



Kootenai National Forest

MANAGEMENT BETWEEN GRIZZLY BEAR RECOVERY ZONES

2011 “Access Amendment”

- Amended our 1987 Forest Plan.
- Retained in our 2015 revised Forest Plan.
- Identified lands outside of the recovery zones that had recurring use by grizzly bears as Bears Outside Recovery Zone (BORZ) areas.



Department of
Agriculture

Forest
Service

November 2011



Record of Decision

Forest Plan Amendments for Motorized Access Management within the Selkirk and Cabinet-Yaak Grizzly Bear Recovery Zones

Kootenai, Lolo, and Idaho Panhandle National Forests
Lincoln, Sanders, Bonner, Boundary, and Pend Oreille Counties
Montana, Idaho, and Washington



2018 “NCDE Amendment”

- Amended our 2015 Forest Plan to incorporate habitat management direction derived from the NCDE Conservation Strategy.
- Delineated management Zone 1 and the Salish Demographic Connectivity Area (DCA) on the KNF and neighboring Forests.
- Zone 1 = occupancy by grizzly bears is expected, but at lower densities than found in the primary conservation area.
- DCA = a portion of Zone 1 with specific habitat measures to allow female grizzly bear occupancy and eventual dispersal to other recovery zones.



United States Department of Agriculture

Record of Decision for the Forest Plan Amendments to Incorporate Habitat Management Direction for the Northern Continental Divide Ecosystem Grizzly Bear Population

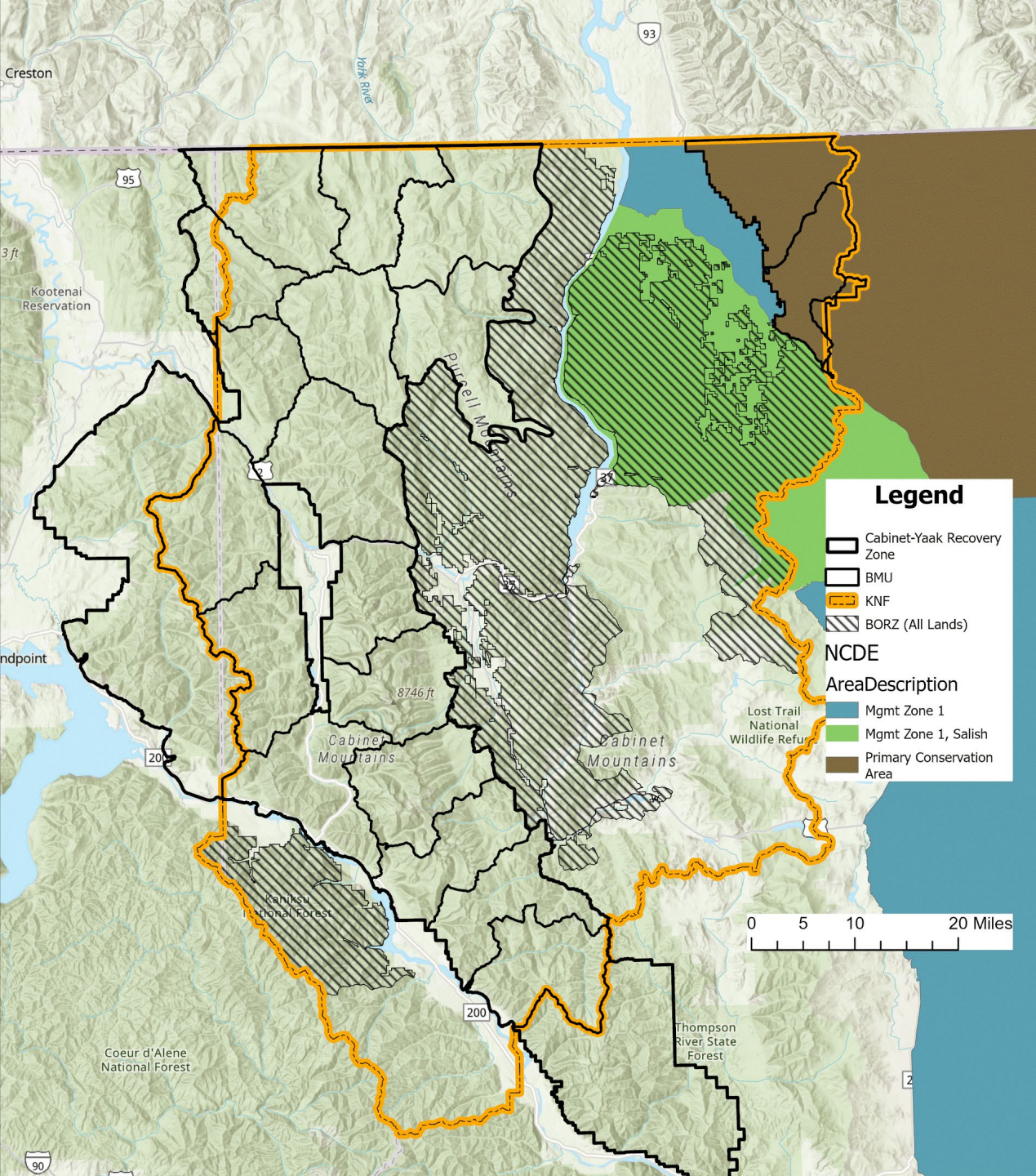
Helena-Lewis and Clark National Forest, Kootenai National Forest, Lolo National Forest



Forest Service

Northern Region

December 2018



BORZ & NCDE Zones

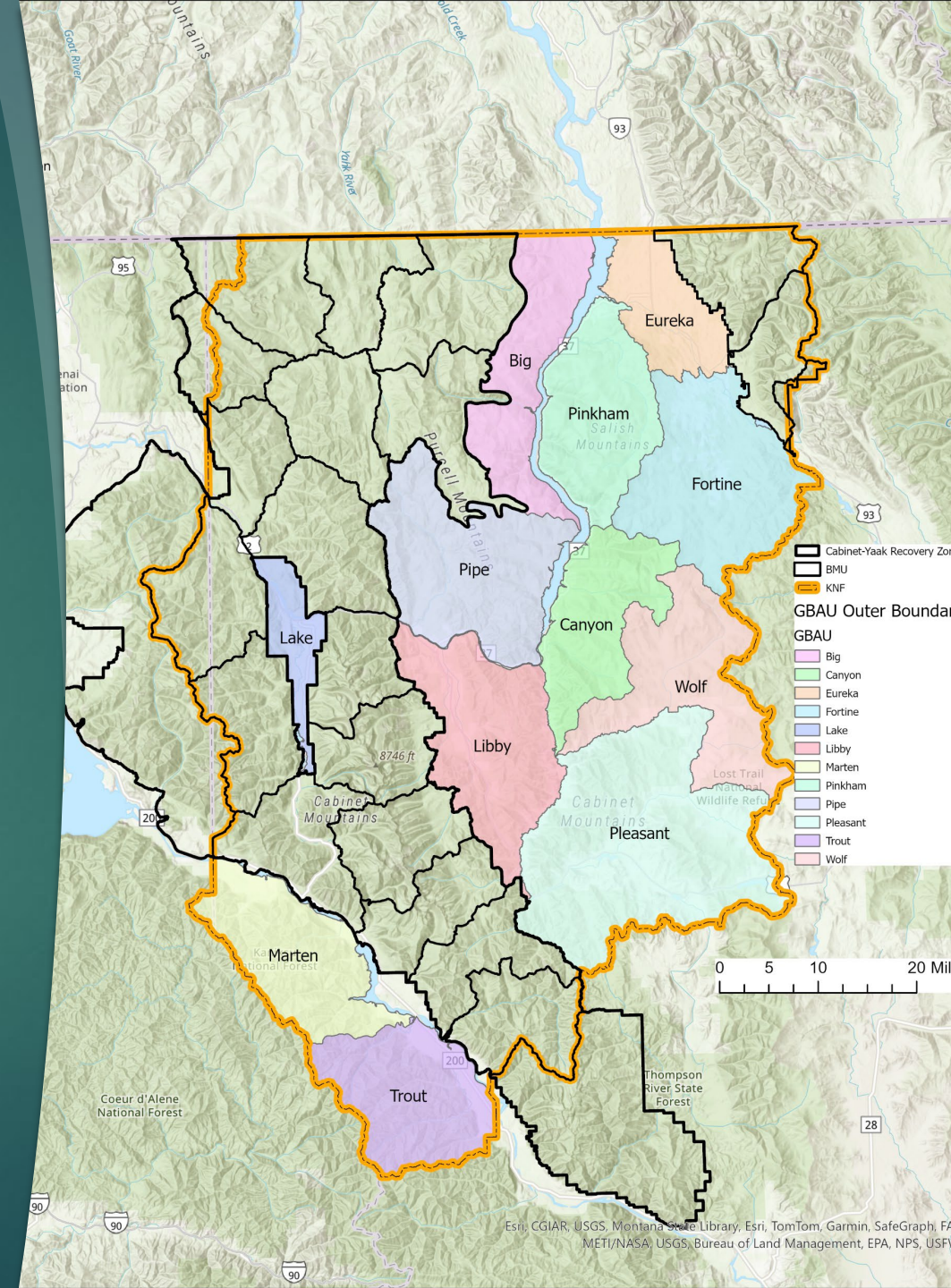
▶ 5 BORZ areas (Clark Fork, Cabinet Face, Fisher, West Kootenai, Tobacco) = no permanent increase of linear miles of motorized routes.

▶ NCDE Salish DCA (in Zone 1) = no permanent increase of linear miles of motorized routes.

▶ Direction only applies to National Forest System lands and not to other land ownerships.

Grizzly Bear Analysis Units

- ▶ Currently, these are for analysis only and there is no associated management direction.
- ▶ Overlapping BORZ and/or NCDE Salish DCA/Zone 1 direction still applies.
- ▶ May provide a starting point for drawing CYE “zones” or DCAs.





Idaho Panhandle National Forests

MANAGEMENT BETWEEN GRIZZLY BEAR RECOVERY ZONES

2011 “Access Amendment”

- Amended 1987 Forest Plan.
- Retained in 2015 revised Forest Plan.
- Identified lands outside of the recovery zones that had recurring use by grizzly bears as Bears Outside Recovery Zone (BORZ) areas.
- Selkirk and Cabinet-Yaak Recovery Areas within the northern portion of the IPNF, southern portion of the Forest within the BE.



Department of
Agriculture

Forest
Service

November 2011



Record of Decision

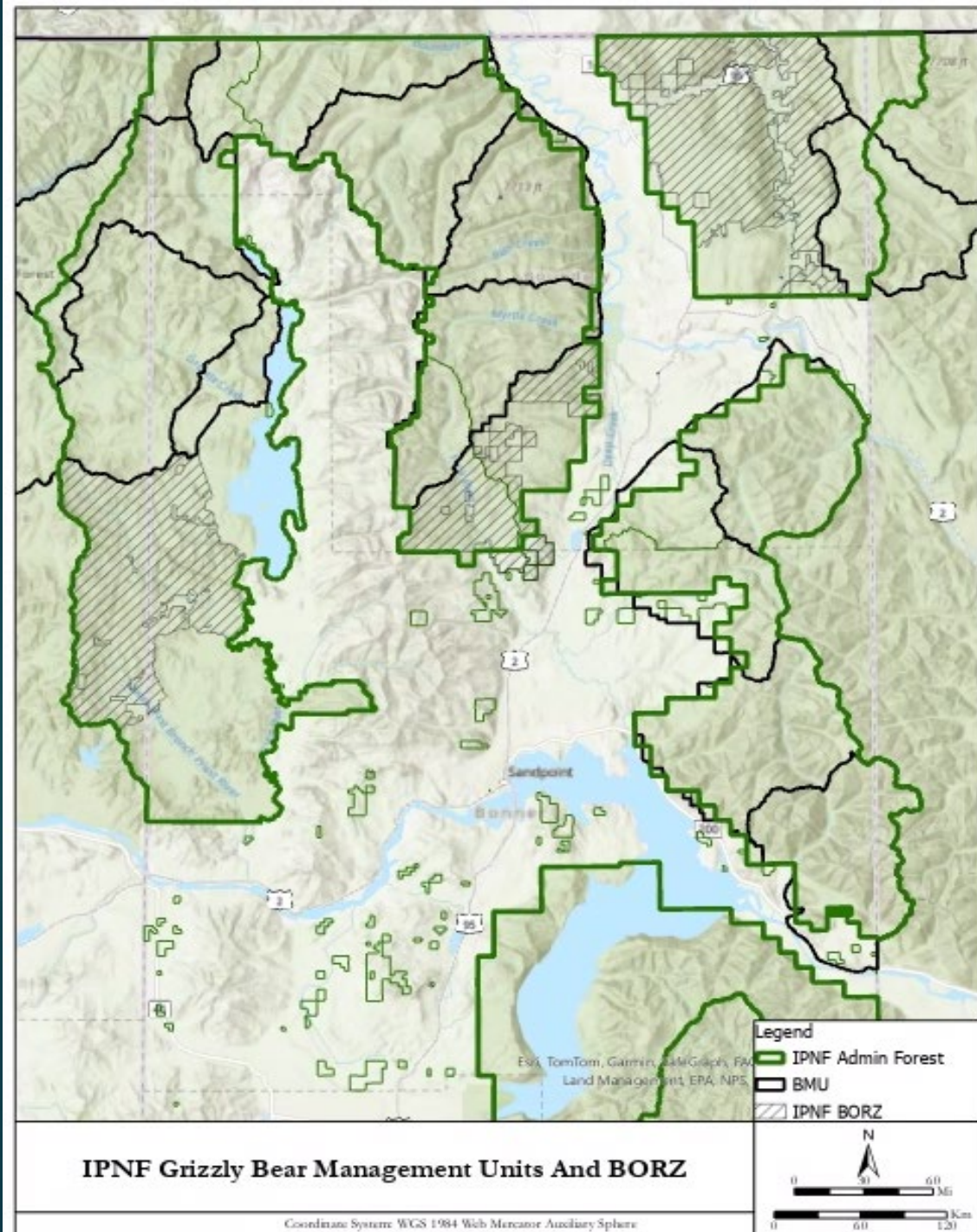
Forest Plan Amendments for Motorized Access Management within the Selkirk and Cabinet-Yaak Grizzly Bear Recovery Zones

Kootenai, Lolo, and Idaho Panhandle National Forests
Lincoln, Sanders, Bonner, Boundary, and Pend Oreille Counties
Montana, Idaho, and Washington



Bears Outside of Recovery Zones

- ▶ 3 BORZ areas (Pack River, Mission – Moyie, Priest) = no permanent increase of linear miles of motorized routes.
- ▶ Currently no Grizzly Bear Analysis Units Identified on IPNF
- ▶ Direction only applies to National Forest System lands and not to other land ownerships.





Colville National Forest

MANAGEMENT BETWEEN GRIZZLY BEAR RECOVERY ZONES

Colville National Forest

- ▶ Selkirk Recovery Area
- ▶ Not under the 2011 Access Amendment
- ▶ No BORZ or GBAUs
- ▶ Grizzly Bear Interim Access Management Rule Set (IGBC 1998) incorporated into revised 2019 Forest Plan

SELKIRK/CABINET-YAAK GRIZZLY BEAR RECOVERY AREAS

**INTERIM - Access Management Rule Set
(11/15/98)**



United States Department of Agriculture

Colville National Forest Land Management Plan

Ferry, Pend Oreille, and Stevens Counties, Washington



Forest Service

Colville National Forest

September 2019

BMUs

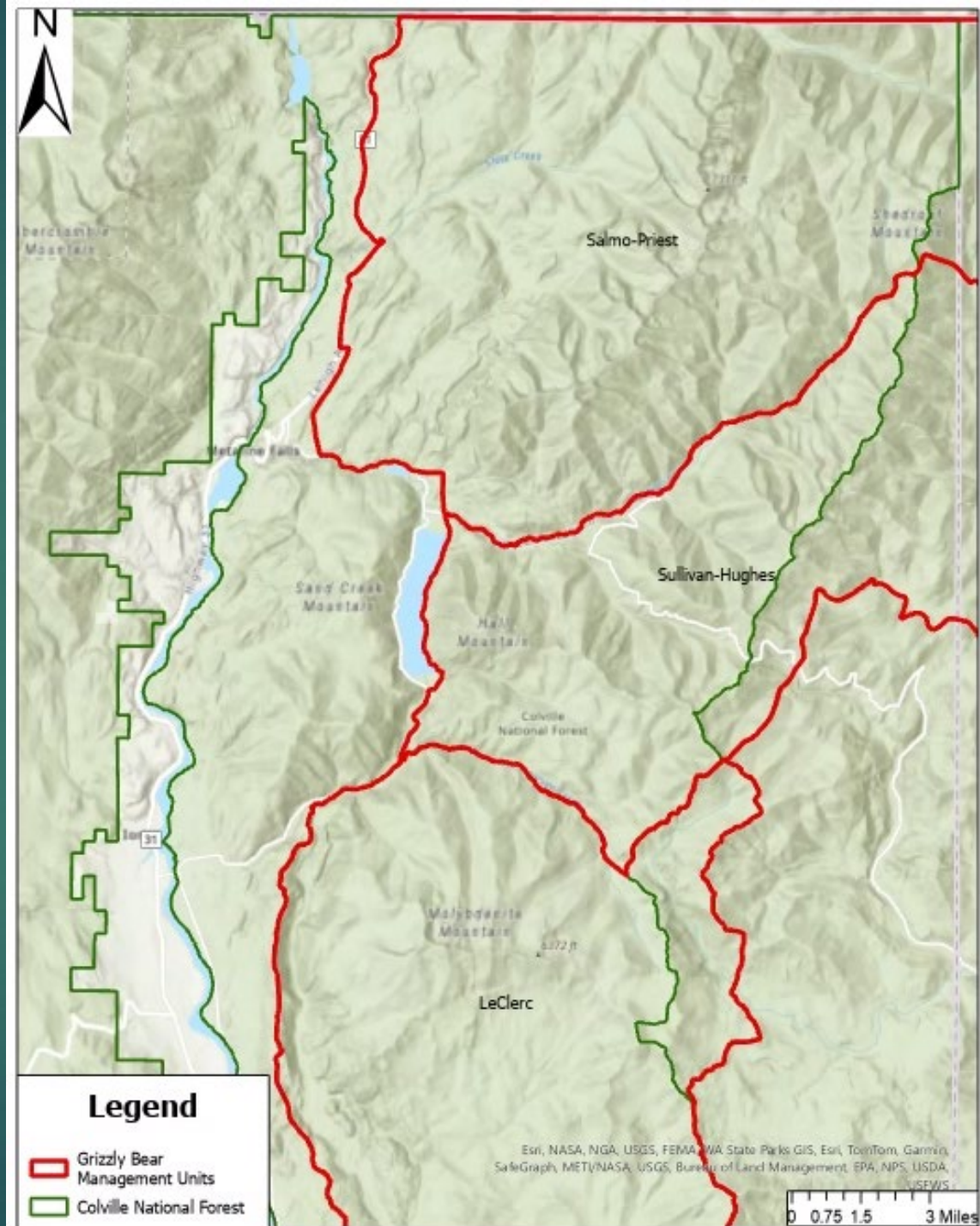
- ▶ 3 BMUs shared with the IPNF

FW-STD-WL-07. Grizzly Bear Recovery Area -Road Densities

Within the grizzly bear recovery area, Federal actions shall not result in a net reduction of core habitat below the levels in the following table. Discrete core areas shall remain in place for a minimum of 10 years for bears to find and use these areas. Federal actions shall not result in a net increase in open or total road densities above the levels in table 15. Total road densities do not include physically undrivable roads (e.g., bermed, brushed-in).

Table 15. Grizzly bear habitat standards for the shared bear management units of the Colville and Idaho Panhandle National Forests

Bear management unit	Maximum open roads >1 mi/sq. mi.	Maximum total roads >2 mi/sq. mi	Minimum percent core habitat
Salmo-Priest (99% NFS land)	33%	26%	64%
Sullivan-Hughes (99% NFS land)	24%	19%	61%
LeClerc (64% NFS land)	48%	60%	27%



Esri, NASA, NGA, USGS, FEMA, WA State Parks GIS, Esri, TopoTom, Garmin, SafeGraph, MET/MASA, USGS, Bureau of Land Management, EPA, NPS, USDA, USFWS