

December 1993

Historical Summary of Interagency Grizzly Bear Committee (IGBC)  
Membership Since 1983

FWS	Galen Buterbaugh, Ralph Morgenweck
NPS	Lorraine Mintzmyer, Bob Baker
BLM	Mike Penfold, Dean Stepanek, Marv LeNoue, Bob Lawton
USFS,R1	Tom Coston, Jim Overbay, John Mumma, Dave Jolly
USFS,R2	Craig Rupp, Jim Torrence, Gary Cargill, Elizabeth Estill
USFS,R4	Stan Tixier, Gray Reynolds
Wyoming	Don Dexter, Dale Strickland*, Pete Petera
Idaho	Jerry Conley
Montana	Jim Flynn, K.C. Cool, Pat Graham
Washington	Frank Lockard (Rich Poelker)*, (Joe LaTourett)*, Curt Smith (Tom Juelson)*, (Dave Brittell)*
B.C. Canada	Ray Halladay, Bill Munro

\*Represented State Director at IGBC Meetings.

<u>IGBC Chairpersons</u>		<u>Vice Chairpersons</u>
Buterbaugh	Jun 83 to Nov 85	
Tixier	Dec 85 to Nov 87	Dale Strickland
Strickland	Dec 87 to Nov 89	Lorraine Mintzmyer
Mintzmyer	Dec 89 to Nov 91	Jerry Conley
Conley	Dec 91 to Nov 93	Galen Buterbaugh, Ralph Morgenweck

Some Noted IGBC Actions

1983	IGBC created; expanded in 1984 to include States of ID, MT, WA, and WY
Dec 85	IGBC Vice Chair position established
Jun 86	IGBC issued a mission statement
May 87	IGBC Chair signed MOU with National Fish and Wildlife Foundation
Nov 88	IGBC issued a position statement on delisting of the grizzly bear in the Northern Continental Divide Ecosystem
Nov 88	IGBC issued a position statement concerning the role and use of the cumulative effects analysis process for the grizzly bear
Nov 89	IGBC Chair signed "Conservation Strategy for Grizzly Bear Populations Shared Between B.C. and States of WA, ID, and MT"
Dec 90	Official IGBC logo developed
Aug 91	IGBC Chair signed agreement with Soviets to exchange information and effect Soviet-American discussions in management of human bear conflicts and potential use of trained Russian bears to reduce human-bear conflicts (planned spring 93 Soviet visit was canceled and exchange of bear-dog research is defunct).
Dec 91	IGBC issued a position statement agreeing on the pursuit of recovery for grizzly bears in the North Cascades and Bitterroot Ecosystems in Washington and Idaho, respectively.
Sep 93	NW Ecosystem Subcommittee dissolved; three new subcommittees, the North Cascades, Bitterroots, and Selkirk/Cabinet-Yaak were established

### Locations of IGBC Business Meetings

<u>Dates</u>	<u>Location</u>
June 13, 1983	Denver, CO
August 17, 1983	Denver, CO
November 8-9, 1983	Denver, CO
February 14, 1984	Denver, CO
June 7-8, 1984	Glacier National Park
October 31--November 1, 1984	Denver, CO
June 13, 1985	Lake, WY
December 3-4, 1985	Denver, CO
June 11, 1986	Jackson, WY
December 2-3, 1986	Denver, CO
June 22, 1987	Whitefish, MT
November 17-18, 1987	Denver, CO
June 30, 1988	Winthrop, WA
November 29-30, 1988	Denver, CO
January 31--February 1, 1989	Billings, MT
November 28-29, 1989	Denver, CO
July 11-12, 1990	Lewiston, ID
December 17-18, 1990	Denver, CO
August 27, 1991	Many Glacier, MT
December 17-18, 1991	Denver, CO
July 28-30, 1992	Jackson, WY
November 30--December 1, 1992	Denver, CO
July 20-22, 1993	Hungry Horse, MT
December 15-16, 1993	Denver, CO

### IGBC Listening Sessions/Meetings Held With Public

<u>Date</u>	<u>Location</u>
June 4-7, 1984	Panel discussions with local citizens*
June 13, 1985	Lake, WY
June 10, 1986	Jackson, WY
June 22, 1987	Whitefish, MT
June 24, 1987	Cranbrook, B.C.**
June 25, 1987	Bonnors Ferry, ID
June 28, 1988	Sedro Woolley, WA
June 28, 1988	Mt. Vernon, WA
June 29, 1988	Winthrop, WA
July 12, 1990	Lewiston, ID

\*panel discussions held in West Yellowstone, MT; Choteau, MT; Sandpoint, ID; Kalispell, MT; and Libby, MT

\*\*primarily with B.C. wildlife agencies

September 1991

General Information  
on  
Interagency Grizzly Bear Committee (IGBC)  
and Grizzly Bears

- o The IGBC was created in 1983, expanded in 1984 to include representatives from the States of Montana, Idaho, Wyoming, and Washington.
- o IGBC Purpose--To serve as coordinating mechanism for research, policy, planning, management, and funding needs for grizzly bear recovery, and to implement the grizzly bear recovery plan.
- o IGBC Mission Statement (June 1986)--The mission of the IGBC is to ensure recovery of viable grizzly bear populations and their habitats in areas of the western United States through interagency coordination of policy, planning, management, and research.
- o The IGBC holds two meetings per year--a spring field meeting to visit grizzly habitat areas and hold evening public discussion meetings with local people, and a late fall business meeting in Denver, Colorado, at which time the Subcommittees report on their activities.
- o Membership--Top management officials of the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service; National Park Service; U.S. Forest Service; Bureau of Land Management; Bureau of Indian Affairs (Invitee); and the States of Montana, Wyoming, Idaho, and Washington--plus Canadian authorities from British Columbia and Alberta Provinces. Committee Chairship is generally rotated every 2 years between Federal and State members.
- o IGBC member representatives and advisors make an annual trip to Washington, D.C., to brief congressional staffs, key committees, individual Congressmen/Senators, and major national conservation organizations on status of grizzly bears and activities of the IGBC.
- o Three management subcommittees - Yellowstone Ecosystem (YES), Northern Continental Divide Ecosystem (NCDE), and Northwest Ecosystems (NW), a Research subcommittee, and an I&E subcommittee are established.
- o The grizzly bear was listed as threatened under the Endangered Species Act in 1975.
- o A recovery plan was prepared in 1982. It is now being revised. A draft revised plan has been reviewed and public meetings were held in 1990-91. The final revised plan hopefully will be completed in 1992.
- o Grizzly bear populations in the lower 48 States--Between 1800 and 1975 populations receded from an estimated 50,000-100,000 to less than 1,000; livestock depredation control, protection of human life, commercial trapping, uncontrolled killing, unmanaged sport hunting, and habitat destruction were all contributing factors to the decline in range and numbers.

- o Currently, only six areas in four States have been identified where viable or remnant grizzly populations may still exist; i.e., Ecosystems = YES, NCDE, Cabinet-Yaak, North Cascades, Selkirk, and Bitterroot.
- o Recovery effort goal--To establish self-sustaining or viable grizzly populations in each of the six U.S. ecosystems south of Canada where grizzlies can still be found. When the goal is accomplished, the grizzly will be eligible for removal from the threatened species list for that ecosystem.

- o Grizzly bear population estimates for ecosystems:

YES - at least 200  
 NCDE - between 440 and 680  
 Selkirk - 20+  
 Cabinet-Yaak - 15 to 20

Population sizes for the Bitterroot and North Cascades Ecosystems are unknown at this time.

- o Recovery zones are now defined for the YES, NCDE, Cabinet-Yaak, and Selkirk ecosystems. No recovery zones are yet defined for the North Cascades and Bitterroot areas; these areas are delineated as "evaluation areas," pending completion of the evaluation process in 1991.

#### Some IGBC Achievements:

- o Increased public involvement by educating the public, government officials, and legislators about the need of bears and the committee's efforts. Public meetings have been conducted in Wyoming, Montana, Idaho, and Washington.
- o Hosted the first Grizzly Bear Habitat Symposium in Missoula, Montana, in 1985.
- o Development of backcountry law enforcement horse patrol effort which has been instrumental in decreasing bear/human conflicts and illegal killing of bears.
- o Development of a state-of-the-art compendium on grizzly bear literature in 1987.
- o Played an active role in getting communities in bear country to clean up garbage areas attractive to bears and to install bear-proof garbage containers.
- o Developed a uniform sanitation order for the Yellowstone Grizzly Bear Recovery Zone.
- o Developed interagency bear management guidelines now being used within all recovery zones.

- o Developed an aversive conditioning study that tests procedures to make bears wary and avoid human conflict areas.
- o In May 1987, the IGBC Chair signed a Memorandum of Understanding with the National Fish and Wildlife Foundation to provide a framework to work cooperatively for the protection and recovery of the grizzly bear. The Foundation is headquartered in Washington, D.C., and serves as a repository for gifts, grants, and donations for grizzly bear recovery and conservation.
- o In 1989, an IGBC Task Force completed a "Bear-Resistant Containers Design and Structural Standards Inspection and Testing Methodology" handbook to assist management agencies in meeting a goal of minimizing human/grizzly bear encounters through proper storage of food and other attractants in grizzly habitat areas.
- o On November 29, 1989, the IGBC signed a "Conservation Strategy for Grizzly Bear Populations Shared Between British Columbia and the States of Washington, Idaho, and Montana" with the B.C. Ministry of Environment.
- o The IGBC supported and played an active role in establishing the venues of the Science Museum of Minnesota's traveling grizzly bear exhibit "Bears: Imagination and Reality." The exhibit premiered in February 1990 in St. Paul, Minnesota, and will be on a 5-year tour throughout the United States culminating with a display at the National Geographic Society's Explorer Hall in Washington, D.C., in June 1994.
- o In April 1990, IGBC interagency teams completed a conceptual revision of a cumulative effects model document entitled "CEM - A Model for Assessing Effects on Grizzly Bears." This will be one of many tools used to review potential effects of land-use proposals.
- o In July 1990, a subadult female grizzly was captured in British Columbia, fitted with a radio collar and transplanted into the Cabinet Mountains of northwestern Montana to initiate an experimental population augmentation program to bolster the extremely low population of grizzlies in the Cabinets. This effort was accomplished in close cooperation with a local citizens' group and the Canadian government.
- o In September 1990, an IGBC representative visited Russia to exchange information and effect Soviet-American discussions on management of human bear conflicts, with particular emphasis on reviewing the potential use of specially trained Russian bear dogs to reduce human-bear conflicts. A Soviet contingent visited the northwestern United States in August 1991 to discuss overall common bear research and management problems.
- o On August 27, 1991, IGBC Chair Lorraine Mintzmyer signed an agreement with Dr. Vadim S. Skulkin, General Director of the Scientific-Technical Center "Ecologia" of the USSR Academy of Sciences, to carry out joint cooperation and research on conflicts between humans and bears and the solutions to these conflicts.

Successful I&E Accomplishments:

- o In 1987, several portable grizzly bear exhibits were purchased by IGBC member agencies and displayed at various airports, meetings, etc., throughout the northwestern United States.
- o A National Audubon Society grizzly bear movie, 1-hour long, was shown on TBS National Television in March 1988.
- o Stan Tixier, USFS, former IGBC Chairman, authored articles on the grizzly bear which were published in the Spring 1988 issue of "Explorer Magazine" and the March/April 1988 issue of "The Journal of Soil and Water Conservation."
- o The National Audubon Society developed a computer software program entitled "Wildlife Adventures: Grizzly Bears" for school children in 1988.
- o A 1-hour production, "Bears in Montana," was shown on ESPN in 1989.
- o In October 1989, the Governors of Idaho, Wyoming, Montana, and Washington signed a centennial proclamation affirming their support for continued conservation of the grizzly bear.
- o In 1989, 56 articles were placed in magazines and newspapers nationwide.
- o Produced Award Winning 15-second television Public Service Announcements (about 500 copies were distributed in the western and eastern United States and in Canada in 1990).
- o Produced 22-minute video, "Grizzly Bear Encounter."
- o Produced sanitation video on bear and garbage problems.
- o On the October Life Magazine cover, the grizzly was listed as among "101 Things Worth Saving."
- o In November 1990, the National Wildlife Federation published an educational activities guide "Owner of the Earth: Grizzly Bear" for elementary school teachers. A limited number was distributed free of charge to school teachers in the northwestern United States. The guide was very well received and professionally done.
- o "Bear Us In Mind" brochure--100,000 copies were published, and reprinting of another 100,000 copies is now underway.
- o "Be Bear Aware" coloring books--initially 10,000 copies were printed--a real best seller; reprinting of another 100,000 copies is underway.
- o A special public brochure is being produced explaining status of the grizzly and how to avoid confrontations in bear country.
- o The IGBC produces and distributes 10,000 copies of a lay version annual report, "Grizzly Tracks," to government and private entities and the general public.

10/25/88

## IGBC Accomplishments

The Interagency Grizzly Bear Committee (IGBC) was conceived in 1983 but it can trace its roots to the early 1970's controversy that attended the closing of the garbage dumps in Yellowstone National Park, feeding grounds for Yellowstone grizzlies for decades. The last garbage dump was closed in 1971.

With the elimination of the dumps, both the bears and the government agencies with responsibilities for them faced new and intricate problems. The bears needed a change of food sources. The agencies needed improved scientific data and advanced methods for managing bears.

Beginning in 1973, a variety of governmental entities, at both the Federal and State levels worked together as steering committees and study and recovery teams to maintain and increase the grizzly bear population in the Yellowstone Ecosystem. As the years passed, it became apparent that there was need for a coordinated management and research effort beyond just the Yellowstone Ecosystem. That resulted in the decision to establish a new group headed by senior managers from involved Federal agencies and States.

Thus, IGBC was born. It was developed between the Department of the Interior (Fish and Wildlife Service, National Park Service, and Bureau of Land Management) and the Department of Agriculture (Forest Service). That brought about a Memorandum of Understanding signed by the Governors of Montana, Wyoming, Idaho, and Washington, and representatives of the two Federal departments.

Included ex officio were the Bureau of Indian Affairs, tribal representatives from the Blackfoot, Salish and Kootenai tribes, and Canadian wildlife managers from Alberta and British Columbia.

The purpose of the committee is to assure the recovery of viable grizzly populations and their habitats in each of six ecosystems in the western United States through interagency coordination of policy, planning, management and research. The six ecosystems south of Canada where grizzly bears still can be found are the Yellowstone, Northern Continental Divide, Cabinet-Yaak, Selkirk, Bitterroot, and North Cascades. The goal of the grizzly bear recovery effort is a self-sustaining population in each one. When that ecosystem goal is reached, the grizzly bear will be eligible for removal from the threatened species list.

Population estimates indicate there are at least 200 grizzlies in the Yellowstone and between 440 and 680 in the Northern Continental Divide. Six are known to be in the Selkirk and 15 in the Cabinet-Yaak. The number of bears in the Bitterroot and North Cascades, if any, are undetermined.

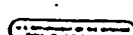
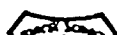
# Interagency Grizzly Bear Committee



## IGBC MISSION STATEMENT

Approved June 11, 1986

The mission of the IGBC is to assure recovery of viable grizzly bear populations and their habitats in areas of the western United States through interagency coordination of policy, planning, management, and research.





Interagency Grizzly Bear Committee Position Statement  
July 22, 1993

Subject: Nuisance Grizzly Bear Disposition

In accordance with the Endangered Species Act of 1973, as amended (Act), and the Act's implementing regulations (50 CFR 17.40(b)), the Interagency Grizzly Bear Committee (IGBC) has adopted the following position statement regarding the disposition of nuisance grizzly bears:

Bears will only be provided to public or nonprofit private facilities.

Each State will determine if a facility within its jurisdiction may have nuisance grizzly bears.

Each State, excluding Yellowstone and Glacier National Parks, will determine if grizzly bears within its jurisdiction may be provided to any facility in any location. Yellowstone and Glacier National Parks operate under exclusive Federal jurisdiction and the National Park Service will make placement determinations involving bears captured in those National Parks.

In addition, it is the position of the IGBC that the above statement be predicated on the following:

- All placement decisions will be based upon furthering recovery of the species.
- All determinations of dispositions and placements of nuisance grizzly bears will be made in concert with the Interagency Grizzly Bear Guidelines.
- All facilities will be preapproved and licensed by appropriate State and Federal agencies prior to placement of grizzly bears.
- All facilities will have the stated mission of assisting the conservation and recovery of the grizzly bear and the habitats on which they depend, and providing the public related, high quality information and education programs.
- Each placement decision will be made on a case-by-case basis.

I+F

MAR 14 1994

# Interagency Grizzly Bear Committee

To Whom It May Concern:

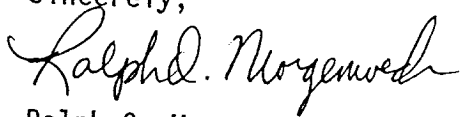
Since its inception in 1983, the Interagency Grizzly Bear Committee (IGBC) has been supporting and emphasizing recovery of the grizzly bear. The IGBC is composed of top management officials of the Fish and Wildlife Service, Forest Service, National Park Service, Bureau of Land Management, and the Game and Fish Department Directors of the States of Idaho, Montana, Washington, and Wyoming. The task has not been easy, but nevertheless a very worthwhile one. One main thrust that has been emphasized is the need to reduce bear-human conflicts that are sometimes detrimental to humans but almost always detrimental to the grizzly. We have had some success particularly in the Yellowstone Ecosystem, but more needs to be done in the Northern Continental Divide Ecosystem (NCDE) in Montana. Particular attention needs to be given to the reduction and removal of bear attractant sites in the NCDE.



The IGBC understands that Brown Bear Resources, Incorporated is working with the Montana Department of Fish, Wildlife and Parks in a special effort to remove bear attractant sites in the NCDE. The IGBC supports this very important and worthwhile project. We offer the following relevant points for consideration in support of this effort:

1. The elimination of attractions that bring humans and wildlife into conflict requires a public/private partnership that cannot be solely addressed by State or Federal agencies.
2. The elimination of attractants such as garbage, pet foods, livestock feeds and related items can be accomplished easily, with good public acceptance, but requires substantial funding.
3. In the case of bear-resistant dumpsters, once an attractant is removed, the solution is permanent and does not require additional future funding.
4. Education of residents in and visitors to occupied bear habitat is vital to the reduction of human-bear conflicts and recovery of the grizzly.
5. Human use of bear habitat is increasing and the number of individuals expected to move into bear habitat is rapidly increasing.

It will take the combined efforts of all State and Federal agencies and the public and private sector to bring about successful recovery of the grizzly bear. Removal of bear attractants is a proven practical action. It reduces human-bear conflicts thereby helping reduce human injuries, and bear mortalities which in turn contributes to recovery of the bear.

Sincerely,  
  
 Ralph O. Morgenweck  
 Chairperson, Interagency  
 Grizzly Bear Committee

cc: IGBC Members

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE, UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT  
OF THE INTERIOR AND STATES OF IDAHO, MONTANA, WYOMING, AND WASHINGTON  
MEMORANDUM OF AGREEMENT TO REVISE AND EXPAND THE  
INTERAGENCY GRIZZLY BEAR COMMITTEE

A. Need:

The grizzly bear is listed as a threatened species in the 48 conterminous States under provisions of the Endangered Species Act of 1973, as amended. To achieve the recovery of the grizzly bear, it is necessary that all Federal and State agencies with responsibilities for this species coordinate their management and research actions to the greatest extent possible to insure the best utilization of available resources and prevent duplication of effort.

To attain the objectives established by the Grizzly Bear Recovery Plan, the United States Department of Agriculture (U.S. Forest Service), the United States Department of the Interior (Fish and Wildlife Service, National Park Service, Bureau of Land Management, Bureau of Indian Affairs), and the States of Idaho, Montana, Wyoming, and Washington find it in the best interest of the grizzly bear to revise and expand the Interagency Grizzly Bear Committee (IGBC) established in April 1983).

B. Organization:

Members

3 Regional Foresters, USDA Forest Service	
1 Regional Director, National Park Service	
1 Regional Director, U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service	
1 State Director, Montana, Bureau of Land Management	
1 State of Idaho Representative	)
1 State of Montana Representative	)
1 State of Wyoming Representative	)
1 State of Washington Representative	)
	Named by Appropriate Governor

Advisor

Grizzly Bear Recovery Coordinator, U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service

Invitees

In addition to the members specified above, the following parties involved with the grizzly bear management and research in the State of Washington may participate in the committee and attend committee meetings: Regional Forester, National Park Service Regional Director, and the Fish and Wildlife Service Regional Director. The Bureau of Indian Affairs Area Directors from Portland, Oregon and Billings, Montana and representatives from the Canadian Provinces of British Columbia and Alberta also are invitees to committee and subcommittee meetings.

Subcommittees

## Yellowstone Ecosystem

- National Park Superintendent (2)
- National Forest Supervisor (5)
- State Representatives from Wyoming, Montana and Idaho
- U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service Representatives (2)

## Northern Continental Divide Ecosystem

- National Park Superintendent (1)
- National Forest Supervisor (5)
- State Representative from Montana
- U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service Representative (1)
- Bureau of Indian Affairs and/or Tribal Representative from each Indian Reservation (2)
- Bureau of Land Management Representative, Montana (1)
- Canadian Representatives

## Northwest Ecosystems

- National Park Superintendent (1)
- National Forest Supervisors (5-7)
- State Representatives from Montana, Idaho, and Washington
- U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service Representatives (2)
- Canadian Representative

## Research

- U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service Representative
- U.S. Forest Service Representative
- National Park Service Representative
- States of Idaho, Montana, Washington, and Wyoming Representatives
- Bureau of Indian Affairs and/or Tribal Representative(s)
- Bureau of Land Management Representative
- Canadian Representatives
- (Existing Interagency Grizzly Bear Study Team to continue under Research Subcommittee.)

C. IGBC Operation:

1. Chairmanship of the IGBC shall rotate among representatives with the chairman serving a 2-year term, beginning with the representative of the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service. Chairmen of the Research Subcommittee and Yellowstone, Northern Continental Divide and Northwest Ecosystems Subcommittees will be elected by Subcommittee members for 2-year terms.
2. Meet a minimum of twice per year, with additional meetings as needed and agreed to by majority of Committee.

D. IGBC Committee Responsibilities:

1. Implement the Grizzly Bear Recovery Plan, and all management and research activities necessary to provide for recovery of the grizzly bear.
2. Make provision for implementation of approved actions.
3. Guide and plan research direction.
4. Evaluate implementing activities to determine the effectiveness of achieving recovery plan objectives.
5. Take appropriate action under existing authority where necessary and make joint recommendations to Federal agency heads and States.
6. Review and approve or disapprove actions proposed by Subcommittees.

E. Northern Continental Divide Ecosystem, Yellowstone Ecosystem, and Northwest Ecosystems Subcommittee Responsibilities:

1. Implement management actions in a coordinated fashion.
2. Propose management policy to the IGBC.
3. Establish necessary task forces to implement approved actions when necessary (i.e., law enforcement, information and education, improvements).
4. Identify research needs and financial needs for management and submit to the IGBC.
5. Report to IGBC on progress concerning management actions necessary for grizzly bear recovery.

F. Research Subcommittee Responsibilities:

1. Identify and propose needed research programs to the IGBC as directed by the Grizzly Bear Recovery Plan.
2. Coordinate and direct needed research activities approved by IGBC.
3. Review and develop research plans to assure that they adequately address research needs and that the objectives, methods, analyses, timetables, and budgets are valid and realistic.
4. Establish ad hoc task forces to examine and report on special topics as approved by IGBC.
5. Review research findings and reports for scientific validity and make recommendations to IGBC on their adequacy or relevance for assisting management decisions. Circulate these reports for peer review when necessary.

John B. Crowell, Jr.  
U.S. Department of Agriculture  
Assistant Secretary for Natural Resources  
and Environment  
Date 5 January 1984

G. Ray Arnett  
U.S. Department of the Interior  
Assistant Secretary for Fish  
and Wildlife and Parks  
Date 5 Dec 83

Garrey E. Carruthers  
U.S. Department of the Interior  
Assistant Secretary - Land  
and Water Resources  
Date 12/31/83

Kenneth L. Smith  
U.S. Department of the Interior  
Assistant Secretary for Indian Affairs  
Date 1/9/84

John V. Evans  
State of Idaho  
Date 2-6-84

Ted Schwinden  
State of Montana  
Date 3/1/84

[Signature]  
State of Washington  
Date 3/21/84

[Signature]  
State of Wyoming  
Date 4/5/84

APPENDIX TO APRIL 5, 1984, MEMORANDUM OF AGREEMENT  
AMONG THE U.S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE,  
U.S. DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR, AND STATES OF IDAHO,  
MONTANA, WYOMING, AND WASHINGTON ESTABLISHING A SIXTH  
NATIONAL FOREST SUPERVISOR TO THE ALREADY ESTABLISHED YELLOWSTONE  
ECOSYSTEM SUBCOMMITTEE

This Appendix will amend the above Memorandum of Agreement to provide for the formal establishment of a sixth Forest Supervisor position on the presently established Yellowstone Ecosystem Subcommittee.

The position will act as a committee member and assume all the member's duties and responsibilities when requested to do so. The amendment is hereby made to correct page 2 under Subcommittee Yellowstone Ecosystem to read:  
"National Forest Supervisor (6)." The position will provide for additional consistency in the management of IGBC activities.

APPENDIX TO APRIL 5, 1984 MEMORANDUM OF AGREEMENT  
BETWEEN THE U.S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE,  
U.S. DEPARTMENT OF INTERIOR, AND STATES OF IDAHO,  
MONTANA, WYOMING, AND WASHINGTON ESTABLISHING THE POSITION  
OF VICE CHAIRMAN TO THE INTERAGENCY GRIZZLY BEAR COMMITTEE

This Appendix will amend the above Memorandum of Agreement to provide for the formal establishment of a vice chairman position on the presently established Interagency Grizzly Bear Committee (IGBC).

The vice chairman will act as committee chairman and assume all the chairman's duties and responsibilities when requested to do so or when the chairman is unavailable. The position will provide for additional consistency in the management of IGBC activities. Subsequent to the December 1985 elections, the vice chairmanship will alternate every 2 years between Federal and State agencies. For example, if the chairmanship is filled by a State member, the vice chairman position would be filled by a Federal member.



APPENDIX III TO APRIL 5, 1984 MEMORANDUM OF AGREEMENT  
AMONG THE U.S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE,  
U.S. DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR, AND STATES OF IDAHO,  
MONTANA, WYOMING, AND WASHINGTON ESTABLISHING THREE NEW  
ECOSYSTEM SUBCOMMITTEES AND ABOLISHING ONE ECOSYSTEM SUBCOMMITTEE

This Appendix dated September 8, 1993, will amend the above Memorandum of Agreement to provide for (1) the formal establishment of the North Cascades, Bitterroots, and Selkirk/Cabinet Yaak Ecosystem Subcommittees, and (2) the dissolution of the Northwest Ecosystem Subcommittee of the Interagency Grizzly Bear Committee (IGBC).

Originally, the Northwest Ecosystem Subcommittee encompassed grizzly bear habitat in Northwest Montana, Northern and Central Idaho, and Northeastern and Western Washington. Following completion of habitat evaluation studies on the North Cascades and Bitterroot areas in 1991, the IGBC determined that these areas are capable of supporting grizzly bear populations. Considerable work, planning, and onground efforts have been initiated in these areas. The activity level in these areas has become so great that it is unmanageable as one overall Northwest Ecosystem. It needs to be divided into three separate ecosystems to be able to adequately manage and recover the grizzly bear.

It is, therefore, necessary to dissolve the original Northwest Ecosystem Subcommittee.

New subcommittee membership makeup and responsibilities would be generally as outlined in the original MOA for the Northwest Ecosystem with updated revisions applicable to current conditions and activities.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT  
OF THE INTERIOR MEMORANDUM OF AGREEMENT TO ESTABLISH THE  
INTERAGENCY GRIZZLY BEAR COMMITTEE

A. Need:

The grizzly bear is listed as a Threatened species in the 48 conterminous States under provisions of the Endangered Species Act of 1973, as amended. To achieve the recovery of the grizzly bear, it is necessary that all Federal and State agencies with responsibilities for this species coordinate their management and research actions to the greatest extent possible to insure the best utilization of available resources and prevent duplication of effort.

To attain the objectives established by the Grizzly Bear Recovery Plan, the Assistant Secretary for Natural Resources and Environment of the United States Department of Agriculture and the Assistant Secretary for Fish and Wildlife and Parks of the United States Department of the Interior, find it in the best interest of the grizzly bear to establish the Interagency Grizzly Bear Committee.

B. Organization:

Members

3 Regional Foresters, USDA Forest Service  
1 Regional Director, National Park Service  
1 Regional Director, U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service  
1 State of Idaho Representative ) Named by  
1 State of Montana Representative ) Appropriate  
1 State of Wyoming Representative ) Governor

Advisor

Grizzly Bear Coordinator, U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service

Invitees

In addition to the members specified above, the following parties involved with grizzly bear management and research in the State of Washington may participate in the committee and attend committee meetings: Regional Forester, National Park Service Regional Director, Fish and Wildlife Service Regional Director, and a representative of the Washington State Government.

Subcommittees

## Yellowstone Ecosystem

- National Park Superintendent(s)
- National Forest Supervisor(s)
- State(s) Representative
- U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service Representatives

## Northern Ecosystem

- National Park Superintendent(s)
- National Forest Supervisor(s)
- State(s) Representative
- U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service Representatives
- Representative from each Indian Reservation having grizzly bears
- BLM State Director, Montana

## Research

- U.S. Forest Service Representative
- National Park Service Representative
- States of Idaho, Montana, and Wyoming Representatives
- U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service Representative (Chairman)
- (Existing Interagency Grizzly Bear Study Team to continue under Research Subcommittee.)

C. Operation:

1. Chairmanship of the Committee shall rotate between representatives of the Federal agencies, with the chairman serving a 2-year term, beginning with the representative of the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service. The Chairmen of the Yellowstone and Northern Ecosystems Subcommittees will be appointed by the Committee.
2. Meet a minimum of twice per year, with additional meetings as needed and agreed to by majority of Committee.
3. The existing Grizzly Bear Steering Committee is abolished.

D. Committee Responsibilities:

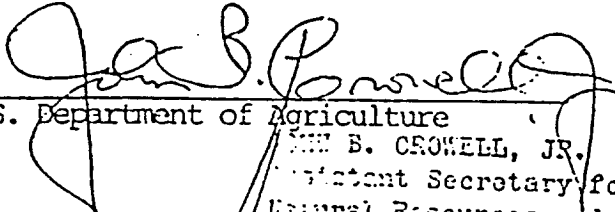
1. Implement the Grizzly Bear Recovery Plan, and all management and research activities necessary to provide for recovery of the grizzly bear.
2. Direct research activities for the Research Subcommittees.
3. Make joint recommendations to Federal agency heads and Governors.
4. Review and approve or disapprove actions proposed by Subcommittees.
5. Make provision for implementation of approved actions.

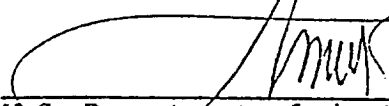
E. Northern Ecosystem and Yellowstone Ecosystem Subcommittee Responsibilities:

1. Propose management actions to Interagency Grizzly Bear Committee.
2. Implement approved management actions.
3. Establish necessary teams to implement approved actions (i.e., law enforcement, information and education, improvements).
4. Identify research needs and submit to Interagency Grizzly Bear Committee.

F. Research Subcommittee Responsibilities:

1. Identify and propose needed research programs to the Interagency Grizzly Bear Committee as directed by the Grizzly Bear Recovery Plan.
2. Coordinate and direct needed research activities.

  
U.S. Department of Agriculture  
JAN B. CROWELL, JR.  
Assistant Secretary for  
Natural Resources and Environment

  
U.S. Department of the Interior

4-13-83  
Date

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Date