

Exhibit 5  
in support of  
Appellants' Motion to Expedite and Consolidate Proceedings in  
*Ctr. for Biological Diversity et al. v. Salazar et al.*,  
Civ. No. 11-35670  
(Declaration of Noah Greenwald)



I, D. NOAH GREENWALD, declare as follows:

1. I currently reside in Portland, Oregon, where I have lived for eight years.
2. I have a Bachelor of Science degree in Ecology from Evergreen State College and a Master of Science degree in Forest Ecology and Conservation from the University of Washington.
3. I am currently employed by the Center for Biological Diversity. The Center is a nonprofit organization committed to the preservation, protection, and restoration of native species and the ecosystems upon which they depend.
4. I have been a member, Conservation Biologist, and now Endangered Species Program Director of the Center for Biological Diversity for fourteen years. In these capacities, I have been responsible for monitoring the status of numerous species, including the gray wolf. I rely in part upon the Center to represent my interests in protecting endangered species and their habitat.
5. Before joining the Center in 1997, I worked as a field biologist, surveying northern spotted owls and marbled murrelets in Oregon, and banding Hawaiian songbirds on the Big Island of Hawaii.
6. The Center has taken an active role in gray wolf conservation. We were a plaintiff in several lawsuits to overturn premature delisting and downlisting of wolves and have submitted comments in response to the U.S. Fish and Wildlife

Service's calls for information on the status of wolves. We have been active in working to ensure the survival and recovery of wolves across the lower 48 States, including the Northern Rocky Mountains, Great Lakes, Northeast, and Southwest.

7. I have a personal and professional interest in the conservation and recovery of the gray wolf and its habitats. I have visited gray wolf habitat on numerous occasions in the northern Rocky Mountains, including Idaho, Montana, Wyoming and Oregon, as well as Northeastern Minnesota. It has been a lifelong dream of mine to see a wolf in the wild. I have made frequent visits to areas in the U.S. where wolves remain for this purpose, including the Lamar Valley in Wyoming's Yellowstone National Park and most recently in August of 2009, the North Fork of the Flathead Valley in Montana's Glacier National Park.

8. To date, these visits have not been successful and I am still hoping to see a wolf in the wild. I did hear wolves and spot tracks in the Absaroka, Mountains in Montana. Toward the goal of actually seeing wolves, I plan to visit gray wolf habitat in the near future. In particular, I plan to visit Yellowstone National Park this summer. I am also likely to take a backpacking trip to the Eagle Cap Wilderness on the Wallowa National Forest in eastern Oregon at the end of July. This area is in the heart of Oregon's occupied wolf habitat.

9. My substantial interests in the wolf are harmed by the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service's May 5, 2011 reissuance of the April 2, 2009 final rule delisting

the gray wolf (“Delisting Rule”). The Delisting Rule removes Endangered Species Act protection from gray wolves in the northern Rocky Mountains. In particular, gray wolves in Montana and Idaho, as well as portions of eastern Oregon, eastern Washington, and north-central Utah are now state managed and subject to increased lethal control from government agents, private landowners, and hunters and trappers.

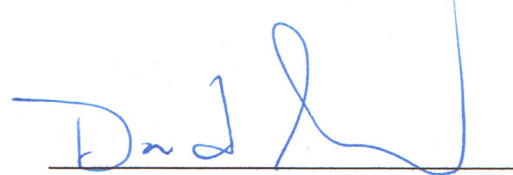
10. The reissuance of the Delisting Rule makes it less likely that I will see a wolf in the wild. The loss of any wolves under state management impacts my ability to seek them out and otherwise enjoy them and would substantially decrease the enjoyment I receive from recreating in the forests of the northern Rocky Mountains.

11. Two wolves in my home state of Oregon have already been killed under state management. Oregon Department of Fish and Wildlife announced the killings the week of May 16, 2011. Both wolves were members of the Imnaha pack, one of only two confirmed packs in Oregon’s fledgling wolf population that, at most, consists of 25 wolves. If the Delisting Rule had not been reissued, these killings would have been prohibited by the Endangered Species Act. These killings – and any future killings – make it less likely that I will be able to observe wolves on my backpacking trip to the Eagle Cap Wilderness in eastern Oregon.

12. Because I live in Portland, I recreate frequently in potential gray wolf habitat in the Cascades and I would enjoy the opportunity to view wolves in these habitats closer to my home. But the loss of wolves in eastern Oregon under the Delisting Rule makes it less likely that wolves will disperse westward into the Cascades.

13. In sum, my professional and personal interests in the protection of gray wolves are being greatly harmed by the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service's reissuance of the Delisting Rule. The loss of wolves under state management will continue to deprive me of the benefits I currently enjoy from these rare animals, recreating in gray wolf habitats and seeking out gray wolves. If the Court finds that the Delisting Rule is illegal, gray wolves in the northern Rockies would once again be protected under the Endangered Species Act, which is key to ensuring that my interests in gray wolves are preserved and remain free from injury.

I declare under penalty of perjury that the foregoing is true and correct. Executed on May 30, 2011 in Portland, Oregon.



D. Noah Greenwald