needs to know what your name is,
13 so if you come to the microphone, if you will state
14 your name and if you have a name that people often
15 misspell, it would be helpful if you would spell it so
16 she'll have the correct spelling.

17 If your name is in the final part of the EIS,
18 we will have the correct name and also if the Park
19 Service needs to get in touch with you to clarify your
20 comment, it will be easier if we have your correct
21 name.

22 We have a couple of pages of people that have
23 signed in, indicating that they would like to speak
24 tonight. We have, from the Park Service, Karen here
25 (indicating to front of room) who has a timer, sitting

1 over here in the corner, she has a timer.

2 And given the number of people who have
3 already said they want to speak, we'd ask that you
4 limit your comments to three minutes. And Karen will
5 hold up a sign when there is one minute left and then
6 she'll hold up a sign when your time is up and then
7 please stop.

8 If you have additional comments you would
9 like to make, you have a couple of choices. One, you
10 can let me know and I'll add your name back in the
11 queue so after we have heard from everyone who wants
12 to speak, we will just keep going.

13 And the other option is to submit written
14 comments; written comments and oral comments that you
15 give tonight will be evaluated equally. And you
16 should have received, when you arrived, included in
17 some information you received, a comment form. That
18 comment form is due back by July 17th.

19 I should also mention we have many of you who
20 would like to speak here in person. There is also a
21 request, after we have heard from those of you who
22 would like to make a comment, to allow a couple videos
23 of some scientists who were not able to be here
24 tonight.

25 There's -- I think the equipment is here, the

1 video lasts a total of 20 minutes so after we've heard
2 from you, those of you who would like to stay and see
3 this video, it will be entered into the record. And
4 actually, if there's a copy of the video so that that
5 can be provided either to the Park or to the Court
6 Reporter, that will be very helpful.

7 In inviting you to come tonight, the Park
8 Service would really like to hear from you so I have a
9 couple of ground rules that I will consider it my job
10 to enforce. And one is that everybody here, please
11 respect the right of others to speak, to be heard and
12 to be safe from personal attacks. I hope that last
13 point was not even necessary.

14 I would also like to say that this is not an
15 opportunity for indicating either your support or
16 opposition. If you applaud, it will take time from
17 the person you were applauding, so those are the
18 ground rules that I expect to be enforcing.

19 Does anybody have any questions about the way
20 we're going to run this? Okay, great, I'll call the
21 first four people. And as I say, you'll have four
22 minutes and after three minutes, Karen will indicate
23 with a sign that you need to begin to wrap it up.

24 The first speaker is Randy Paine, the second
25 is Ralph Turner, the third is -- I'm not quite sure

1 how to say this -- Johsel Namkung and Polly Dyer is
2 the fourth speaker. So is Randy Paine here? And if
3 the rest of you will just go ahead and come up to
4 these vacant seats, then we won't lose time as people
5 are moving around the hall. So Randy Paine, Ralph
6 Turner, Johsel Namkung and Polly Dyer?

7
8 COMMENTS BY RANDY PAINE:

9 The Cascade Chapter of the Sierra Club would
10 like to express our support for the park service's
11 approval transient calling for the elimination of the
12 mountain goat from Olympic National Park. We feel the
13 research presents the basic evidence that mountain
14 goats are, indeed, alien to the Olympic Peninsula.

15 This draft EIS reaffirms our concerns that
16 the continued presence of these animals in any numbers
17 presents a serious threat to the rare native flora and
18 to the ecological integrity of one of the most
19 magnificent and unique environments on our planet.

20 The Sierra Club has been critical of federal
21 and state agencies for failing to comply with the laws
22 of this land, in preserving and protecting habitat
23 vital to support ecosystems. This mismanagement has
24 resulted in hundreds of plant and animal species now
25 threatened with extinction. We commend the Park

1 Service for being proactive on this issue by taking
2 steps now to prevent plants from being added to the
3 extinct species list.

4 Some individuals and organizations have
5 argued that the proposed action is premature since no
6 endangered plants currently exist in the park. It is
7 a travesty to suggest that we should wait till the
8 last few survivors of any species is all that remain
9 before we take action to save them from the brink of
10 extinction but by then, it may be too late.

11 If there is any deficiency in the preferred
12 alternative, is it that alpine ecosystems will remain
13 at risk until this issue is resolved for the entire
14 Olympic Peninsula.

15 For ecosystem management to become a reality,
16 a mechanism must be developed between agencies that
17 will offer operative management and work to achieve
18 the greater goal of preserving and protecting shared
19 best interests.

20 Rather than solely relying upon maintenance
21 operations to remove future mountain goats that
22 eventually reenter the park from adjacent forest
23 lands, we urge all affected agencies to renew their
24 efforts to resolve this issue so the native species
25 can survive.

1 Others here tonight will be speaking out for
2 the mountain goat. Of greater importance is that we
3 give a voice to the plants and the other animals that
4 live there, too. Your preferred alternative gives
5 those native species voices and for that, they and we
6 thank you.

7
8 FACILITATOR KING: Karen, I'm going
9 to ask you to move, thank you very much. Is Ralph
10 Turner still here? Ralph, and could you please begin
11 by stating your name.

12 (A REQUEST WAS MADE FROM
13 THE AUDIENCE TO ADJUST THE
14 MICROPHONE.)

15 FACILITATOR KING: Excuse me, I
16 understand I misspoke myself. Given the number of
17 people who said they want to speak, we'll start with
18 three minutes.

19 COMMENTS BY MR. TURNER:

20 My name is Ralph Turner. I'm a native of the
21 state of Washington and I strongly oppose alternatives
22 1 and 3 to kill all the Olympic goats in the National
23 Park and to those small numbers of goats that live
24 outside the park that will eventually enter the park
25 due to hunting pressure and development pressure.

1 I also oppose this killing of the goats on
2 the unscientific and biased and prejudicial
3 information in that draft environmental impact
4 statement. It hasn't been proven and it's been
5 exaggerated over the wallowing, the elimination of
6 these plants that are not endangered and threatened.

7 And as a citizen of this state, I take
8 exception to the fact of them trying to portray this
9 goat as some kind of a nuisance, but in the draft
10 environment protection statement, quotes such as this,
11 if goats were eradicated goats' nuisance to
12 backpackers would be minimized, the potential for
13 injury due to goat-visitor encounters would be
14 minimized.

15 That takes a lot of imagination. That is not
16 a problem. That shouldn't be a high priority. What
17 concerns me also is these mandates that the National
18 Park Service has to abide by.

19 It says in their own book that the red fox
20 was also introduced in the Olympic National Park so
21 when you get done with the goats, when do you start
22 killing and poisoning the red fox? The coyote was
23 just colonized in the last century; I want to know the
24 plans for that, too.

25 It seems to the public and to me that the

1 National Park Service is more concerned with harassing
2 and killing wildlife rather than protecting and
3 preserving. The most -- I think the most credible
4 thing they said is, unfortunately, if goats go,
5 tourism will increase. What kind of an argument is
6 that?

7 You could kill all the Roosevelt elk in there
8 and with the population that is going to be increasing
9 in this state, you're not going to have to worry about
10 tourism.

11 I don't care how you cut it, the mountain
12 goat is a symbol to the citizens of this state and
13 around the world and to think that you're going to
14 send helicopters up there as these defenseless animals
15 are huddled against those peaks and rocks and shoot
16 'em, wound 'em, it's a disgrace, it's a disgrace.

17 And I suggest that you go back to the drawing
18 board and come up with a better alternative. And I
19 think the epitome of arrogance is the statement that
20 you people make in that draft environmental statement,
21 hey, you can view 'em somewhere else; if we eradicate
22 them from Olympic Park you can view 'em in the
23 Cascades.

24 What does that tell the people on the
25 Peninsula? It tells them, go to hell, we know what's

1 best for you. Reasonable men and women make
2 reasonable decisions based on reasonable evidence and
3 it isn't here.

4
5 FACILITATOR KING: Mr. Turner, thank
6 you very much. The next speaker is Johsel Namkung,
7 and I'm sorry if I'm not saying it correctly. If you
8 would speak it into the microphone and give the Court
9 Reporter the correct spelling. Following Polly Dyer
10 is Kevin Herrick.

11
12 COMMENTS BY JOHSEL NAMKUNG:

13 My name is Johsel Namkung, J-o-h-s-e-l,
14 N-a-m-k-u-n-g. I'm a photographer and I have been
15 living in the Seattle area for the past close to 50
16 years. I'm a native of Korea, came here initially to
17 study music but I changed my profession into
18 photography.

19 As a photographer, I have spent many, many
20 days and hours and months in photographing Olympic
21 National Park. I have witnessed with my own eyes that
22 the mountain goats are wallowing and after wallowing
23 is seen, you will definitely see the damage it has
24 done to the surrounding area.

25 And it is common knowledge that goats are

1 devouring the vegetation and causing a great deal of
2 the harm, not only to the natural areas but also other
3 areas that cannot stand that kind of abuse.

4 I have also encountered several harassing
5 moments that goats, as if to claim it is their own
6 territory, are charging at me while I'm helplessly
7 trying to protect my camera equipment.

8 All the scientific material that was
9 available to me indicates that introduction of the
10 mountain goat in the Olympic area, Olympic National
11 Park since the 1920s, and all the other material that
12 I have reading is mostly anecdotal.

13 And I'm just wondering, the Fund for Animals,
14 where do they get the bankroll to produce this kind of
15 slick presentation, and I just want to know what's
16 happening. Thank you.

17
18 FACILITATOR KING: Thank you. The
19 next speaker is Polly Dyer followed by Kevin Herrick
20 and Patrick Goldsworthy. Those of you who do have
21 written statements, you may leave them with the Court
22 Reporter to be included into the record. Thank you.

23

24 COMMENTS BY POLLY DYER:

25 I am Polly Dyer, president of Olympic Park

1 Associates, which was initially founded in 1948 to
2 fight off the continual attempts to delete the Hoh,
3 Bogachiel and Quinault Forests and Parks from
4 logging. We were successful at that time.

5 Maintaining the biological integrity of
6 Olympic National Park in accordance with the purposes
7 of national parks to protect the natural evolution of
8 indigenous ecosystems of forests, alpine areas,
9 plants, wildlife (both terrestrial and aquatic) is the
10 major purpose for Olympic Park Associates.

11 I was giving a little history of Olympic Park
12 Associates but whether we agree or disagree, the park
13 service will read that into the record but it will go
14 into the record presumably, what you have there.

15 Throughout this past 47 years, as I said,
16 Olympic Park Associates have, more often than not,
17 disagreed with the National Park Service; however,
18 today, we agree.

19 We think it's time that the exotic mountain
20 goats non-native to the Olympic Peninsula which were
21 first brought here in 1920 be removed. Olympic
22 National Park itself was not yet an entity at the time
23 but the Olympic National Monument was. Whether these
24 Alaskan and Canadian mountain goats penetrated the
25 Monument is presumably not known; however, it could be

1 inferred that they did.

2 Certainly, those wishing to hunt mountain
3 goats in the Olympics would not have gone to the
4 trouble of introducing them if they were indigenous
5 there and already present. The 1920s were apparently
6 an era when sportsmen moved wild animals around for
7 their hunting convenience. Certainly, that was the
8 case for bringing mountain goats to that Peninsula.

9 That was also the case in that same period
10 when mountain goats were taken from the mainland of
11 Alaska and introduced onto Chichagof and Baranof
12 Islands, which they had not reached across Alaska's
13 inland water passage on their own.

14 That was the case when Roosevelt elk were
15 taken from the state of Washington to Alaska and
16 introduced on Afognak Island where they survived, and
17 in some mainland river valleys of Southeast Alaska
18 where, according to the study I did in the 1960s, the
19 elk did not survive.

20 Some 28 years ago, members of Olympic Park
21 Associates and the Klahhane Club, who were frequent
22 visitors in the park over the course of many years,
23 were the first to observe and bring to the attention
24 of the National Park Service the extreme damage to
25 endemic Olympic plants and fragile alpine soils.

1 Patrick Goldsworthy -- oh, I'm sorry, Kevin Herrick.

2

3 COMMENTS BY KEVIN HERRICK:

4 Thank you. My name is Kevin Herrick and I'm
5 here to speak in favor of removing the goats from the
6 Olympic National Park.

7 We rarely have an opportunity to correct past
8 ecosystem management mistakes. The huge amount of
9 scientific evidence, irrefutable scientific evidence,
10 shows that introducing goats was a mistake. Now, I'm
11 not going to review all that data by the NPS and
12 independent scientists; however, I would like to make
13 a couple of observations.

14 The main one is that ecosystems are very
15 complex and difficult to understand. We'll never know
16 everything about every facet of the goats in the
17 Olympic ecosystem but we do know enough to determine
18 that the goats do not belong.

19 The Olympic ecosystem has evolved over
20 thousands of years; it is a fragile place. Goats are
21 large animals and like all large animals in any
22 ecosystem, they play a large role in their -- in how
23 their respective ecosystems change.

24 As an example, I'll jump to fish which we
25 have actually in this state studied quite a bit on an

1 ecosystem level, and we find out how our aquatic
2 ecosystems have changed dramatically by the
3 introduction of non-native species. For instance,
4 we've got the decline of the bull trout which is
5 largely linked to the introduction of non-native
6 species.

7 In the case of the goats, they were
8 introduced, they can be removed and they should be.
9 We have the opportunity to correct this mistake, let's
10 do it.

11 I would like to conclude on a note that Polly
12 just mentioned as well and that is that the Park
13 Service tends to avoid controversy from what I have
14 seen and by and large when it does address an issue
15 that is controversial, an issue that does actually
16 matter in the field, it usually means that we have a
17 problem that has gotten to the point that it can't be
18 ignored.

19 This obviously is such a case and I commend
20 the National Park Service for taking the goat issue on
21 and I encourage you to make the right decision and
22 remove them. Thank you.

23
24 FACILITATOR KING: The next speaker
25 is Patrick Goldsworthy and I would appreciate it if

1 you could say your name into the microphone.

2
3 COMMENTS BY PATRICK GOLDSWORTHY:

4 Hi, I'm Patrick Goldsworthy,
5 G-o-l-d-s-w-o-r-t-h-y, born in Ireland and just
6 recently back from Ireland, so I don't have a prepared
7 statement to hand in but I have a couple of comments
8 to make.

9 I have hiked and climbed in the North
10 Cascades National Park, the Mount Rainier National
11 Park and Olympic National Park and have seen goats in
12 all three of these parks. When the goats are gone in
13 Olympic National Park, I shall still see goats in the
14 North Cascades National Park and Mount Rainier.

15 We don't necessarily have to have everything
16 in every place. I commend the National Park Service
17 for one of the most outstanding draft EISs that's been
18 my privilege to read in my 35 years of conservation
19 involvement in the state of Washington.

20 As a retired University of Washington science
21 professor, I find myself in complete agreement with
22 the conclusions of the National Park Service's
23 excellent research documenting its obligation to
24 propose Alternative 1, the expeditious removal of all
25 goats from within Olympic National Park.

1 I further would like to lend my support to
2 the recommendations of the Olympic Park Associates
3 which has long defended this park's unique values,
4 natural values. I appreciate this opportunity to
5 speak here.

6 I have, as Johsel Namkung has said, I, too,
7 have seen the erosion of wallowing areas in the high
8 terrain and it's something that is getting worse.
9 Thank you very much.

10

11 FACILITATOR KING: Thank you. Our
12 next speaker is Kenneth Shirey, then Peter Stekel and
13 Tarra Pauly.

14

15 COMMENTS BY KENNETH SHIREY:

16 My name is Ken Shirey, S-h-i-r-e-y. We don't
17 have a goat problem, we have a wildlife management
18 problem. Gunning down goats out the door of a
19 helicopter is not wildlife management.

20 The Park Service will be derelict in its
21 responsibility to the American public by doing this,
22 by consistently refusing to manage its wildlife with
23 the only proven effective, cost-effective method that
24 works; that method is hunting.

25 When Congress created this environmental

1 Disneyland in 1938, Congress interfered with nature by
2 removing a predator from the Olympic ecosystem and
3 that predator was man. Hunting should be restored to
4 the ecosystem as a tool of wildlife management.

5 Popular environmentalism and the animal
6 rights cult have fueled the myth of wilderness with
7 man as an intruder; this is not true. The web of life
8 includes a predator called the human species.

9 This plan not only kills goats inside the
10 park but any goat that trespasses across its
11 boundaries. This plan will eventually exterminate all
12 goats on the Olympic peninsula and eliminate all
13 hunting of Rocky Mountain goats on forest lands
14 surrounding the park; this is unacceptable.

15 According to the environmental impact
16 statement, dead goats will rot where they fall; this
17 is a waste of resources. Too much money has already
18 been wasted on this fiasco. Congress interfered with
19 this ecosystem by creating the Olympic National Park
20 and making hunting here a crime.

21 If these goats are exterminated, the Park
22 Service is going to get a black eye that will never go
23 away. A precedent has already been set as hunting is
24 legal in many areas and administered by the National
25 Park Service.

1 If you do not go to Congress before you do
2 this dirty deed, Congress will be coming to you. Go
3 to Congress now and ask that limited hunting be
4 allowed so you can manage the species. Thank you.

5
6 FACILITATOR KING: Thank you. The
7 next speaker Peter Stekel followed by Tarra Pauly
8 (phonetic) and John Burroughs.

9
10 COMMENTS BY PETER STEKEL:

11 My name is Pete Stekel, S-t-e-k-e-l.
12 Mountain goats sure are cute and furry and it
13 certainly is a shame that they must be pulled from the
14 park and killed.

15 Wildlife is hard to come by, harder and
16 harder all the time, so it's understandable that
17 people are upset with the NPS plan. Wanting to get
18 rid of English starlings caused quite a stir in
19 Seattle a short time ago in Seattle. After all, even
20 these obnoxious imports are living creatures and
21 deserving of respect.

22 But ecosystems and plant communities are
23 alive, too. When native communities are threatened by
24 exotic species, what should be done? If the exotic is
25 milfoil in Lake Washington, we pull the weed and kill

1 it. If it's carp in someone's favorite large-mouth
2 bass river, we pull it and we kill it.

3 What's the difference of the mountain goats?
4 Well, they are cute and furry and they are wildlife
5 that park visitors can see. Hardly reason enough to
6 let these imports to threaten, damage or destroy
7 native plant communities in Olympic National Park.

8 It's sad that the goats must be killed but
9 they are weeds and Olympic National Park is not
10 Northwest Trek.

11 Two other points: I wish the NPS had
12 considered other alternatives in the draft EIS besides
13 doing nothing or eliminating goats outright or after a
14 capture program. So it goes.

15 Lastly, any shooting of goats should be done
16 by NPS hunters; no private shooters should be used and
17 no sport hunters, either. The body of the goats
18 should be left where they fall in order to contribute
19 their nutrients back to the soil. They have been a
20 part of the ecosystem the last 70-plus years; it's
21 only fitting that they be allowed to give something
22 back.

23 FACILITATOR KING: Our next speaker
24 is Tarra Pauly, then followed by John Burroughs and
25 Robert Stark.

1 COMMENTS BY TERRI PAULY:

2 My name is Terri Pauly, P-a-u-l-y, Terri is
3 T-e-r-r-i. I'm here to testify on behalf of National
4 Parks and Conservation Association. The National
5 Parks and Conservation Association is America's only
6 private nonprofit citizen organization dedicated
7 solely to protecting and preserving and enhancing the
8 National Parks.

9 First, I would like to commend the National
10 Park Service for making such a strong issue -- taking
11 such a strong position on such a complex and emotional
12 issue. To sustain or increase population growth of
13 these animals would cause irreversible degradation of
14 natural boundaries.

15 The National Parks contain the last remnants
16 of our cultural and national heritage. Increased
17 habitat laws outside park boundaries provide marginal
18 to no protection for wildlife and plant species.

19 As untrampled native vegetation becomes
20 increasingly rare in the Pacific Northwest, our
21 National Parks' role is protecting the viability of
22 natural values in endemic species that become ever
23 more critical.

24 Native plant communities contribute to the
25 integrity of Olympic National Park. An implementation

1 of the preferred alternative would preserve the park's
2 outstanding universal values for the enjoyment of
3 future generations.

4 On behalf of the National Park Association, I
5 would like to testify that NPCA is in support of the
6 preferred alternative to extricate the goats of
7 Olympic National Park.

8
9 FACILITATOR KING: Let me ask a
10 question: Can you in the back hear? I think this
11 microphone that's the higher microphone is what's
12 actually extending sound into the room, so if you can
13 direct your comments to the higher microphone -- oh,
14 the lower mic? Excuse me, aim your words at the lower
15 mic.

16 The next speaker is John Burroughs, followed
17 by Robert Stark.

18
19 COMMENTS BY JOHN BURROUGHS:

20 My name is John Burroughs, I'm a private
21 citizen that's been climbing the mountains and hiking
22 in this area for 35 years.

23 Most of the peaks in your slide show there, I
24 have been to the top of and I'm a fan of mountain
25 goats; I have enjoyed them, my family has enjoyed them

1 for many years.

2 I feel that -- according to your chart, you
3 said you had preserved the scenery and natural parts
4 for the enjoyment saying that such a manner and such
5 needs will leave these unimpaired for the future
6 generations.

7 You say that's part of your charter, and I
8 don't think the plan to shoot mountain goats out of
9 helicopters is compatible with that charter. I don't
10 think it's compatible to have people in helicopters,
11 gun ships, if you will, in Olympic National Park.
12 That's just not appropriate, especially if I happen to
13 be on that peak where the goats are.

14 Even if it's in the middle of the week, I'm
15 often there in the middle of the week and that's not
16 something you mentioned in your statement.

17 I think you said it was going to cost
18 \$965,000. Now, there's something wrong with a person
19 that can do nothing that costs \$965,000. If I had the
20 program of doing nothing, I can tell you it wouldn't
21 cost one cent and yet your tax statement says it's
22 going to cost that, so there is something wrong in the
23 thinking, as far as I'm concerned, with this program.

24 There's one other alternative that I think
25 should be considered and with the current leadership,

1 I don't think it can. It might come to pass. Maybe
2 we should turn this over to the National Forest
3 Service, turn it into a wilderness area; then it would
4 be left to true wilderness area, and that concludes my
5 statement.

6
7 COMMENTS BY ROBERT STARK:

8 My name is Robert Stark, S-t-a-r-k, I'm an
9 outdoorsman, I've spent a quarter-century climbing a
10 lot of the Olympic Peninsula. I very much appreciate
11 the effort that went into the high quality of the
12 draft EIS.

13 I have had a chance to look at one component
14 I think is critically absent from the EIS, and that is
15 the National Park System has a unique personality you
16 could almost call a soul and part of that personality
17 is a mountain goat.

18 Even though they may be undesirable, I think
19 they are a part of the personality of the National
20 Park as much as the buffalo are part of the
21 personality of Yellowstone. And we can debate whether
22 it's exotic but it was clearly there when the park was
23 created.

24 There is a document called adverse programs
25 and after ten years of being unopposed, you get to

1 stay there. These goats have been there 75 years,
2 they're much enjoyed and really a part of the park. I
3 think it's too late to come to the conclusion that
4 they be exterminated.

5 When I visited the National Park, the high
6 point of my trip is the sighting of goats. And when I
7 meet other hikers on the trail, we invariably say, did
8 you see goats, and where are they. We don't discuss
9 the hike very much and I think we have to consider
10 that it's part of the trip.

11 I'm very skeptical of the marksman in the
12 helicopter to deliver a lively shot to these animals
13 in treacherous terrain and think the likelihood of
14 retrieving their carcasses -- there appears to be a
15 likelihood many of these are going to be wounded and
16 left to die from shotgun exposure. I don't think
17 that's the way we want to treat mammals specifically.

18 As a biologist, I think we ought to respect
19 the rights of plants to exist, although I don't think
20 they are truly endangered, and the removal of the
21 goats would be a violation of our public perception of
22 what our National Parks are all about.

23
24 **COMMENTS BY DAVE COSSA:**

25 My name is Dave Cossa from Port Orchard,

1 C-o-s-s-a.

2 Seems to me, the park's plan is based on two
3 things: One, the idea that the Olympics peaks are a
4 land island separate from the rest of the mountains in
5 Washington; and two, that there are no sightings
6 verified by skilled wildlife observers before 1920.

7 As far as that land island thing goes, I
8 would like to know how a marmot who spends all its
9 time in 2,000 feet can make it over to the Olympics
10 land island while a goat who often goes below 600 feet
11 in the wintertime and will eat almost anything will
12 not make it over less than a hundred miles away from
13 the Olympics.

14 And as far as no sightings, it basically is
15 the main part of which people use and I realize the
16 press party, that's not much of a report because it
17 wasn't scientific, but there's something that did
18 happen during that press party that might explain why
19 there weren't any sightings in your party.

20 During the exhibition winter 1989-1990, it
21 was the most severe winter on record in the Olympics
22 with over 10 feet of snow on the ground at Lake
23 Crescent. And according to your document also, that
24 would cause great mortality to your goats if there
25 were any there.

1 And seems to me, the following summer if
2 there were such a winter, it would be logical there
3 wouldn't be any sightings of goats.

4 Thank you for having this hearing; I
5 appreciate it and appreciate being on the spot. I
6 think I'd like to talk about philosophy and
7 responsibility. I'd like to talk about
8 responsibility, I'm a teacher and like to talk about
9 philosophy, too, as a teacher.

10 What I try to instil in my students is the
11 sense that every action we take has consequences and
12 if it's an action we have taken upon ourselves to do,
13 then we have to take responsibility for that. Going
14 beyond that, we have social responsibility as a group,
15 community, school, as a country, nation and as a world
16 and we have to take joint responsibility for our
17 actions and the consequences that causes.

18 If one of my students were to do something
19 and then another student suffers the consequences for
20 that action, I would deem that not an appropriate
21 consequence and that student wouldn't be taking
22 responsibility for that action.

23 We're making these goats suffer for, as one
24 of the other speakers said earlier, the action of our
25 own species. Whether they are native or not to me is

1 me is of no consequence. They deserve the right to be
2 treated as individuals just like the environment does,
3 just like the milk vetch does as well. I really take
4 issue with one of the people that spoke earlier
5 treating animals as weeds we had and we pulled them.

6 I think given all the information that you
7 presented earlier and in your studies, a combination
8 of many of those put together can help to remove those
9 goats perhaps in other areas.

10 The simple and safe -- it will cost money,
11 yes, it will cost time and it may be very time
12 consuming and we may not achieve an ultimate goal of
13 perfection but I think one of the things we have to do
14 is deal with our intent.

15 What our intention is going to say to future
16 generations, we tried to do the right thing, weren't
17 perfect, didn't succeed to ultimate perfection but
18 attempted to speak later to future generations. I
19 would like to say, let us find another alternative,
20 combination of alternatives, rather than eradicating
21 them, shooting them or killing them.

22
23 FACILITATOR KING: Thank you. Our
24 next speaker is Kurt Lauer and following him is Will
25 Anderson.

1 COMMENTS BY KURT LAUER:

2 My name is Kurt Lauer, L-a-u-e-r. The
3 National Park Service's job is to protect the natural
4 environment of the Olympic National Park. The
5 all-time care of Olympic National Park is unique to
6 the Olympic Mountains and one of the only areas to
7 provide this environment.

8 This area has been damaged by a species
9 introduced to this area in the 1920s. If the issue
10 were reversed and the plant weren't the native animal
11 species, there would not even be an issue, we should
12 remove the plants.

13 The National Park Service has made a good
14 effort to remove the goats. The Park Service should
15 be commended for the work they put into supporting
16 this plan and I fully support the preferred
17 alternative.

18
19 COMMENTS BY WILL ANDERSON:

20 My name is Will Anderson representing PAWS,
21 Progressive Animal Welfare Society's 40,000 members
22 and supporters. Your claims of exotic species causing
23 irreparable harm alarms us, as anybody should be
24 alarmed. We know that plants are an integral part of
25 the ecosystem; nonetheless, I can understand also why

1 there are people who would believe based on the draft
2 environment impact statement why mountain goats should
3 be removed.

4 But that draft environment impact statement
5 is a travesty. It has taken well-founded and
6 well-rounded research and has been word-smithed to
7 death. What it really comes down to is that there's a
8 park mandate versus the ecosystem's needs.

9 This ecosystem has resilience and while we
10 would be concerned with very high numbers of goats,
11 there are none; there are a few mountain goats left.
12 The ecosystem is absorbing their impact.

13 The DEIS doesn't concern us in a lot of ways
14 but one thing is very clear. The population of goats
15 is either stable or declining; this is not a life or
16 death problem of extinction for plants.

17 The National Park Service has not funded
18 research for goat contraception despite that four
19 years ago, people cited in this document made
20 proposals to the Park Service regarding Woodland Park
21 Zoo. I would urge you to look at new ways.

22 The impact and abuse while gunfire is
23 underway are highly underestimated. Three days out of
24 every week is more than 30 days. People in a park who
25 are backpacking for more than four days at a time are

1 going to hear gunfire and that gunfire is not going to
2 be a single shot.

3 The main issue, we understand the goat
4 production is bad but they have been there some 70
5 years. An humane kill is not possible without a clean
6 head shot from a platform in a helicopter. Wounded
7 goats, goat kids stranded in the rocks hiding, you are
8 going to have a bloody mess on your hands and the
9 public won't stand for it.

10 This project is due to fail because you won't
11 be able to get all the goats and while you get all the
12 goats in the center of the park, the edge of the park
13 will still be subject to goat migration.

14 We take issue with this plan that's called no
15 action, it's totally incomplete; no action is
16 irresponsible. We -- what we propose is -- time is
17 up. Our comments will be written and very particular
18 regarding what we support.

19
20 FACILITATOR KING: The more specific
21 you can be in your comments, the more it will help
22 those who will be reviewing your comments, so thank
23 you very much.

24 The next speaker is Gordon Kinder.
25

1 COMMENTS BY GORDON KINDER:

2 My name is Gordon Kinder; I am a member of
3 the Olympic Park Associates board and also a
4 conservation mountaineer. I'm here to speak this
5 evening in my capacity as a private citizen.

6 It seems to me that the biological sanctity
7 of an international biosphere reserve must remain
8 protected against extensive damage from artificial
9 means, meaning human means or natural mechanisms.

10 What's going on here this evening is a debate
11 about a creature that has the capacity and has, in
12 fact, inflicted extensive damage on a fragile
13 ecosystem. There are few species capable of greater
14 damage than goats and sheep if they are there in the
15 wrong place.

16 And this debate also seems to be emblematic
17 of the controversy surrounding wildlife and ecosystems
18 raised in this region for some time, and it's
19 indicative that secured species get trampled,
20 literally, and the focus is on the charismatic one
21 that is opposed to them such as the northern spotted
22 owl on one hand than the one that is in favor of them
23 in terms of not destroying them, which is our
24 indication here.

25 I was reading a book on the stock market last

1 night and was struck by the statement that people will
2 believe what they hope is true, and I think that
3 statement is true on both sides of this argument here
4 tonight.

5 As Polly Dyer pointed out earlier, there
6 isn't much complete certainty in this debate, there
7 never will be complete certainty. And I think what
8 part of the problem is, is that we have a
9 preponderance of evidence, a fairly convincing amount
10 of evidence on one side and something less, perhaps
11 significantly less than that on the other, which has
12 led to the decision by the Park Service.

13 I also think elimination really isn't
14 possible, but what we're talking about is elimination
15 of the extensive and possible irreparable harm to the
16 ecosystem. And I would ask those people that are
17 opposed to putting down these animals whether they
18 would raise the same arguments against marmots or
19 feral cats in Australia which have obliterated the
20 wildlife there and are of countless numbers.

21 With that, I would conclude my remarks but I
22 basically support this action by the Park Service.
23 Thank you very much.

24
25

FACILITATOR KING: Next we have Ken

1 Hankin.

2

3 COMMENTS BY KEN HANKIN:

4 Hi, my name is Ken Hankin, H-a-n-k-i-n, I'm
5 here as a private citizen.

6 I am vehemently opposed to the killing of the
7 mountain goats. I've got several points I would like
8 to point out and several questions I would like to
9 ask.

10 The first thing I find astonishing is the
11 numbers. I'll just mention the rabbits breeding in
12 Australia and New Zealand, but that's not the case
13 here. There are an estimated three to four hundred
14 mountain goats here from the 1,200 in 1913 according
15 to the National Parks information. There's about
16 2,000 people in this room, give or take. That would
17 be one mountain goat per person in this room instead
18 of a couple hundred square feet listed as 123,000
19 square acres. That's a lot of area, not very many
20 goats. I don't think that the damage they are doing
21 is that much, can be that great.

22 The next thing I would like to ask is from
23 1983 to the present, about ten years, the number is
24 defined from 1,200 to 4,000 in our estimates, give or
25 take a little bit. Has there been evidence that flora

1 has grown back or has it changed? Is there other
2 animals that are causing this?

3 Certainly, if your population declines by
4 that much, declines by two-thirds, there should be
5 evidence that something is happening. I mean, are we
6 just going to kill the mountain goats and then, oops,
7 we were wrong? We've got to be very careful here.

8 Then there's the argument that they are not
9 native. Well, if you didn't find something, it
10 doesn't mean they are not there. We have three
11 reports in the 19th century that spotted mountain
12 goats and reputable climbers and mountaineers, if they
13 spotted it, says it's there, other people didn't spot
14 it, it doesn't mean it's not there, so you are never
15 going to be able to convince a lot of us that they are
16 not there.

17 It may sound hard to believe but the next
18 thing I think, it's a real important thing, is who is
19 at fault here. Is it the mountain goats or is it
20 really the humankind species? Maybe something else is
21 going on.

22 One thing I think people should know is that
23 the Park Service brought in salt licks, I believe, in
24 the 1970s to attract these mountain goats because
25 people thought they were cute. That's when they took

1 the numbers, that's when the numbers were very high,
2 that's when they saw the damage.

3 Bring in the salt lick, it attracted these
4 mountain goats, bring them in and you start noticing
5 damage in these points. Of course, there's going to
6 be damage. In other parts of the park, we have seen
7 the same thing.

8 Evidence I have seen from people earlier
9 tonight know that's not the case, and I guess my real
10 question is what the Park Service ought to do here.
11 They have got \$10,000,000 and time invested into
12 trying to get rid of 1,200 goats and I'm wondering why
13 isn't this money going towards things to help people,
14 such as trails.

15 I really appreciate it; thank you for your
16 time.

17
18 FACILITATOR KING: The next speaker
19 will be Dennis Ross and after him will be Kathy Main
20 (phonetic).

21
22 COMMENTS BY DENNIS ROSS:

23 My name is Dennis Ross, R-o-s-s. I live in
24 West Seattle and I'm a frequent visitor to Olympic
25 National Park. I'm here to support the preferred

1 alternative for the removal of the non-native goats in
2 the Olympic Peninsula area.

3 I believe the goats are non-native and are
4 causing damage to the rare plants that are native, to
5 the point of extinction. The previous efforts of the
6 park to protect this area have failed and therefore I
7 would urge you to continue with your preferred
8 alternative. Thank you.

9
10 COMMENTS BY KATHY MAIN:

11 I'm a native of Port Angeles --

12 MS. KING: (Interposing) Can you
13 start with your name for the Court Reporter?

14 MS. MAIN: Kathy Main, I'm currently
15 a resident outside the area but I often visit the
16 Olympic National Park when I go back and speak to a
17 lot of people who still live in the area. They have
18 very strong feelings and those feelings are not being
19 heard, which is why I'm here today.

20 First of all, Olympic National Park has been
21 in existence since 1938. For the past 48 years,
22 residents of the Olympic Peninsula have lived in
23 harmony with the environment; yet they are all
24 concerned with the fact we are talking about a species
25 endangering the ecosystem.

1 We're talking about goats declining and no
2 one is talking about the elk. The elk could possibly
3 be causing more damage than the goats, so they feel
4 there is a larger issue.

5 The people go to the park and look forward to
6 seeing the goats. They are fun, they talk about them,
7 it's something that attracts people to the Peninsula.
8 There is now a big concern that the issue of goat
9 removal will be a first step to the park being closed
10 to visitors.

11 There are only two driving entrances to the
12 park now, Hurricane Ridge and Elwha, and our concern
13 is if the goats are taken out of the park, there will
14 be more excuses for other animals supposedly not
15 indigenous to the area taken out as well.

16 I'm not against the ecosystem but I just want
17 to speak for the visitors coming to the area who spend
18 money at restaurants, hotels and so forth and they
19 want to be consulted and don't feel their voices are
20 being heard. Thank you.

21
22 FACILITATOR KING: Our next speaker
23 is Brad Carlquist, and following Mr. Carlquist is Roy
24 Vrimillen.

1 COMMENTS BY BRAD CARLQUIST:

2 Hi, I'm Brad Carlquist, I'm a native of the
3 area, I haven't been introduced. I've worked as a
4 resource manager and specialist for several years,
5 about 20, for several agencies in protecting natural
6 resources and helping the public.

7 I have also researched and wrote a Master's
8 thesis at the University of Washington on Introduced
9 Mountain Goats to Olympic National Park, published an
10 article in Natural Areas Journal entitled An Effective
11 Management Plan for Exotic Mountain Goats in Olympic
12 National Park.

13 I've researched the issue over the years and
14 reviewed the EIS document. I am glad I have this
15 opportunity to speak. In general, I support natural
16 area management in National Parks in areas where we
17 can protect the ecosystems.

18 No longer is it possible anywhere to manage
19 resources, from the Alaska biosphere reserves to
20 Seattle park lands, without active management, as man
21 is a part of nature and his effects are far reaching.

22 A National Park such as Olympic are our
23 society's base lines in which to maintain our native
24 plant and animal life. They provide a base line for
25 natural processes and areas for human enjoyment. I

1 have been supportive of the science in intra- and
2 inter-agency cooperation and now believe it is time to
3 move forward in this process.

4 I believe it is now time to move forward in
5 this process by protecting this great natural area by
6 supporting Alternative 1 and removing the mountain
7 goat from Olympic National Park.

8 It simply comes down to removal or live
9 capture. Obviously, there are other alternatives but
10 those are the two key elements I see. Live capture
11 does not solve the problem; there's the expense
12 associated with it, the safety of the staff, noise
13 element for visitors and other animals, and transplant
14 issues such as where goats are transplanted, they are
15 probably going to be short-lived as they are probably
16 going to be hunted.

17 Therefore, I believe that goats are available
18 to see in the Olympic National Forest right outside
19 the parks. The park will probably always have goats
20 in my lifetime and beyond, they are also available to
21 see and photograph and are components of other native
22 ecosystems in the Cascades.

23 I'll submit written comments and a published
24 article. Thank you very much for this opportunity to
25 speak.

1 FACILITATOR KING: Next is Roy
2 Vrimillen.

3
4 MR. VRIMILLEN: Hi, my name is Roy
5 Vrimillen, V-r-i-m-i-l-l-e-n, and I'm a school teacher
6 in Mukilteo. I've spent a lot of my summers in
7 Olympic National Park and have done some volunteer
8 work there, and I want to say I support the parks in
9 their decision to remove the goats.

10 I see the park's function, any national park,
11 as preserving the ecosystem that exists there; that
12 ecosystem exists for the species native to that area
13 and I think we should supply everything we need to
14 supply and remove those exotic species and strains
15 that will conflict and compete with native species.

16 I don't think people should be deciding
17 whether the species should exist there, such as
18 removing wolves as in the past or introducing things
19 such as -- as goats. I think we should restore it to
20 its natural condition. Thank you.

21
22 FACILITATOR KING: Don Power and then
23 Phil Zalesky.

24
25

1 COMMENTS BY DON POWER:

2 My name's Don Power, P-o-w-e-r, no S in my
3 name.

4 All my life, I have been hiking around high
5 country up in the alpine country. That's essentially
6 what we are talking about, alpine birds, flora and
7 fauna, so forth, that are being trampled by goats.
8 Sitting around listening, it appears to me we don't
9 really have a goat problem, we have a people problem.

10 To digress a little, I've spent a
11 considerable part of my life in Hawaii. As we all
12 know, there's a National Park over there, the Hawaii
13 Volcano National Park. They also have a goat problem
14 over there; how could they handle that? Do you know?

15 When they get a surplus of goats over there,
16 they issue about 200 special permits to the native
17 hunters that are there. I was never fortunate enough
18 to get one of their permits but I do know they issue
19 them, they would go out, trim off that goat herd and
20 that would take care of the overgrazing.

21 It seems to me somewhere down the line if
22 there's a precedent set there, this would also work in
23 the Olympic National Park. Thank you.

1 COMMENTS BY PHIL ZALESKY:

2 I'm Phil Zalesky, Z-a-l-e-s-k-y. Four years
3 ago, there was a bill in the state legislature to stop
4 the hunting in the Cascades of the state of
5 Washington. At that particular time, the Federation
6 of Washington Outdoor Clubs had a resolution and
7 approval act. I took the lead on that, organized the
8 testimony at the state legislative hearing and that
9 kind of was the size of it.

10 And why did I do it? Well, I had an
11 affinity, I think, toward these goats; it's an
12 emotional thing. I think now some things have
13 changed. We have learned a lot over the years about
14 science, biodiversity, ecosystems and whatever.

15 This is a very unique national park, so
16 unique, in fact, that it has been called a world
17 heritage site and a biosphere reserve, and a biosphere
18 reserve calls for the conservation of genetic
19 resources.

20 And the genetic resources that are challenged
21 here are the plant life and not the goats, and goats
22 are not native to the area. As a result of that, I'm
23 supporting the Park Service's Alternative 1.

24 I would hope there would be some other way of
25 doing it but I have examined the research they have

1 done over the years, I have seen what the area is like
2 and what has happened, and I think that the Park
3 Service has done a good job of research and documented
4 it well in that EIS and I support Alternative 1.

5
6 FACILITATOR KING: Next we have Mark
7 Egger, am I saying that right? And after Mark, Lisa
8 Whlathne.

9
10 COMMENTS BY MARK EGGER:

11 My name is Mark Egger, E-g-g-e-r, I'm here
12 wearing several hats; first of all, I'm a
13 representative of Washington Native plants Society,
14 including representatives in organizations from all
15 parts of Washington state, and I wanted to present to
16 the hearing record, a petition or, rather, a
17 resolution signed by all the members of the board of
18 directors of the state organizations as well as almost
19 all of the past presidents supporting Alternative 1
20 and the removal in a timely manner of the goats in the
21 Olympic Peninsula, including National Forest and park
22 lands.

23 I'm also here as a biology teacher, I work in
24 the Lake Washington School District and as a field
25 biologist, spent a lot of time hiking in many mountain

1 areas including the Olympics. And I have seen
2 firsthand what the goats have done in that area and
3 strongly support their removal as an introduced
4 species.

5 I would point out also some little facts
6 like, for instance, one person brought up the fact or
7 the claim that marmots had suddenly appeared in the
8 Olympics.

9 The point is the Olympic marmot is basically
10 an endemic species there and the one that exists in
11 the Cascades is a different species, which points out
12 the Olympics, again, a high area of endemic animals
13 introduced there are going to have a higher effect
14 than they would in other ecosystems.

15 Also I have been studying genus Castilleja,
16 Indian paint brushes, for a number of years. There's
17 some of those in the Olympics and mountain goat areas,
18 and also this kind of brings up a side issue which any
19 reporters might be interested in exploring, and that's
20 the removal of the goat program on San Clemente Island
21 several years ago.

22 I had a chance to visit that island just
23 recently and study the plants and regeneration of the
24 plants in that island since the introduced Spiro goats
25 had been removed, and it really is remarkable. Some

1 people have questioned whether the vegetation will
2 recover and can recover; it's started to since the
3 park did its live capture and I would like to see it
4 continued. Thank you.

5
6 COMMENTS BY LISA WHLATHNE:

7 My name is Lisa Whlathne, W-h-l-a-t-h-n-e,
8 and I'm here tonight speaking as a private citizen.

9 I am completely opposed to lethal removal of
10 the goats in Olympic National Park. I find that
11 really mind boggling and outrageous that so much time
12 and money has been spent on this issue. I personally
13 resent my tax dollars going to this and I would ask
14 you to please reconsider no removal of the goats.
15 Thank you.

16
17 FACILITATOR KING: Claudine Ehrlinson
18 (phonetic) and then Molly Sargent.

19
20 COMMENTS BY CLAUDINE EHRLINSON:

21 Yes, my name is Claudine Ehrlinson (phonetic)
22 and I am not a scientist and not really prepared to
23 speak tonight except I wanted to come to you and say
24 I'm totally opposed to the killing of the goats.

25 I admit, I am an animal rights activist and

1 very proud of it because tonight, again, I have
2 noticed that we've had a peoples' problem. People
3 seem to be always talking about violence and killing
4 and again I will -- as an example, I was thinking
5 about people who climb Mount Everest, for example.

6 They leave a lot of garbage behind them, we
7 don't go in there and kill them, do we? So the
8 analogy is when the goats are attacking plants and
9 apparently it is not that these plants are endangered
10 but now, anyway, you are now going to kill the goats.
11 Well, when you have hikers trampling on goats, you
12 don't go shoot them, do you?

13 So in my opinion, the goats have just as much
14 right to live, and again I'm strongly opposed to
15 killing them and I thank you very much.

16
17 COMMENTS BY MOLLY SARGENT:

18 Hi, my name is Sargent, S-a-r-g-e-n-t, Molly,
19 and I'm totally opposed to killing the goats as I'm
20 opposed to killing to solve any problem. I would like
21 to know how long you have to live somewhere to be
22 native, and it's different for people than for
23 animals.

24 I think people live in areas all the time and
25 devastate the environment. We certainly don't know

1 and I wouldn't know when we're going to get to goats,
2 is it because we can, is it because we can control
3 them?

4 There's a lot of other horrible things going
5 on with the environment these days. I think the goats
6 have a right to live out their lives where they are
7 born. I think nature will take its course if we leave
8 it alone and let it happen, and I don't think this is
9 the solution. Thank you.

10
11 FACILITATOR KING: Our next speaker
12 is Bridget Boyle, then Norm Winn.

13
14 COMMENTS BY BRIDGET BOYLE:

15 My name is Bridget Boyle, B-o-y-l-e, and I
16 came here as a private citizen. I was informed of
17 this hearing basically through your organization
18 through the Parks Department. I received a copy of
19 the EIS proposal and came here as an observer.

20 I have been moved to become a speaker just
21 from what I have seen so far, and I have stated I am
22 against what you are proposing as far as killing all
23 of the goats. I think there needs to be more of a
24 study on the plant life itself as far as why can't
25 there be more reseeding or growing of the plant life.

1 I think it's more an economical reason why
2 you are getting rid of the goats, more on a level of
3 it's the easy way of getting rid of them instead of
4 looking at different alternatives. I understand that
5 you've spent a lot of money doing this so far in terms
6 of research. I still think it's one-sided as far as
7 getting rid of the goats. Thank you.

8
9 COMMENTS BY NORM WINN:

10 My name is Norm Winn, W-i-n-n. I am here as
11 an official representative of the Mountaineers. The
12 Mountaineers is the oldest and one of the largest
13 environmental organizations of the state of
14 Washington, more than 15,000 members. We organized in
15 1906 and have been very active at Olympic National
16 Park since it was created in 1938. We members of the
17 Mountaineers were instrumental in creation of the
18 park.

19 There have been a lot of speakers here
20 tonight that have talked about the draft EIS but none
21 of them have talked about one of the most important
22 aspects of the EIS, which is the legislative mandate
23 to the Park Service.

24 The national legislation setting up the Park
25 Service in Olympic National Park directs the Park

1 Service to protect, manage and administer the park in
2 light of the interpretation of the National Park
3 system.

4 Legislation specifically authorizes
5 destruction of animals detrimental to the park. The
6 National Park Service's 1988 management policies
7 require protection of the native ecosystems and
8 management of species.

9 Its policies specifically require the park to
10 perpetuate any plant life as part of the national
11 ecosystems; the park is required to manage the exotic
12 animal species up to and including eradication, if
13 necessary, to protect the park resources.

14 The Mountaineers' response, we support the
15 Preferred Alternative of the Park Service. Many of
16 the speakers have not noticed that other methods have
17 been tried for years and have failed.

18 In fact, sterilization has failed,
19 transporting the goats in live capture has been tried
20 for years and has failed, was extremely sensitive and
21 extremely hazardous. Those alternatives have been
22 pursued in good faith by the Park Service and have not
23 worked.

24 Also, I think it's important to note despite
25 the level of goat herds, there is significant

1 environmental damage in the park, more than 700
2 wallows in the park right now, many at high elevations
3 where the vegetation will be slow to come back.

4 Just on a personal note, I would say that I
5 have hiked and climbed in the Olympics for years. I
6 have had the personal experience in camping where my
7 tent was ransacked by goats, my zipper was chewed up;
8 I had to replace the zipper to the cost of myself.

9 I think the image of the warm and fuzzy goat
10 is a little bit one-sided, and I think people have to
11 reflect on the fact that these goats have overriding
12 characteristics.

13 Finally, the EIS clearly demonstrates that
14 the goats were not a native natural species, they were
15 imported into the park for hunting purposes and are
16 not an exotic species that come into the purview of
17 the National Park Service.

18
19 FACILITATOR KING: James Evans, Bobby
20 Lebray and Simon Chatowitz.

21
22 COMMENTS BY JAMES EVANS:

23 My name is James Evans, E-v-a-n-s, I live in
24 West Seattle, I'm a hiker and outdoors person,
25 photographer and student of plant ecology and mountain

1 ecosystems.

2 I would like to echo in small part what our
3 last speaker just said about the lack of resilience of
4 these plant communities, many of the plant communities
5 where mountain goats are most active.

6 Some of the plant communities do recover
7 fairly well, others may take a very, very long time to
8 recover as they're high, at elevations where it's cold
9 and are subject to early summer droughts most of the
10 year, and these are not resilient environments.

11 I strongly support the Park Service's efforts
12 and Olympic National Park's efforts to preserve the
13 integrity of native plant communities in the Olympic
14 mountains, and strongly support Option 1. In fact, I
15 can't think of a better use of my tax dollars than to
16 support conservation as it is.

17

18 COMMENTS BY BOBBY LEBRAY:

19 My name is Bobby Lebray, L-e-b-r-a-y, Bobby.
20 In this time of economic deficits, I find it makes
21 more sense to utilize a smaller budget to monitor the
22 declining growth of the mountain goat. I am strongly
23 opposed to the slaughter of mountain goats.

24 After reviewing numerous documentation, I
25 find that there is no intelligent or humane reason for

1 the slaughter. In this day of violence and murder and
2 gang mentality, kill whatever gets in their way, I
3 hope and pray your actions are better than to kill
4 whatever gets in your way.

5
6 FACILITATOR KING: Simon

7 Chiatowitz -- if you'd say that for the Court
8 Reporter.

9
10 COMMENTS BY SIMON CHIATOWITZ:

11 Simon Chiatowitz, C-h-i-a-t-o-w-i-t-z, and
12 I'm here because I would like to say a couple things
13 against killing goats.

14 The first thing is I found the slide show
15 really misleading because one of the things it left
16 out was one of the reasons people go hiking in the
17 Olympics. And one of the reasons I have always gone
18 to the Olympics is because I had a better chance to
19 see the goats there and always found it to be a
20 magical experience.

21 And the other thing is I don't see any
22 evidence these goats are any less native than most of
23 us sitting in this room and most of us in America, and
24 I don't think people should take precedence over
25 animals.

1 And the last thing is I would like to share
2 an experience I had when I went hiking with the Sierra
3 Club in Hawaii. As you know, they really support
4 eradicating animal species.

5 Well, there was a cow lying there up above
6 the hills of Maui because he had been traveling on
7 public land. He laid there suffering, no one knew
8 what to do because it had never been done and it was
9 going to be hours and hours after we got down from the
10 hike to find someone to put that cow out of his
11 misery.

12 Where you might set out to do the killing in
13 a humane way, I know sooner or later that there's
14 going to be an inhumane result and I'm completely
15 opposed to this. I have lots of friends who are
16 hikers and opposed to this also. Thank you.

17
18 FACILITATOR KING: When we started, I
19 first mentioned that if there are other people in the
20 audience who would like to speak, you would have an
21 opportunity. Are there other people who would like to
22 comment?

23 I mentioned at the beginning there is an
24 opportunity to see a video, I believe it is introduced
25 by Cathy Sue Anunsen who will speak up to three

1 minutes and then her remarks will be followed by Lee
2 Lyman at the University of Missouri who, I think,
3 talks ten minutes, who will then be followed by Dr.
4 Allen Rutberg.

5 So if there are no other people in the room
6 who would like to come to the microphone, I believe
7 they're getting set up for a video monitor to watch
8 the show and I'd encourage you to stay if you would
9 like to see this.

10 And while we're getting set up, I think I
11 would like to commend you as an audience. Are we
12 ready?

13
14 COMMENTS BY ROGER ANUNSEN:

15 My name is Roger Anunsen and this video is
16 put together for two reasons; one is that the two
17 scientists who could not be here because of speaking
18 engagements in other cities wanted to speak out and
19 express their advice after they had reviewed the
20 records.

21 Dr. Lee Lyman will be on the tape followed by
22 Dr. Allen Rutberg. Dr. Rutberg talks about the
23 endangered species of the milk vetch on the Peninsula;
24 Dr. Lyman talks about the historical documents.

25 The video begins with some explanation about

1 who the Fund for Animals is. The Fund for Animals was
2 accused at the beginning of this meeting of
3 potentially trying to put together a very slick
4 document.

5 I want to point out that these are volunteer
6 efforts, nobody is paying us to be here. We are here
7 because animals deserve to have fair science, they
8 deserve scientific documents produced with scientific
9 integrity. The Fund for Animals believes that the
10 integrity has been compromised here.

11 The videotape also has a second segment that
12 highlights several of the historical documents. The
13 position taken by the Fund is that historical records
14 may have been misconstrued. The record is set forth
15 here; we are not claiming the mountain goats are
16 necessarily native to the Peninsula.

17 As we point out, that issue has not been
18 fairly determined. The video runs about 23 minutes,
19 the video will also be put into the record and
20 afterward, if there are discussions produced from this
21 video, that's what this process is about, to bring the
22 public back into the process.

23 So the public, if the public is driving this
24 force, we believe that science has been compromised
25 and that the policy that is driving this is not based

1 on scientific documentation. So the video is a
2 volunteer effort, it is one we believe spells out the
3 position of the Fund for Animals.
4

5 (THE FOLLOWING PORTION IS A
6 VERBATIM TRANSLATION OF THE
7 VIDEOTAPE VIEWED BY THE HEARING
8 AUDIENCE, TO INCLUDE TEXT ON THE
9 VIEWING MONITOR THAT WAS NOT
10 AUDIBLY NARRATED:)

11 MS. ANUNSEN: Hi, I'm Cathy Sue
12 Anunsen, regional director of the Fund for Animals.
13 The Fund for Animals is an animal protection agency
14 dedicated to prevention of cruelty for domestic and
15 wild animals.

16 The Fund for Animals has a long-standing and
17 unwaivering commitment to the protection of endangered
18 species. The Fund has demonstrated that commitment in
19 a 1992 settlement with the Interior Department. This
20 settlement will expedite federal protection for
21 hundreds of imperiled species, both plants and
22 animals.

23 The Fund supports humane management when a
24 need for control is documented but we oppose the
25 extermination of animals simply because they have been
arbitrarily listed as an exotic species. Back in

1 1987, the Olympic National Park invited the Fund for
2 Animals to become a member of the Mountain Goat
3 Management Advisory Committee.

4 At that time, the park's carefully crafted
5 media campaign was well underway and we, like other
6 members of the public, believed the park officials
7 when they said that hoards of non-native mountain
8 goats were creating gargantuan wallows and were
9 threatening endangered species with extinction.

10 Over the last eight years as we have worked
11 on the project, however, we have discovered that five
12 of the six elements of that claim are patently false.
13 The other, the native status of the mountain goat, has
14 yet to be determined by a fair and truly independent
15 examination.

16 We are convinced that anyone who will take
17 the time to examine the park documents and to read the
18 park's material will come to the same conclusion that
19 we have. There is absolutely no justification for the
20 radical solution the park proposes, total
21 extermination of the Olympic mountain goat.

22 (VISUAL DATA SHOWN ON VIDEO
23 MONITOR:)

24
25 Study recommends, "Kill all goats in

1 park", Peninsula Daily News, March 22, 1995.

2

3 The park claims there were never
4 mountain goats in the Olympics before 1925.

5

6 National Geographic Magazine, April
7 1896, "Game is plentiful, In addition to elk
8 ... are mountain goat ... ". The Olympic Country by
9 S.C. Gilman, the National Geographic, April 1896.

10

11 The Seattle Press, July 16, 1890, "One
12 goat was seen by the party", the Seattle Press, July
13 18, 1890.

14

15 The Mountaineer, 1907 through 1908,
16 "One goat was seen by the party", the Mountaineers,
17 1907 to 1908, article quoting 1890 Seattle Press party
18 observation.

19

20 Steel Points, July 1907, "Up a little
21 ravine, at an angle of fully 80 degrees, ran the
22 trail, ... ". L.F. Henderson, Steel Points, July
23 1907.

24

25 California Academy of Sciences, July

1 18, 1917, "bones of animals identified ... , mountain
2 goat". Dr. Albert B. Reagan, July 18, 1917.

3
4 MS ANUNSEN: (Continuing) Doctor Lee
5 Lyman was the first scientist to suggest that mountain
6 goats might be native to the Olympics. The 1988 paper
7 he sent to the Park sat in the Park's files until 1992
8 when it was uncovered by the Fund's Roger Anunsen.

9 (VISUAL DATA SHOWN ON VIDEO
10 MONITOR:)

11
12 "The conclusion that mountain goats are not
13 native is based on faulty research and incorrect
14 data." Dr. R. Lee Lyman

15
16
17 MR. LYMAN: My name is Lee Lyman, I'm
18 a professor of anthropology at the University of
19 Missouri in Columbia.

20 My interest in the Olympic National Park
21 mountain goat controversy resides in the scientific
22 research that has been performed by park personnel in
23 their efforts to justify eradication of the population
24 of mountain goats found in the park. It's that
25 research that I want to touch on briefly here.

1 Olympic National Park personnel would prefer
2 to remove all existing mountain goats from the park.
3 That preference is founded on various scientific data
4 collected by and research performed by park
5 researchers. Some of that research is included in
6 these documents here (indicating to stack of documents
7 behind desk).

8 Data mustered by Olympic National Park
9 researchers are said by park scientists to be thorough
10 and exhaustive and to provide unbiased proof that
11 mountain goats never existed naturally in the Olympic
12 mountains.

13 Park resource management specialist Paul
14 Crawford, for example, in an article published in 1993
15 states, "a thorough search of historical and
16 archeological records has been conducted to answer any
17 lingering doubts about the exotic status of the
18 goats".

19 Crawford's statement is, quite simply, false
20 and it is rather easy to show that it is false. For
21 example, the allegedly thorough search of the
22 archeological record discussed the animal remains
23 recovered from 24 sites. It failed to discuss ten of
24 the total 34 sites that had been sampled on the
25 Olympic Peninsula.

1 The recently-released draft environmental
2 impact statement, this document (indicating),
3 indicates on page 46 that Olympic National Park
4 personnel concluded on the basis of "the entire
5 historic and archeologic record currently available
6 that mountain goats are an exotic species on the
7 Olympic Peninsula".

8 Now, clearly that conclusion was not based on
9 the entire archeological record and it's easy to show
10 that as well, that conclusion is not based on the
11 entire historic record.

12 The review of the historic record written by
13 the park historian and included in the
14 recently-released Monograph on mountain goats in
15 Olympic National Park fails to mention the first
16 ascent of Mount Olympus. This ascent was made by an
17 individual named Belmore (phonetic) Brown and four
18 other men in 1907, several weeks before the better
19 known ascent by the Mountaineers' Club.

20 Brown's ascent of Mount Olympus was published
21 in the bulletin of the American Geographical Society
22 in 1910. More importantly, the park historian does
23 not mention a report published in 1890 by two
24 prominent biologists, John Fannin and George Burt
25 Grinnell.

1 are said not to occur, but the park historian suggests
2 it is a significant statement about the absence of
3 goats because Merriam was a prominent biologist.

4 Fannin and Grinnell are prominent biologists;
5 therefore their report that goats did exist in the
6 1890s in the Olympics is significant as well. It's
7 unclear why their statement is not even acknowledged
8 to exist by park scientists.

9 Not only are the data compiled by park
10 researchers often incomplete, sometimes they are
11 incorrect. Twenty-three scientists reviewed the lists
12 of mammals prior to publication of the Monograph. One
13 reviewer found the argument to be "compelling
14 evidence" that mountain goats never occupied the
15 Olympics and another reviewer found those inaccurate
16 data to argue "very strongly" for the park biologists'
17 position that mountain goats never colonized the
18 Olympic mountains naturally.

19 Clearly, the message the park is sending is
20 being received. It is, however, a message that is
21 founded on incomplete and inaccurate data. Curiously,
22 offers I have made to the park scientists to describe
23 these errors have been ignored.

24 Now, I have touched here on three kinds of
25 evidence that Olympic National Park personnel have

1 used to argue that mountain goats are not native to
2 park. In each case, that evidence is variously
3 incomplete and/or it is inaccurate.

4 Let me emphasize that this does not mean that
5 mountain goats were present in the Olympics prior to
6 their 1925 release there, but it does mean that the
7 conclusion that mountain goats are not native to the
8 Olympics is based on faulty research, incorrect data
9 and it thus may be incorrect.

10 While I have here mentioned only a few
11 instances of the sloppy scientific research performed
12 by park personnel, there are many, many instances that
13 I have not mentioned and these can be found by close
14 study of the documents generated by park researchers
15 (indicating to stack of documents behind desk).

16 Given that we as U.S. citizens have paid for
17 this research with our tax dollars, I believe that we
18 have the right to expect and to demand better from our
19 public employees.

20
21 (THE FOLLOWING DATA
22 SHOWN ON VIDEO MONITOR:)

23 " There really is not evidence that
24 any of the rare plants in Olympic National Park are
25 threatened by mountain goats", Doctor Allen T.

1 Rutberg.

2 MS. ANUNSEN: Doctor Allen Rutberg is
3 a senior scientist for the Humane Society of the
4 United States.

5 DOCTOR RUTBERG: I'm Allen Rutberg,
6 I'm senior scientist for Wildlife with the Humane
7 Society of the United States in Washington, D.C., I
8 hold a Ph.D. in Zoology from the University of
9 Washington.

10 I'm here to talk about the mountain goats of
11 Olympic National Park. The Humane Society of the
12 United States works on a number of wildlife protection
13 issues and among the most important of these issues is
14 endangered species protection.

15 We have been involved in listing petitions. We
16 have been involved in lobbying for the reauthorization
17 of the Endangered Species Act and it really is one of
18 our highest priority items, and we believe in
19 protecting all species. Because we are a humane
20 society, of course we focus on animals but plants are
21 no less important to us.

22 We're also, as I say, involved in a number of
23 animal protection issues and in many of them, we work
24 very closely with the National Park Service. We're
25 involved in some collaborative research projects with

1 them in a number of park units. We work closely with
2 them on preparation of environmental impact statements
3 in other parks.

4 That is why this issue is a particularly
5 difficult one for us, because here we have an animal
6 protection issue that is where the survival of a
7 population of wild animals is at stake, apparently
8 posed against an endangered species issue.

9 And in the normal range of conditions,
10 because we have two conflicting values here, we have
11 to look at these things on a case-by-case basis and to
12 look hard at the values on each side, look hard at the
13 science and to make a decision upon a case-by-case
14 basis.

15 I have spent some time now looking seriously
16 at the evidence and the Olympic mountain goat issue,
17 and it is my opinion and it's the opinion of the
18 Humane Society of the U.S. that at this time, the
19 removal of goats from Olympic National Park is not
20 justified.

21 Why do I think this? Well, as I say, I have
22 looked fairly hard at the science now, not just
23 looking at the environmental impact statement but at
24 some of the -- many of the papers that are cited as
25 sources for the environmental impact statement.

1 And the Park Service has made two important
2 arguments that I would like to talk about right now:
3 One of them is that the goat population is expanding
4 or has the immediate potential to expand and that an
5 expanded goat population would present a considerable
6 threat to the plants on the Olympic Peninsula in the
7 alpine areas, and another issue is that rare species,
8 either endangered or rare endemics, are threatened by
9 the mountain goats.

10 And briefly what I would like to say is that
11 there's very little evidence either to expect that the
12 mountain goat population is going to increase rapidly
13 in the short term or even necessarily in the long-term
14 and, secondly, that at least as far as the Park
15 Service's data show now, there is no threat from goats
16 to any rare species on the Olympic Peninsula.

17 As far as the population dynamics of mountain
18 goats are concerned, I think many people have a
19 perception about so-called game animals, that if you
20 reduce numbers, if you shoot a number of them either
21 by hunting or other means, that the population will
22 quickly recover and by and large, that's quite true
23 for most of North American game animals.

24 For white-tailed deer, for example, you have
25 to take out an awful lot of white-tailed deer to get

1 an ace of a population effect and those populations
2 will recover very quickly through rapid reproduction.
3 As I said, that's true for most North American game
4 species, {unintelligible drop in tape}; that is not
5 the case for mountain goats.

6 Mountain goats have a slow reproductive
7 rate. Nobody really much understands what regulates
8 goat populations but in state after state after state,
9 hunting seasons on mountain goats have had to be
10 closed because exploitation of mountain goat
11 populations have caused a decline in those
12 populations, and often those declines have continued
13 after the exploitation has stopped, after animals are
14 no longer being removed by hunting.

15 Mountain goats are just fragile animals. In
16 the Park Service's own data from Olympic National
17 Park, they have removed about 400 animals over an
18 eight or nine-year period from a population originally
19 estimated around 1,200. At the end of that period,
20 the population was lower that you'd expect just from
21 the removals.

22 In fact, the census data from 1991 suggested
23 that the population was around 300 or so animals,
24 between 300 and 400 animals. Since then, there is no
25 evidence that the population has increased any

1 further.

2 Again, the Park Service's own data indicate
3 that the population has either shrank or been stable,
4 at most, since 1991, that is through 1994. Therefore,
5 there is no reason to expect that mountain goat
6 populations are going to be increasing rapidly or even
7 necessarily increasing at all in the Olympics if
8 removals are stopped at this point.

9 The second set of issues that I want to deal
10 with are the issues of damage to plants, to rare and
11 endemic plants in Olympic National Park and on the
12 Olympic Peninsula. The Park Service in it's draft EIS
13 claims or asserts that four of 33 rare endemics are
14 grazed by mountain goats and, therefore, that these
15 goats represent a threat to these four plants and
16 maybe more that have not yet been identified.

17 The Park Service has been looking pretty hard
18 for the last ten years for plants that have been
19 potentially harmed by mountain goats, and four is what
20 they've come up with so far. I doubt that there are
21 more at this point after the amount of research that's
22 gone into it.

23 Two of those plants that are grazed by
24 mountain goats according to the Park Service's own
25 data are grazed at such low levels that it's almost

1 impossible to measure. You find them periodically in
2 fecal samples but the vegetation plot data indicate
3 that grazing on these plants is very hard to find.

4 So that leaves us with two and those two
5 plants are the Olympic aster and the Olympic milk
6 vetch. The Olympic aster is grazed more heavily than
7 the milk vetch but it's also, according to the Park
8 Service's information, much more common than the milk
9 vetch. It's found in at least 47 sites in the
10 Peninsula, those are the known sites at which it's
11 found, which means there's more than 47 sites; that's
12 a minimum.

13 Second of all, it's in the Peterson Field
14 Guide to Pacific States Wildflowers which also
15 suggests, because they're selected that way, also
16 suggests that they're common plants. The field guide
17 only includes plants that you are likely to run into
18 so it's a common plant.

19 The milk vetch is a less common plant
20 according to the Park Service, it's found in about
21 five subpopulations with a relatively small number of
22 individuals, about 4,000 individuals, but the grazing
23 pressure on the milk vetch is erratic at most.

24 Again, a very small number of plants are
25 actually directly affected or directly harmed by the

1 goats and more important, the Park Service has data
2 from the Monograph prepared by Doctor Houston and his
3 colleagues that actually traces population numbers and
4 the milk vetch, over a six-year period between 1985
5 and 1991. And over that period, there is no trend in
6 the population; the population is not declining over a
7 six-year period.

8 Those are the only data that the Park Service
9 have concerning the actual level of population change
10 in any of these plants. Those are the only data that
11 would actually have the potential to show that there
12 is a decline in the population levels rather than just
13 showing that there is some mortality due to mountain
14 goats. And those data, again, don't show any sign of
15 decline in the milk vetch.

16 In my opinion therefore, there really is no
17 evidence after ten or more years of research by the
18 Park Service that any of the rare plants that are
19 present on the Olympic Peninsula and the Olympic
20 National Park are threatened at the population level
21 by mountain goats.

22 And again, many of these data have been taken
23 at times when there were large numbers of goats,
24 before or during the Park Service's goat removal
25 program. And if 1,200 to 1,300 goats which was the

1 estimated peak level didn't have an impact on these
2 plants, 200 or 300 goats will certainly not have an
3 impact and I see no reason to be removing those goats
4 at this time for any reason of threats to endangered
5 species or rare species.

6 The Humane Society of the U.S. feels that
7 those animals are worth keeping if they are not
8 harming endangered plants. They are a scientific
9 resource, they are beautiful and wonderful animals,
10 they mean a lot to us and to the public, they mean a
11 lot to me.

12 I can remember the first time I saw mountain
13 goats in the Olympic National Park in 1977, and I took
14 lots of pictures of them and I took pictures of goats
15 with tags in their ears and it was all great, and it
16 made visiting the park something that was special for
17 me.

18 And I feel that we and our members and many
19 of the public feel that way too and so long as none of
20 the other important public resource values are
21 threatened, that those goats should stay. Thank you.

22 MS. ANUNSEN: In November of 1991,
23 then-superintendent Finnerty told the media, our
24 overall objective is elimination of goats from the
25 park. The draft environmental impact statement brings

1 officials one step closer to achieving that goal.

2 The Fund for Animals cannot stop the park's
3 lethal locomotive alone. We urge you to write your
4 congressman and Secretary Babbitt immediately. Tell
5 them that the surviving members of the dwindling
6 Olympic herd don't belong to the handful of park
7 officials who are determined to kill them.

8 If mountain goats are to remain in the
9 Olympics, it is imperative that each of us act and act
10 now.

11 (DATA SHOWN ON VIDEO MONITOR:)

12 Don't Let Them Get Your Goat!

13
14 We would like to express our special
15 thanks to Doctor R. Lee Lyman, University of Missouri,
16 Doctor Allen T. Rutberg, Humane Society of the U.S.,
17 Creative Intelligence, Keith and Antje Gunnar.

18 Copyright 1995, the Fund for Animals. (End
19 of Video Presentation)

20
21 FACILITATOR KING: Thank you. I'm
22 going to offer one last opportunity, if there is
23 somebody we haven't heard from who would like to come
24 to the microphone or if there's somebody we have heard
25 from that would like to have another shot at the mic;

1 is there anything else? Yes, sir?

2 AUDIENCE PERSON: One thing that
3 hasn't been --

4 FACILITATOR KING: (Interposing)
5 Excuse me, sir, we need your name for the record.
6 Thank you.

7 COMMENTS BY GARY WATERMAN:

8 My name is Gary Waterman, W-a-t-e-r-m-a-n.
9 One thing that hasn't been brought up is that the
10 number of mountain goats in the state of Washington
11 are declining. They have got a parasite that's
12 killing them, I know, in the Cascades.

13 I harvested one a few years ago and I sent
14 the tongue to Washington State University. They sent
15 me back a report, they have a parasite that is killing
16 them, so they're declining.

17 I have lived here all my life, I have enjoyed
18 seeing them and they aren't around in the Cascades. I
19 used to see 20 animals on a hillside and any more, you
20 don't see 'em so I would like to either transplant
21 them in the Cascades or keep 'em.

22 FACILITATOR KING: Is there anyone
23 else who would like to make a comment?

24

25

1 CLOSING REMARKS BY DAVID MORRIS:

2 I would like to stand up again and say thank
3 you very much for all of you who came out tonight,
4 we've heard a lot of good words and thought. Thank
5 you very much for showing up. This meeting is
6 officially closed.

7
8 (PUBLIC HEARING CONCLUDED
9 APPROXIMATELY 9:00 P.M.)

10
11
12
13
14
15
16
17
18
19
20
21
22
23
24
25

1
2
3
4
5
6
7
8
9
10
11
12
13
14
15
16
17
18
19
20
21
22
23
24
25

C E R T I F I C A T E

STATE OF WASHINGTON)

) ss.

COUNTY OF SNOHOMISH)

I, CYNTHIA E. HILL, notary public
in and for the State of Washington, residing at
Lynnwood in said county and state, do hereby
certify:

That the foregoing is a full, true
and correct transcript of the public hearing taken in
the aforementioned cause;

In witness whereof, I have hereunto
set my hand and affixed my official seal this
24th day of July, 1995.

Cynthia E Hill
CYNTHIA E. HILL, CSR
LICENSE NO. HI-LL-*C-E421D2,
STATE OF WASHINGTON

Sally Warren Soest, M.S.

writer and editor



science and medicine

05/03/95

Hearing on Draft Environmental Impact Statement:
Non-Native Mountain Goat Management in Olympic National Park
U. S. Department of Interior
National Park Service
Olympic National Park
Federal Building, Seattle, WA
5 May 1995

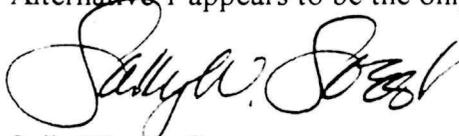
As a scientist I applaud the staff of Olympic National Park for their thorough study of the history and impact of the mountain goat population in the park. The DEIS and its proposed alternatives are based on the best scientific evidence. I support the well-reasoned recommendation to remove the goats as expeditiously as possible (Alternative 1).

As a citizen who wishes to have her national parks managed according to the mandate for "protection and preservation of native ecosystems", I applaud the Park Service for the professional will to adhere to this mandate in the face of ever-present challenges such as the present goat issue.

As a biologist and pet owner who chose the study of living creatures because of a love for and fascination with the beauty and complexity of life, I deplore the needless killing of any wild creature. However, I also deplore the needless destruction of a healthy, fragile web of life such as exists in the alpine biotic communities of Olympic National Park

Convincing evidence shows that mountain goats destroy native alpine communities in Olympic National Park, that the goats do not belong within that fragile web, and that they were brought to the Olympic Peninsula by modern man. Had man understood at the time the biotic devastation his action would wreak, perhaps he would have reconsidered. In any case, as man initiated the problem, man needs to take responsibility for its termination. The goats must go.

In summary, the DEIS on goat management appears adequate and acceptable, and Alternative 1 appears to be the only workable solution.



Sally Warren Soest

WASHINGTON NATIVE PLANT SOCIETY

"Preserve and Enjoy Washington's Native Flora"

April 1995

Whereas the Olympic National Park is a designated World Biosphere Preserve and an outstanding example of a fundamentally pristine natural ecosystem;

Whereas a human-introduced population of Mountain Goats threatens both the biological integrity of the Park's natural communities and the continued existence of several species of rare and endemic native plants;

And whereas the National Park Service has done an excellent job of documenting both the damage caused by the goats and the justifications for its proposed solution,

Therefore Be It Resolved that we the undersigned Board of Directors and present and past executives of the Washington Native Plant Society do hereby endorse and support the National Park Service "Preferred Alternative" -- the removal of all Mountain Goats from the Olympic National Park at the earliest time possible.

Mark Egger	W. Johnson	James A. Riley
Sarah Gage	Clayton A. Johnson	Karen Hinman
Joan E. Frazier	Nancy Ann Johnson	Rt. Dy
Rory Davison	Christopher D. Chappell	Fondt J. Gage
Thomas F. Johnson	John A. Russell	
Peggy Butler	Laura Potash	
George Wooten	Julie M. Sanderson	

Mountain Goat Management in Olympic National Park

Draft Environmental Impact Statement

Comment Form

Please use this form or a similar format to provide your written comments on the Draft Environmental Impact Statement on Mountain Goat Management in Olympic National Park.

Turn your comments in at the public meeting or mail them to:

Superintendent
Olympic National Park
600 East Park Avenue
Port Angeles, WA 98362

Please submit all written comments on or before Monday, July 17, 1995.

Name (Please print clearly):

PETER STEKEL

Mailing Address:

3048 62nd Ave SW
Seattle WA 98116

Affiliation (if any):

Do you feel that the NPS has overlooked an important issue regarding goat management?

NO. GOATS must be eliminated like
the weeds they are

Why?

Do you think the NPS should examine alternatives not included in the draft EIS?

yes

Please describe:

How can you insure that goats from
ONF won't repopulate the Park?

Testimony Public Hearing 5/3/95 Seattle.

BRAD CARLQUIST; 10529 Linden Ave N. Seattle, WA. 98133

(Native from Alaska) ~~is not native~~ "not introduced"

Worked as a Natural Resource Specialist & Naturalist for nearly 20 years w/ several agencies helping to protect Natural Resources & Educating the public

* Researched & Wrote a:

> M.S. Thesis 1989 U.W on

Introduced MT GOATS in Olympic NP:

Problems & Solutions

> Published NATURAL AREAS Journal titled.

An Effective Mgt Plan for Exotic

MT GOATS in Olympic Nat'l. PARK - 1990

* > I researched the issues & reviewed the
• EIS Document on MT GOAT Mgt.

* In general I support Natural Areas such as National Parks which are areas in which we can protect native ecosystems. No longer is it possible to manage any parkland from Alaska Biosphere Reserves to Seattle's Urban Parklands w/o Active Management as MAN is a part of Nature and his effects are far ranging.

National Parks, such as Olympic are our society's baselines in which to maintain our native plants and animal life. They provide an ecological baseline of natural processes and areas for human enjoyment.

* I have been supportive of the Science intra & inter-agency cooperation and now believe it is time to move forward in this process by protecting this great natural area and National Park. by supporting Alternative 1 in removing the Mt Goats from Olympic Natl. PARK.

* Removal vs Live Capture

Expense
Safety of Staff
Noise upon visitors & other animals
Transplants to areas where they will be shot lived as in maybe hunted.

This does not solve the Problem.

GOATS still exist in Olympic Natl. Forest & Cascade Range.

I will submit written Comments & published Article.



Olympic Park Associates

13245 - 40th Avenue N.E.
Seattle, Washington 98125

May 3, 1995

NON-NATIVE MOUNTAIN GOATS IN OLYMPIC NATIONAL PARK
RE: DRAFT ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT STATEMENT

Rolly Dyer, President, Olympic Park Associates

In 1948 Olympic Park Associates was initially founded to fight off the continual attempts made by the forest products industry to have the primeval forests of the Hoh, Bogachiel, and Quinault removed from the Park for logging, with a 1947 bill in Congress towards that goal. According to the records NPS was not putting up a strong fight to protect these valleys.

Maintaining the biological integrity of Olympic National Park, in accordance with the purposes of national parks to protect the natural evolution of indigenous ecosystems of forests, alpine areas, plants, wildlife (both terrestrial and aquatic) is the major purpose of Olympic Park Associates. OPA also takes action for protection of other areas of the Olympic Peninsula, including Olympic National Forest and environs.

As we comment on today's Draft Environmental Impact Statement on "Goats in Olympic National Park," Olympic Park Associates wishes to first put into context its constancy in its efforts to assure that Olympic National Park, a Biosphere Reserve and World Heritage Park, continues throughout future centuries without impacts caused by humans. (The exotic mountain goats are human-caused impacts.) We cite a few of the areas in which OPA has had a major role or is currently working:

Olympic National Park's old growth forests still remain in the Hoh, the Bogachiel, and the Quinault valleys.

A proposed road (Highway 101) to parallel the beach as closely as possible through ONP's Coastal Strip was held off. ("Won," we have thought since the 1958 and 1964 coastal hikes led by Justice William O. Douglas at the conservationists' invitation.. However, just last weekend I picked up a rumor of possibly another attempt to again try to violate ONP's coast with a major highway through it.)

Shi Shi Beach and Point of the Arches were included in the Park by Congressional action, with the help of then Governor Dan Evans.

The intertidal zone to extreme low tide was added to the ONP Coastal section, also with the help of then United States Senator Dan Evans.

The rocks and islands offshore from the Park's mainland were added to ONP, including Destruction Island.

Wilderness designation of more than ninety per cent of Olympic National Park was made by Congress.

Olympic Park Associates is a party to the action to restore the Elwha River to its natural free flowing state, thereby making available once again the upland spawning areas for the native fishes of the Elwha. And, of course, this would restore a food source for the birds and mammals in ONP, perhaps bringing them to the populations they might have had if the dams had not blocked the Elwha.

Throughout these past forty-seven years, Olympic Park Associates has more often than not disagreed with actions of the National Park Service.

Among these was ONP's so-called salvage logging of "dead and down" trees in the 1950's which had expanded into logging of live ONP old growth trees. OPA and other conservation groups were successful in seeing the National Park Service discontinue that salvage logging policy.

An issue where OPA was not successful was the widening and "straightening" of Highway 101 near Lake Crescent which obliterated a wild creek and its virgin forest.

Another was the improvement to the Soleduck Road, which initially would have removed nearly 4,000 old growth trees more than two feet in diameter. OPA was appalled. However, ONP, and the Federal Highway Administration, were willing to reconsider. The road was improved and the majority of the trees remained, many right at the edge of the road.

This brings us to today's topic: the exotic (non-native) mountain goats first introduced onto the Olympic Peninsula in the 1920's. Olympic National Park, itself, was not yet an entity, but Olympic National Monument was. Whether these Alaskan and Canadian mountain goats penetrated the Monument is presumably not

known; however, it could be inferred that they did. Certainly those wishing to hunt mountain goats in the Olympics would not have gone to the trouble of introducing them IF they were indigenous there and already present.

The 1920's apparently were an era when sportsmen moved wild mammals around for their hunting convenience. Certainly that was the case for bringing mountain goats to the Olympic Peninsula.

That was also the case in that same period when mountain goats were taken from the mainland of Alaska and introduced onto Chichagof and Baranof Islands which they had not reached across Alaska's inland water passage on their own.

That was the case when Roosevelt elk were taken from the State of Washington to Alaska and introduced onto Afognak Island, where they survived, and into some mainland river valleys of Southeast Alaska, where, according to a study I did in the 1960's, the elk did not survive.

POSITION OF OLYMPIC PARK ASSOCIATES ON THE MOUNTAIN GOATMANAGEMENT DRAFT EIS

Some twenty-eight years ago members of Olympic Park Associates and the Klahhane Club, who were frequent visitors in the Park over the course of many years, were the first to observe and bring to the attention of the National Park Service the extreme damage to endemic Olympic plants and fragile alpine soils being caused by the expanded numbers of the non-native mountain goats.

Olympic Park Associates supported Olympic National Park's subsequent years of research and its laudable efforts to remove these exotic goats by trapping and helicopter transport. We concurred with having state game and wildlife agencies remove them to areas in the Cascades and other states where mountain goats are or were indigenous and there was sufficient habitat for them, together with the mountain goats who originated there.

The research, analyses, and conclusions in the Draft EIS and the scientific monograph leave no viable alternative to the use of lethal means.

Olympic Park Associates endorses the Preferred Alternative to eliminate the exotic mountain goats from Olympic National Park.

-4-

This should be done by national park personnel and not by members of the public.

We would prefer that all of the exotic mountain goats on the Olympic Peninsula be removed. Otherwise, we foresee the need for continued vigilance between Olympic National Park and Olympic National Forest. It is essential to assure the biological integrity of Olympic National Park through the millenia. (We remind you that there was a Congressional directive, I believe in 1988, for ONP to assess the impacts on the Park from activities outside the Park boundaries.)

Lethal removal of the exotic mountain goats is essential to provide that Olympic National Park can "conserve [not only] the scenery" but "the natural...objects and the wildlife therein ...by such means as will leave them unimpaired for the enjoyment of future generations." [National Park Act of 1916] We point out that "future generations" includes indigenous wildlife and plants in Olympic National Park, not non-indigenous.

It extends, for example, to those native alpine dwellers, the Olympic marmots, whose habitat is lessened by the competition from the exotic mountain goat population. They have a natural right to not have their homes and plant food sources gradually destroyed by the alien invaders brought by man. They have a legal right to continue unmolested by those aliens in the Olympics.

Paraphrasing Senator James Buckley (N.Y., 1979), we have "a moral responsibility for the integrity of the natural world."

So, thank you, Olympic National Park, for your research and analyses. This time, we do not disagree with your findings. We strongly recommend the Preferred Alternative as the only way to assure the restoration of the Olympic National Park ecosystem so that it can evolve naturally through the eons -- for itself, for its indigenous creatures and plants (microscopic to large), for its soils and rocks, for its streams and lakes, for its air.

Sincerely,

Polly Dyer, President
Olympic Park Associates