

**Grizzly Bear Relocation Scenarios****Response**

Non-livestock conflict bear inside a recovery zone	Respond to conflict and secure the situation; coordinate response with USFWS; if trapping and moving the bear is recommended, forward recommendation to USFWS; if decision is to relocate bear(s), FWP may release the bear on site or relocate it to a Fish and Wildlife Commission approved relocation site
Non-livestock conflict bear outside a recovery zone	Respond to conflict and secure the situation; coordinate response with USFWS; if trapping and moving the bear is recommended, forward recommendation to USFWS; if decision is to relocate bear(s), FWP staff may assist with trapping until FWS can assume control of the site with the understanding that if a bear is caught, relocation of that bear will be the responsibility of the USFWS. FWP may recommend a Fish and Wildlife Commission approved site
Non-conflict bear associated with a livestock conflict inside or outside of a recovery zone (e.g., bear is in vicinity of a carcass but is not the one that killed the livestock)	If a bear associated with livestock conflict is captured, and the bear specialist is confident that was not the offending bear, FWP may release it on site or move it to an approved Fish and Wildlife Commission relocation site
Livestock conflict bear inside a recovery zone	<p>USDA Wildlife Services has primary responsibility to respond. Per the MOU between FWP and Wildlife Services, upon notification of a depredation of livestock where a grizzly bear(s) may be involved, the receiving party (FWP or WS local field specialist) will contact the other party (FWP or WS local field specialist) and, if possible, a joint investigation will be conducted.</p> <p>If, through a joint investigation, the cause of the depredation is determined to be grizzly bear, FWP and WS will attempt to develop a consensus recommendation and will notify the USFWS grizzly bear coordinator with that recommendation. Options include do nothing, trap and relocate, trap and remove, shoot on site, or other deterrent actions. Ideally, the recommended course of action will be a consensus recommendation by the three agencies and the recommendation will take into account factors such as the on the ground situation (one bear, multiple bears), depredation history, offending bear's history (if known). If</p>

	USFWS determines trapping and relocation is appropriate response, Wildlife Services will be responsible for trapping effort. FWP staff may provide assistance with response and trapping as time allows, and will move the bear to approved sites.
Livestock conflict bear outside a recovery zone	<p>USDA Wildlife Services has primary responsibility to respond. Per the MOU between FWP and Wildlife Services, upon notification of a depredation of livestock where a grizzly bear(s) may be involved, the receiving party (FWP or WS local field specialist) will contact the other party (FWP or WS local field specialist) and, if possible, a joint investigation will be conducted.</p> <p>If, through a joint investigation, the cause of the depredation is determined to be grizzly bear, FWP and WS will attempt to develop a consensus recommendation and will notify the USFWS grizzly bear coordinator with that recommendation. Options include do nothing, trap and relocate, trap and remove, shoot on site, or other deterrent actions. If the decision is to trap and relocate, Wildlife Services and USFWS will be responsible for trapping and relocation of the bear(s). FWP staff will not assist with relocation.</p>
Non-conflict bear inside a recovery zone (e.g., bear that is likely to come into conflict by circumstances of its location and surrounding environment)	Evaluate circumstances of situation; if trapping and moving the bear is recommended, forward recommendation to USFWS; if decision to trap bear(s) is approved, FWP may release the bear on site or relocate it to a Fish and Wildlife Commission approved relocation site.
Non-conflict bear outside a recovery zone (e.g., bear that is likely to come into conflict by circumstances of its location and surrounding environment)	Evaluate circumstances of situation; if trapping and moving the bear is recommended, forward recommendation to USFWS; if decision to trap bear(s) is approved, FWP may release the bear on site or relocate it to a Fish and Wildlife Commission approved relocation site.
Bears captured for augmentation, genetic exchange, or other conservation management purpose (e.g., movement of bears into Cabinet Yaak for augmentation, movement of bears between ecosystems for genetic exchange, or movement of bears into a new location.	FWP staff may relocate bears only to sites approved by the Fish and Wildlife Commission. If proposed to be moved to a site where there is not already an established population, an environmental analysis is also required per MEPA.

For purposes of the above, the following definitions apply:

Recovery Zone – polygons identified in the 1993 Grizzly Bear Recovery Plan for the Greater Yellowstone, Northern Continental Divide, and Cabinet-Yaak ecosystems, and the polygon identified in the 2000 EIS for reintroducing grizzly bears in the Bitterroot ecosystem.

Conflict – incidents in which bears either do or attempt to: injure or kill people; damage property; kill or injure livestock or poultry; damage beehives; obtain reasonably secured anthropogenic foods and other attractants; or damage agricultural crops.

Conflict bear – a bear that is known, or highly suspected by FWP staff, to have caused the conflict in question

Non-conflict bear – a bear that is not associated with the conflict being investigated as defined above.

Livestock – cows, sheep, goats, horses, llamas, livestock guard dogs

On-Site – the location of capture or within a bear home range = within a 15-mile radius

**Commented [R1]:** Ken: The definitions I'm proposing be used in the statewide plan (yes, there actually is a fair amount of draft text already written!), is that a "relocation" is moving a bear within it's presumed home range, a "translocation" is moving a bear outside it's presumed home range, and "on-site release" is releasing it at the capture site. These are all adapted from a publication in Ursus (2010) by a bunch of bear biologists who were attempting to standardize terminology. So here, "within a home range or xx radius" would be a relocation, but on-site would be just that. "Moving" a bear would allow the option to either "relocate" or "translocate".