



U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service

Yellowstone Grizzly Bear Population Proposed Delisting

Welcome!



2:00 - 4:00 p.m.

Informational Open House Meeting

- Talk one-on-one with U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service staff
 - Educational posters

5:00 - 8:00 p.m.

Public Hearing

- Three-minute public comments

**Thank you for coming,
please sign in.**



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Post-delisting Management & Monitoring

Guided by Conservation Strategy for grizzly bears and habitat:

- Public and independent scientific peer reviewed
- Includes proposed state plans
- Reverts to sovereign nation and state management, which may include hunting
- Service reviews annual population reports
- Evaluated by federal, state, and tribal partners every 5 years, or as necessary
- Public comments when updated
- Effective indefinitely

Agreed regulatory measures must be in place before final delisting rule published

**ESA requires monitoring for at least 5 years –
status monitored forever**

Service may relist, if necessary





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**Purpose of the Endangered
Species Act (ESA)**

Endangered Species Act

**Prevent extinction of imperiled species,
to recover, and return management to
sovereign nations and states**

Goal is a healthy, thriving, and sustainable
population in the wild

Allows classification of Distinct
Population Segment

Not intended to list species forever

Not designed to restore throughout
historic range

Service must focus limited resources on other
species needing conservation

Decision based on best available science





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This map illustrates the Greater Yellowstone Ecosystem, highlighting the Distinct Population Segment (DPS) of grizzly bears. The DPS is shown as a white-outlined area within the larger yellow-shaded Primary Conservation Area. The map also identifies the Demographic Monitoring Area (hatched green) and Suitable Grizzly Bear Habitat (solid green). Key geographical features include the Yellowstone River, Snake River, and various national forests. Major cities and towns are marked, along with interstate and US highways. The map includes a legend, a scale bar (0 to 100 miles / 0 to 160 kilometers), and a north arrow.

Legend:

- Yellowstone National Park
- Interstate Highway
- US Highway
- State Boundaries
- Distinct Population Segment / Greater Yellowstone Ecosystem
- Primary Conservation Area / Yellowstone Recovery Zone
- Demographic Monitoring Area
- Suitable Grizzly Bear Habitat

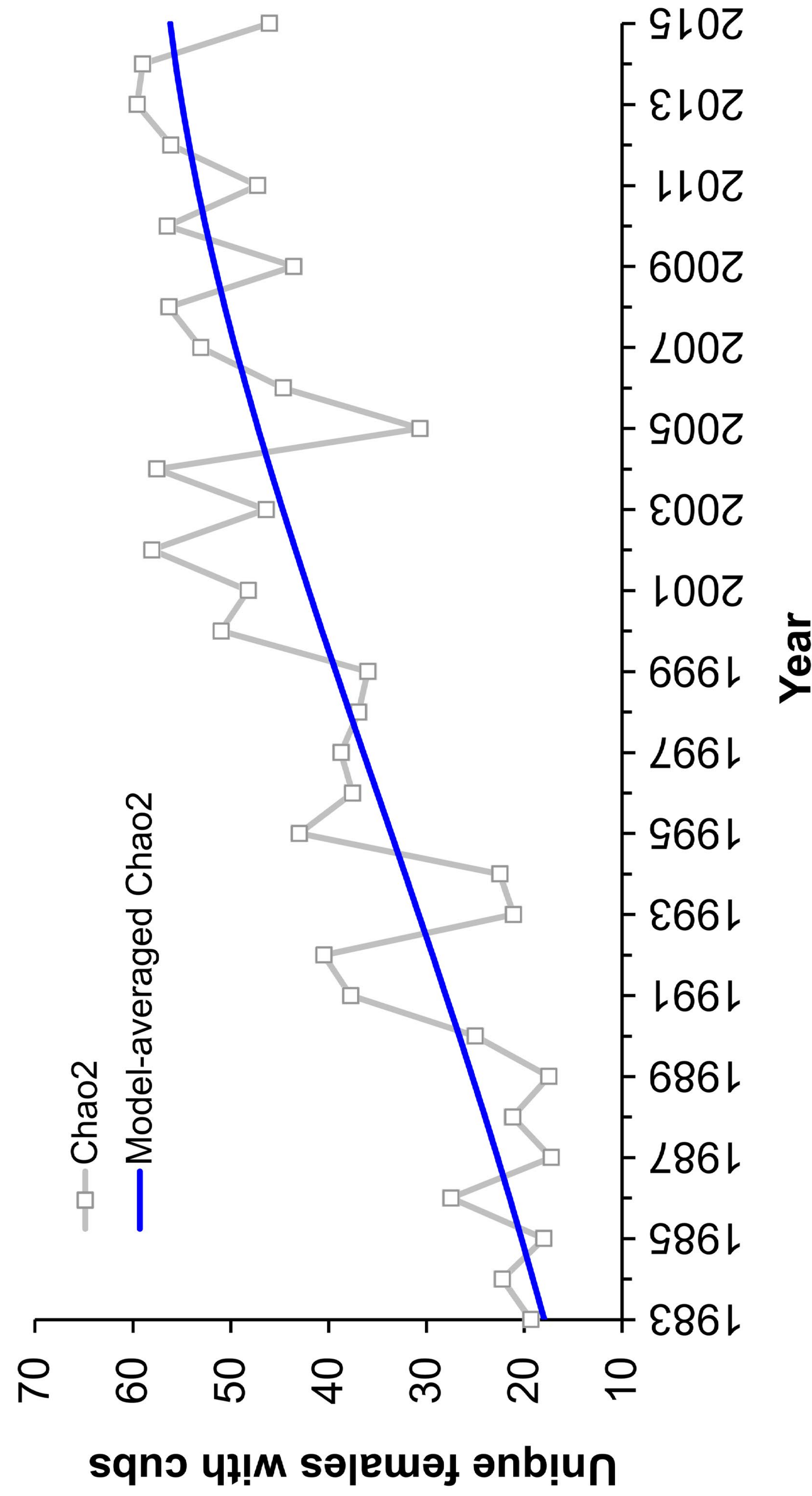
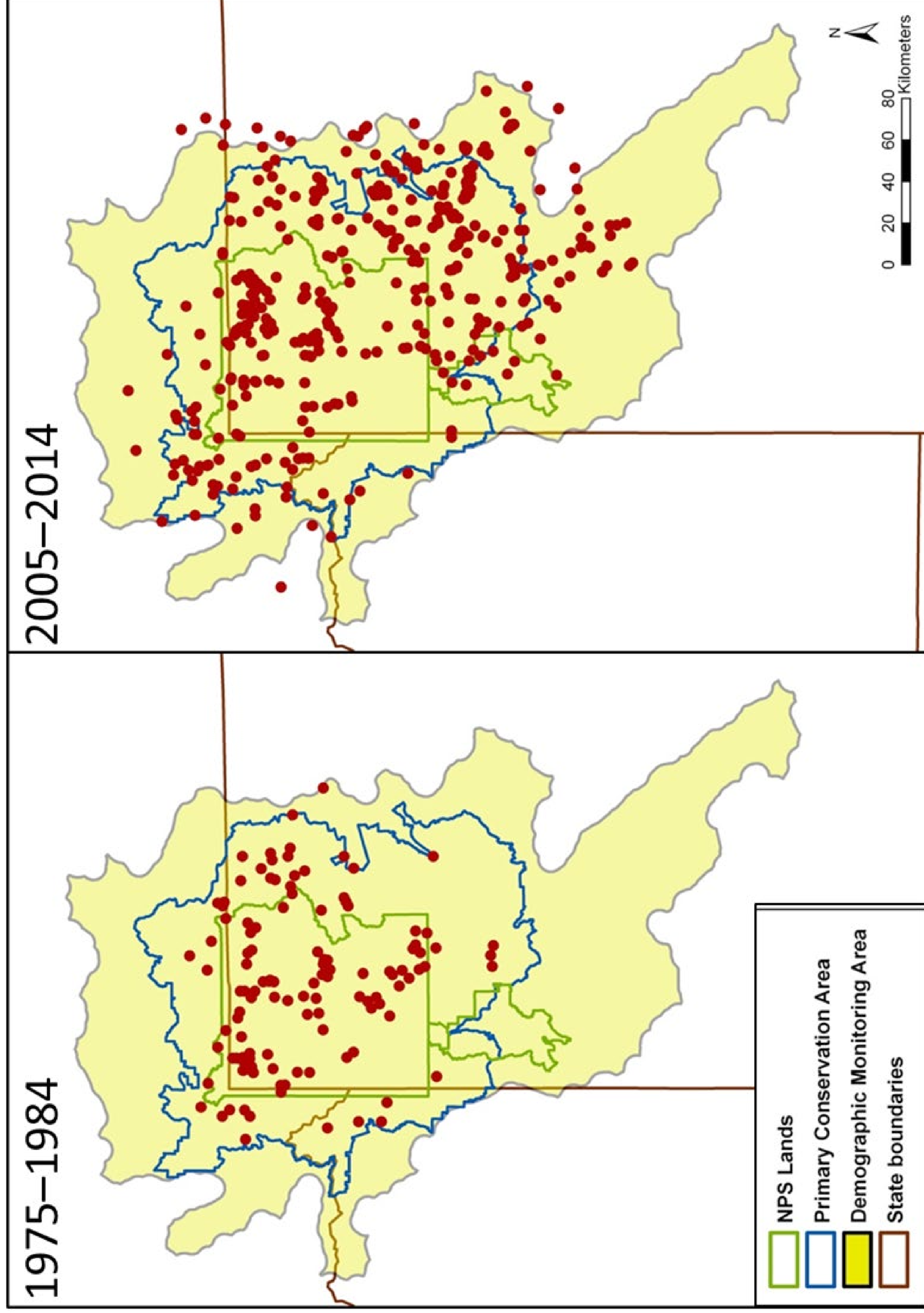
Source: Interagency Grizzly Bear Committee Study Team



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Distribution of Female Grizzly Bears with Cubs-of-the-year





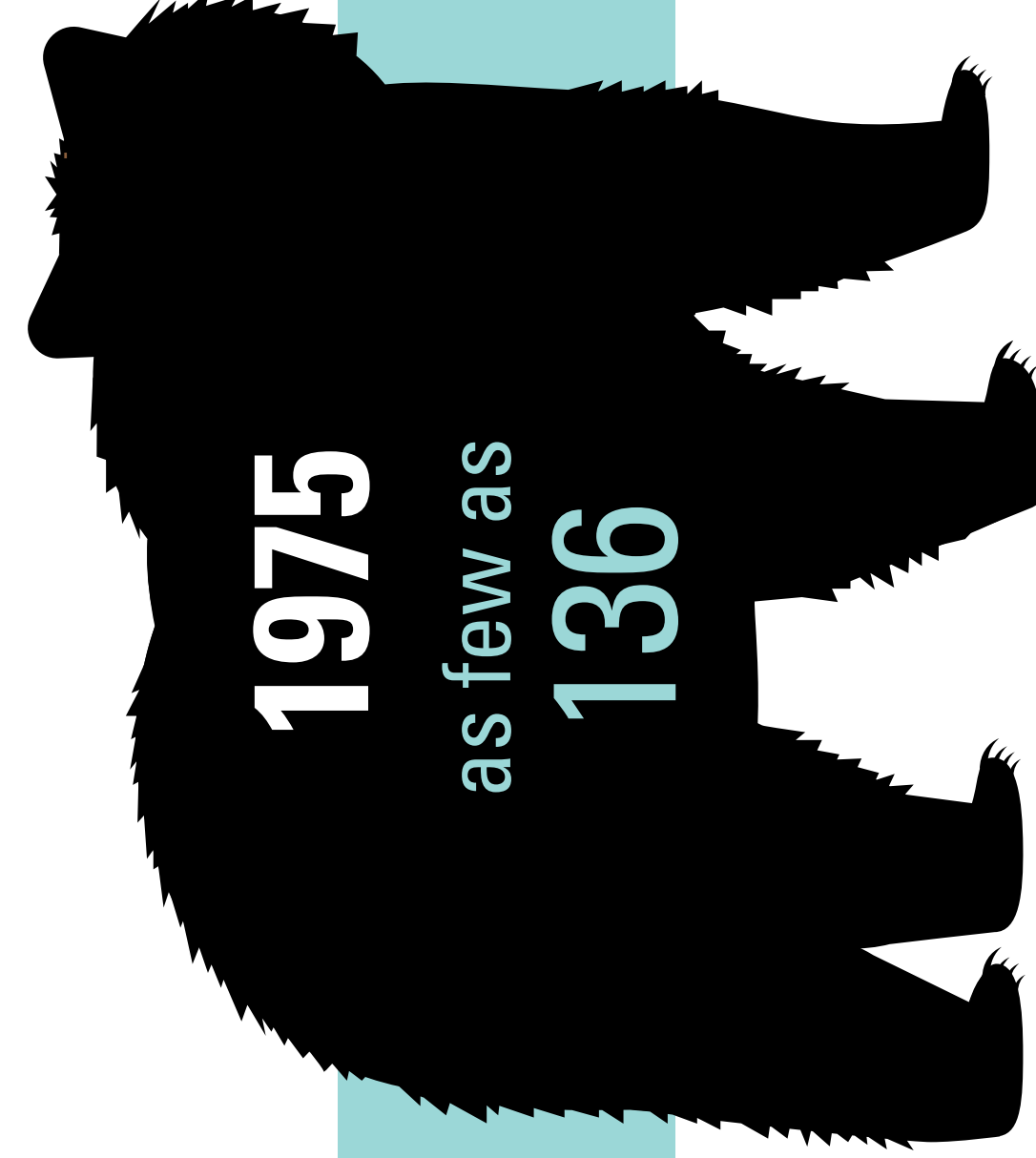
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Yellowstone Grizzly Bear Recovery

Grizzly Bear Population

Stable population for more than a decade ≈ at or near carrying capacity

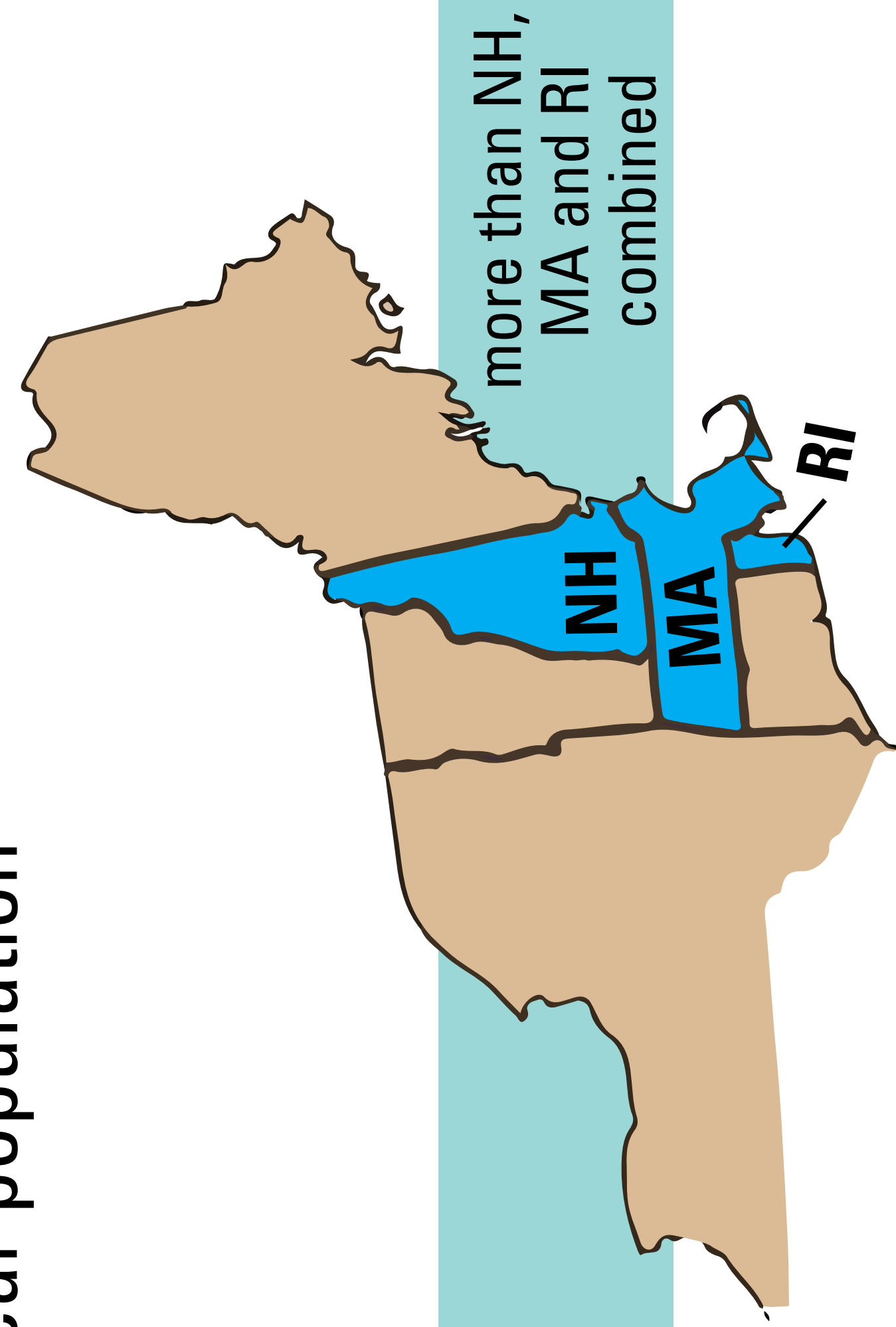


Only affects the Yellowstone grizzly bear population
– all other populations remain listed

Range

more than
doubled
since the
mid-1970s

Occupy
more than
22,500
miles²



Recovery: based on more than just numbers

- Quantity and quality of habitat
- Sustainable mortality limits
- Adequate regulatory mechanisms
- Balance of male and female bears well-distributed throughout ecosystem

Achieved: collaboration, partner-driven, cross-jurisdictional approach by Interagency Grizzly Bear Committee (IGBC)

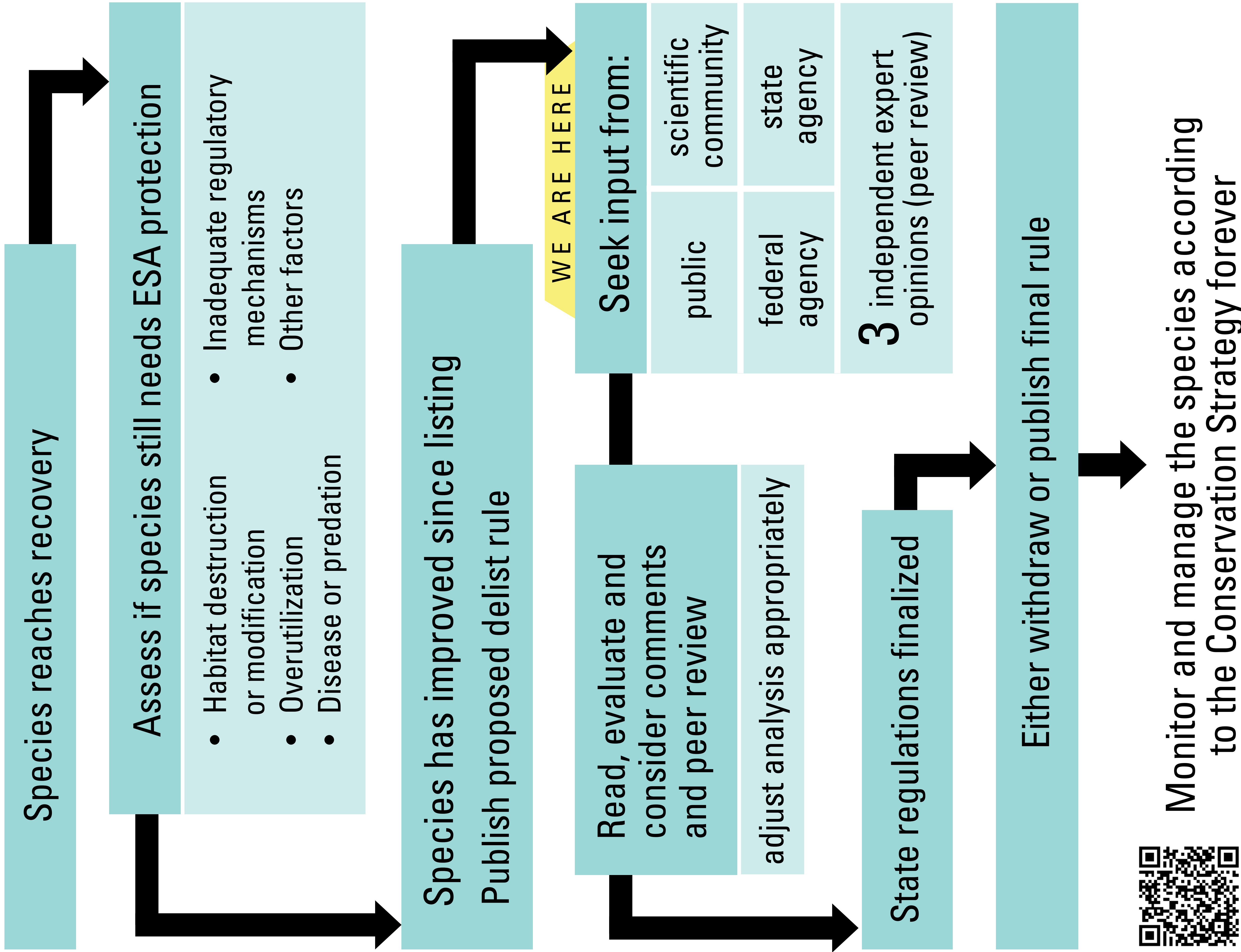




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Proposed Rule Process





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Demographic Monitoring Area Total Allowable Mortalities – all causes

	Population size			
	<i>Growth</i>	<i>Stability</i>	<i>Managed Decline</i>	
	*600 to 673	674	675 to 747	More than 747
Total annual mortality limit from all causes for independent FEMALES (2 years or older) **	Less than 7.6% mortality = 16 to 17	At 7.6% mortality = 18	At 9% mortality = 21 to 23	At 10% mortality = More than 26
Total annual mortality limit from all causes for independent MALES (2 years or older)	At 15% mortality = 31 to 34	At 15% mortality = 35	At 20% mortality = 47 to 52	At 22% mortality = More than 57
Total annual mortality limit from all causes for DEPENDENT YOUNG (younger than 2 years)	At less than 7.6% mortality = 14 to 15	At 7.6% mortality = 16	At 9% mortality = 19 to 21	At 10% mortality = More than 23



* If population is fewer than or equal to 600 grizzlies in any year, no discretionary mortality is allowed unless for human safety

** If mortality is exceeded, following year's allowable limit reduced by that amount



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