

Glossary

1998 baseline – the level of human activity within the Primary Conservation Area (PCA) that existed in 1998 when the population was increasing at 4-7 percent per year. The levels of human activity that were established as measures for the 1998 baseline were the number of livestock allotments on public lands, the number of developed sites on public lands, and the road density on public lands. This was considered the level of human activity that allowed the grizzly bear population to remain healthy and thus was established as the baseline level of human activity for a recovered grizzly population.

Chao2 – The Chao2 estimator is a bias-corrected estimator of the total number of female grizzly bears with cubs-of-the-year, derived from the frequency of single sightings or double sightings of unique females with cubs-of-the-year as identified based on a rule set by Knight et al. (1995).

Demographic Monitoring Area (DMA) – The area of suitable habitat within which the Yellowstone grizzly bear population is annually surveyed and estimated and within which the mortality limits apply. The DMA is 49,928 sq km (19,279 sq mi). See Figure 2 for a map showing the DMA. We have defined Suitable Habitat for grizzly bears as areas having three characteristics: (1) being of adequate habitat quality and quantity to support grizzly bear reproduction and survival; (2) contiguous with the current distribution of GYE grizzly bears such that natural re-colonization is possible; and (3) having low mortality risk as indicated through reasonable and manageable levels of grizzly bear mortality.

Dependent young – Young grizzly bears less than 2 years old. Dependent young are with their mothers and are dependent upon them for survival.

Distinct Population Segment (DPS) - The Service defined a DPS in the DPS policy (61 FR 4722; February 7, 1996) that considers two factors to determine whether the population segment

is a valid DPS: (1) discreteness of the population segment in relation to the remainder of the taxon to which it belongs, and (2) the significance of the population segment to the taxon to which it belongs. If a population meets both tests, it is a DPS, and the Service then evaluates the population segment's conservation status according to the standards in section 4 of the Act for listing, delisting, or reclassification.

Greater Yellowstone Ecosystem (GYE) - Yellowstone National Park and Grand Teton

National Park form the core of the Greater Yellowstone Ecosystem, which includes portions of three states – Wyoming, Montana, and Idaho. At more than 90,000 sq. km (34,750 square miles), it is one of the largest nearly intact temperate-zone ecosystems on Earth.

Independent female – Grizzly bear females more than 2 years old.

Independent male - Grizzly bear males more than 2 years old.

Interagency Grizzly Bear Study Team (IGBST) - The Interagency Grizzly Bear Study Team

(IGBST) is an interdisciplinary group of scientists and biologists responsible for long-term monitoring and research efforts on grizzly bears in the Greater Yellowstone Ecosystem (GYE).

The main objectives of the team are to: 1) Monitor the status and trend of the grizzly bear population in the GYE; and 2) Determine patterns of habitat use by bears and the relationship of land management activities to the welfare of the bear population. The IGBST is led by the

USGS. [IGBST members](#) are representatives from the U.S. Geological Survey, National Park Service, U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, U.S. Forest Service, the Eastern Shoshone and Northern Arapaho Tribal Fish and Game Department, and the States of Idaho, Montana, and Wyoming.

Primary Conservation Area (PCA) – The name of the recovery zone area post-delisting. The habitat-based recovery criteria apply within the PCA.

Recovery Zone – The area defined in the 1993 Grizzly Bear Recovery Plan within which the recovery efforts would be focused in the Yellowstone Ecosystem. The Recovery Zone is not designed to contain all grizzly bears.

Significant Portion of Range (SPR) - The Service's SPR policy (79 FR 37578; July 1, 2014) defines a portion of the range of a species as "significant" if the species is not currently endangered or threatened throughout all of its range, but the portion's contribution to the viability of the species is so important that, without the members in that portion, the species would be in danger of extinction, or likely to become so in the foreseeable future, throughout all of its range.

Suitable Habitat - We have defined Suitable Habitat for grizzly bears as areas having three characteristics: (1) being of adequate habitat quality and quantity to support grizzly bear reproduction and survival; (2) contiguous with the current distribution of GYE grizzly bears such that natural re-colonization is possible; and (3) having low mortality risk as indicated through reasonable and manageable levels of grizzly bear mortality. Suitable Habitat is made up of the Middle Rockies ecoregion, within which the Greater Yellowstone Ecosystem is contained. This area meets grizzly bear biological needs providing food, seasonal foraging opportunities, cover, and denning areas. See the Suitable Habitat section in the proposed rule for a more complete explanation.

Transition probability - The probability of a transition for an adult female (greater than 3-years old) among reproductive states. The possible reproductive states are: no young, with cubs, with yearlings, or with 2-year-olds. Ten potential reproductive transitions are biologically feasible.

Yellowstone Grizzly Bear Coordinating Committee (YGCC) – The committee of state, federal, Tribal, and county agencies charged with implementing the Conservation Strategy post-

delisting. The will coordinate management and promote the exchange of information about the Yellowstone grizzly population. Members include: Yellowstone and Grand Teton National Parks; Five National forests: Beaverhead-Deerlodge, Bridger-Teton, Caribou-Targhee, Custer-Gallatin, and Shoshone; One Bureau of Land Management representative; The Biological Resources Division of the U.S. Geological Survey; one representative from Idaho, Montana, and Wyoming and; one representative from each native American Tribe with sovereign powers over reservation lands within the ecosystem.