During the January 14th and 15th, 2020, Grizzly Bear Advisory Council meeting, the Council members worked in four randomly appointed working groups to review and discuss a brainstorming document they individually contributed to in advance of the meeting (see Emerging Ideas and Recommendations Table, available at fwp.mt.gov/gbac). Council members decided to continue discussing these emerging ideas in their four working groups in between the January and February meeting and, where possible, refine and/or combine ideas, contribute new ideas, or provide additional comments/insights on the emerging ideas. This resulted in four small group working documents, which has been combined below (refer to the headers to distinguish each working group's efforts). Group 1 – Bret Barney, Caroline Byrd, Chuck Roady, Kristen Kipp, Robyn King Group 2 – Jonathan Bower, Darrin Boss, Kameron Kelsey, Cole Mannix Group 3 – Lorents Grosfield, Anne Schuschke, Erin Edge, Heath Martinell, Nick Gevock Group 4 – Greg Schock, Michele Dieterich, Chad Bauer, Trina Jo Bradley

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The could be on sales or builds as in first statement and/or, also on a "gas tax, restal car and bed for" to take advantage of assessment that one and a support of the state of the same	good concept and can we go		knowledgeable grizzly bear research teams to drive management, translocation and conflict			
lad concept. but As from will be an ever increasing population base moving to Montans or traveling seasonally to easy to gen space ecosystems of Montans that support both Grizzly Bear and humans (resoults). Famility Ranging, Bear Viewing, National Prix Visita, there could be a discussion in the body and the space of	with it?		resolution.	all areas		Put in the preamble? Not a recommendation.
spray outreach video (maybe a test on the bear spray video?) Encourage local municipalities to develop local sanatiation ordinaces that include enforcement Require that subdivisions or HOAs include restrictions on activities or behaviors that encourage human-bear conflicts. Provide conflict mitigation policies. Conflict Prevention To enhance human safety and prevent conflicts, the Council should recommend a mandatory, state- wide K-12 curriculum on bears (poth black bears and grizzlies). All ages would benefit from information and problemasolving workshops. The curriculm would be inserted in a varley of subject areas and create consecurative propruturiles. The curriculm should include the part of each of grady bears as an unbrella species and the value of predators in the ecosystem. It should include the mitinisc, social, biological, and economic challenges of living with an apex predator on the landscape. It should include the biology of bears, necessary habital, habital fragmentation, preventable measures, and co-existence strategies. It should include the role of grizzly bears as an unbrella species and the value of predators in the ecosystem. It should include information on measures to coexist with grizzlies, including proper handling and storage of attractants like garbage, pet and livestock foods, bird- the one and the next. Could feeders, chickens and other small domesticated animals. Feer of girts should be acknowledged and put into perspective with factual risk assessment and risk management. It might also include home projects that could include he rame to the laming process. Poble projects would be: making addendum that could expand your backyard bear-wise, problem-solving projects that analyze methods of living with bears, can get behind. It will lay the groundwork for the future. It would take some funding to create a	implementing fees, etc., was		enjoy the open space ecosystems of Montana that support both Grizzly Bear and humans (recreation, Farming/Ranching, Bear Viewing, National Park Visits), there could be a discussion about how to implement a fee or percent taken on all land or residences (built or sold) to preserve open spaces in Montana through example: conservation easements or wildlife (specifically Grizzly Bear)	all areas	tax" to take advantage of seasonal bear r,ecreational visits to see bears. This is a world issue not just Montana. How do we get those benefiting and enjoying our open spaces that allow Large carnivores to have increasing populations to help pay for conflict management, travel corridors over highways, or increased garbage costs as the population in Montana grows exponentislly, seasonally or as yearlong residents. Take the huge expansion of Big Sky and that habitat loss and travel corridor. Could be similar to a sin tax on cigarettes or alcohol, but just a bear fee. I hate to say tax since that has been voted down way too many timesBUT the crux of it is how do others help Montana foot the bills? People come to Montana and its open spaces with vast wildlife resources, because they live in area so developed and built with such large high rises and skyscrapers containing huge populations of people it would not be "socially acceptable" or be safe in their backyard to have large carnivores living. So why don't they also help pay for our social acceptance? Of course there are already some fees adn taxes but there could be a dissuion for alterantive ways to help Montana support the efforts, so they and their family can enjoy the open	
Encourage local municipalties to develop local sanitation ordinaces that include enforcement Require that subdivisions or HOAs include restrictions on activities or behaviors that encourage human-bear conflicts. Provide conflict mitigtion policies. Conflict Prevention To enhance human safety and prevent conflicts, the Council should recommend a mandatory, state- wide K-12 curriculum on bears (both black bears and graziles). All ages would benefit from information and problem-solving workshops. The curriculum could benefit from information and problem-solving workshops. The curriculum could be a part of each grade and it should include the intrinsic, social, biological, and economic benefit or a variable of the considerable of t			Recommend requiring the bear identification test be an annual requirement and couple this with bear			Rework as a larger recommendation with education
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human-bear conflicts. Provide conflict mitigtion policies. Create statewide standards and enforcements for containing attractants Conflict Prevention To enhance human safety and prevent conflicts, the Council should recommend a mandatory, statewide K-12 curriculum on bears (both black bears and gritzzlies). All ages would benefit from information and problem-solving workshops. The curriculum should be in a variety of subject areas and create cross-curricular opportunities. The curriculum should be a part of each grade and it should include the intrinsic, social, biological, and economic benefities to bears as well as the social and economic challenges of living with an apex predator on the landscape. It should include the role of gritzzlipes as as an umbrella species and the value of predators in the ecosystem. It should include information on measures to coexist with gritzlies, including proper handling and storage of attractants like garbage, pet and livestock foods, bird-feeders, chickens and other small domesticated animals. Fear of gritzzlies should be acknowledged and put into perspective with factual risk assessment and risk management. It might also include home projects that could include parents in the learning process. Possible projects would be: making your backyard bear-wise, problem-solving projects that analyze methods of living with bears, and get behind. It will lay the groundwork for the future. It would take some funding to create a			Encourage local municipalities to develop local sanitation ordinaces that include enforcement	Conflict Prevention	local support will be variable, funding support for compliance	
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	this one and the next. Could have overarching recommendation with addendum that could expand		wide K-12 curriculum on bears (both black bears and grizzlies). All ages would benefit from information and problem-solving workshops. The curriculum could be inserted in a variety of subject areas and create cross-curricular opportunities. The curriculum should be a part of each grade and it should include the intrinsic, social, biological, and economic benefits of bears as well as the social and economic challenges of living with an apex predator on the landscape. It should include the biology of bears, necessary habitat, habitat fragmentation, preventative measures, and co-existence strategies. It should include the role of grizzly bears as an umbrella species and the value of predators in the ecosystem. It should include information on measures to coexist with grizzlies, including proper handling and storage of attractants like garbage, pet and livestock foods, birdfeeders, chickens and other small domesticated animals. Fear of grizzlies should be acknowledged and put into perspective with factual risk assessment and risk management. It might also include home projects that could include parents in the learning process. Possible projects would be: making your backyard bear-wise, problem-solving projects that analyze methods of living with bears,	Conflict Prevention		

	Green - Yellow		Focus Area of Idea or	What challenge or opportunity does this idea/recommendation address? Why is	
Comments/concerns	Red	Emerging Idea or Recommendation	Recommendation	it important?	Group 1 - Comments
		The Information and Education team and/or other info outreach programs should design a board game to be used in schools and programs like the bear fairs. The game would resemble chutes and ladders and feature bears moving from one recovery area to another. Players roll the dice and land on squares like: "Lucky, you found a secluded huckleberry patch, take two steps forward," or, "Oh no! you got into a chicken coop and were relocated 5 squares back," or, "Yikes you got caught eating from the birdfeeder, two steps back." The design of the game could be a part of a school project contest in the public schools. For the Bear Fairs and for kinesthetic learners, a physical, portable, maze could be created to make a game where young people work through a maze (it could be drawn out on a large tarp for portability). The participants come upon boxes to choose from as they move through the maze. When they lift the box, they find a hazard like free range chickens, or a grazing area and move back or to another place on the maze, or they lift a box and find cutworm moths and move forward. This disseminates information on bear biology and attractants in a fun way.	Conflict Prevention	This is easily added to I&E work. Might need funding and more folks on the ground to establish. It creates an opportunity to lay the groundwork for living with bears.	
Might be overly prescriptive		The state library association or the Information and Outreach entities or both should approach authors of grizzly publications for book donations to schools and local libraries throughout Montana. This should be accompanied by publicity so people know the books are available and the authors receive positive recognition and publicity for the donation. Withing FWP education: revamp the hunter education program to include more on bear identification	Conflict Prevention	This would take time and little money other than promoting the program. Libraries are great local community centers and would be a good starting point for bear education. This could be done with the help of the bear education supervisor that was recommended in line	
Comment on coloring for pages 4-6; not sure whether/how to apply a particular color on each idea/recommendation		and safety while in bear habitat. Require an online test on bear identification and safety every two years prior to recieving hunting license for MT	Conflict Prevention Conflict Prevention	13.	
Recognizing that watershed groups might not be statewide.		The state should become much more pro-active in the creation of watershed groups to generate local work to prevent conflict and ensure human safety with grizzlies on the landscape. Extra effort should be made to encourage watershed groups in areas where grizzlies have been reported and could be present and on the front edge of where bears are expanding such as between the NCDE and SBE, but watershed groups would be pertinent state-wide. Systematic, local, conflict prevention measures are necessary for communities with grizzlies on the landscape, and community groups improve local communication and understanding. The Blackfoot challenge and other successful groups have come out of a grass roots interest. The state needs to cultivate this as these groups can help solve many local issues. It would be prudent to issue funding to the Blackfoot Challenge group to cultivate watershed groups in new areas. To qualify for funding, the watershed groups should include all groups in the areas that wish to be included so the interests of the entire local community is represented. Watershed groups should begin to design and implement co-existence measures before problems arise as grizzlies move through the area. Getting ahead of the game has shown to be a pre-requisite for success. They could be a part of the bear-wise community recommendation line 26.	Conflict Prevention	This has been a part of conservation plans, but was not implemented because of funding issues. This would increase human safety and conserve bears due to conflict prevention. Social tolerance will be cultivated if problem bears are avoided by being prepared. This would take funding, but ESA section 6 grants and other conflict management grants would be available. The state would also save money from livestock losses with sequestered composting of boneyards and electric fencing projects.	
Lots of detail that may not be necessary		A coexistence Summit or Academy should be established each year so that current co-existence workers and Watershed group representatives in new areas can brainstorm and discuss new challenges and ways to address them. The group should be supplied with a list of conflicts with locations and specific conflict issues so the group can pinpoint problem areas and focus efforts to mitigate attractants and formulate prevention measures. More detailed information on conflicts and removals should be made available. There is one list of bear relocations/removals but details are sparse. It lists human conflict, but what type? Residents, managers and co-existence workers can learn from the information. What type of conflict? Was it hunting related, a chicken coop, a comfleld, a livestock depredation? With this list, the group would be able to look at trends over time. This would be a great addition (next year) to the education summit that is being piloted in January of 2020. Having the two together would be more comprehensive and it would save money to do one instead of two. The Yellowstone subcommittee just did something similar in Cody Wyoming this past year and a number of solutions and ideas came from it including a rancher who has had great success of Airedales dogs as grizzly deterrents. The director of the Blackfoot Challenge just returned from an event looking at different breeds of grizzly dogs and what he leamed would benefit all watershed and co-existence groups.	Conflict Prevention	This would be an invaluable place to share ideas and brainstorm solutions. It would be easy to find support for this and it would create publicity for the conservation program and the grizzly fund. It is an opportunity for communities to share on many levels not just grizzly conflict prevention. Bear managers are putting out fires and barely staying ahead. There is very little reflection or systematic learning going on, despite all the money being spent on management. This type of brainstorming session is long overdue. It will just take time, money and more folks on the ground.	

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Comments/concerns	Green - Yellow Red	Emerging Idea or Recommendation	Focus Area of Idea or Recommendation	What challenge or opportunity does this idea/recommendation address? Why is it important?	Group 1 - Comments
Comments/concerns	Reu	To add to the yearly bear identification quizion numbing ileenses recommendation, a quiz covering	Recommendation	it important?	Group 1 - Comments
		safety while hunting in bear country should be required each year for all hunting licenses. All hunters			
		should be prepared for possible dispersal bears as bears are attracted to gut piles. There could be a			
		required video summarizing safety precautions with a quiz afterward that would make it available for			
		out of state licenses as well. The safety measures should come from the hunter education handout			
		passed out at the December meeting as well as these great suggestions by a former Fish and Wildlife			
		Commissioner who is an avid hunter Modify hunting tactics as necessary to avoid surprising grizzlies:			
		1. · In grizzly country, I usually don't walk into or out of my hunting area in the dark. I want to make			
		sure I can see well enough to avoid walking into a bear.			
		Suite it can see well enough to avoid warking into a bear. Be especially aware of your surroundings, and use caution when in areas where you may not be			
		seen or heard easily, such as dense vegetation or along streams. In dense vegetation, I often go			
		from the "stealth hunting mode" to making noise to avoid a bear.			
		3. Pay attention to fresh bear tracks. If I see very fresh grizzly tracks and the terrain and vegetation			
		is such that it would be easy to surprise a bear, I may abort the hunt and go to a different area.			
		4. Try not to shoot game late in the afternoon. You want to have time to field dress and get the			
		game out of the woods before dark.			
		Once you have shot your game:			
		5. · Bears are attracted to game carcasses. Grizzlies have a very keen sense of smell, and can smell			
		the fresh blood and other carcass odors from quite a distance.			
		6. If your hunting partner is close enough, wait until they arrive before starting the field dressing			
		process. While one person field dresses the animal, the other should "stand guard" to make sure a			
		bear does not sneak up on the person doing the field dressing.			
		7. If at all possible, field dress the animal in a relatively open spot that has good visibility. You may			
		have to drag the animal a ways before field dressing it. This is for two reasons. First, it is easier to see an approaching bear if you are field dressing your game in an open area instead of a dense area.			
		Second, you want to think about other hunters who may be in the area. If possible, leave the gut pile			
		in an open location. If a bear comes in to feed upon it, you don't want other hunters to accidently			
Like the concept and details		surprise the bear, which may then react by defending its food source. There is less chance of that			
but that should be further		happening if the gut pile can be easily seen from a distance.			
informed by the education		8. If at all possible, do not leave your game in the woods overnight. Get it back to your vehicle or			
community.		camp as soon as possible.	Conflict Prevention		Great idea, but not a recommendation.
		Fishing licenses should include a video and quiz each year using bear education safety info for		The cost of this would only be for the creation of the video. It could be paid for with an extra .50 for	·
		anglers.	Conflict Prevention	licenses.	
		There is a need for bear-resistant garbage containers and their continued maintenance for areas in			
		and around recovery areas as well as linkage corridors and possibly present areas in Montana.			
		Consider funding through ESA section 6 grants to create a matching funds program. There are many			
		individuals who would purchase a bear resistant garbage can (I would be one), but that does not			
		help others or assure long term maintenance of the cans. A matching grant program would be an interesting way to tackle the problem. Matching funds could come from the Grizzly Fund. A person			
		donates enough money to purchase a can and the donation would be a tax write off, the money			
		would then be matched so another can would be purchased, ownership would be in the hands of the			
		disposal company. The disposal company would be responsible to keep up the cans. Owning the			
Concept is good, but what		cans will give the company an incentive to be careful at garbage collection and they would have the			State to develop and implement a state wide
does this look like?		option to fine individuals for lost parts etc.	Conflict Prevention	This allows an opportunity for public involvement and ownership of a solution.	coordinated sanitation plan.
		All garbage transfer stations and other facilities in bear country and linkage zones should be			
		analyzed for attractants and sequestered to prevent luring bears to the area. Counties that do not			
		have residential garbage pickup should make their garbage transfer stations bear resistant. Areas			
		that have the potential for grizzly-garbage conflicts should have bear-safe garbage storage in bear			
		resistant cans or inside closed buildings like Missoula's current ordinance.	Conflict Prevention	This would take funding and would need enforcement.	
		Strict enforcement of poaching is necessary for the long-term conservation of bears. Malicious killing			
		is a huge problem and was a cause of diminishing numbers of bears which brought about ESA listing. Fines for poaching should not change in the case of de-listing. Regardless of ESA status, the			
		listing. Fines for poaching should not change in the case of de-listing. Regardless of ESA status, the bear must be managed to preserve the population. Malicious killing is a huge threat to the future of			
		grizzly bears. Stringent fines and enforcement should continue regardless of listing.			
		galacty 20010. Calling on the official official contains regulation of listing.		Might be unpopular, but it is one area where numbers could be protected in the long term that is	
1			Conflict Prevention	already in place.	
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	Green - Yellow -		Focus Area of Idea or	What challenge or opportunity does this idea/recommendation address? Why is	
Comments/concerns	Red	Emerging Idea or Recommendation	Recommendation	it important?	Group 1 - Comments
		Requiring bear spray to be carried while hunting would increase hunter safety, but would need to be part of a program to rent spray to out of state hunters and to provide inexpensive or discounted bear spray for in state hunters. If nothing else requiring outfitters to carry bear spray would be advised. In the Gravellies a regulation was enacted to require outfitters to carry bear spray. It went through with little pushback.	Conflict Prevention	Conflicts while hunting are occuring more and more as bears enter areas where they have not been seen before. There is a lot of room to improve safety and prevent conflict in this area.	Encourage bear spray for all those who recreate in Montana.
		Consider limits on commercial huckleberry picking operations to preserve food sources with tribal exceptions. Commercial foragers should also need to take a bear safety test each year with their licenses like hunters and anglers.	Conflict Prevention	This provides education for another group that spends time in bear country	Encourage and maintain healthy and sustainable Grizzly Bear habitat in the state.
		Look into occupational safety and health safety standards for businesses (outfitters, state employees, recreational tours, etc.) for requiring bear spray and other bear safety standards.	Conflict Prevention	Prevent conflicts before they occur and address liability issues	Require and encourage practices and standards for business and organizations that are in Bear country.
		Add additional FWP bear management specialist staff able to focus on a very specific geography and required to hold community listening sessions, engage in local outreach, and trained/equipped to try creative techniques for preventing conflicts (remove carcasses with dynamite, deterrent treatments, technical expertise on electric fencing, help with bear proofing cow camps, etc.). Ensure any experiemntal deterrents include a research component/seek opportunity to partner with co-op/universities/IGBST/Arthur Middleton lab, etc. Bear management specialist positions need to be permanent, have better pay, etc.	Conflict Prevention	Build social tolerance, reduce conflicts, build trust	Fund additional resources and personnel that work within Grizzly Bear Conservation and Management, FWP, Tribal Fish and WIldlife programs, wildlife services, etc.
		Establish bearwise education program around bear behavior, ecology, recovery, safety, and living with bears; include program in schools. Precede with statewide summit to develop messaging and curriculum. See Missoula bear FB page, Bear Smart Canada, Bearwise Wyoming. Education programs could be led by volunteer staff, like ID (Master Naturalist Program). Include special emphasis on educating out of state hunters/development of programs to provide out of state visitors with bear spray.	Conflict Prevention	Build social tolerance, reduce conflicts, build trust	Create a larger recommendation for outreach and education
		FWP commit to building a culture of partnership with NGOs and communities in all areas of the state (explore developing a funding mechanism for NGO dollars directed to FWP through foundation with match)	Conflict Prevention	Leverage resources, build trust, prevent conflicts	Broader recommendation of all agencies and organizations to communicate and collaborate.
		Statewide coordination around bear resistant trash requirements (create a structure for local governments to coordinate on regulations and infrastructure)	Conflict Prevention	Prevent conflicts, keep people safe	see statewide standards
		Implement food storage requirements on the Bitterroot NF and state lands	Conflict Prevention	Prevent conflicts, keep people safe	see statewide standards
		Public/private partnership to install bear resistant infrastructure in all USFS campgrounds in the state and in BLM/state lands in connectivity areas	Conflict Prevention	Prevent conflicts, keep people safe	see statewide standards
What would this accomplish? Not sure if I understand the intent of this recommendation.		Require homeowners to register goats, chickens, or other common livestock attractants.	Conflict Prevention / Funding	In July 2019, legislation was passed requiring all beekeepers to apply as a beekeeper and to annually register their hives in a variable fee structure	Do not support as a recommendation. Encourage small livestock owners to have access to the neccessary resources and education. ex. feed stores, co ops, etc.

	Green - Yellow -		Focus Area of Idea or	Milest aballance or apparturity does this idea/recommendation address 2 Miles is	
		Emarging Idaa ay Baaammandatian		What challenge or opportunity does this idea/recommendation address? Why is	
Comments/concerns	Red	Emerging Idea or Recommendation	Recommendation	it important?	Group 1 - Comments
Need consistency on both					
garbage/waste and food					
storage. And we needed to					
know if it was being applied to					
a given geography (state,					
federal, or private land). This					
has been helpful in terms of					
getting ideas on paper, but					
what is the structure/skeleton					
that this is being attached to?					
One way to get people to					
articulate this vision is to					
respond to specific scenarios					
use the Council's					
responses to draw that					
skeleton framework. Another					
idea is for four working groups					
to each articulate a whole /					
skeleton vision and then to					
have people share to move					
forward. Don't we need to					
spend some time on					
process/vision before we can					
look at some of the details?					
This effort pushes us toward		Create consistancy around food storage orders on public lands and require food storage orders on		Many food storage orders are already in place but there are locations without food storage orders.	
the need for a broader set of		all public lands in occupied grizzly bear habitat as well as expansion and connectivity habitat.	Conflict Prevention,	There is debate around the need for consistancy. Multiple agencies have variable levels of funding	
process options.		Support enforcement, outreach and education around Food Storage Orders	Connectivity	for enforcement	see statewide standards
		It is difficult to walk into a hotel in Montana and not see pictures of grizzlies, paintings of grizzlies, or			
		statues of grizzlies. When one crosses the state line at lost trail pass, one sees a grizzly on the			
		Montana sign. Bears are an important part of our heritage and we need to understand them. A			
		comprehensive state-wide program should be implemented to create Bear-wise communities			
		(https://bearwise.org/bearwise-communities/) with a priority focus on the areas in Western Montana on			
		the "possible presence of grizzlies" map from USFWS			
		(https://drive.google.com/open?id=1bX00zAQS7ziMSaz1uIKhl0iaLqDeZXzi) The program should be			
		state-wide. This could be done through local watershed organizations with agency assistance if the			
		watershed groups so choose. This will prepare areas and reduce conflict as bear distribution expands		This would take funding, but considering the map where bears have passed through, there are	
		and dispersal bears explore and colonize the linkage zones between recovery areas. This is the	Conflict Prevention,	many communities that are not ready to encounter grizzlies, but encountering them is a growing	
		beginning of social tolerance for grizzlies throughout the state via education and will reduce black	Connectivity between	possibility. Once again this can increase human safety and increase social tolerance. It would be	
		bear conflicts in areas where grizzlies are not present.	ecosystems	worth the investment.	see 32
		Encourage representation of the Middle and Deducted development Desert			
		Encourage governor and Montana Fish, Wildlife and Parks to develop a state Bear Aware outreach			
		and education program with a designated bear aware outreach supervisor. This supervisor could			
		oversee seasonal technicians across the state to implement education programs including bear spray			0. 15 4 5
		as well as work with tourism department to reach out of state visitors. This could include a bear aware			Simplify to: Encourage governor and Montana Fish,
		campaign with social media and video content. Develop a website and/or app that allows for quick			Wildlife and Parks to develop a state Bear Aware
		access to the multiple resources available to prevent conflicts with bears. Maybe this role could also			outreach and education program with a designated bea
		oversee a conflict prevention grant program.	Conflict Prevention, Resources	Funding for an FTE in the legislature	aware outreach supervisor.
		A potential way to create a conflict prevention grant program not coupled with Livestock Loss Board			
		could be to reassess the Montana Fish Wildlife and Parks Living with Wildlife grant program that was			
		defunded. Potentially house a conflict prevention grant and a funding mechanism for conservation			
		easements under this one program?	Conflict Prevention, Resources	Funding this program - need to better understand why it was defunded	
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		Glacier Park has a low number of conflicts because they are very strict about attractant regulations and human activities that attract bears. They have individuals that regularly survey and fine campers and campgrounds for violations and make sure that the violations are cleaned up immediately. They are also available to haze bears that enter front country camps. Strict and consistent attractant regulations work well, but they are meaningless without funding to enforce the regulations. More bear managers on the ground would allow for more enforcement of attractant sequestration and immediate response to those first strike bears. We might also recommend neighborhoods to report conflicts and facilitate and speed up attractant clean up. Gerald Cobell blamed many problems encountered in his area on waste left behind by tourists often in campgrounds. Funding for more people there to enforce strict camping regulations would assist in that area. He said that once the bears get into garbage, their days are numbered. Taking that attractant out of the picture by creating and enforcing attractant regulations would help their situation.	Conflict Response/Conflict	Once again, this is an issue of more boots on the ground and more funding.	Share best practices and successes with other agencies, and organizations. See E) of guiding principles
		Revisit MOU with Wildlife Services and identify opportunities for improving efficiency, capacity and coordination around conflict prevention and response.	Conflict Response/Conflict Protocols	This MOU with Wildlife Services could be a mechanism for improving and addressing resource challenges around coexistence and response. Ideally, MT would have autonomy over grizzly bear management decisions in the event bears are delisted. Challenge is so much of the attention is focused on livestock conflicts and there are many other significant conflicts and responsibilities and trust of agencies that get blurred through the current agreement.	Need more information to understand this emerging idea.
		Look at assisting land trusts with funding for easements in connectivity areas at a state and federal level (one example could be to look at the Montana Sage Grouse Initiative and how funding comes through that specific to sage grouse habitat) A confinementative pain to identify and protect mixage composition promoting matural migration.	Connectivity Between Ecosystems	Funding, Creation of a new program always poses challenges, Coordination with other states	Add to idea 37. Encourage Grizzly Bear habitat and connectivity by supporting land easements. ex. Habitat Montana
		between all recovery areas should be created and implemented to assure the long-term conservation of grizzly bears. Within these areas, potential conflicts to successful grizzly bear occupation and travel should be identified, and proactive steps taken to increase habitat security and reduce the potential for conflict when bears arrive. For instance, proactive livestock conflict prevention, attractant management, road density reductions should be all be planned and implemented. Additionally, FWP should partner with Montana Department of Transportation to identify and model potentially important grizzly bear (and other wildlife) crossing points on major highways, and seek funding and planning opportunities to incorporate wildlife crossing practices into the transportation system. As the 1993 grizzly recovery plan states, "Ideally, preserving linkage between populations is a more legitimate long term conservation strategy than are attempts to manage separate island populations. Linkage zones are areas between currently separated populations that provide adequate habitat for low densities of individuals to exist and move between two or more larger areas of suitable habitat. The existence of individuals and habitats within linkage zones could act to provide a connection between larger populations. Linkage zones enhance the viability of populations that are separated by some distance by facilitating the exchange of individuals and maintaining demographic vigor and genetic diversity." 1993 revised Grizzly Bear Recovery Plan Pg 42. As Hanski and Gilpin 1991 states, "If no movement between populations can take place, and isolation becomes permanent, local extinction becomes more likely." The plan should focus on areas where bears have been known to have travelled as in the possibly present map (https://drive.google.com/open?id=1bX00zAQS7ziMSaz1uIKhl0iaLqDeZXzi) and currently protected areas like Inventoried Roadless Areas (IRAs), Wilderness Study Areas (WSAs) and Wilderness Areas. Here is a map of these areas with poss	Connectivity Between Ecosystems	This would promote long term conservation of grizzly bears and all of the other wildlife that Montana is famous for. This would not take too much funding. Many of the areas are already protected. This would take a concerted effort between agencies. Since this would also protect migration corridors for elk and deer, hunters could get behind it.	

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Comments/concerns	Red	Emerging Idea or Recommendation	Focus Area of Idea or Recommendation	What challenge or opportunity does this idea/recommendation address? Why is it important?	Group 1 - Comments
Comments/concerns	Reu	Emerging idea or Recommendation	Recommendation	it important?	Group 1 - Comments
		Forests surrounding recovery areas and in designated linkage zones should adopt Amendment 19 from the previous Flathead Forest plan to limit fragmentation of habitat. This is important for all species including elk. New scientific studies on habitat fragmentation and climate change should be considered in all forest plans in the state. Forest Plans must incorporate standards that provide protection for grizzlies and other wildlife from habitat degradation and human conflicts.	Connectivity Between Ecosystems	This is an important amendment limiting roads in the forest which increases human safety because it offers less access to bears. It also decreases conflict because bears will have more adequate habitat and will not be displaced by increasing tourism and recreation. Bears are moving out of the parks at a much greater speed than their numbers are increasing. Park visits have more than doubled in the past years. Bears are being pressured to look for new habitat. If we can provide ample habitat, and decrease attractants in populated areas, conflict will be reduced.	See larger recommendation, Encourage all entities to support Grizzly Bear habitat.
Agree with concept / lots of		The state should establish a partnership with insurance companies to build wildlife bridges. In 2015 this was found. "According to the insurance company, drivers have a one in 77 chance of hitting a deer in Montana. That's considerably higher than in surrounding states. Wyoming drivers have only a one in 113 chance of hitting a deer, Idaho is 1 in 232 and North Dakota is 1 in 105." This information comes from 2019, "Deer-car collisions cost an average of \$8,190, an elk-vehicle collision is about \$25,319, and a moose-vehicle collision is \$44,546, taking into consideration human injuries and death, towing, vehicle repair, investigation of the accident by local authorities, and carcass disposal." And this, "One of the most looked-to examples of successful wildlife overpasses is in Banff, over the Trans-Canada Highway. A study there shows that in just one two-mile stretch, wildlife-vehicle crashes reduced from an average of 12 a year to 2.5, reducing costs of crashes by 90 percent—over \$100,000." And in 1995, "Not only are the collisions harmful to wildlife, but according to a 1995 study they also caused 211 human fatalities, 29,000 human injuries and more than \$1 billion in property damage. State Farm puts the number of collisions at 1.5 million annually causing 10,000 human injuries and 150 deaths along with \$2,500 in property damage to vehicles." It would serve insurance companies well both in costs and public relations if they became partners with MDOT to build wildlife bridges. Where side streets are a problem in wildlife crossing areas, electrified cattleguards should be considered to prevent wildlife from using side streets to cross instead of wildlife crossings. In Canada, they used to have a suggested night speed limit of 45 miles per hour. Canada has many wildlife crossings now, so they might not have the suggested speed limit anymore. It is possible that the	Connectivity Between	This is an opportunity for the state to work with insurance companies. Opportunities for partnerships could be explored on many levels. Public safety is something that both the state and insurance	Enourage and support DOT and federal highways to
work		suggested reduced speed caused more funding for the crossing structures.	Ecosystems	companies can agree upon.	implement successful tools such as wildlife crossings.
Great concept if there were a think tank to do this.		Voluntary Driving Restrictions would be an out of the box way to reduce wildlife mortality and human fatality/injury. Insurance companies are well aware and have created outreach campaigns to reduce drowsy driving which according to the CDC, "The National Highway Traffic Safety Administration estimates that drowsy driving was responsible for 72,000 crashes, 44,000 injuries, and 800 deaths in 2013.3 However, these numbers are underestimated, and up to 6,000 fatal crashes each year may be caused by drowsy drivers." According to drowsydriving.org 13% of crashes with hospitalizations and 21% of crashes with fatalities are caused by drowsy driving. Wildlife accidents contribute to many more fatalities and damages. One bear manager said that grizzlies (and I would imagine many other species) have adapted to crossing at night when traffic is minimized. Both drowsy driving and a majority of wildlife crossings or at least accidents due to diminished vision happen at night. Insurance companies could create financial incentives to vow not to drive between "2 and 5 am" (or a time line based on the timing of wildlife mortalities and drowsy driving) unless in an emergency. If those who take the pledge and receive those incentives get into an auto crash (not during an emergency) during those times, they would pay a higher deductible. This plan could be coupled with biliboards pinpointing specific wildlife crossing areas with ads for nearby all-night diners or truck stops where drivers could go to take a break instead of driving through crossing areas between certain hours. Insurance companies could pledge a percentage of money saved through prevention to the construction of permanent wildlife crossings.	Connectivity Between Ecosystems	Again, slowing down at night or avoiding night driving conserves all wildlife. It is an inexpensive answer to a big mortality problem.	No
		A nationwide contest to come up with ways to reduce train/bear collisions to prevent grain spills and to remove carcasses quickly from train tracks with a large monetary incentive should be implemented. One of the problems with trains is that the grain cars dribble grain as they go along the tracks. All cars are weighed before they leave the station and when they arrive at the destination, so grain bins that are leaking are identified. The spills bring wildlife to the tracks where they are killed which attracts bears. How can we reduce the grain dribble on the tracks to preserve all wildlife? I believe a foundation like Gates who likes to solve problems would contribute to the incentive and possibly direct the contest. If this is successful, more contests for conflict prevention could be implemented.	Connectivity Between Ecosystems	Reducing grain spillage along the tracks benefits the shippers as well as grizzlies. Even small losses of grain add up to big losses.	Encourage and support the railroad industry to implement effective practices to prevent train/wildlife collisions.

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But not the purview of the Council		Consider making funding available for smaller conservation easements. At this time, small parcels in key areas are not considered for conservation easements because the focus is on larger parcel of land. Every little bit helps. It would be prudent to create an organization with grant money from the state and the ESA to offer conservation easements specifically for smaller parcels in locations near occupied habitat.	Connectivity Between Ecosystems	This would take funding and an understanding that every little bit helps. Small ranch operations could take advantage of this preserving open space into the future.	Encourage habitat in private lands. See other larger recommendation
Need to simplify. Would recommend ending after first sentence (encouraged)		FWP define connectivity zones within Montana where natural/functional connectivity (i.e. occupancy, ecological function in connective areas) is proactively encouraged through: 1) no hunting allowed in connectivity zones, 2) management decisions (about lethal removal, relocation) include more conservative criteria, 3) work with IGBST to develop statewide mortality thresholds and statewide management removal quota with conservative sub thresholds (percentages of total allowable mortality) tied to connectivity zones (and all must be in synch with ecosystem wide mortality thresholds), 4) bears in connectivity zones will not be translocated back to recovery areas (need to develop areas in DMA outside of PCA that are tolerable relocation zones), 5) increase collaring efforts and monitoring of movements to prevent conflicts more proactively, with a focus on individual bears of high priority (dispersing young males, females with cubs, etc.), 6) work with local land users to reduce conflicts spatially/temporally real-time with monitoring info, i.e. modify grazing rotations, temporary hunting closures, trail closures, etc., 7) apply habitat standards and guidelines from Conservation Strategy to Wildlife Management Areas in connectivity zones, 8) evaluate federal land use planning processes and projects for impact to habitat requirements for natural connectivity- with focus on food storage and road management, and 9) establish interagency population monitoring program in connectivity zones	Connectivity Between Ecosystems	For long-term resilience of lower-48 grizzly bears, it's important that connectivity between ecosystems occur naturally. Natural connectivity-involving grizzly occupancy and fulfilment of ecological function in connectivity areas- is key to restoration and long-term persistence of grizzly bears in the Northem Rockies.	See larger recommendation, Identify connectivity zones and develop specific management to promote connectivity.
		FWP and MDT work with IGBST to identify priority crossing locations on I-90 and I-15. It's important that there is coordination with the Wildlife and Transportation Statewide Steering Committee on this issue; coordination on priorities could create compelling case for tapping into federal funding (e.g. BUILD grants, etc.)	Connectivity Between Ecosystems	The interstates are a potentially substantial barrier to natural connectivity and potential for vehicle collision with grizzly bears is a human safety concem	
		The state legislature should recommend that all Wildemess Study Areas in between recovery areas should be designated Wildemess.	Connectivity Between Ecosystems, conflict prevention	Creating secure, remote areas where bears can roam away from populations is essential for the long-term conservation of bears.	
		More funding should be made available to hire more bear management specialists to train with our experienced managers and take over when they retire. Tim Manley and Jamie Jonkel and others have a wealth of experience cannot be lost when they retire. We need more specialists on the ground and they should be training with our experienced managers. FWP must really support the experience they have and use it to move into the future. The specialists we have are overworked and residents are frustrated because the managers cannot be in more than one place at a time. Specialists must spend a lot of time on conflicts and have less time for prevention. Funding must include management specialists in areas in linkage zones now to get ahead of the moving edge of bear distribution. More managers on the ground would assist watershed groups and visit, build trust and educate residents. These areas must put co-existence measures in place before problems arise. Montana must recognize the wealth of experience on the ground and capitalize on it.	Connectivity Between	This covers our goal of human safety and conservation of bears. Rewarding and making use of the talent we have and using that talent to build new experienced managers for the future will be one of the most important things the state legislature could fund.	See above recommendation
Don't want to tie hands of wildlife managers		Grizzly bears once roamed the entire state of Montana and non-conflict bears should never be removed simply for showing up in a place. We recognize that some areas of the state that were once historical suitable habitat are today inappropriate for grizzly bears. There is also a lot of quality grizzly bear habitat that is currently unoccupied, yet could be potentially occupied.	Grizzly Bear Distribution	There is a need to focus on areas where grizzlies could be with less conflict. These areas should be studied and utilized.	47-49, agree with but do not see as a recommendation.
		FWP develop a social science study to establish a baseline understanding of social acceptance in various communities across the state as an initial step in a process to create a statewide management plan.	Grizzly Bear Distribution	could yield important insights prior to creating a statewide management plan	
		Recognize all of Montana as biologically suitable habitat	Grizzly Bear Distribution	Acknowledging grizzlies could be anywhere in the state allows FWP to use conflict management as a tool for prioritizing occupancy in certain geographies	

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		The state and federal agencies should support and implement research to promote the long-term conservation of grizzly bears such as the following suggestions. This could be paid for through section 6 grants from the Endangered Species Act provisions and agency funding: Monitoring of food supplies is highly important. Look at the difference in 2018 in the Blackfoot area after a large fire. Food sources do influence bear movement and distribution. 1. A survey of the Bitterroot Recovery Area for bear presence/occupation. 2. A survey of the Sapphires, the Sapphire WSA and Anaconda Pintler Wilderness areas for bear distribution. 3. Impacts of snowmobiling on denning and post-den emergence 4. Impacts of trail use on bears 5. Map high caloric foods and/or seasonal important foods. This is happening in the GYE but needs to be conducted in the NCDE Cabinet Yaak, Selkirks, Bitterroot, and possible colonization areas between recovery areas. 6. Develop a functional habitat map that could be used to inform road closures and recreational use in the NCDE, Cabinet Yaak, Selkirks, Bitterroot, and possible colonization areas between recovery areas (Sapphires and Anaconda Pintler Wilderness to name a few). 7. Map habitat and food sources and analyze the effects of climate change on these areas to			
Good concept. Lots of detail to work through.		predict where grizzly bears will migrate in the future and to pinpoint areas for colonization in linkage zones.	Grizzly Bear Distribution, conflict prevention	The more knowledge we have about grizzlies and their habitat, the better we can provide for co- existence. This would take funding.	The state and federal agencies should support and implement research to promote the long-term conservation of grizzly bears
Are doing already to some extent. Can't say this in perpetuity.		Encourage Governor and the Legislature to celebrate the recovery of the Grizzly Bear in Montana though Montana's dedication to Vast Open Spaces. Those spaces are checkerboards of Public Lands, National Parks and Privately Owned working Agricultural lands. All open spaces in Montana not only promote increasing Grizzly bear populations but all wildlife, within forest and prairie ecosystems.	Grizzly Bear Distribution, Connectivity Between Ecosystems		Fully support this idea. Replace word "recovery" with "Conservation efforts and conservation success". Can we summarize this into a shortened recommendation?
		Encourage Governor, public officials and researchers to consistently refer to the GYE and NCDE as recovered with expanding pollutions	Grizzly Bear Distribution, Connectivity Between Ecosystems	Science supports this, however passions may not. How many other ecosystems in the lower 48 (other than the already designated recovery areas) have enough public lands to be the base for or to support viable recovered populations like GYE and NCDE successes? These base public lands allow safety and socially acceptable "anchor" acres for the populations. Since there is not complete agreement on whether these populations are recovered, maybe place that word with "are recovering populations"	Not a recommendation, see 51. (combine)
		Work with relevant agencies to create a streamlined way for public reporting of possible grizzly bear sightings outside of recovery zones	Grizzly Bear Distribution, Connectivity between ecosystems		Encourage public reporting of Grizzly Bear sightings to relevant agencies.
Recognized broader need to partner		Improve coordination and outreach on grizzly bears and bear awareness with the office of tourism, realtors, VRBO, etc.	Other	Capacity, Unknown concerns/roadblocks from realtors, tourism, etc.	Yes inlcude this in the education and outreach section.
Like concept. Need more discussion		A multiplier should be considered but as in Wyoming, it should only apply to heavily forested hard to manage livestock areas and measures of conflict prevention must be used to the best of the livestock grower's ability in order to qualify for the multiplier. Any reimbursement should include a requirement of conflict prevention measures after the second reimbursement.	Other	Many could get behind this especially if it were coupled with responsibility.	Yes, but edit to include a larger compensation program include crop loss and livestock loss. Do not limit to specifics.
		A grizzly bear PR person to promote the benefits and positive sides to having grizzlies on the landscape should be added to the folks on the ground working for grizzly conservation. Establish cooperative monitoring programs – FWP, USFS, Permittees, NGOs on public allotments	Other Other	Reminding folks of the benefits to having bears on the landscape would be helpful for creating bear-wise communities and co-existence measures. Enhance flexibility of public grazing allotment management in response to grizzly bear conflict	See above emerging idea regarding a bear outreach and education specialist for the state. (combine)
Outside purview of Council		Ensure people can't be held liable if grizzly mauling occurs on their property.	Other	Create security for landowners, important for social tolerance	Agree with this concept.
		As roadways within the connectivity zone for the GYE and NCDE come up for repair bids over the			
Already discussions around		next tens of years be prepared to write in wildlife crossing. Continue to utilize bear movement maps to			
wildlife movement		predict areas of high movement The grizzly bear is our state animal and an important piece of Montana's wildlife heritage. Most Montanans recognize that grizzly bears are an important part of what makes Montana the "Last Best Place" and unique from the rest of the Lower Forty-eight states. Therefore, Montana's grizzly bear populations—Yellowstone, NCDF and Cabinet-Yaak (and eventually the Ritternot)—should be	Overarching Idea for Goal or	Montana has the chance to make a stand and protect its status as the last best place in the lower	See larger Connectivity recommendation Encourage Connectivity, include in larger
Value statement			Vision	incomes, and industry.	recommendation, or possibly in the preamble.
Value statement		Montanans recognize that grizzly bears are an important part of what makes Montana the "Last Best	Overarching Idea for Goal or Vision	48. Conserving grizzlies will preserve the reputation for wildness that draws tourists, retirement	Encourage Connnectivity, include in lar recommendation, or possibly in the pre

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Pages 10-12 start here. All					
need additional					
work/reworking. Green seems					
like it doesn't need a lot of		Facilitate recovering or recovered populations in all four MT Recovery Zones, as well as passability for			
additional work. Red may not		grizzlies on the landscape that lies between Recovery Zones and west of the Big Belt mountains.			
ever reach consensus. Didn't		East of the Big Belts, relocate minor offenders to augment unrecovered western Recovery Zones and		The council's individual recommendations need an overarching framework or vision, responding to	
like specific wording around			Overarching Idea for Goal or	Cecily Costello's comments in Missoula. I believe this may be something most or all council	Facilitate recovering or recovered populations in all
Big Belts.		owners, and viability for production agriculture.	Vision	members can live with.	Recovery Zones and areas of connectivity.
		Initiate a statewide planning process that outlines a statewide vision for grizzly conservation and			
		management. A statewide plan should include, A) Geographic specificity around conflict response			
		(i.e. management zones that reflect conservation value of bears expanding into a given area) and B)			
		Establish clear guidelines for lethal removal of a grizzly bear that are consistent with federal		create clarity, transparency, and predictability around grizzly conservation and conflict management	
		regulations, socially acceptable, and driven by 1) conservation value of the management zone, 2)		in Montana. Opportunity to establish more specificity than currently vague definitions of social	
		demographics, 3) evidence of chronic depredation (in cases of livestock conflict) and 4) conflict severity (e.g. human safety issues)	Overarching Idea for Goal or Vision	acceptability. Also, an opportunity to establish proactive approaches to ensuring connectivity	Agree, however this is already happening.
		, , , ,			Agree, nowever this is already happening.
		State work with grizzly council to determine important elements of a successful statewide planning process	Overarching Idea for Goal or Vision	Grizzly council represents diverse interests and could provide valuable guidance to FWP that would ensure statewide planning process is successful	N/A
			V 151011	ensure statewide planning process is successful	IN/A
		State legislature cannot interfere with FWP management approaches post delisting. Is there a way to prevent legislative meddling (e.g. state bill ratifying Montana statewide plan in statute, or Governor's	Overarching Idea for Goal or		
Erase?		executive order on statewide plan?)	Vision	Build trust between public and managers	No
Liase:		executive order on statewide plant:	Resources	Dulid trast between public and managers	
			. 1000 0.000		
		A multimillion-dollar fund should be established in the next farm bill for grizzly conservation efforts.			
		The interest generated from this permanent Grizzly Fund would pay for non-lethal, preventative			
		measures for co-existence in the United States (MT, ID, WY, WA etc.). This creates long term funding			
		for co-existence measures. It should be non-lethal so that national conservation groups and			
		foundations for wildlife would be willing to contribute to the fund. Seed money from the farm bill would			
		start the fund. It should include an option on taxes (one could choose to put a dollar or two into the fund from personal taxes) and a method for individuals to contribute to the fund like an adopt a			
		grizzly program. This would allow national interest in grizzly bear conservation to contribute to the			
		costs of living with grizzlies. This fund could contribute to incentives for living with grizzlies and all co-			Support all levels of Grizzly Bear Conservation and
Combine with others marked		existence measures as well as research to create new measures for co-existence and conflict		This would take a commitment from Montana to push the idea of a fund to the federal government.	
with Funding (*)		prevention.	Resources	It would be a long term solution for co-existence funding.	level.
My understanding is this is a					
non issue. Until the recovery					
goals are met, they will		The Bitterroot Ecosystem should be studied as a re-location area without the bears losing ESA			
continue to have ESA		protections. The bears should be able to be re-located in this habitat rich area without being			
protections. Will take		considered experimental/non-essential to ensure protection for bears that move into and have been		Creating more areas for bear re-location will take the pressure off other ecosystems. This is not a	
additional conversation with		re-located in the area. It provides excellent habitat and could easily house many bears with minimal		funding issue but a social issue and will take bear-wise programs and more managers on the	
Council and Idaho.		conflict giving managers more options for re-location of bears.	Resources	ground to implement.	We recognize that the BE is good Grizzly Bear habitat.
		Funding for grizzly bear conservation (and for all wildlife) is vitally important. All opportunities for grizzly			
		bear conservation should continue to be explored, including federal, state and private funds.			
		Additionally, given the amount of money that the USFWS invests in grizzly bear recovery, the state of			
Combine with others marked		Montana should consider the financial impacts that might result from a delisted grizzly bear			
with Funding (*)			Resources	The need for funding has been prevelant during recent meetings.	Add to 66.
		Consider a Montana recreation license that costs a minimal amount (1-2 dollars) for in state			
Complete a south of		recreationists and more for out of state tourists (10 dollars). To apply for this license, one would also		This was the amount advants along any of the state of the	Combine into a funding recommendation with 70, 68,
Combine with others marked with Funding (*)		have to take the bear safety test. The test could also include backcountry safety tips, information on responsibly recreating on public lands, and how recreation can affect wildlife.	Resources	This provides a way to educate a large group of people who recreate in Montana and brings in a funding resource.	66, etc. Support and ecnourage all avenues of funding for Grizzly Bear Conservation & Management
with Funding (")			nesources	nunung resource.	ioi Gizziy bear Conservation & Management
		Establish new funding mechanism(s) for wildlife conservation and management in MT (ideas to			
		consider: tourism tax like expanded resort tax, increased appropriation for Livestock Loss Board			
Combine with others marked		through general dollars (not sportsman), conservation fee associated with National Parks (re: WY		Current resources are not adequate; establishing new sources of revenue for grizzly bear conflict	
with Funding (*)		resolution), support passage of Recovering Americas Wildlife Act, need new federal support for funding species post-delisting, through reauthorizing ESA?, look at NRCS and farm bill	Resources	prevention, conservation, and management is key to continuing the success story of grizzly recovery. New mechansims should tap into constituencies other than sportsmen.	Combine
[mail randing ()		panang aposas post-densing, unough readmontang Lone, look at NIVO and lain dil	Incoodices	processy. Them incontains should tap into constituencies other than sportshien.	CONTIDUTE

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		Establish a tiered loss compensation multiplier that through contingencies incentivizes preventive			
		techniqes and provides compensation for livestock loss (recognizing that compensation programs			
		don't promote social tolerance, just make it economically viable for ranching operations to stay afloat			
		in grizzly bear country). Important considerations for such a program: 1) state legislature needs to			
		allocate more funds for livestock and other agricultural loss (general dollars to livestock loss board,			
		not Sportsmen's/FWP \$, 2) compensation program could also be tiered geographically (i.e. provide			
Prevention/Funding/Resource		more compensation in certain portions of the MT landscape key for grizzly bear			
s Combine. Agree except for		conservation/connectivity), 3) bring back the Living with Wildlife Grant program, and 4) explore Farm	1	Ensure ranchers that provide important habitat in connective lands can remain economically viable;	
the tiered system.		Bill opportunities and NRCS EQUIP	Resources	keep people safe and bears alive through incentivization of conflict prevention techniques	Combine with agricultural compensation program. 55
Prevention/Funding/Resource		Create a grizzly bear prevention fund that is not tied to the Livestock loss board that funds work and			
s Combine.		is dependent on a local match	Resources, prevention	Getting it through the Legislature and showing the broad support to get it done.	
				The AIS Prevention Pass required with a fishing license has helped to contribute funds to prevent	
		Contibute to bear conflict management funding through a mandatory Conflict Prevention Pass fee		the spread of AIS. There may be an opportunity to implement a similar tool into bear hunting	
Red due to hunting issues.		added to bear (black or grizzly) hunting license	Role of Hunting	licenses to dedicate funding to conflict management or hunter education in bear country.	
- J		1 5 7/	•	,	
		The grizzly bear is the slowest reproducing mammal on this planet. Any future hunting of grizzly bears			
		should be avoided. Hunting is a contentious issue and could be easily resolved by honoring the			
		recent Grizzly Treaty signed by over 200 tribes in Montana, Canada, and elsewhere. It asks that the			
		bear never be hunted. Hunting does not increase human safety nor does it conserve the bear.			
		MFWP seems determined to have a grizzly trophy hunt, if they do so it should be extremely limited in			
		scope, should not allow hunting near the parks, should not allow hunting in vital linkage habitat, and			
		should be easily suspended or cancelled during high mortality years. The Fish and Wildlife			
		Commission recommended waiting after de-listing to consider any form of recreational hunting. A slow			
		approach was suggested (waiting at least one year or more) to demonstrate to the public that			
		MFWP's goal was to maintain a healthy, viable grizzly population not to kill as many as fast as they			
		legally could. Management issues alone have killed a large number of grizzlies. In Wyoming, a take of			
		72 bears has been granted, 10% of the current population estimate in the GYE. Certainly, hunting			As a committee we each expressed our thoughts
		should not be considered the best management tool for grizzly bears. Current management mortality			regarding the role of hunting with each other.
		measures target specific nuisance and habituated bears. Again, the tribes have been very clear			Respectfully, we individually will share those with the
Red due to hunting issues.		about their wishes. This is a simple thing to give.	Role of Hunting	This is a difficult issue.	council at the appropriate time.
		Define areas and circumstances where hunting is not appropriate: 1) not allowed in certain			
		geographies- connectivity zones, core habitat/areas surrounding parks, 2) not considered a			
		management tool for reducing conflicts- there is no science to support this, 3) delayed following de-			
		listing; FWP should be a leader in coordination with other agencies on season/quota setting, 4) need			
		to define mortality thresholds outside of DMAs/identify guidelines for cancellation of hunting season if			
		a pre-determined portion of mortality threshold is met via management removals prior to beginning of			
		the hunting season, 5) ecosystem based mortality quotas should not be seen as the equivalent of			
				Crimbs recovery under the ESA is a consequent of success at any and Mantana could demonstrate	
		hunting-based mortality quotas. They are the quotas that trigger population change and hunting quotas should not be directly linked to population management.	Role of Hunting	Grizzly recovery under the ESA is a conservation success story and Montana could demonstrate leadership that ensures that success story continues	
		quotas snould not be directly linked to population management.	Role of Hunting	leadership that ensures that success story continues	
		In the meetings in December, it was algorithet managers are mining out of places to a larger			
		In the meetings in December, it was clear that managers are running out of places to re-locate bears.			
		When they put them back in the recovery areas, they are putting them in already occupied territory,			
		so they must look for a space. FWP should develop a protocol for translocating bears a) between			
		ecosystems, b) within an ecosystem, c) outside of a designated ecosystem, which further the			
		conservation, connection and recovery of grizzly bears in the state of Montana. Bears translocated			
		due to previous conflict may need to be placed deeper into core habitat of a designated ecosystem,			
		where they are less likely to continue to get into trouble. Having other areas like linkage zones and			
		augmentation zones would be helpful to the managers and the bears who are getting pushed back			
		into conflict areas. Using the 3 strike protocols, first strike bears should be available for augmentation			
		programs and first and second-strike bears should be available for translocation to habitat rich		This is a social tolerance issue. If areas are made "bear-wise" and understand that grizzlies are in	
		linkage zones surrounded by bear-wise communities so the chance for conflict is minimized.	Transplant Protocols	the area, it will smooth the way for re-location to new areas in the linkage zones.	
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	Creen Velley		Engue Avec of Idea ov	Milest shallower as announced with data this idea/second and data and data and Milest in	
Comments/concerns	Green - Yellow Red	Emerging Idea or Recommendation	Focus Area of Idea or Recommendation	What challenge or opportunity does this idea/recommendation address? Why is it important?	Group 1 - Comments
O O I I I I I I I I I I I I I I I I I I	Red	Emerging acc or recommendation	recommendation	it important:	Group 1 - Comments
Isn't this already being done? This is the bear managers	2				
iob.		Relocate problem grizzlies with minor offenses to the most appropriate MT recovery zone	Transplant Protocols	What to do with bears in need of relocation	
		Montana Fish, Wildlife and Parks, the USFWS, the USFS and appropriate agencies partners should			
		put in place agreements needed to allow for grizzly bears trapped inbetween recovery zones to be			
		released onsite or in nearest secure habitat (likely public land) between ecosystems rather than			
		taking grizzly bears back to recovery zone. Clarification is needed when communicating with the			
		public about Transplant Protocols and the difference between releasing a bear that moved in that	Transplant Brotosola	Public concern over bears being where bears have not been in decades, potential state code issues. misinformation	
		location on their own vs. reintroduction/augmentation	Transplant Protocols		
				Establishing a precedent of artificially assisting grizzly bears with movement into "new" or unoccupied habitat could create a slippery slope that ultimately undermines the importance of	
				ensuring habitat conditions are conducive to natural expansion of grizzly bears into	
		Do not rely on human-assisted transplant protocols for establishing connectivity.	Transplant Protocols	connective/linkage areas.	
				Important to consider what the translocation and/or relocation protocol will be when responding to a	
		FWP work with USFWS, IGBST, and USFS to identify 1.) connectivity zones and 2.) suitable areas		conflict bear in "new" or unoccupied habitat, especially connectivity zones. In these circumstances,	
		within connectivity zones for relocating conflict bears occupying habitat between DMAs (in		current translocation or relocation back to occupied habitat (PCA) is a management approach that	76-80, combine as a larger connectivity
Goes with one on top of page	e	circumstances where relocation is deemed the appropriate management action).	Transplant Protocols	could potentially inhibit connectivity from ever occurring.	recommendation.
				Recreation is going to play a big part in Montana economic development. We need to be forward	
				thinking about how this will effect overall grizzly bear recovery and get ahead of it by creating smart	
		Recreation in core grizzly habitat, recovery zones and connectivity zones presents challenges and opportunities for increased human bear interactions and conflicts. Bear Aware Recreation Zones		recreation opportunities and recreation zones. Increase in human population in Montana will become an issue as big as our challenges and opportunities with livestock. We need to get ahead	
		need to be mapped to get ahead of the existing and potential conflicts as recreation increases in	Coexistence; conflict;	of the outreach and education about smart, bear aware recreation zones in recovery zones and	
		these areas.	connectivity	connectivity zones.	Yes.
		There is an obvious need to continue to support and fully fund our bear specialists so they can		The opporutnity would be to create a long-term funding plan and revenue stream with state and	
		continue the outreach and education programs; deal effectively, efficiently and quickly with conflict	Coexistence, conflict,	Federal partners including creation of a habitat protection fund. A Smart Recreation Fund could be	
		issues. Including recovery zones and connectivity zones.	connectivity	created to help fund these efforts.	Yes, include with a funding recommendation
Not in the Council's purview.		We can't consider delisting separate subpopulations until we develop a cohesive strategy and plan to create connectivity between all the recovery zones	All except hunting	Great opportunity to develop a statewide cohesive recovery strategy for Montana.	Support a cohesive strategy and plan to create and support connectivity between all recovery zones
Agree!		Review and update 1993 managment plan	All	Great opportunity to develop a statewide corresive recovery strategy for informatia.	Yes!
7.g.00.		Trever and apadie 7000 managment plan	7 411		Agencies communicate with the local public,
		FWP needs to better communicate with the public, especially with landowners and livestock			landowners, ag producers, etc to inform of relocated
		producers, when it comes to trapping and relocating grizzlies for any reason.	Transplant Protocols	Most people would like to know when a grizzly is being dumped in their back yard.	Grizzly Bears.
		USFWS, FWP and WS need to work together with local landowners and county governments to			
		identify new relocation sites outside of the designated management areas, especially in connectivity		This would avoid questions like what to do with the Stevensville bear, or any others that end up	
	+	zones.	Transplant Protocols	between ecosystems where populations are established.	
		MTFWP in partnership with USFWS and USFS as well as private land owners, trusts, should develop, map and model a state plan for connectivity between all subpopulations of grizzly bears.	Connectively between ecosystems		
	1	The state should develop a bear aware/smart tourism and recreation plan that celebrates grizzly bear	000030101110		
		recovery and addresses conflict zones. A tourism/recreation tax should be considered to support bear			
		managers, conflict prevention, and secure habitat.			Yes, we support this statement.
		Livestock Loss Board adopt a multiplier compensation program for Grizzly Bear livestock			
		depredations	Resources		See previous Agricultural Compensation program
			0 6 6	YNP & GNP use this method and are extremely successful in their management and preventing	
		Zero tolerance policy for all food conditioned and livestock depredating Grizzly Bears.	Conflict Response/Conflict Protocols	conflict. Research shows that once food conditioned, Grizzly Bears do not "rehabilitate" but simply escalate with their conflicts. This would save \$ and time, and prevent conflict.	Too restrictive to bear managers
		Zero tolerance policy for all rood conditioned and livestock depredating Grizzly Bears.	FIOLOGOIS	YNP & GNP as well as certain areas already implement this with success. Ex. Grizzly Bear feeding	100 restrictive to bear managers
		FWP/Tribal FW Programs implement the protocol of closing access to areas of likely or potential		on elk carcass on a trail. Mating Grizzlies near high traffic area. Recent conflict situation with GB	
		Grizzly Bear Conflicts, for a short period of time as neccessary.	Conflict Prevention	still in the area, etc.	Agree
		FWP amend the current Conservation License to include recreationists, with a proceed of this license			
		fee allocated towards Montana Grizzly Bear Conservation and Management.	Resources		See previous funding recommendation
	ļ	Adopt the State Hunting Plan for areas			
		FWP implement depredation hunts when neccessary.	Role of Hunting	Source of income for FWP, for an action that will be carried out regardless.	

	Green - Yellow -		Focus Area of Idea or	What challenge or opportunity does this idea/recommendation address? Why is	
Comments/concerns	Red	Emerging Idea or Recommendation	Recommendation	it important?	Group 1 - Comments
		State of Montana implement the Grizzly Bear Hunting Management Plan in the recovery areas where the Grizzly Bear population thresholds have been met.	Role of Hunting		
		FWP implement more effective hazing methods when necessary for habituated bears.	Conflict Response/Conflict Protocols		
			Distribution, connectivity, conflict, coexistence, transplant, recreation (all)		Agree.
		Artificially inseminate Grizzly Bears with genetic material from a different Recovery area to encourage genetic diversity.	Connectivity		No.
		Remove female Grizzly Bears for the same serious conflicts that males are removed for.	Conflict Protocols		Continue with existing guidelines.
		Allow landowners to use more aggressive, non-lethal methods to haze habituated bears away.	Conflict Prevention	Currently they can use pots and pans, and a squrt gun. ex. non lethal cracker shells, etc.	Find and support effective methods to deter and haze bears for public and bear managers.
		Support existing carcass removal programs in areas of Grizzly Bear Populations, and implement in areas where necessary and not currently in place.	Conflict Prevention		Yes!

Comment s/concern s	Green - Yellow - Red	Emerging Idea or Recommendation	Focus Area of Idea or Recommendation	What challenge or opportunity does this idea/recommendation address? Why is it important?	Group 2 Recommendation
Stay in existing WG? Noting that these					
color coding represent					
the view of					
small					
groups and					
not the					
group as a whole. Is					
the concept					Encourage the courts, decision makers
a good					and lobbying groups to use sound science
concept		Encourage the courts, decision makers and lobbying groups to use sound science and the most			and the most knowledgeable grizzly bear
and can we		knowledgeable grizzly bear research teams to drive management, translocation and conflict			research teams to drive management,
go with it?		resolution.	all areas		translocation and conflict resolution.

Comment	Green -			What challenge or opportunity does this	
s/concern	Yellow -		Focus Area of Idea or	idea/recommendation address? Why is it	
s	Red	Emerging Idea or Recommendation	Recommendation	important?	Group 2 Recommendation
3	iteu	Linerging idea of Neconimendation	Recommendation	important:	Spread the funding responsibility -
					Encourage state to pursue any and all
				This could be on sales or builds as in first	options for increased funding opportunities
				statement and/or, also on a "gas tax, rental car	and
				and bed tax" to take advantage of seasonal bear	
				r,ecreational visits to see bears. This is a world	
				issue not just Montana. How do we get those	
				benefiting and enjoying our open spaces that allow	
				Large carnivores to have increasing populations to	
				help pay for conflict management, travel corridors	
				over highways, or increased garbage costs as the	
				population in Montana grows exponentially,	
				seasonally or as yearlong residents. Take the	
				huge expansion of Big Sky and that habitat loss	
				and travel corridor. Could be similar to a sin tax on	
				cigarettes or alcohol, but just a bear fee. I hate to	
				say tax since that has been voted down way too	
				many timesBUT the crux of it is how do others	
				help Montana foot the bills? People come to	
				Montana and its open spaces with vast wildlife	
				resources, because they live in area so developed	
				and built with such large high rises and skyscrapers	
				containing huge populations of people it would not	
				be "socially acceptable" or be safe in their	
Liked				backyard to have large carnivores living. So why	
concept,		As there will be an ever increasing population base moving to Montana or traveling seasonally to		don't they also help pay for our social acceptance?	
but		enjoy the open space ecosystems of Montana that support both Grizzly Bear and humans		Of course there are already some fees adn taxes	
implementin		(recreation, Farming/Ranching, Bear Viewing, National Park Visits), there could be a discussion about		but there could be a dissuion for alterantive ways	
g fees, etc.,		how to implement a fee or percent taken on all land or residences (built or sold) to preserve open		to help Montana support the efforts, so they and	
was difficult		spaces in Montana through example: conservation easements or wildlife (specifically Grizzly Bear)		their family can enjoy the open spaces that allows	
to sort out		conflicts.	all areas	grizzly bear expansion.	
35 55.1 541				g	Improved outreach and education
		Recommend requiring the bear identification test be an annual requirement and couple this with bear			· ·
			Conflict Drovention	Varion degrees of support for this idea	resources - Develop a recreating in bear
		spray outreach video (maybe a test on the bear spray video?)	Conflict Prevention	Varying degrees of support for this idea	country educational video
			0 51 1 5 11	local support will be variable, funding support for	N
		Encourage local municipalities to develop local sanitation ordinaces that include enforcement	Conflict Prevention	compliance	Bear-Wise Communities
		Require that subdivisions or HOAs include restrictions on activities or behaviors that encourage			
		human-bear conflicts. Provide conflict mitigtion policies.	Conflict Prevention		Bear-Wise Communities
		Create statewide standards and enforcements for containing attractants	Conflict Prevention		Bear-Wise Communities

Comment s/concern s	Green - Yellow - Red	Emerging Idea or Recommendation	Focus Area of Idea or Recommendation	What challenge or opportunity does this idea/recommendation address? Why is it important?	Group 2 Recommendation
Might have too much detail or this one and the next. Could have overarching recommend ation with addendum that could expand upon the core idea and not be lost.		To enhance human safety and prevent conflicts, the Council should recommend a mandatory, state-wide K-12 curriculum on bears (both black bears and grizzlies). All ages would benefit from information and problem-solving workshops. The curriculum could be inserted in a variety of subject areas and create cross-curricular opportunities. The curriculum should be a part of each grade and it should include the intrinsic, social, biological, and economic benefits of bears as well as the social and economic challenges of living with an apex predator on the landscape. It should include the biology of bears, necessary habitat, habitat fragmentation, preventative measures, and co-existence strategies. It should include the role of grizzly bears as an umbrella species and the value of predators in the ecosystem. It should include information on measures to coexist with grizzlies, including proper handling and storage of attractants like garbage, pet and livestock foods, bird-feeders, chickens and other small domesticated animals. Fear of grizzlies should be acknowledged and put into perspective with factual risk assessment and risk management. It might also include home projects that could include parents in the learning process. Possible projects would be: making your backyard bear-wise, problem-solving projects that analyze methods of living with bears, surveying your street, preventing human/bear conflicts locally, creating bear tolerant habitat in human dominated zones, and encouraging connectivity between recovery areas.	Conflict Prevention	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	Develop curriculum guide for teachers to implement grizzly education into learning objectives
1031.		The Information and Education team and/or other info outreach programs should design a board game to be used in schools and programs like the bear fairs. The game would resemble chutes and ladders and feature bears moving from one recovery area to another. Players roll the dice and land on squares like: "Lucky, you found a secluded huckleberry patch, take two steps forward," or, "Oh no! you got into a chicken coop and were relocated 5 squares back," or, "Yikes you got caught eating from the birdfeeder, two steps back." The design of the game could be a part of a school project contest in the public schools. For the Bear Fairs and for kinesthetic learners, a physical, portable, maze could be created to make a game where young people work through a maze (it could be drawn out on a large tarp for portability). The participants come upon boxes to choose from as they move through the maze. When they lift the box, they find a hazard like free range chickens, or a grazing area and move back or to another place on the maze, or they lift a box and find cutworm moths and move forward. This disseminates information on bear biology and attractants in a fun way.	Conflict Prevention	This is easily added to I&E work. Might need funding and more folks on the ground to establish. It creates an opportunity to lay the groundwork for living with bears.	objectives -
Might be overly prescriptive		The state library association or the Information and Outreach entities or both should approach authors of grizzly publications for book donations to schools and local libraries throughout Montana. This should be accompanied by publicity so people know the books are available and the authors receive positive recognition and publicity for the donation.	Conflict Prevention	This would take time and little money other than promoting the program. Libraries are great local community centers and would be a good starting point for bear education.	
		Withing FWP education: revamp the hunter education program to include more on bear identification and safety while in bear habitat.	Conflict Prevention	education supervisor that was recommended in line	Expand and improve bear safety information to non-hunting outdoor user groups

Comment s/concern s	Green - Yellow - Red	Emerging Idea or Recommendation	Focus Area of Idea or Recommendation	What challenge or opportunity does this idea/recommendation address? Why is it important?	Group 2 Recommendation
Comment on coloring					
for pages 4-					
6; not sure					
whether/ho					
w to apply a					
particular					
color on					
each					
idea/recom					Expand and improve bear safety
mendation		Require an online test on bear identification and safety every two years prior to recieving hunting			information to non-hunting outdoor user
		license for MT	Conflict Prevention		groups
		The state should become much more pro-active in the creation of watershed groups to generate local			
		work to prevent conflict and ensure human safety with grizzlies on the landscape. Extra effort should			
		be made to encourage watershed groups in areas where grizzlies have been reported and could be			
		present and on the front edge of where bears are expanding such as between the NCDE and SBE,			
		but watershed groups would be pertinent state-wide. Systematic, local, conflict prevention measures		This has been a part of conservation plans, but	
		are necessary for communities with grizzlies on the landscape, and community groups improve local		was not implemented because of funding issues.	
		communication and understanding. The Blackfoot challenge and other successful groups have come		This would increase human safety and conserve	
Dooganizina		out of a grass roots interest. The state needs to cultivate this as these groups can help solve many		bears due to conflict prevention. Social tolerance	
Recognizing that		local issues. It would be prudent to issue funding to the Blackfoot Challenge group to cultivate watershed groups in new areas. To qualify for funding, the watershed groups should include all		will be cultivated if problem bears are avoided by being prepared. This would take funding, but ESA	
watershed		groups in the areas that wish to be included so the interests of the entire local community is		section 6 grants and other conflict management	
groups		represented. Watershed groups should begin to design and implement co-existence measures		grants would be available. The state would also	
might not		before problems arise as grizzlies move through the area. Getting ahead of the game has shown to		3	Increase partnership, funding and support
be		be a pre-requisite for success. They could be a part of the bear-wise community recommendation line		composting of boneyards and electric fencing	for local watershed collaborative groups
statewide.			Conflict Prevention	projects.	(CDs, NGOs, Associations)

Comment s/concern s	Green - Yellow - Red	Emerging Idea or Recommendation	Focus Area of Idea or Recommendation	What challenge or opportunity does this idea/recommendation address? Why is it important?	Group 2 Recommendation
Lots of detail that may not be		A coexistence Summit or Academy should be established each year so that current co-existence workers and Watershed group representatives in new areas can brainstorm and discuss new challenges and ways to address them. The group should be supplied with a list of conflicts with locations and specific conflict issues so the group can pinpoint problem areas and focus efforts to mitigate attractants and formulate prevention measures. More detailed information on conflicts and removals should be made available. There is one list of bear relocations/removals but details are sparse. It lists human conflict, but what type? Residents, managers and co-existence workers can learn from the information. What type of conflict? Was it hunting related, a chicken coop, a comfield, a livestock depredation? With this list, the group would be able to look at trends over time. This would be a great addition (next year) to the education summit that is being piloted in January of 2020. Having the two together would be more comprehensive and it would save money to do one instead of two. The Yellowstone subcommittee just did something similar in Cody Wyoming this past year and a number of solutions and ideas came from it including a rancher who has had great success of Airedales dogs as grizzly deterrents. The director of the Blackfoot Challenge just returned from an event looking at different breeds of grizzly dogs and what he learned would benefit all watershed and		This would be an invaluable place to share ideas and brainstorm solutions. It would be easy to find support for this and it would create publicity for the conservation program and the grizzly fund. It is an opportunity for communities to share on many levels not just grizzly conflict prevention. Bear managers are putting out fires and barely staying ahead. There is very little reflection or systematic learning going on, despite all the money being spent on management. This type of brainstorming session is long overdue. It will just take time, money	• •
necessary		co-existence groups.	Conflict Prevention	and more folks on the ground.	reporting, and to share effective strategies

Comment s/concern	Green - Yellow -		Focus Area of Idea or	What challenge or opportunity does this idea/recommendation address? Why is it	
s	Red	Emerging Idea or Recommendation	Recommendation	important?	Group 2 Recommendation
3	iteu	safety while hunting in bear country should be required each year for all hunting licenses. All hunters should be prepared for possible dispersal bears as bears are attracted to gut piles. There could be a required video summarizing safety precautions with a quiz afterward that would make it available for out of state licenses as well. The safety measures should come from the hunter education handout passed out at the December meeting as well as these great suggestions by a former Fish and Wildlife Commissioner who is an avid hunter Modify hunting tactics as necessary to avoid surprising grizzlies: 1. In grizzly country, I usually don't walk into or out of my hunting area in the dark. I want to make sure I can see well enough to avoid walking into a bear. 2. Be especially aware of your surroundings, and use caution when in areas where you may not be seen or heard easily, such as dense vegetation or along streams. In dense vegetation, I often go from the "stealth hunting mode" to making noise to avoid a bear. 3. Pay attention to fresh bear tracks. If I see very fresh grizzly tracks and the terrain and vegetation is such that it would be easy to surprise a bear, I may abort the hunt and go to a different area. 4. Try not to shoot game late in the aftermoon. You want to have time to field dress and get the game out of the woods before dark. Once you have shot your game: 5. Bears are attracted to game carcasses. Grizzlies have a very keen sense of smell, and can smell	recommendation	important.	Oroup 2 Recommendation
		the fresh blood and other carcass odors from quite a distance. 6. If your hunting partner is close enough, wait until they arrive before starting the field dressing process. While one person field dresses the animal, the other should "stand guard" to make sure a			
Like the		bear does not sneak up on the person doing the field dressing.			
concept		7. If at all possible, field dress the animal in a relatively open spot that has good visibility. You may			
and details		have to drag the animal a ways before field dressing it. This is for two reasons. First, it is easier to see			
but that		an approaching bear if you are field dressing your game in an open area instead of a dense area.			
should be		Second, you want to think about other hunters who may be in the area. If possible, leave the gut pile			
further		in an open location. If a bear comes in to feed upon it, you don't want other hunters to accidently			
informed by the		surprise the bear, which may then react by defending its food source. There is less chance of that happening if the gut pile can be easily seen from a distance.			Expand and improve bear safety
tne education		8. If at all possible, do not leave your game in the woods overnight. Get it back to your vehicle or			information to non-hunting outdoor user
community.		· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	Conflict Prevention		groups
community.		Fishing licenses should include a video and quiz each year using bear education safety info for	Conflict Prevention	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	Expand and improve bear safety information to non-hunting outdoor user groups

Comment s/concern	Green - Yellow -		Focus Area of Idea or	What challenge or opportunity does this idea/recommendation address? Why is it	
S	Red	Emerging Idea or Recommendation	Recommendation	important?	Group 2 Recommendation
Concept is good, but what does this look like?		There is a need for bear-resistant garbage containers and their continued maintenance for areas in and around recovery areas as well as linkage corridors and possibly present areas in Montana. Consider funding through ESA section 6 grants to create a matching funds program. There are many individuals who would purchase a bear resistant garbage can (I would be one), but that does not help others or assure long term maintenance of the cans. A matching grant program would be an interesting way to tackle the problem. Matching funds could come from the Grizzly Fund. A person donates enough money to purchase a can and the donation would be a tax write off, the money would then be matched so another can would be purchased, ownership would be in the hands of the disposal company. The disposal company would be responsible to keep up the cans. Owning the cans will give the company an incentive to be careful at garbage collection and they would have the option to fine individuals for lost parts etc.	Conflict Prevention	This allows an opportunity for public involvement and ownership of a solution.	Bear-Wise Communities Funding needed
iii.C:		option to line individuals for lost parts etc.	Connect revention	and ownership of a solution.	
					Bear-Wise Communities
		All garbage transfer stations and other facilities in bear country and linkage zones should be analyzed for attractants and sequestered to prevent luring bears to the area. Counties that do not have residential garbage pickup should make their garbage transfer stations bear resistant. Areas			Funding needed
		that have the potential for grizzly-garbage conflicts should have bear-safe garbage storage in bear		This would take funding and would need	
			Conflict Prevention	enforcement.	
		Strict enforcement of poaching is necessary for the long-term conservation of bears. Malicious killing is a huge problem and was a cause of diminishing numbers of bears which brought about ESA listing. Fines for poaching should not change in the case of de-listing. Regardless of ESA status, the bear must be managed to preserve the population. Malicious killing is a huge threat to the future of grizzly bears. Stringent fines and enforcement should continue regardless of listing.	Conflict Prevention	Might be unpopular, but it is one area where numbers could be protected in the long term that is already in place.	Continue to enforce law
		Requiring bear spray to be carried while hunting would increase hunter safety, but would need to be part of a program to rent spray to out of state hunters and to provide inexpensive or discounted bear spray for in state hunters. If nothing else requiring outfitters to carry bear spray would be advised. In the Gravellies a regulation was enacted to require outfitters to carry bear spray. It went through with little pushback.	Conflict Prevention	Conflicts while hunting are occuring more and more as bears enter areas where they have not been seen before. There is a lot of room to improve safety and prevent conflict in this area.	Expand and improve bear safety information to non-hunting outdoor user groups
		Consider limits on commercial huckleberry picking operations to preserve food sources with tribal exceptions. Commercial foragers should also need to take a bear safety test each year with their licenses like hunters and anglers.	Conflict Prevention	This provides education for another group that spends time in bear country	131.0450
		Look into occupational safety and health safety standards for businesses (outfitters, state employees, recreational tours, etc.) for requiring bear spray and other bear safety standards.	Conflict Prevention	Prevent conflicts before they occur and address liability issues	Expand and improve bear safety information to non-hunting outdoor user groups

Comment s/concern s	Green - Yellow - Red	Emerging Idea or Recommendation	Focus Area of Idea or Recommendation	What challenge or opportunity does this idea/recommendation address? Why is it important?	Group 2 Recommendation
		Add additional FWP bear management specialist staff able to focus on a very specific geography and required to hold community listening sessions, engage in local outreach, and trained/equipped to try creative techniques for preventing conflicts (remove carcasses with dynamite, deterrent treatments, technical expertise on electric fencing, help with bear proofing cow camps, etc.). Ensure any experiemntal deterrents include a research component/seek opportunity to partner with co-op/universities/IGBST/Arthur Middleton lab, etc. Bear management specialist positions need to be permanent, have better pay, etc.	Conflict Prevention	Build social tolerance, reduce conflicts, build trust	Continue to increase agency capacity on- the-ground in areas with bear management needs
		Establish bearwise education program around bear behavior, ecology, recovery, safety, and living with bears; include program in schools. Precede with statewide summit to develop messaging and curriculum. See Missoula bear FB page, Bear Smart Canada, Bearwise Wyoming. Education programs could be led by volunteer staff, like ID (Master Naturalist Program). Include special emphasis on educating out of state hunters/development of programs to provide out of state visitors with bear spray.	Conflict Prevention	Build social tolerance, reduce conflicts, build trust	Expand and improve bear safety information to non-hunting outdoor user groups
		FWP commit to building a culture of partnership with NGOs and communities in all areas of the state (explore developing a funding mechanism for NGO dollars directed to FWP through foundation with match)	Conflict Prevention	Leverage resources, build trust, prevent conflicts	Increase partnership, funding and support for local watershed collaborative groups (CDs, NGOs, Associations)
		Statewide coordination around bear resistant trash requirements (create a structure for local governments to coordinate on regulations and infrastructure)	Conflict Prevention	Prevent conflicts, keep people safe	Bear-Wise Communities
		Implement food storage requirements on the Bitterroot NF and state lands	Conflict Prevention	Prevent conflicts, keep people safe	Recommend Montana to move towards consistent management plan for conflict response, education and outreach across habitat areas given the diversity of economies, environments, and land uses
		Public/private partnership to install bear resistant infrastructure in all USFS campgrounds in the state and in BLM/state lands in connectivity areas	Conflict Prevention	Prevent conflicts, keep people safe	Recommend Montana to move towards consistent management plan for conflict response, education and outreach across habitat areas given the diversity of economies, environments, and land uses
		Require homeowners to register goats, chickens, or other common livestock attractants.	Conflict Prevention / Funding	In July 2019, legislation was passed requiring all beekeepers to apply as a beekeeper and to annually register their hives in a variable fee structure	Spread the funding responsibility - Encourage state to pursue any and all options for increased funding opportunities

Comment s/concern	Green - Yellow -		Focus Area of Idea or	What challenge or opportunity does this idea/recommendation address? Why is it	
S	Red	Emerging Idea or Recommendation	Recommendation	important?	Group 2 Recommendation
consistency					
on both					
garbage/wa					
ste and					
food					
storage.					
And we					
needed to					
know if it					
was being					
applied to a					
given					
geography					
(state,					
federal, or					
private					
land). This					
has been					
helpful in					
terms of					
getting					
ideas on					
paper, but					
what is the					
structure/sk					
eleton that					
this is being				Many food storage orders are already in place but	Recommend Montana to move towards
attached				there are locations without food storage orders.	consistent management plan for conflict
to? One		Create consistancy around food storage orders on public lands and require food storage orders on		There is debate around the need for consistancy.	response, education and outreach across habitat
way to get		all public lands in occupied grizzly bear habitat as well as expansion and connectivity habitat.	Conflict Prevention,	Multiple agencies have variable levels of funding	areas given the diversity of economies,
people to		Support enforcement, outreach and education around Food Storage Orders	Connectivity	for enforcement	environments, and land uses

Comment s/concern s	Green - Yellow - Red	Emerging Idea or Recommendation	Focus Area of Idea or Recommendation	What challenge or opportunity does this idea/recommendation address? Why is it important?	Group 2 Recommendation
		It is difficult to walk into a hotel in Montana and not see pictures of grizzlies, paintings of grizzlies, or statues of grizzlies. When one crosses the state line at lost trail pass, one sees a grizzly on the Montana sign. Bears are an important part of our heritage and we need to understand them. A comprehensive state-wide program should be implemented to create Bear-wise communities (https://bearwise.org/bearwise-communities/) with a priority focus on the areas in Western Montana on the "possible presence of grizzlies" map from USFWS (https://drive.google.com/open?id=1bX00zAQS7ziMSaz1uIKhI0iaLqDeZXzi) The program should be state-wide. This could be done through local watershed organizations with agency assistance if the watershed groups so choose. This will prepare areas and reduce conflict as bear distribution expands and dispersal bears explore and colonize the linkage zones between recovery areas. This is the beginning of social tolerance for grizzlies throughout the state via education and will reduce black bear conflicts in areas where grizzlies are not present.	Conflict Prevention, Connectivity between ecosystems	This would take funding, but considering the map where bears have passed through, there are many communities that are not ready to encounter grizzlies, but encountering them is a growing possibility. Once again this can increase human safety and increase social tolerance. It would be worth the investment.	Bear-Wise Communities
		Encourage governor and Montana Fish, Wildlife and Parks to develop a state Bear Aware outreach and education program with a designated bear aware outreach supervisor. This supervisor could oversee seasonal technicians across the state to implement education programs including bear spray as well as work with tourism department to reach out of state visitors. This could include a bear aware campaign with social media and video content. Develop a website and/or app that allows for quick access to the multiple resources available to prevent conflicts with bears. Maybe this role could also oversee a conflict prevention grant program.	Conflict Prevention, Resources	Funding for an FTE in the legislature	Bear-Wise Communities
		A potential way to create a conflict prevention grant program not coupled with Livestock Loss Board could be to reassess the Montana Fish Wildlife and Parks Living with Wildlife grant program that was defunded. Potentially house a conflict prevention grant and a funding mechanism for conservation easements under this one program?		Funding this program - need to better understand why it was defunded	Separate compensation for depredation from funding for conflict response so each can be adequately funded
		Glacier Park has a low number of conflicts because they are very strict about attractant regulations and human activities that attract bears. They have individuals that regularly survey and fine campers and campgrounds for violations and make sure that the violations are cleaned up immediately. They are also available to haze bears that enter front country camps. Strict and consistent attractant regulations work well, but they are meaningless without funding to enforce the regulations. More bear managers on the ground would allow for more enforcement of attractant sequestration and immediate response to those first strike bears. We might also recommend neighborhoods to report conflicts and facilitate and speed up attractant clean up. Gerald Cobell blamed many problems encountered in his area on waste left behind by tourists often in campgrounds. Funding for more people there to enforce strict camping regulations would assist in that area. He said that once the bears get into garbage, their days are numbered. Taking that attractant out of the picture by creating and enforcing attractant regulations would help their situation.	Conflict Response/Conflict Protocols	Once again, this is an issue of more boots on the ground and more funding.	boots-on-the ground

Comment s/concern s	Green - Yellow - Red	Emerging Idea or Recommendation	Focus Area of Idea or Recommendation	What challenge or opportunity does this idea/recommendation address? Why is it important?	Group 2 Recommendation
		Revisit MOU with Wildlife Services and identify opportunities for improving efficiency, capacity and coordination around conflict prevention and response.	Conflict Response/Conflict Protocols	This MOU with Wildlife Services could be a mechanism for improving and addressing resource challenges around coexistence and response. Ideally, MT would have autonomy over grizzly bear management decisions in the event bears are delisted. Challenge is so much of the attention is focused on livestock conflicts and there are many other significant conflicts and responsibilities and trust of agencies that get blurred through the current agreement.	Improved interagency coordination for consistent protocols
		Look at assisting land trusts with funding for easements in connectivity areas at a state and federal level (one example could be to look at the Montana Sage Grouse Initiative and how funding comes through that specific to sage grouse habitat)	Connectivity Between Ecosystems	Funding, Creation of a new program always poses challenges, Coordination with other states	Spread the funding responsibility - Encourage state to pursue any and all options for increased funding opportunities

Comment s/concern	Green - Yellow -		Focus Area of Idea or	What challenge or opportunity does this idea/recommendation address? Why is it	
s	Red	Emerging Idea or Recommendation	Recommendation	important?	Group 2 Recommendation
		Emerging Idea or Recommendation A complementative plant to identify and protect linkage controls for promoting natural migration			
		between all recovery areas should be created and implemented to assure the long-term conservation			
		of grizzly bears. Within these areas, potential conflicts to successful grizzly bear occupation and travel			
		should be identified, and proactive steps taken to increase habitat security and reduce the potential			
		for conflict when bears arrive. For instance, proactive livestock conflict prevention, attractant			
		management, road density reductions should be all be planned and implemented. Additionally, FWP			
		should partner with Montana Department of Transportation to identify and model potentially important			
		grizzly bear (and other wildlife) crossing points on major highways, and seek funding and planning			
		opportunities to incorporate wildlife crossing practices into the transportation system. As the 1993			
		grizzly recovery plan states, "Ideally, preserving linkage between populations is a more legitimate long-			
		term conservation strategy than are attempts to manage separate island populations. Linkage zones			
		are areas between currently separated populations that provide adequate habitat for low densities of			
		individuals to exist and move between two or more larger areas of suitable habitat. The existence of			
		individuals and habitats within linkage zones could act to provide a connection between larger			
		populations. Linkage zones enhance the viability of populations that are separated by some distance			
		by facilitating the exchange of individuals and maintaining demographic vigor and genetic diversity."			
		1993 revised Grizzly Bear Recovery Plan Pg 42. As Hanski and Gilpin 1991 states, "If no movement			
		between populations can take place, and isolation becomes permanent, local extinction becomes			
		more likely." The plan should focus on areas where bears have been known to have travelled as in			
		the possibly present map (https://drive.google.com/open?id=1bX00zAQS7ziMSaz1uIKhl0iaLqDeZXzi			
) and currently protected areas like Inventoried Roadless Areas (IRAs), Wilderness Study Areas			
		(WSAs) and Wilderness Areas. Here is a map of these areas with possible linkage corridors.			
		(https://drive.google.com/open?id=12QiuEsgKWsZQV8DVhVnxEo-v4OLFUL5z) Providing or			
		securing linkage zones can be a practical solution to demographic dangers of fractured habitats for		This would not seek by a famous and a seek as a f	
		all species including elk, deer, pronghorns and native sheep. Current regulations should be strictly		This would promote long term conservation of	
		enforced and exceptions for road building should not be allowed for all IRAs, WSAs and Wildemess		grizzly bears and all of the other wildlife that	
		areas within the identified corridors. Public lands immediately in between these protected areas		Montana is famous for. This would not take too	
		should adopt the amendment 19 policy from the previous Flathead Forest Plan. Unfragmented,		much funding. Many of the areas are already	
		roadless areas of forest are necessary to promote demographic connectivity and the long-term		protected. This would take a concerted effort	De des date 11 comme along the de-
		conservation of grizzly bears. Protecting and identifying these areas will provide more areas of	Commontivity Detuces	between agencies. Since this would also protect	Develop statewide conservation plan that
		colonization to re-locate bears and encourage natural migration and connectivity between recovery	Connectivity Between	migration corridors for elk and deer, hunters could	incorporates open space, connectivity and linkage
		areas. Private lands in between the areas should be considered for conservation easements. Bear-	Ecosystems	get behind it.	zones

Comment	Green -			What challenge or opportunity does this	
s/concern	Yellow -		Focus Area of Idea or	idea/recommendation address? Why is it	
s	Red	Emerging Idea or Recommendation	Recommendation		Group 2 Recommendation
		3 3		F · · · ·	
				This is an important amendment limiting roads in	
				the forest which increases human safety because it	
				offers less access to bears. It also decreases	
				conflict because bears will have more adequate	
				habitat and will not be displaced by increasing	
				tourism and recreation. Bears are moving out of the	
				parks at a much greater speed than their numbers	
		Forests surrounding recovery areas and in designated linkage zones should adopt Amendment 19		are increasing. Park visits have more than doubled	
		from the previous Flathead Forest plan to limit fragmentation of habitat. This is important for all		in the past years. Bears are being pressured to	
		species including elk. New scientific studies on habitat fragmentation and climate change should be		look for new habitat. If we can provide ample	Develop statewide conservation plan that
			Connectivity Between	habitat, and decrease attractants in populated	incorporates open space, connectivity and linkage
		protection for grizzlies and other wildlife from habitat degradation and human conflicts.	Ecosystems	areas, conflict will be reduced.	zones
		The state should establish a partnership with insurance companies to build wildlife bridges. In 2015			
		this was found. "According to the insurance company, drivers have a one in 77 chance of hitting a			
		deer in Montana. That's considerably higher than in surrounding states. Wyoming drivers have only a			
		one in 113 chance of hitting a deer, Idaho is 1 in 232 and North Dakota is 1 in 105." This information			
		comes from 2019, "Deer-car collisions cost an average of \$8,190, an elk-vehicle collision is about			
		\$25,319, and a moose-vehicle collision is \$44,546, taking into consideration human injuries and			
		death, towing, vehicle repair, investigation of the accident by local authorities, and carcass disposal."			
		And this, "One of the most looked-to examples of successful wildlife overpasses is in Banff, over the			
		Trans-Canada Highway. A study there shows that in just one two-mile stretch, wildlife-vehicle crashes			
		reduced from an average of 12 a year to 2.5, reducing costs of crashes by 90 percent—over			
		\$100,000." And in 1995, "Not only are the collisions harmful to wildlife, but according to a 1995 study			
		they also caused 211 human fatalities, 29,000 human injuries and more than \$1 billion in property			
		damage. State Farm puts the number of collisions at 1.5 million annually causing 10,000 human			
		injuries and 150 deaths along with \$2,500 in property damage to vehicles." It would serve insurance			
		companies well both in costs and public relations if they became partners with MDOT to build wildlife			
		bridges. Where side streets are a problem in wildlife crossing areas, electrified cattleguards should be		This is an opportunity for the state to work with	
1		considered to prevent wildlife from using side streets to cross instead of wildlife crossings. In Canada,		insurance companies. Opportunities for	
Agree with		they used to have a suggested night speed limit of 45 miles per hour. Canada has many wildlife		partnerships could be explored on many levels.	
concept /			Connectivity Between	Public safety is something that both the state and	Work with MDOT on wildlife safety
lots of work		suggested reduced speed caused more funding for the crossing structures.	Ecosystems	insurance companies can agree upon.	campaign

Comment s/concern s	Green - Yellow - Red	Emerging Idea or Recommendation	Focus Area of Idea or Recommendation	What challenge or opportunity does this idea/recommendation address? Why is it important?	Group 2 Recommendation
Great concept if there were a think tank to do this.		Voluntary Driving Restrictions would be an out of the box way to reduce wildlife mortality and human fatality/injury. Insurance companies are well aware and have created outreach campaigns to reduce drowsy driving which according to the CDC, "The National Highway Traffic Safety Administration estimates that drowsy driving was responsible for 72,000 crashes, 44,000 injuries, and 800 deaths in 2013.3 However, these numbers are underestimated, and up to 6,000 fatal crashes each year may be caused by drowsy drivers." According to drowsydriving.org 13% of crashes with hospitalizations and 21% of crashes with fatalities are caused by drowsy driving. Wildlife accidents contribute to many more fatalities and damages. One bear manager said that grizzlies (and I would imagine many other species) have adapted to crossing at night when traffic is minimized. Both drowsy driving and a majority of wildlife crossings or at least accidents due to diminished vision happen at night. Insurance companies could create financial incentives to vow not to drive between "2 and 5 am" (or a time line based on the timing of wildlife mortalities and drowsy driving) unless in an emergency. If those who take the pledge and receive those incentives get into an auto crash (not during an emergency) during those times, they would pay a higher deductible. This plan could be coupled with billboards pinpointing specific wildlife crossing areas with ads for nearby all-night diners or truck stops where drivers could go to take a break instead of driving through crossing areas between certain hours. Insurance companies could pledge a percentage of money saved through prevention to the construction of permanent wildlife crossings.	Connectivity Between Ecosystems	Again, slowing down at night or avoiding night driving conserves all wildlife. It is an inexpensive answer to a big mortality problem.	Work with MDOT on wildlife safety campaign
		A nationwide contest to come up with ways to reduce train/bear collisions to prevent grain spills and to remove carcasses quickly from train tracks with a large monetary incentive should be implemented. One of the problems with trains is that the grain cars dribble grain as they go along the tracks. All cars are weighed before they leave the station and when they arrive at the destination, so grain bins that are leaking are identified. The spills bring wildlife to the tracks where they are killed which attracts bears. How can we reduce the grain dribble on the tracks to preserve all wildlife? I believe a foundation like Gates who likes to solve problems would contribute to the incentive and possibly direct the contest. If this is successful, more contests for conflict prevention could be implemented.	Connectivity Between Ecosystems	Reducing grain spillage along the tracks benefits the shippers as well as grizzlies. Even small losses of grain add up to big losses.	
But not the purview of the Council		Consider making funding available for smaller conservation easements. At this time, small parcels in key areas are not considered for conservation easements because the focus is on larger parcel of land. Every little bit helps. It would be prudent to create an organization with grant money from the state and the ESA to offer conservation easements specifically for smaller parcels in locations near occupied habitat.	Connectivity Between Ecosystems	This would take funding and an understanding that every little bit helps. Small ranch operations could take advantage of this preserving open space into the future.	

Comment s/concern s	Green - Yellow - Red	Emerging Idea or Recommendation	Focus Area of Idea or Recommendation	What challenge or opportunity does this idea/recommendation address? Why is it important?	Group 2 Recommendation
Need to simplify. Would recommend ending after first sentence (encourage d)	Green	FWP define connectivity zones within Montana where natural/functional connectivity (i.e. occupancy, ecological function in connective areas) is proactively encouraged through: 1) no hunting allowed in connectivity zones, 2) management decisions (about lethal removal, relocation) include more conservative criteria, 3) work with IGBST to develop statewide mortality thresholds and statewide management removal quota with conservative sub thresholds (percentages of total allowable mortality) tied to connectivity zones (and all must be in synch with ecosystem wide mortality thresholds), 4) bears in connectivity zones will not be translocated back to recovery areas (need to develop areas in DMA outside of PCA that are tolerable relocation zones), 5) increase collaring efforts and monitoring of movements to prevent conflicts more proactively, with a focus on individual bears of high priority (dispersing young males, females with cubs, etc.), 6) work with local land users to reduce conflicts spatially/temporally real-time with monitoring info, i.e. modify grazing rotations, temporary hunting closures, trail closures, etc., 7) apply habitat standards and guidelines from Conservation Strategy to Wildlife Management Areas in connectivity zones, 8) evaluate federal land use planning processes and projects for impact to habitat requirements for natural connectivity- with focus on food storage and road management, and 9) establish interagency population monitoring program in connectivity zones	Connectivity Between Ecosystems	For long-term resilience of lower-48 grizzly bears, it's important that connectivity between ecosystems occur naturally. Natural connectivity-involving grizzly occupancy and fulfilment of ecological function in connectivity areas- is key to restoration and long-term persistence of grizzly bears in the Northern Rockies.	Develop statewide conservation plan that incorporates open space, connectivity and linkage zones
		FWP and MDT work with IGBST to identify priority crossing locations on I-90 and I-15. It's important that there is coordination with the Wildlife and Transportation Statewide Steering Committee on this issue; coordination on priorities could create compelling case for tapping into federal funding (e.g. BUILD grants, etc.)	Connectivity Between Ecosystems		Work wiht MDT to enhance understanding of priority areas Include wildlife migration corridors into infrastructure improvement plans
		The state legislature should recommend that all Wilderness Study Areas in between recovery areas should be designated Wilderness.	Connectivity Between Ecosystems, conflict prevention	Creating secure, remote areas where bears can roam away from populations is essential for the long-term conservation of bears.	
		More funding should be made available to hire more bear management specialists to train with our experienced managers and take over when they retire. Tim Manley and Jamie Jonkel and others have a wealth of experience cannot be lost when they retire. We need more specialists on the ground and they should be training with our experienced managers. FWP must really support the experience they have and use it to move into the future. The specialists we have are overworked and residents are frustrated because the managers cannot be in more than one place at a time. Specialists must spend a lot of time on conflicts and have less time for prevention. Funding must include management specialists in areas in linkage zones now to get ahead of the moving edge of bear distribution. More managers on the ground would assist watershed groups and visit, build trust and educate residents. These areas must put co-existence measures in place before problems arise. Montana must recognize the wealth of experience on the ground and capitalize on it.	Connectivity Between Ecosystems, conflict prevention	one of the most important things the state	Continue to increase agency capacity on- the-ground in areas with bear management needs
Don't want to tie hands of wildlife managers		Grizzly bears once roamed the entire state of Montana and non-conflict bears should never be removed simply for showing up in a place. We recognize that some areas of the state that were once historical suitable habitat are today inappropriate for grizzly bears. There is also a lot of quality grizzly bear habitat that is currently unoccupied, yet could be potentially occupied.	Grizzly Bear Distribution	There is a need to focus on areas where grizzlies could be with less conflict. These areas should be studied and utilized.	Develop statewide conservation plan that incorporates open space, connectivity and linkage zones

Comment s/concern	Green - Yellow -		Focus Area of Idea or	What challenge or opportunity does this idea/recommendation address? Why is it	
s	Red	Emerging Idea or Recommendation	Recommendation	important?	Group 2 Recommendation
		FWP develop a social science study to establish a baseline understanding of social acceptance in various communities across the state as an initial step in a process to create a statewide			
		management plan.	Grizzly Bear Distribution	could yield important insights prior to creating a state	Good idea
		Decembra all of Mantana as high sicelly quitable habitet	Grizzly Bear Distribution	Acknowledging grizzlies could be anywhere in the state allows FWP to use conflict management as a tool for prioritizing occupancy in certain	Identify acceptable range for bears
		Recognize all of Montana as biologically suitable habitat	Grizzly Bear Distribution	geographies	identify acceptable range for bears
Good concept. Lots of detail to work through.		The state and federal agencies should support and implement research to promote the long-term conservation of grizzly bears such as the following suggestions. This could be paid for through section 6 grants from the Endangered Species Act provisions and agency funding: Monitoring of food supplies is highly important. Look at the difference in 2018 in the Blackfoot area after a large fire. Food sources do influence bear movement and distribution. 1. A survey of the Bitterroot Recovery Area for bear presence/occupation. 2. A survey of the Sapphires, the Sapphire WSA and Anaconda Pintler Wilderness areas for bear distribution. 3. Impacts of snowmobiling on denning and post-den emergence 4. Impacts of trail use on bears 5. Map high caloric foods and/or seasonal important foods. This is happening in the GYE but needs to be conducted in the NCDE Cabinet Yaak, Selkirks, Bitterroot, and possible colonization areas between recovery areas. 6. Develop a functional habitat map that could be used to inform road closures and recreational use in the NCDE, Cabinet Yaak, Selkirks, Bitterroot, and possible colonization areas between recovery areas (Sapphires and Anaconda Pintler Wilderness to name a few). 7. Map habitat and food sources and analyze the effects of climate change on these areas to predict where grizzly bears will migrate in the future and to pinpoint areas for colonization in linkage zones.	Grizzly Bear Distribution, conflict prevention	The more knowledge we have about grizzlies and their habitat, the better we can provide for coexistence. This would take funding.	Good Idea
Are doing					
already to					
some		Encourage Governor and the Legislature to celebrate the recovery of the Grizzly Bear in Montana			
extent.		though Montana's dedication to Vast Open Spaces. Those spaces are checkerboards of Public			
Can't say		Lands, National Parks and Privately Owned working Agricultural lands. All open spaces in Montana	Grizzly Bear Distribution,		
this in		not only promote increasing Grizzly bear populations but all wildlife, within forest and prairie	Connectivity Between		Recognize grizzly bear conservation
perpetuity.		ecosystems.	Ecosystems		success at the state level

Comment s/concern	Green - Yellow -		Focus Area of Idea or	What challenge or opportunity does this idea/recommendation address? Why is it	
S	Red	Emerging Idea or Recommendation	Recommendation		Group 2 Recommendation
		Encourage Governor, public officials and researchers to consistently refer to the GYE and NCDE as recovered with expanding pollutions	Grizzly Bear Distribution, Connectivity Between Ecosystems	Science supports this, however passions may not. How many other ecosystems in the lower 48 (other than the already designated recovery areas) have enough public lands to be the base for or to support viable recovered populations like GYE and NCDE successes? These base public lands allow safety and socially acceptable "anchor" acres for the populations.	Recognize grizzly bear conservation success at the state level
		Work with relevant agencies to create a streamlined way for public reporting of possible grizzly bear sightings outside of recovery zones	Grizzly Bear Distribution, Connectivity between ecosystems		Work with relevant agencies to create a streamlined way for public reporting of possible grizzly bear sightings outside of recovery zones
Recognized broader need to partner		Improve coordination and outreach on grizzly bears and bear awareness with the office of tourism, realtors, VRBO, etc.	Other	Capacity, Unknown concerns/roadblocks from realtors, tourism, etc.	Bear-Wise Communities
Like concept. Need more discussion		A multiplier should be considered but as in Wyoming, it should only apply to heavily forested hard to manage livestock areas and measures of conflict prevention must be used to the best of the livestock grower's ability in order to qualify for the multiplier. Any reimbursement should include a requirement of conflict prevention measures after the second reimbursement.	Other	Many could get behind this especially if it were coupled with responsibility.	Review Livestock Loss compensation for multiplier
		A grizzly bear PR person to promote the benefits and positive sides to having grizzlies on the landscape should be added to the folks on the ground working for grizzly conservation.	Other	Reminding folks of the benefits to having bears on the landscape would be helpful for creating bearwise communities and co-existence measures.	Continue to increase agency capacity on- the-ground in areas with bear management needs
		Establish cooperative monitoring programs – FWP, USFS, Permittees, NGOs on public allotments	Other	Enhance flexibility of public grazing allotment manag	Continue to increase capacity on-the- ground in areas with bear management needs
Outside purview of Council		Ensure people can't be held liable if grizzly mauling occurs on their property.	Other	Create security for landowners, important for soci	al tolerance
Already discussions around wildlife movement		As roadways within the connectivity zone for the GYE and NCDE come up for repair bids over the next tens of years be prepared to write in wildlife crossing. Continue to utilize bear movement maps to predict areas of high movement	Other		Work wiht MDT to enhance understanding of priority areas Include wildlife migration corridors into infrastructure improvement plans
Value statement		The grizzly bear is our state animal and an important piece of Montana's wildlife heritage. Most Montanans recognize that grizzly bears are an important part of what makes Montana the "Last Best Place" and unique from the rest of the Lower Forty-eight states. Therefore, Montana's grizzly bear populations—Yellowstone, NCDE and Cabinet-Yaak (and eventually the Bitterroot)—should be thriving, self-sustaining and interconnected	Overarching Idea for Goal or Vision	Montana has the chance to make a stand and protect its status as the last best place in the lower 48. Conserving grizzlies will preserve the reputation for wildness that draws tourists, retirement incomes, and industry.	Greater Vision, needs council direction

Green - Yellow - Red	Emerging Idea or Recommendation	Focus Area of Idea or Recommendation	What challenge or opportunity does this idea/recommendation address? Why is it important?	Group 2 Recommendation
	Facilitate recovering or recovered populations in all four MT Recovery Zones, as well as passability for grizzlies on the landscape that lies between Recovery Zones and west of the Big Belt mountains.		The council's individual recommendations need an overarching framework or vision, responding to	
	euthenize problem bears. Wherever grizzlies exist in MT, facilitate livability for residents and property owners, and viability for production agriculture.	Overarching Idea for Goal or Vision	this may be something most or all council members can live with.	Greater Vision, needs council direction
	Initiate a statewide planning process that outlines a statewide vision for grizzly conservation and management. A statewide plan should include, A) Geographic specificity around conflict response (i.e. management zones that reflect conservation value of bears expanding into a given area) and B) Establish clear guidelines for lethal removal of a grizzly bear that are consistent with federal regulations, socially acceptable, and driven by 1) conservation value of the management zone, 2) demographics, 3) evidence of chronic depredation (in cases of livestock conflict) and 4) conflict severity (e.g. human safety issues)	Overarching Idea for Goal or Vision	create clarity, transparency, and predictability around grizzly conservation and conflict management in Montana. Opportunity to establish more specificity than currently vague definitions of social acceptability. Also, an opportunity to establish proactive approaches to ensuring connectivity occurs	Recommend Montana to move towards consistent management plan for conflict response, education and outreach across habitat areas given the diversity of economies, environments, and land uses
	State work with grizzly council to determine important elements of a successful statewide planning process	Overarching Idea for Goal or Vision	Grizzly council represents diverse interests and could provide valuable guidance to FWP that would ensure statewide planning process is successful	
	State legislature cannot interfere with FWP management approaches post delisting. Is there a way to prevent legislative meddling (e.g. state bill ratifying Montana statewide plan in statute, or Governor's executive order on statewide plan?)	Vision	Build trust between public and managers	
	Yellow -	Facilitate recovering or recovered populations in all four MT Recovery Zones, as well as passability for grizziles on the landscape that lies between Recovery Zones and west of the Big Belts mountains. East of the Big Belts, relocate minor offenders to augment unrecovered western Recovery Zones and euthenize problem bears. Wherever grizziles exist in MT, facilitate livability for residents and property owners, and viability for production agriculture. Initiate a statewide planning process that outlines a statewide vision for grizzly conservation and management. A statewide plan should include, A) Geographic specificity around conflict response (i.e. management zones that reflect conservation value of bears expanding into a given area) and B) Establish clear guidelines for lethal removal of a grizzly bear that are consistent with federal regulations, socially acceptable, and driven by 1) conservation value of the management zone, 2) demographics, 3) evidence of chronic depredation (in cases of livestock conflict) and 4) conflict severity (e.g. human safety issues) State work with grizzly council to determine important elements of a successful statewide planning process State legislature cannot interfere with FWP management approaches post delisting. Is there a way to prevent legislative meddling (e.g. state bill ratifying Montana statewide plan in statute, or Governor's	Facilitate recovering or recovered populations in all four MT Recovery Zones, as well as passability for grizzlies on the landscape that lies between Recovery Zones and west of the Big Belt mountains. East of the Big Belts, relocate minor offenders to augment unrecovered western Recovery Zones and euthenize problem bears. Wherever grizzlies exist in MT, facilitate livability for residents and property owners, and viability for production agriculture. Initiate a statewide planning process that outlines a statewide vision for grizzly conservation and management. A statewide plan should include, A) Geographic specificity around conflict response (i.e. management zones that reflect conservation value of bears expanding into a given area) and B) Establish clear guidelines for lethal removal of a grizzly bear that are consistent with federal regulations, socially acceptable, and driven by 1) conservation value of the management zone, 2) demographics, 3) evidence of chronic depredation (in cases of livestock conflict) and 4) conflict severity (e.g. human safety issues) State work with grizzly council to determine important elements of a successful statewide planning process State legislature cannot interfere with FWP management approaches post delisting. Is there a way to prevent legislative meddling (e.g. state bill ratifying Montana statewide plan in statute, or Governor's overarching Idea for Goal or Vision.	Facilitate recovering or recovered populations in all four MT Recovery Zones, as well as passability for grizzies on the landscape that lies between Recovery Zones and west of the Big Belt mountains. East of the Big Belts, relocate minor offenders to augment unrecovered western Recovery Zones and property owners, and viability for production agrizzles exist in MT, facilitate involved western Recovery Zones and west of the Big Belt mountains. East of the Big Belts, relocate minor offenders to augment unrecovered western Recovery Zones and west of the Big Belt mountains. East of the Big Belts, relocate minor offenders to augment unrecovered western Recovery Zones and west of the Big Belt mountains. East of the Big Belts, relocate minor offenders to augment unrecovered western Recovery Zones and west of the Big Belt mountains. East of the Big Belts, relocate minor offenders to augment unrecovered western Recovery Zones and west of the Big Belt mountains. East of the Big Belts, relocate minor offenders to augment unrecovered western Recovery Zones and west of the Big Belt mountains. East of the Big Belts, relocate minor offenders to augment unrecovered western Recovery Zones and west of the Big Belt mountains. East of the Big Belts, relocate minor offenders to augment unrecovered western Recovery Zones and west of the Big Belt mountains. East of the Big Belts, relocate minor offenders to augment unrecovered western Recovery Zones and vest of the Big Belts will be Big Belt mountains. East of the Big Belts and teached plan Minor overarching Idea for Goal or Vision Overarching Ide

Comment s/concern s	Green - Yellow - Red	Emerging Idea or Recommendation	Focus Area of Idea or Recommendation	What challenge or opportunity does this idea/recommendation address? Why is it important?	Group 2 Recommendation
Combine with others marked with Funding (*)		A multimillion-dollar fund should be established in the next farm bill for grizzly conservation efforts. The interest generated from this permanent Grizzly Fund would pay for non-lethal, preventative measures for co-existence in the United States (MT, ID, WY, WA etc.). This creates long term funding for co-existence measures. It should be non-lethal so that national conservation groups and foundations for wildlife would be willing to contribute to the fund. Seed money from the farm bill would start the fund. It should include an option on taxes (one could choose to put a dollar or two into the fund from personal taxes) and a method for individuals to contribute to the fund like an adopt a grizzly program. This would allow national interest in grizzly bear conservation to contribute to the costs of living with grizzlies. This fund could contribute to incentives for living with grizzlies and all co-existence measures as well as research to create new measures for co-existence and conflict prevention.	Resources	This would take a commitment from Montana to push the idea of a fund to the federal government. It would be a long term solution for co-existence funding.	Spread the funding responsibility - Encourage state to pursue any and all options for increased funding opportunities
Will take additional conversatio n with Council and Idaho		The Bitterroot Ecosystem should be studied as a re-location area without the bears losing ESA protections. The bears should be able to be re-located in this habitat rich area without being considered experimental/non-essential to ensure protection for bears that move into and have been re-located in the area. It provides excellent habitat and could easily house many bears with minimal conflict giving managers more options for re-location of bears.	Resources	Creating more areas for bear re-location will take the pressure off other ecosystems. This is not a funding issue but a social issue and will take bearwise programs and more managers on the ground to implement.	
Combine with others marked with Funding (*)		Funding for grizzly bear conservation (and for all wildlife) is vitally important. All opportunities for grizzly bear conservation should continue to be explored, including federal, state and private funds. Additionally, given the amount of money that the USFWS invests in grizzly bear recovery, the state of Montana should consider the financial impacts that might result from a delisted grizzly bear population, and where and whether or not the state can find opportunities to replace those funds.		The need for funding has been prevelant during recent meetings.	Spread the funding responsibility - Encourage state to pursue any and all options for increased funding opportunities
Combine with others marked with Funding (*)		Consider a Montana recreation license that costs a minimal amount (1-2 dollars) for in state recreationists and more for out of state tourists (10 dollars). To apply for this license, one would also have to take the bear safety test. The test could also include backcountry safety tips, information on responsibly recreating on public lands, and how recreation can affect wildlife.	Resources	This provides a way to educate a large group of people who recreate in Montana and brings in a funding resource.	Spread the funding responsibility - Encourage state to pursue any and all options for increased funding opportunities
Combine with others marked with Funding (*)		Establish new funding mechanism(s) for wildlife conservation and management in MT (ideas to consider: tourism tax like expanded resort tax, increased appropriation for Livestock Loss Board through general dollars (not sportsman), conservation fee associated with National Parks (re: WY resolution), support passage of Recovering Americas Wildlife Act, need new federal support for funding species post-delisting, through reauthorizing ESA?, look at NRCS and farm bill	Resources	Current resources are not adequate; establishing new sources of revenue for grizzly bear conflict prevention, conservation, and management is key to continuing the success story of grizzly recovery. New mechansims should tap into constituencies other than sportsmen.	Spread the funding responsibility - Encourage state to pursue any and all options for increased funding opportunities

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Prevention/ Funding/Re sources Combine		Establish a tiered loss compensation multiplier that through contingencies incentivizes preventive techniqes and provides compensation for livestock loss (recognizing that compensation programs don't promote social tolerance, just make it economically viable for ranching operations to stay afloat in grizzly bear country). Important considerations for such a program: 1) state legislature needs to allocate more funds for livestock and other agricultural loss (general dollars to livestock loss board, not Sportsmen's/FWP \$, 2) compensation program could also be tiered geographically (i.e. provide more compensation in certain portions of the MT landscape key for grizzly bear conservation/connectivity), 3) bring back the Living with Wildlife Grant program, and 4) explore Farm Bill opportunities and NRCS EQUIP	Resources	Ensure ranchers that provide important habitat in connective lands can remain economically viable; keep people safe and bears alive through incentivization of conflict prevention techniques	Review Livestock Loss compensation for multiplier
Prevention/ Funding/Re sources Combine		Create a grizzly bear prevention fund that is not tied to the Livestock loss board that funds work and is dependent on a local match	Resources, prevention	Getting it through the Legislature and showing the broad support to get it done.	Separate compensation for depredation from funding for conflict response so each can be adequately funded
Red due to hunting issues.		Contibute to bear conflict management funding through a mandatory Conflict Prevention Pass fee added to bear (black or grizzly) hunting license	Role of Hunting	The AIS Prevention Pass required with a fishing license has helped to contribute funds to prevent the spread of AIS. There may be an opportunity to implement a similar tool into bear hunting licenses to dedicate funding to conflict management or hunter education in bear country.	Spread the funding responsibility - Encourage state to pursue any and all options for increased funding opportunities Duck Stamp example
Red due to hunting issues.		The grizzly bear is the slowest reproducing mammal on this planet. Any future hunting of grizzly bears should be avoided. Hunting is a contentious issue and could be easily resolved by honoring the recent Grizzly Treaty signed by over 200 tribes in Montana, Canada, and elsewhere. It asks that the bear never be hunted. Hunting does not increase human safety nor does it conserve the bear. MFWP seems determined to have a grizzly trophy hunt, if they do so it should be extremely limited in scope, should not allow hunting near the parks, should not allow hunting in vital linkage habitat, and should be easily suspended or cancelled during high mortality years. The Fish and Wildlife Commission recommended waiting after de-listing to consider any form of recreational hunting. A slow approach was suggested (waiting at least one year or more) to demonstrate to the public that MFWP's goal was to maintain a healthy, viable grizzly population not to kill as many as fast as they legally could. Management issues alone have killed a large number of grizzlies. In Wyoming, a take of 72 bears has been granted, 10% of the current population estimate in the GYE. Certainly, hunting should not be considered the best management tool for grizzly bears. Current management mortality measures target specific nuisance and habituated bears. Again, the tribes have been very clear about their wishes. This is a simple thing to give.		This is a difficult issue.	

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		Define areas and circumstances where hunting is not appropriate: 1) not allowed in certain geographies- connectivity zones, core habitat/areas surrounding parks, 2) not considered a management tool for reducing conflicts- there is no science to support this, 3) delayed following delisting; FWP should be a leader in coordination with other agencies on season/quota setting, 4) need to define mortality thresholds outside of DMAs/identify guidelines for cancellation of hunting season if a pre-determined portion of mortality threshold is met via management removals prior to beginning of the hunting season, 5) ecosystem based mortality quotas should not be seen as the equivalent of hunting-based mortality quotas. They are the quotas that trigger population change and hunting quotas should not be directly linked to population management.	Role of Hunting	Grizzly recovery under the ESA is a conservation success story and Montana could demonstrate leadership that ensures that success story continues	
		In the meetings in December, it was clear that managers are running out of places to re-locate bears. When they put them back in the recovery areas, they are putting them in already occupied territory, so they must look for a space. FWP should develop a protocol for translocating bears a) between ecosystems, b) within an ecosystem, c) outside of a designated ecosystem, which further the conservation, connection and recovery of grizzly bears in the state of Montana. Bears translocated due to previous conflict may need to be placed deeper into core habitat of a designated ecosystem, where they are less likely to continue to get into trouble. Having other areas like linkage zones and augmentation zones would be helpful to the managers and the bears who are getting pushed back into conflict areas. Using the 3 strike protocols, first strike bears should be available for augmentation programs and first and second-strike bears should be available for translocation to habitat rich linkage zones surrounded by bear-wise communities so the chance for conflict is minimized.	Transplant Protocols	This is a social tolerance issue. If areas are made "bear-wise" and understand that grizzlies are in the area, it will smooth the way for re-location to new areas in the linkage zones.	Develop statewide conservation plan that incorporates open space, connectivity and linkage zones
		Relocate problem grizzlies with minor offenses to the most appropriate MT recovery zone	Transplant Protocols	What to do with bears in need of relocation	Develop statewide conservation plan that incorporates open space, connectivity and linkage zones
		Montana Fish, Wildlife and Parks, the USFWS, the USFS and appropriate agencies partners should put in place agreements needed to allow for grizzly bears trapped inbetween recovery zones to be released onsite or in nearest secure habitat (likely public land) between ecosystems rather than taking grizzly bears back to recovery zone. Clarification is needed when communicating with the public about Transplant Protocols and the difference between releasing a bear that moved in that location on their own vs. reintroduction/augmentation	Transplant Protocols	Public concern over bears being where bears have not been in decades, potential state code issues, misinformation	Develop statewide conservation plan that incorporates open space, connectivity and linkage zones
		Do not rely on human-assisted transplant protocols for establishing connectivity.	Transplant Protocols	Establishing a precedent of artificially assisting grizzly bears with movement into "new" or unoccupied habitat could create a slippery slope that ultimately undermines the importance of ensuring habitat conditions are conducive to natural expansion of grizzly bears into connective/linkage areas.	Develop statewide conservation plan that incorporates open space, connectivity and linkage zones

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Goes with one on top of page		FWP work with USFWS, IGBST, and USFS to identify 1.) connectivity zones and 2.) suitable areas within connectivity zones for relocating conflict bears occupying habitat between DMAs (in circumstances where relocation is deemed the appropriate management action).	Transplant Protocols	Important to consider what the translocation and/or relocation protocol will be when responding to a conflict bear in "new" or unoccupied habitat, especially connectivity zones. In these circumstances, current translocation or relocation back to occupied habitat (PCA) is a management approach that could potentially inhibit connectivity from ever occurring.	Develop statewide conservation plan that incorporates open space, connectivity and linkage zones
		Recreation in core grizzly habitat, recovery zones and connectivity zones presents challenges and opportunities for increased human bear interactions and conflicts. Bear Aware Recreation Zones need to be mapped to get ahead of the existing and potential conflicts as recreation increases in these areas.	Coexistence; conflict; connectivity	Recreation is going to play a big part in Montana economic development. We need to be forward thinking about how this will effect overall grizzly bear recovery and get ahead of it by creating smart recreation opportunities and recreation zones. Increase in human population in Montana will become an issue as big as our challenges and opportunities with livestock. We need to get ahead of the outreach and education about smart, bear aware recreation zones in recovery zones and connectivity zones.	Develop statewide conservation plan that incorporates open space, connectivity and linkage zones
			Coexistence, conflict, connectivity	The opporutnity would be to create a long-term funding plan and revenue stream with state and Federal partners including creation of a habitat protection fund. A Smart Recreation Fund could be created to help fund these efforts.	Continue to increase agency capacity on- the-ground in areas with bear management needs
Not in the Council's purview.		We can't consider delisting separate subpopulations until we develop a cohesive strategy and plan to create connectivity between all the recovery zones	All except hunting	Great opportunity to develop a statewide cohesive recovery strategy for Montana.	Recommend Montana to move towards consistent management plan for conflict response, education and outreach across habitat areas given the diversity of economies, environments, and land uses
		Review and update 1993 managment plan FWP needs to better communicate with the public, especially with landowners and livestock producers, when it comes to trapping and relocating grizzlies for any reason.	All Transplant Protocols	Most people would like to know when a grizzly is being dumped in their back yard.	Review and update 1993 managment plan
		USFWS, FWP and WS need to work together with local landowners and county governments to identify new relocation sites outside of the designated management areas, especially in connectivity zones.	Transplant Protocols	This would avoid questions like what to do with the Stevensville bear, or any others that end up between ecosystems where populations are established.	

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Stay in existing WG?					
Noting that these color					
coding represent the					
view of small groups					
and not the group as a					
whole. Is the concept a					
good concept and can		Encourage the courts, decision makers and lobbying groups to use sound science and the most knowledgeable			Incomplete thought - this idea could be
we go with it?		grizzly bear research teams to drive management, translocation and conflict resolution.	all areas		incorporated or needs revision
3					
				This could be on sales or builds as in first statement and/or, also on a "gas tax, rental car	
				, , ,	
				and bed tax" to take advantage of seasonal bear r,ecreational visits to see bears. This is a	
				world issue not just Montana. How do we get those benefiting and enjoying our open	
				spaces that allow Large carnivores to have increasing populations to help pay for conflict	
				management, travel corridors over highways, or increased garbage costs as the population	
				in Montana grows exponentislly, seasonally or as yearlong residents. Take the huge	
				expansion of Big Sky and that habitat loss and travel corridor. Could be similar to a sin tax	
				on cigarettes or alcohol, but just a bear fee. I hate to say tax since that has been voted	
				down way too many timesBUT the crux of it is how do others help Montana foot the bills?	
				People come to Montana and its open spaces with vast wildlife resources, because they	
				live in area so developed and built with such large high rises and skyscrapers containing	
		As there will be an ever increasing population base moving to Montana or traveling seasonally to enjoy the open		huge populations of people it would not be "socially acceptable" or be safe in their	
Liked concept, but		space ecosystems of Montana that support both Grizzly Bear and humans (recreation, Farming/Ranching, Bear		backyard to have large carnivores living. So why don't they also help pay for our social	Under a larger discussion on funding and one of
implementing fees,		Viewing, National Park Visits), there could be a discussion about how to implement a fee or percent taken on		acceptance? Of course there are already some fees adn taxes but there could be a	maybe many ideas of funding - combine into a
etc., was difficult to sort		all land or residences (built or sold) to preserve open spaces in Montana through example: conservation		dissuion for alterantive ways to help Montana support the efforts, so they and their family	funding discussion/recommendation Needs
out		easements or wildlife (specifically Grizzly Bear) conflicts.	all areas	can enjoy the open spaces that allows grizzly bear expansion.	identification of where funding would go
			Conflict	, , , , ,	
		outreach video (maybe a test on the bear spray video?)	Prevention	Varying degrees of support for this idea	education outreach
		danden video (maybe a test on the beat spray video.)	Conflict	varying degrees of support for this last	
		Encourage local municipalities to develop local sanitation ordinaces that include enforcement	Prevention	local support will be variable, funding support for compliance	Sanitation Group - Combine and Discuss
				local support will be variable, fulfully support for compliance	,
		Require that subdivisions or HOAs include restrictions on activities or behaviors that encourage human-	Conflict		Sanitation/Attractants Group - Combine and
		bear conflicts. Provide conflict mitigtion policies.	Prevention		Discuss Would require regulation
			Conflict		Sanitation/Attractants Group - Combine and
		Create statewide standards and enforcements for containing attractants	Prevention		Discuss Would require regulation
		To enhance human safety and prevent conflicts, the Council should recommend a mandatory, state-wide K-12			
		curriculum on bears (both black bears and grizzlies). All ages would benefit from information and problem-			
		solving workshops. The curriculum could be inserted in a variety of subject areas and create cross-curricular			
		opportunities. The curriculum should be a part of each grade and it should include the intrinsic, social, biological,			
		and economic benefits of bears as well as the social and economic challenges of living with an apex predator on			
		the landscape. It should include the biology of bears, necessary habitat, habitat fragmentation, preventative			
Might have too much		measures, and co-existence strategies. It should include the role of grizzly bears as an umbrella species and the			
detail or this one and		value of predators in the ecosystem. It should include information on measures to coexist with grizzlies, including			
the next. Could have		proper handling and storage of attractants like garbage, pet and livestock foods, bird-feeders, chickens and			
overarching		other small domesticated animals. Fear of grizzlies should be acknowledged and put into perspective with factual			
recommendation with		risk assessment and risk management. It might also include home projects that could include parents in the			
addendum that could				Addresses the goal of human safety and conservation of hears. Education is comething	Education Outreach - Recommend creation of a
		learning process. Possible projects would be: making your backyard bear-wise, problem-solving projects that	Conflict	Addresses the goal of human safety and conservation of bears. Education is something	
expand upon the core		analyze methods of living with bears, surveying your street, preventing human/bear conflicts locally, creating bear		everyone can get behind. It will lay the groundwork for the future. It would take some	school curriculum that can be used by any school
idea and not be lost.		tolerant habitat in human dominated zones, and encouraging connectivity between recovery areas.	Prevention	funding to create a curriculum that is easy to use and add to current curriculum.	under a larger education outreach program

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		The Information and Education team and/or other info outreach programs should design a board game to be			
		used in schools and programs like the bear fairs. The game would resemble chutes and ladders and feature			
		bears moving from one recovery area to another. Players roll the dice and land on squares like: "Lucky, you			
		found a secluded huckleberry patch, take two steps forward," or, "Oh no! you got into a chicken coop and were			
		relocated 5 squares back," or, "Yikes you got caught eating from the birdfeeder, two steps back." The design of			
		the game could be a part of a school project contest in the public schools. For the Bear Fairs and for kinesthetic			
		learners, a physical, portable, maze could be created to make a game where young people work through a maze			
		(it could be drawn out on a large tarp for portability). The participants come upon boxes to choose from as they			
		move through the maze. When they lift the box, they find a hazard like free range chickens, or a grazing area			
		and move back or to another place on the maze, or they lift a box and find cutworm moths and move forward.	Conflict	This is easily added to I&E work. Might need funding and more folks on the ground to	
		This disseminates information on bear biology and attractants in a fun way.	Prevention	establish. It creates an opportunity to lay the groundwork for living with bears.	Education Outreach idea
		The state library association or the Information and Outreach entities or both should approach authors of			
		grizzly publications for book donations to schools and local libraries throughout Montana. This should be			
Might be overly		accompanied by publicity so people know the books are available and the authors receive positive recognition	Conflict	This would take time and little money other than promoting the program. Libraries are great	
prescriptive		and publicity for the donation.	Prevention	local community centers and would be a good starting point for bear education.	should donate - suggest red
					Hunter Safety Education Outreach - Need for
		Withing FWP education: revamp the hunter education program to include more on bear identification and	Conflict	This could be done with the help of the bear education supervisor that was recommended	consistency and came up at Education Outreach
		safety while in bear habitat.	Prevention	in line 13.	Summit
Comment on coloring					
for pages 4-6; not sure					
whether/how to apply a					
particular color on each			Conflict		Similar to #4 Hunter Safety and Education
idea/recommendation		for MT	Prevention		Outreach - group together and discuss
		The state should become much more pro-active in the creation of watershed groups to generate local work			
		to prevent conflict and ensure human safety with grizzlies on the landscape. Extra effort should be made to			
		encourage watershed groups in areas where grizzlies have been reported and could be present and on the front			
		edge of where bears are expanding such as between the NCDE and SBE, but watershed groups would be			
		pertinent state-wide. Systematic, local, conflict prevention measures are necessary for communities with grizzlies			
		on the landscape, and community groups improve local communication and understanding. The Blackfoot			
		challenge and other successful groups have come out of a grass roots interest. The state needs to cultivate this			
		as these groups can help solve many local issues. It would be prudent to issue funding to the Blackfoot		This has been a part of conservation plans, but was not implemented because of funding	
		Challenge group to cultivate watershed groups in new areas. To qualify for funding, the watershed groups		issues. This would increase human safety and conserve bears due to conflict prevention.	
		should include all groups in the areas that wish to be included so the interests of the entire local community is		Social tolerance will be cultivated if problem bears are avoided by being prepared. This	
Recognizing that		represented. Watershed groups should begin to design and implement co-existence measures before problems		5	Red the way this is written currently. This has to
watershed groups		arise as grizzlies move through the area. Getting ahead of the game has shown to be a pre-requisite for	Conflict	be available. The state would also save money from livestock losses with sequestered	happen organically. The state cannot "make" this
might not be statewide.		success. They could be a part of the bear-wise community recommendation line 26.	Prevention	composting of boneyards and electric fencing projects.	happen. Encourage support local partnerships?

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Comments/concer	Yellow -		Recommenda	What challenge or opportunity does this idea/recommendation address?	
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		A coexistence Summit or Academy should be established each year so that current co-existence workers			
		and Watershed group representatives in new areas can brainstorm and discuss new challenges and ways			
		to address them. The group should be supplied with a list of conflicts with locations and specific conflict issues			
		so the group can pinpoint problem areas and focus efforts to mitigate attractants and formulate prevention			
		measures. More detailed information on conflicts and removals should be made available. There is one list of			
		bear relocations/removals but details are sparse. It lists human conflict, but what type? Residents, managers and			
		co-existence workers can learn from the information. What type of conflict? Was it hunting related, a chicken		This would be an investigated at a second business and business at a second business.	
		coop, a comfield, a livestock depredation? With this list, the group would be able to look at trends over time. This		This would be an invaluable place to share ideas and brainstorm solutions. It would be	
		would be a great addition (next year) to the education summit that is being piloted in January of 2020. Having		easy to find support for this and it would create publicity for the conservation program and	
		the two together would be more comprehensive and it would save money to do one instead of two. The		the grizzly fund. It is an opportunity for communities to share on many levels not just grizzly	
		Yellowstone subcommittee just did something similar in Cody Wyoming this past year and a number of solutions		conflict prevention. Bear managers are putting out fires and barely staying ahead. There is	
		and ideas came from it including a rancher who has had great success of Airedales dogs as grizzly deterrents.		very little reflection or systematic learning going on, despite all the money being spent on	Education and Outreach Summit just occured.
Lots of detail that may		The director of the Blackfoot Challenge just returned from an event looking at different breeds of grizzly dogs	Conflict	management. This type of brainstorming session is long overdue. It will just take time,	Encourage continuation of this type of
not be necessary		and what he learned would benefit all watershed and co-existence groups.	Prevention	money and more folks on the ground.	collaborative discussion
		hunting in bear country should be required each year for all hunting licenses. All hunters should be prepared for			
		possible dispersal bears as bears are attracted to gut piles. There could be a required video summarizing safety			
		precautions with a quiz afterward that would make it available for out of state licenses as well. The safety			
		measures should come from the hunter education handout passed out at the December meeting as well as			
		these great suggestions by a former Fish and Wildlife Commissioner who is an avid hunter			
		Modify hunting tactics as necessary to avoid surprising grizzlies:			
		1. In grizzly country, I usually don't walk into or out of my hunting area in the dark. I want to make sure I can			
		see well enough to avoid walking into a bear.			
		2. Be especially aware of your surroundings, and use caution when in areas where you may not be seen or			
		heard easily, such as dense vegetation or along streams. In dense vegetation, I often go from the "stealth			
		hunting mode" to making noise to avoid a bear.			
		3. Pay attention to fresh bear tracks. If I see very fresh grizzly tracks and the terrain and vegetation is such that			
		it would be easy to surprise a bear, I may abort the hunt and go to a different area.			
		4. Try not to shoot game late in the afternoon. You want to have time to field dress and get the game out of			
		the woods before dark.			
		Once you have shot your game:			
		5. Bears are attracted to game carcasses. Grizzlies have a very keen sense of smell, and can smell the fresh			
		blood and other carcass odors from quite a distance.			
		6. If your hunting partner is close enough, wait until they arrive before starting the field dressing process. While			
		one person field dresses the animal, the other should "stand guard" to make sure a bear does not sneak up on			
		the person doing the field dressing.			
		7. · If at all possible, field dress the animal in a relatively open spot that has good visibility. You may have to drag			
		the animal a ways before field dressing it. This is for two reasons. First, it is easier to see an approaching bear if			
		you are field dressing your game in an open area instead of a dense area. Second, you want to think about			
		other hunters who may be in the area. If possible, leave the gut pile in an open location. If a bear comes in to			
		feed upon it, you don't want other hunters to accidently surprise the bear, which may then react by defending its			
Like the concept and		food source. There is less chance of that happening if the gut pile can be easily seen from a distance.			
details but that should		8. · If at all possible, do not leave your game in the woods overnight. Get it back to your vehicle or camp as soon			
be further informed by		as possible.			Hunter Safety Education Outreach - Need for
the education		9. If you are taking your game back to camp (as opposed to your vehicle), instead of dragging it, use a game	Conflict		consistency. Need to combine some of this with the
community.		cart or sled. Dragging the animal will leave an enticing blood and scent trail that a bear could follow back to	Prevention	Hunter Safety Education Outreach - Need for consistency. Need to combine some of this with the other h	other hunter education group
					FWP Education Outreach - Fishing Safely in Bear
					Country. May require legislative approval. Various
			Conflict	The cost of this would only be for the creation of the video. It could be paid for with an	videos could be made for education outreach with
		Fishing licenses should include a video and guiz each year using bear education safety info for anglers.	Prevention	extra .50 for licenses.	multiple funding or pooling of dollars
<u> </u>		g			g or pooming or donate

0	Green -		Focus Area of Idea or		
Comments/concer	Yellow - Red	Emerging Idea or Recommendation	Recommenda tion	What challenge or opportunity does this idea/recommendation address? Why is it important?	Group 3 Notes
Concept is good, but what does this look		There is a need for bear-resistant garbage containers and their continued maintenance for areas in and around recovery areas as well as linkage corridors and possibly present areas in Montana. Consider funding through ESA section 6 grants to create a matching funds program. There are many individuals who would purchase a bear resistant garbage can (I would be one), but that does not help others or assure long term maintenance of the cans. A matching grant program would be an interesting way to tackle the problem. Matching funds could come from the Grizzly Fund. A person donates enough money to purchase a can and the donation would be a tax write off, the money would then be matched so another can would be purchased, ownership would be in the hands of the disposal company. The disposal company would be responsible to keep up the cans. Owning the cans will give the company an incentive to be careful at garbage collection and they would	Conflict		Sanitation Group - Combine and Discuss. Also identifies a funding mechanism or mechanisms. Part of a broader funding discussion around
like?		have the option to fine individuals for lost parts etc. All garbage transfer stations and other facilities in bear country and linkage zones should be analyzed for attractants and sequestered to prevent luring bears to the area. Counties that do not have residential garbage pickup should make their garbage transfer stations bear resistant. Areas that have the potential for grizzly-garbage conflicts should have bear-safe garbage storage in bear resistant cans or inside closed buildings like Missoula's current ordinance.	Prevention Conflict Prevention	This allows an opportunity for public involvement and ownership of a solution. This would take funding and would need enforcement.	multiple possible funding mechnisms Sanitation Group - long term outcome potential but lots of pieces at play - discuss as a long term goal
		Strict enforcement of poaching is necessary for the long-term conservation of bears. Malicious killing is a huge problem and was a cause of diminishing numbers of bears which brought about ESA listing. Fines for poaching should not change in the case of de-listing. Regardless of ESA status, the bear must be managed to preserve the population. Malicious killing is a huge threat to the future of grizzly bears. Stringent fines and enforcement should continue regardless of listing.	Conflict Prevention	Might be unpopular, but it is one area where numbers could be protected in the long term that is already in place.	Poaching is enforced - discuss fee increase?
		Requiring bear spray to be carried while hunting would increase hunter safety, but would need to be part of a program to rent spray to out of state hunters and to provide inexpensive or discounted bear spray for in state hunters. If nothing else requiring outfitters to carry bear spray would be advised. In the Gravellies a regulation was enacted to require outfitters to carry bear spray. It went through with little pushback.	Conflict Prevention	Conflicts while hunting are occuring more and more as bears enter areas where they have not been seen before. There is a lot of room to improve safety and prevent conflict in this area.	Hunter Safety Education Outreach - need to discuss liability issues around requiring bear spray and enforcement. Need to improve education around bear spray and that may also help with the number of people carrying bear spray
		Consider limits on commercial huckleberry picking operations to preserve food sources with tribal exceptions. Commercial foragers should also need to take a bear safety test each year with their licenses like hunters and anglers.	Conflict Prevention	This provides education for another group that spends time in bear country	Potential education outreach. Would this be a federal regulation around permitting? Look to the Flathead Reservation for what they did.
		Look into occupational safety and health safety standards for businesses (outfitters, state employees, recreational tours, etc.) for requiring bear spray and other bear safety standards.	Conflict Prevention	Prevent conflicts before they occur and address liability issues	Education and liability. Also something about bearspray training by employers.\
		Add additional FWP bear management specialist staff able to focus on a very specific geography and required to hold community listening sessions, engage in local outreach, and trained/equipped to try creative techniques for preventing conflicts (remove carcasses with dynamite, deterrent treatments, technical expertise on electric fencing, help with bear proofing cow camps, etc.). Ensure any experiemntal deterrents include a research component/seek opportunity to partner with co-op/universities/IGBST/Arthur Middleton lab, etc. Bear management specialist positions need to be permanent, have better pay, etc.	Conflict Prevention	Build social tolerance, reduce conflicts, build trust	Identify needs for new bear management staff and support FWP FTE bear manager with a paid tech/apprentice - can this come forward as a recommendation?
		Establish bearwise education program around bear behavior, ecology, recovery, safety, and living with bears; include program in schools. Precede with statewide summit to develop messaging and curriculum. See Missoula bear FB page, Bear Smart Canada, Bearwise Wyoming. Education programs could be led by volunteer staff, like ID (Master Naturalist Program). Include special emphasis on educating out of state hunters/development of programs to provide out of state visitors with bear spray.	Conflict Prevention	Build social tolerance, reduce conflicts, build trust	Education Outreach - Group
		FWP commit to building a culture of partnership with NGOs and communities in all areas of the state (explore developing a funding mechanism for NGO dollars directed to FWP through foundation with match)	Conflict Prevention	Leverage resources, build trust, prevent conflicts	We might need to group some of these under encouraging partnerships at a broad level
		Statewide coordination around bear resistant trash requirements (create a structure for local governments to coordinate on regulations and infrastructure)	Conflict Prevention	Prevent conflicts, keep people safe	Sanitation and Attractant Group

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focus on the areas in Western Montana on the "possible presence of grizzlies" map from USFWS						
			· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	Conflict		
This could be done through local watershed organizations with agency assistance if the watershed groups Prevention, This would take funding, but considering the map where bears have passed through, there				Prevention,	This would take funding, but considering the map where bears have passed through, there	
so choose. This will prepare areas and reduce conflict as bear distribution expands and dispersal bears explore Connectivity are many communities that are not ready to encounter grizzlies, but encountering them is a						
and colonize the linkage zones between recovery areas. This is the beginning of social tolerance for grizzlies between growing possibility. Once again this can increase human safety and increase social Education Outreach and Partnerships - similar to			and colonize the linkage zones between recovery areas. This is the beginning of social tolerance for grizzlies	between	growing possibility. Once again this can increase human safety and increase social	Education Outreach and Partnerships - similar to
throughout the state via education and will reduce black bear conflicts in areas where grizzlies are not present. ecosystems tolerance. It would be worth the investment.			throughout the state via education and will reduce black bear conflicts in areas where grizzlies are not present.	ecosystems	tolerance. It would be worth the investment.	other recommendations - combine

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			Focus Area of		
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Comments/concer	Yellow -		Recommenda	What challenge or opportunity does this idea/recommendation address?	
ns	Red	Emerging Idea or Recommendation	tion	Why is it important?	Group 3 Notes
		Encourage governor and Montana Fish, Wildlife and Parks to develop a state Bear Aware outreach and			
		education program with a designated bear aware outreach supervisor. This supervisor could oversee seasonal			
		technicians across the state to implement education programs including bear spray as well as work with tourism			
		department to reach out of state visitors. This could include a bear aware campaign with social media and video	Conflict		Education Outreach - comprehensive state
		content. Develop a website and/or app that allows for quick access to the multiple resources available to prevent	Prevention,		program. Combine with similar recomendations (ex.
		conflicts with bears. Maybe this role could also oversee a conflict prevention grant program.	Resources	Funding for an FTE in the legislature	#24)
		A potential way to create a conflict prevention grant program not coupled with Livestock Loss Board could be to			
		reassess the Montana Fish Wildlife and Parks Living with Wildlife grant program that was defunded. Potentially	Conflict		Group under funding discussion/mechanisms -
		house a conflict prevention grant and a funding mechanism for conservation easements under this one	Prevention,		easements may or may not fit under this specific
		program?	Resources	Funding this program - need to better understand why it was defunded	idea
		Glacier Park has a low number of conflicts because they are very strict about attractant regulations and human			
		activities that attract bears. They have individuals that regularly survey and fine campers and campgrounds for			
		violations and make sure that the violations are cleaned up immediately. They are also available to haze bears that enter front country camps. Strict and consistent attractant regulations work well, but they are meaningless			
		without funding to enforce the regulations. More bear managers on the ground would allow for more			
		enforcement of attractant sequestration and immediate response to those first strike bears. We might also			
		recommend neighborhoods to report conflicts and facilitate and speed up attractant clean up. Gerald Cobell			
		blamed many problems encountered in his area on waste left behind by tourists often in campgrounds. Funding			
		for more people there to enforce strict camping regulations would assist in that area. He said that once the bears	Conflict		
		get into garbage, their days are numbered. Taking that attractant out of the picture by creating and enforcing	Response/Conflic		
		attractant regulations would help their situation.	t Protocols	Once again, this is an issue of more boots on the ground and more funding.	Bear Manager Group idea and Sanitation Group
				This MOU with Wildlife Services could be a mechanism for improving and addressing	
				resource challenges around coexistence and response. Ideally, MT would have autonomy	
				over grizzly bear management decisions in the event bears are delisted. Challenge is so	
			Conflict	much of the attention is focused on livestock conflicts and there are many other	
		Revisit MOU with Wildlife Services and identify opportunities for improving efficiency, capacity and coordination		significant conflicts and responsibilities and trust of agencies that get blurred through	
		around conflict prevention and response.	t Protocols	the current agreement.	would impact non-livestock related issues
		Look at assisting land trusts with funding for easements in connectivity areas at a state and federal level (one	Connectivity		
		example could be to look at the Montana Sage Grouse Initiative and how funding comes through that specific to		Funding, Creation of a new program always poses challenges, Coordination with other	
		sage grouse habitat)	Ecosystems	states	Funding Group - another idea ((federal)

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				Tiny to transportant.	Croup o reciso
		A comprehensive plan to identify and protect linkage corridors for promoting natural migration between all			
		recovery areas should be created and implemented to assure the long-term conservation of grizzly bears.			
		Within these areas, potential conflicts to successful grizzly bear occupation and travel should be identified, and			
		proactive steps taken to increase habitat security and reduce the potential for conflict when bears arrive. For			
		instance, proactive livestock conflict prevention, attractant management, road density reductions should be all be			
		planned and implemented. Additionally, FWP should partner with Montana Department of Transportation to			
		identify and model potentially important grizzly bear (and other wildlife) crossing points on major			
		highways, and seek funding and planning opportunities to incorporate wildlife crossing practices into the			
		transportation system. As the 1993 grizzly recovery plan states, "Ideally, preserving linkage between			
		populations is a more legitimate long-term conservation strategy than are attempts to manage separate island			
		populations. Linkage zones are areas between currently separated populations that provide adequate habitat for low densities of individuals to exist and move between two or more larger areas of suitable habitat. The			
		existence of individuals and habitats within linkage zones could act to provide a connection between larger			
		populations. Linkage zones enhance the viability of populations that are separated by some distance by			
		facilitating the exchange of individuals and maintaining demographic vigor and genetic diversity." 1993 revised			
		Grizzly Bear Recovery Plan Pq 42. As Hanski and Gilpin 1991 states, "If no movement between populations			
		can take place, and isolation becomes permanent, local extinction becomes more likely." The plan should			
		focus on areas where bears have been known to have travelled as in the possibly present map			
		(https://drive.google.com/open?id=1bX00zAQS7ziMSaz1uIKhl0iaLqDeZXzi) and currently protected areas like			
		Inventoried Roadless Areas (IRAs), Wildemess Study Areas (WSAs) and Wildemess Areas. Here is a map of			
		these areas with possible linkage corridors. (https://drive.google.com/open?id=12QiuEsgKWsZQV8DVhVnxEo-			
		v4OLFUL5z) Providing or securing linkage zones can be a practical solution to demographic dangers of			
		fractured habitats for all species including elk, deer, pronghoms and native sheep. Current regulations should be			
		strictly enforced and exceptions for road building should not be allowed for all IRAs, WSAs and Wilderness areas			
		within the identified corridors. Public lands immediately in between these protected areas should adopt the			
		amendment 19 policy from the previous Flathead Forest Plan. Unfragmented, roadless areas of forest are			
		necessary to promote demographic connectivity and the long-term conservation of grizzly bears. Protecting and			
		identifying these areas will provide more areas of colonization to re-locate bears and encourage natural		, , ,	Red with current wording Additional Science Group
		migration and connectivity between recovery areas. Private lands in between the areas should be	Connectivity	Montana is famous for. This would not take too much funding. Many of the areas are	- linkage. Linkage science occuring with MT FWP
		considered for conservation easements. Bear-wise communities and Watershed groups should be	Between	already protected. This would take a concerted effort between agencies. Since this would	and others. Would need to discuss as a group any
		encouraged around these areas.	Ecosystems	also protect migration corridors for elk and deer, hunters could get behind it.	"requirements" as stated in this paragraph
				This is an important amendment limiting roads in the forest which increases human safety	
				because it offers less access to bears. It also decreases conflict because bears will have	
		Forests surrounding recovery areas and in designated linkage zones should adopt Amendment 19 from		more adequate habitat and will not be displaced by increasing tourism and recreation.	
		the previous Flathead Forest plan to limit fragmentation of habitat. This is important for all species including		Bears are moving out of the parks at a much greater speed than their numbers are	
		elk. New scientific studies on habitat fragmentation and climate change should be considered in all forest plans	Connectivity	increasing. Park visits have more than doubled in the past years. Bears are being	
		in the state. Forest Plans must incorporate standards that provide protection for grizzlies and other wildlife from	Between	pressured to look for new habitat. If we can provide ample habitat, and decrease	
		habitat degradation and human conflicts.	Ecosystems	attractants in populated areas, conflict will be reduced.	Federal action specific to one forest

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			Focus Area of		
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115	Reu	Emerging idea of Recommendation	LIOII	wity is it important?	Group's Notes
		The state should establish a partnership with insurance companies to build wildlife bridges. In 2015 this was			
		found. "According to the insurance company, drivers have a one in 77 chance of hitting a deer in Montana.			
		That's considerably higher than in surrounding states. Wyoming drivers have only a one in 113 chance of hitting			
		a deer, Idaho is 1 in 232 and North Dakota is 1 in 105." This information comes from 2019, "Deer-car collisions			
		cost an average of \$8,190, an elk-vehicle collision is about \$25,319, and a moose-vehicle collision is \$44,546,			
		taking into consideration human injuries and death, towing, vehicle repair, investigation of the accident by local			
		authorities, and carcass disposal." And this, "One of the most looked-to examples of successful wildlife			
		overpasses is in Banff, over the Trans-Canada Highway. A study there shows that in just one two-mile stretch,			
		wildlife-vehicle crashes reduced from an average of 12 a year to 2.5, reducing costs of crashes by 90			
		percent—over \$100,000." And in 1995, "Not only are the collisions harmful to wildlife, but according to a 1995			
		study they also caused 211 human fatalities, 29,000 human injuries and more than \$1 billion in property			
		damage. State Farm puts the number of collisions at 1.5 million annually causing 10,000 human injuries and 150			
		deaths along with \$2,500 in property damage to vehicles." It would serve insurance companies well both in costs			
		and public relations if they became partners with MDOT to build wildlife bridges. Where side streets are a problem			
		in wildlife crossing areas, electrified cattleguards should be considered to prevent wildlife from using side streets			
		to cross instead of wildlife crossings. In Canada, they used to have a suggested night speed limit of 45 miles per		This is an opportunity for the state to work with insurance companies. Opportunities for	
Agree with concept /		3	Between	partnerships could be explored on many levels. Public safety is something that both the	
lots of work		possible that the suggested reduced speed caused more funding for the crossing structures.	Ecosystems	state and insurance companies can agree upon.	
		Voluntary Driving Restrictions would be an out of the box way to reduce wildlife mortality and human			
		fatality/injury. Insurance companies are well aware and have created outreach campaigns to reduce drowsy			
		driving which according to the CDC, "The National Highway Traffic Safety Administration estimates that drowsy			
		driving was responsible for 72,000 crashes, 44,000 injuries, and 800 deaths in 2013.3 However, these numbers			
		are underestimated, and up to 6,000 fatal crashes each year may be caused by drowsy drivers." According to			
		drowsydriving.org 13% of crashes with hospitalizations and 21% of crashes with fatalities are caused by drowsy			
		driving. Wildlife accidents contribute to many more fatalities and damages. One bear manager said that grizzlies			
		(and I would imagine many other species) have adapted to crossing at night when traffic is minimized. Both			
		drowsy driving and a majority of wildlife crossings or at least accidents due to diminished vision happen at night.			
		Insurance companies could create financial incentives to vow not to drive between "2 and 5 am" (or a time line			
		based on the timing of wildlife mortalities and drowsy driving) unless in an emergency. If those who take the			
		pledge and receive those incentives get into an auto crash (not during an emergency) during those times, they			
Creat concent if the		would pay a higher deductible. This plan could be coupled with billboards pinpointing specific wildlife crossing	Camma ativitus		
Great concept if there were a think tank to do		areas with ads for nearby all-night diners or truck stops where drivers could go to take a break instead of driving through crossing areas between certain hours. Insurance companies could pledge a percentage of money	Connectivity Between	Again, slowing down at night or avoiding night driving conserves all wildlife. It is an	
this.		saved through prevention to the construction of permanent wildlife crossings.	Ecosystems	inexpensive answer to a big mortality problem.	
uno.		Saved anough provention to the constitution of permanent whithe clossings.	Lousystellis	Interportation arising to a big inortality problem.	
		A nationwide contest to come up with ways to reduce train/bear collisions to prevent grain spills and to remove			
		carcasses quickly from train tracks with a large monetary incentive should be implemented. One of the problems			
		with trains is that the grain cars dribble grain as they go along the tracks. All cars are weighed before they leave			
		the station and when they arrive at the destination, so grain bins that are leaking are identified. The spills bring			
		wildlife to the tracks where they are killed which attracts bears. How can we reduce the grain dribble on the tracks			
		to preserve all wildlife? I believe a foundation like Gates who likes to solve problems would contribute to the	Connectivity		
		incentive and possibly direct the contest. If this is successful, more contests for conflict prevention could be	Between	Reducing grain spillage along the tracks benefits the shippers as well as grizzlies. Even	
		implemented.	Ecosystems	small losses of grain add up to big losses.	
		Consider making funding available for smaller conservation easements. At this time, small parcels in key areas			
		are not considered for conservation easements because the focus is on larger parcel of land. Every little bit	Connectivity		
But not the purview of		helps. It would be prudent to create an organization with grant money from the state and the ESA to offer	Between	This would take funding and an understanding that every little bit helps. Small ranch	
the Council		conservation easements specifically for smaller parcels in locations near occupied habitat.	Ecosystems	operations could take advantage of this preserving open space into the future.	
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	Green - Yellow -		Focus Area of Idea or Recommenda	, , ,	
ns	Red	Emerging Idea or Recommendation	tion	Why is it important?	Group 3 Notes
Need to simplify. Would recommend ending after first sentence		FWP define connectivity zones within Montana where natural/functional connectivity (i.e. occupancy, ecological function in connective areas) is proactively encouraged through: 1) no hunting allowed in connectivity zones, 2) management decisions (about lethal removal, relocation) include more conservative criteria, 3) work with IGBST to develop statewide mortality thresholds and statewide management removal quota with conservative sub thresholds (percentages of total allowable mortality) tied to connectivity zones (and all must be in synch with ecosystem wide mortality thresholds), 4) bears in connectivity zones will not be translocated back to recovery areas (need to develop areas in DMA outside of PCA that are tolerable relocation zones), 5) increase collaring efforts and monitoring of movements to prevent conflicts more proactively, with a focus on individual bears of high priority (dispersing young males, females with cubs, etc.), 6) work with local land users to reduce conflicts spatially/temporally real-time with monitoring info, i.e. modify grazing rotations, temporary hunting closures, trail closures, etc., 7) apply habitat standards and guidelines from Conservation Strategy to Wildlife Management Areas in connectivity zones, 8) evaluate federal land use planning processes and projects for impact to habitat requirements for natural connectivity- with focus on food storage and road management, and 9) establish	Connectivity Between	For long-term resilience of lower-48 grizzly bears, it's important that connectivity between ecosystems occur naturally. Natural connectivity-involving grizzly occupancy and fulfilment of ecological function in connectivity areas- is key to restoration and long-term persistence	
	Green	interagency population monitoring program in connectivity zones	Ecosystems	of grizzly bears in the Northern Rockies.	
		FWP and MDT work with IGBST to identify priority crossing locations on I-90 and I-15. It's important that there is coordination with the Wildlife and Transportation Statewide Steering Committee on this issue; coordination on priorities could create compelling case for tapping into federal funding (e.g. BUILD grants, etc.)	Connectivity Between Ecosystems Connectivity	The interstates are a potentially substantial barrier to natural connectivity and potential for vehicle collision with grizzly bears is a human safety concern	
		The state legislature should recommend that all Wilderness Study Areas in between recovery areas should be designated Wilderness.	Between Ecosystems, conflict prevention	Creating secure, remote areas where bears can roam away from populations is essential for the long-term conservation of bears.	
		More funding should be made available to hire more bear management specialists to train with our experienced managers and take over when they retire. Tim Manley and Jamie Jonkel and others have a wealth of experience cannot be lost when they retire. We need more specialists on the ground and they should be training with our experienced managers. FWP must really support the experience they have and use it to move into the future. The specialists we have are overworked and residents are frustrated because the managers cannot be in more than one place at a time. Specialists must spend a lot of time on conflicts and have less time for prevention. Funding must include management specialists in areas in linkage zones now to get ahead of the moving edge of bear distribution. More managers on the ground would assist watershed groups and visit, build trust and educate residents. These areas must put co-existence measures in place before problems arise. Montana must recognize the wealth of experience on the ground and capitalize on it.	Ecosystems,	This covers our goal of human safety and conservation of bears. Rewarding and making use of the talent we have and using that talent to build new experienced managers for the future will be one of the most important things the state legislature could fund.	
Don't want to tie hands of wildlife managers		Grizzly bears once roamed the entire state of Montana and non-conflict bears should never be removed simply for showing up in a place. We recognize that some areas of the state that were once historical suitable habitat are today inappropriate for grizzly bears. There is also a lot of quality grizzly bear habitat that is currently unoccupied, yet could be potentially occupied.	Grizzly Bear Distribution	There is a need to focus on areas where grizzlies could be with less conflict. These areas should be studied and utilized.	
		FWP develop a social science study to establish a baseline understanding of social acceptance in various communities across the state as an initial step in a process to create a statewide management plan.	Grizzly Bear Distribution	could yield important insights prior to creating a statewide management plan	
		communices across the state as an initial step in a process to cleate a statewide mailagement plan.	Grizzly Bear	Acknowledging grizzlies could be anywhere in the state allows FWP to use conflict	
		Recognize all of Montana as biologically suitable habitat	Distribution	management as a tool for prioritizing occupancy in certain geographies	

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	Yellow -		Recommenda	What challenge or opportunity does this idea/recommendation address?	
ns	Red	Emerging Idea or Recommendation	tion	Why is it important?	Group 3 Notes
		The state and federal agencies should support and implement research to promote the long-term conservation			
		of grizzly bears such as the following suggestions. This could be paid for through section 6 grants from the			
		Endangered Species Act provisions and agency funding: Monitoring of food supplies is highly important. Look at			
		the difference in 2018 in the Blackfoot area after a large fire. Food sources do influence bear movement and			
		distribution. 1. A survey of the Bitterroot Recovery Area for bear presence/occupation.			
		A survey of the Sapphires, the Sapphire WSA and Anaconda Pintler Wilderness areas for bear			
		distribution.			
		3. Impacts of snowmobiling on denning and post-den emergence			
		4. Impacts of trail use on bears			
		5. Map high caloric foods and/or seasonal important foods. This is happening in the GYE but needs to be			
		conducted in the NCDE Cabinet Yaak, Selkirks, Bitterroot, and possible colonization areas between recovery			
		areas.Develop a functional habitat map that could be used to inform road closures and recreational use in the			
		NCDE, Cabinet Yaak, Selkirks, Bitterroot, and possible colonization areas between recovery areas (Sapphires			
		and Anaconda Pintler Wildemess to name a few).	Grizzly Bear		
		7. Map habitat and food sources and analyze the effects of climate change on these areas to predict where			
Good concept. Lots of detail to work through.		grizzly bears will migrate in the future and to pinpoint areas for colonization in linkage zones.	conflict	The more knowledge we have about grizzlies and their habitat, the better we can provide	
detail to work through.			prevention	for co-existence. This would take funding.	
		Francisco Communication to the Landick to the control of the Communication of the Communicati	Grizzly Bear		
Are doing already to		Encourage Governor and the Legislature to celebrate the recovery of the Grizzly Bear in Montana though Montana's dedication to Vast Open Spaces. Those spaces are checkerboards of Public Lands, National Parks	Distribution, Connectivity		
some extent. Can't say		and Privately Owned working Agricultural lands. All open spaces in Montana not only promote increasing Grizzly	,		
this in perpetuity.		bear populations but all wildlife, within forest and prairie ecosystems.	Ecosystems		
			Grizzly Bear	Science supports this, however passions may not. How many other ecosystems in the	
			Distribution,	lower 48 (other than the already designated recovery areas) have enough public lands to	
			Connectivity	be the base for or to support viable recovered populations like GYE and NCDE successes?	
		Encourage Governor, public officials and researchers to consistently refer to the GYE and NCDE as recovered	Between	These base public lands allow safety and socially acceptable "anchor" acres for the	
		with expanding pollutions	Ecosystems	populations.	
			Grizzly Bear		
			Distribution, Connectivity		
		Work with relevant agencies to create a streamlined way for public reporting of possible grizzly bear sightings	between		
		outside of recovery zones	ecosystems		
Recognized broader		Improve coordination and outreach on grizzly bears and bear awareness with the office of tourism, realtors,			
need to partner		VRBO, etc.	Other	Capacity, Unknown concerns/roadblocks from realtors, tourism, etc.	
		A multiplier should be considered but as in Wyoming, it should only apply to heavily forested hard to manage			
Liller and and All III		livestock areas and measures of conflict prevention must be used to the best of the livestock grower's ability in			
Like concept. Need more discussion		order to qualify for the multiplier. Any reimbursement should include a requirement of conflict prevention measures after the second reimbursement.	Other	Many could get behind this especially if it were coupled with responsibility.	
more discussion		A grizzly bear PR person to promote the benefits and positive sides to having grizzlies on the landscape should	Outer	Reminding folks of the benefits to having bears on the landscape would be helpful for	
		be added to the folks on the ground working for grizzly conservation.	Other	creating bear-wise communities and co-existence measures.	
		Establish cooperative monitoring programs – FWP, USFS, Permittees, NGOs on public allotments	Other	Enhance flexibility of public grazing allotment management in response to grizzly bear confli	ct
Outside purview of					
Council		Ensure people can't be held liable if grizzly mauling occurs on their property.	Other	Create security for landowners, important for social tolerance	
Already discussions		As roadways within the connectivity zone for the GYE and NCDE come up for repair bids over the next tens of			
around wildlife		years be prepared to write in wildlife crossing. Continue to utilize bear movement maps to predict areas of high			
movement		movement	Other		

					T
	_		Focus Area of		
	Green -		Idea or		
Comments/concer	Yellow -		Recommenda	, ,	
ns	Red	Emerging Idea or Recommendation	tion	Why is it important?	Group 3 Notes
		The grizzly bear is our state animal and an important piece of Montana's wildlife heritage. Most Montanans		Mantana has the shape to make a shape of and another the states of the last has taken	
		recognize that grizzly bears are an important part of what makes Montana the "Last Best Place" and unique from the rest of the Lower Forty-eight states. Therefore, Montana's grizzly bear populations—Yellowstone, NCDE and	Overgrebing Idea	Montana has the chance to make a stand and protect its status as the last best place in the lower 48. Conserving grizzlies will preserve the reputation for wildness that draws	
Value statement		Cabinet-Yaak (and eventually the Bitterroot)—should be thriving, self-sustaining and interconnected		tourists, retirement incomes, and industry.	
value statement		outshot radik (and overtadily the bitterioot) should be thirving, our editarning and interiorintected	lor Cour or Violon	tounoto, rothomoni incomos, and inductry.	
Pages 10-12 start					
here. All need					
additional					
work/reworking. Green seems like it doesn't					
need a lot of additional					
work. Red may not ever		Facilitate recovering or recovered populations in all four MT Recovery Zones, as well as passability for grizzlies on			
reach consensus.		the landscape that lies between Recovery Zones and west of the Big Belt mountains . East of the Big Belts,			
Didn't like specific		relocate minor offenders to augment unrecovered western Recovery Zones and euthenize problem bears.		The council's individual recommendations need an overarching framework or vision,	
wording around Big		Wherever grizzlies exist in MT, facilitate livability for residents and property owners, and viability for production		responding to Cecily Costello's comments in Missoula. I believe this may be something most	
Belts.		agriculture.	for Goal or Vision	or all council members can live with.	
		Initiate a statewide planning process that outlines a statewide vision for grizzly conservation and management.			
		A statewide plan should include, A) Geographic specificity around conflict response (i.e. management zones that			
		reflect conservation value of bears expanding into a given area) and B) Establish clear guidelines for lethal		create clarity, transparency, and predictability around grizzly conservation and conflict	
		removal of a grizzly bear that are consistent with federal regulations, socially acceptable, and driven by 1) conservation value of the management zone, 2) demographics, 3) evidence of chronic depredation (in cases of	Overarching Idea	management in Montana. Opportunity to establish more specificity than currently vague definitions of social acceptability. Also, an opportunity to establish proactive approaches to	
		livestock conflict) and 4) conflict severity (e.g. human safety issues)	for Goal or Vision		
		investock conflict, and 4) conflict sevency (c.g. numan safety issues)	Overarching Idea		
		State work with grizzly council to determine important elements of a successful statewide planning process	for Goal or Vision	7 3 3	
		State legislature cannot interfere with FWP management approaches post delisting. Is there a way to prevent			
		legislative meddling (e.g. state bill ratifying Montana statewide plan in statute, or Governor's executive order on	Overarching Idea		
Erase?		statewide plan?)	for Goal or Vision	Build trust between public and managers	
			Resources		
		A multimillion-dollar fund should be established in the next farm bill for grizzly conservation efforts. The interest			
		generated from this permanent Grizzly Fund would pay for non-lethal, preventative measures for co-existence in			
		the United States (MT, ID, WY, WA etc.). This creates long term funding for co-existence measures. It should be			
		non-lethal so that national conservation groups and foundations for wildlife would be willing to contribute to the			
		fund. Seed money from the farm bill would start the fund. It should include an option on taxes (one could			
		choose to put a dollar or two into the fund from personal taxes) and a method for individuals to contribute to the fund like an adopt a grizzly program. This would allow national interest in grizzly bear conservation to contribute			
Combine with others		to the costs of living with grizzlies. This fund could contribute to incentives for living with grizzlies and all co-		This would take a commitment from Montana to push the idea of a fund to the federal	
marked with Funding (*)		existence measures as well as research to create new measures for co-existence and conflict prevention.	Resources	government. It would be a long term solution for co-existence funding.	
3 \ / .		The Bitterroot Ecosystem should be studied as a re-location area without the bears losing ESA protections. The			
		bears should be able to be re-located in this habitat rich area without being considered experimental/non-			
Will take additional		essential to ensure protection for bears that move into and have been re-located in the area. It provides		Creating more areas for bear re-location will take the pressure off other ecosystems. This is	
conversation with		excellent habitat and could easily house many bears with minimal conflict giving managers more options for re-		not a funding issue but a social issue and will take bear-wise programs and more managers	
Council and Idaho		location of bears.	Resources	on the ground to implement.	
		Funding for grizzly bear conservation (and for all wildlife) is vitally important. All opportunities for grizzly bear			
		conservation should continue to be explored, including federal, state and private funds. Additionally, given the			
O a made time a control of		amount of money that the USFWS invests in grizzly bear recovery, the state of Montana should consider the			
Combine with others marked with Funding (*)		financial impacts that might result from a delisted grizzly bear population, and where and whether or not the state can find opportunities to replace those funds.	Resources	The need for funding has been prevelant during recent meetings.	
marked with Fulldling (")		וטמון וווים סףףטונטווונופט נט ופיףומטפ נוווטטפ ועוועט.	resources	The need for funding has been preveiant during recent meetings.	1

	Green -		Focus Area of Idea or		
Comments/concer ns	Yellow - Red	Emerging Idea or Recommendation	Recommenda tion	What challenge or opportunity does this idea/recommendation address? Why is it important?	Group 3 Notes
Combine with others marked with Funding (*)		Consider a Montana recreation license that costs a minimal amount (1-2 dollars) for in state recreationists and more for out of state tourists (10 dollars). To apply for this license, one would also have to take the bear safety test. The test could also include backcountry safety tips, information on responsibly recreating on public lands, and how recreation can affect wildlife.	Resources	This provides a way to educate a large group of people who recreate in Montana and brings in a funding resource.	
Combine with others marked with Funding (*)		Establish new funding mechanism(s) for wildlife conservation and management in MT (ideas to consider: tourism tax like expanded resort tax, increased appropriation for Livestock Loss Board through general dollars (not sportsman), conservation fee associated with National Parks (re: WY resolution), support passage of Recovering Americas Wildlife Act, need new federal support for funding species post-delisting, through reauthorizing ESA?, look at NRCS and farm bill	Resources	Current resources are not adequate; establishing new sources of revenue for grizzly bear conflict prevention, conservation, and management is key to continuing the success story of grizzly recovery. New mechansims should tap into constituencies other than sportsmen.	
Prevention/Funding/Re sources Combine		Establish a tiered loss compensation multiplier that through contingencies incentivizes preventive techniqes and provides compensation for livestock loss (recognizing that compensation programs don't promote social tolerance, just make it economically viable for ranching operations to stay afloat in grizzly bear country). Important considerations for such a program: 1) state legislature needs to allocate more funds for livestock and other agricultural loss (general dollars to livestock loss board, not Sportsmen's/FWP \$, 2) compensation program could also be tiered geographically (i.e. provide more compensation in certain portions of the MT landscape key for grizzly bear conservation/connectivity), 3) bring back the Living with Wildlife Grant program, and 4) explore Farm Bill opportunities and NRCS EQUIP	Resources	Ensure ranchers that provide important habitat in connective lands can remain economically viable; keep people safe and bears alive through incentivization of conflict prevention techniques	
Prevention/Funding/Re sources Combine		Create a grizzly bear prevention fund that is not tied to the Livestock loss board that funds work and is dependent on a local match	Resources, prevention	Getting it through the Legislature and showing the broad support to get it done.	
Red due to hunting issues.		Contibute to bear conflict management funding through a mandatory Conflict Prevention Pass fee added to bear (black or grizzly) hunting license		The AIS Prevention Pass required with a fishing license has helped to contribute funds to prevent the spread of AIS. There may be an opportunity to implement a similar tool into bear hunting licenses to dedicate funding to conflict management or hunter education in bear country.	
Red due to hunting issues.		The grizzly bear is the slowest reproducing mammal on this planet. Any future hunting of grizzly bears should be avoided. Hunting is a contentious issue and could be easily resolved by honoring the recent Grizzly Treaty signed by over 200 tribes in Montana, Canada, and elsewhere. It asks that the bear never be hunted. Hunting does not increase human safety nor does it conserve the bear. MFWP seems determined to have a grizzly trophy hunt, if they do so it should be extremely limited in scope, should not allow hunting near the parks, should not allow hunting in vital linkage habitat, and should be easily suspended or cancelled during high mortality years. The Fish and Wildlife Commission recommended waiting after de-listing to consider any form of recreational hunting. A slow approach was suggested (waiting at least one year or more) to demonstrate to the public that MFWP's goal was to maintain a healthy, viable grizzly population not to kill as many as fast as they legally could. Management issues alone have killed a large number of grizzlies. In Wyoming, a take of 72 bears has been granted, 10% of the current population estimate in the GYE. Certainly, hunting should not be considered the best management tool for grizzly bears. Current management mortality measures target specific nuisance and habituated bears. Again, the tribes have been very clear about their wishes. This is a simple thing to give.		This is a difficult issue. ***Grizzly is not the slowest reproducing mammal, the great ape or forest elephant is. They reproduce once every 6-7 years. But bears do reproduce quite slowly.	
		Define areas and circumstances where hunting is not appropriate: 1) not allowed in certain geographies-connectivity zones, core habitat/areas surrounding parks, 2) not considered a management tool for reducing conflicts- there is no science to support this, 3) delayed following de-listing; FWP should be a leader in coordination with other agencies on season/quota setting, 4) need to define mortality thresholds outside of DMAs/identify guidelines for cancellation of hunting season if a pre-determined portion of mortality threshold is met via management removals prior to beginning of the hunting season, 5) ecosystem based mortality quotas should not be seen as the equivalent of hunting-based mortality quotas. They are the quotas that trigger population change and hunting quotas should not be directly linked to population management.	Role of Hunting	Grizzly recovery under the ESA is a conservation success story and Montana could demonstrate leadership that ensures that success story continues	

Comments/concer ns	
Comments/concer ns Red Emerging Idea or Recommendation Mynatic commendation address? Recommendation Recommendation Recommendation Mynatic commendation address? Recommendation Mynatic commendation Mynatic commendation address? What challenge or opportunity does this idea/recommendation address? Group 3 Notes In the meetings in December, it was clear that managers are running out of places to re-locate bears. When they put them back in the recovery areas, they are putting them in already occupied territory, so they must look for a	
Comments/concer ns Red Emerging Idea or Recommendation Second tion What challenge or opportunity does this idea/recommendation address? Group 3 Notes In the meetings in December, it was clear that managers are running out of places to re-locate bears. When they put them back in the recovery areas, they are putting them in already occupied territory, so they must look for a	
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put them back in the recovery areas, they are putting them in already occupied territory, so they must look for a	
c) outside of a designated ecosystem, which further the conservation, connection and recovery of grizzly bears in	
the state of Montana. Bears translocated due to previous conflict may need to be placed deeper into core	
habitat of a designated ecosystem, where they are less likely to continue to get into trouble. Having other areas	
like linkage zones and augmentation zones would be helpful to the managers and the bears who are getting	
pushed back into conflict areas. Using the 3 strike protocols, first strike bears should be available for	
augmentation programs and first and second-strike bears should be available for translocation to habitat rich Transplant This is a social tolerance issue. If areas are made "bear-wise" and understand that grizzlies	
linkage zones surrounded by bear-wise communities so the chance for conflict is minimized. Protocols are in the area, it will smooth the way for re-location to new areas in the linkage zones.	
Transplant	
Relocate problem grizzlies with minor offenses to the most appropriate MT recovery zone Protocols What to do with bears in need of relocation	
Montana Fish, Wildlife and Parks, the USFWS, the USFS and appropriate agencies partners should put in place	
agreements needed to allow for grizzly bears trapped inbetween recovery zones to be released onsite or in	
nearest secure habitat (likely public land) between ecosystems rather than taking grizzly bears back to recovery	
zone. Clarification is needed when communicating with the public about Transplant Protocols and the difference Transplant Public concern over bears being where bears have not been in decades, potential state	
between releasing a bear that moved in that location on their own vs. reintroduction/augmentation Protocols code issues, misinformation	
Establishing a precedent of artificially assisting grizzly bears with movement into "new" or	
unoccupied habitat could create a slippery slope that ultimately undermines the importance	
Transplant of ensuring habitat conditions are conducive to natural expansion of grizzly bears into	
Do not rely on human-assisted transplant protocols for establishing connectivity. Protocols connective/linkage areas.	
Important to consider what the translocation and/or relocation protocol will be when	
FWP work with USFWS, IGBST, and USFS to identify 1.) connectivity zones and 2.) suitable areas within responding to a conflict bear in "new" or unoccupied habitat, especially connectivity zones.	
Goes with one on top connectivity zones for relocating conflict bears occupying habitat between DMAs (in circumstances where Transplant In these circumstances, current translocation or relocation back to occupied habitat (PCA) is	
of page relocation is deemed the appropriate management action). Protocols a management approach that could potentially inhibit connectivity from ever occurring.	
Recreation is going to play a big part in Montana economic development. We need to be	
forward thinking about how this will effect overall grizzly bear recovery and get ahead of it	
by creating smart recreation opportunities and recreation zones. Increase in human	
Recreation in core grizzly habitat, recovery zones and connectivity zones presents challenges and opportunities Coexistence; population in Montana will become an issue as big as our challenges and opportunities with	
for increased human bear interactions and conflicts. Bear Aware Recreation Zones need to be mapped to get conflict; livestock. We need to get ahead of the outreach and education about smart, bear aware	
ahead of the existing and potential conflicts as recreation increases in these areas. connectivity recreation zones in recovery zones and connectivity zones.	
There is an obvious need to continue to support and fully fund our bear specialists so they can continue the Coexistence, The opporutnity would be to create a long-term funding plan and revenue stream with state	
outreach and education programs; deal effectively, efficiently and quickly with conflict issues. Including recovery conflict, and Federal partners including creation of a habitat protection fund. A Smart Recreation	
zones and connectivity zones. connectivity Fund could be created to help fund these efforts.	
Not in the Council's We can't consider delisting separate subpopulations until we develop a cohesive strategy and plan to create All except	
purview. connectivity between all the recovery zones hunting Great opportunity to develop a statewide cohesive recovery strategy for Montana.	
Review and update 1993 managment plan	
FWP needs to better communicate with the public, especially with landowners and livestock producers, when it Transplant	
comes to trapping and relocating grizzlies for any reason. Protocols Most people would like to know when a grizzly is being dumped in their back yard.	
USFWS, FWP and WS need to work together with local landowners and county governments to identify new Transplant Transplant Transplant Transplant Transplant This would avoid questions like what to do with the Stevensville bear, or any others that	
relocation sites outside of the designated management areas, especially in connectivity zones. Protocols end up between ecosystems where populations are established.	
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	Green -		Focus Area of Idea or		
Comments/concer	Yellow -		Recommenda		
ns	Red	Emerging Idea or Recommendation	tion	Why is it important?	Group 3 Notes
		by recommending this celebration of conservation success and work we are also opening the door for continued education through the media and interest in the community. It gives us a chance to talk about the years of research, advances in technology and bear management strategies, but importantly it gives an avenue to talk about bear wise communities, the struggles for the CYE, and the importance of private landowners and their roll in keeping land wild rather than being developed. I also feel this could be a way to start talking to the broad recreation community about the need for them to step up with conservation and funding. The outdoor industry and retailers publish quarterly magazines, stories and even short films about success in the conservation world. This celebration could bring a lot of awareness to people from out of state and help the conversation of bear education spread.			
		Finally, on the topic of recreation and tourism I feel strongly that we start to address and discuss the issues around sanitation and attractions that are not livestock related at our next meeting. I know we've touched on it a bit at the earlier meetings but I think we have large problem in the gateway communities that boarder national parks. Most tourists are unaware that these communities do not have the same sanitation protocols as the national parks and we see all their trash left behind, blowing across the land, and bringing animals into towns.			
		There is nothing biologically suitable or socially acceptable about having grizzly bears: in the yard of anyone's home, in any city or town, in any farmer's or rancher's farmstead, or close to any rural school, church or campground. There needs to be research and development of practical, dependable and affordable tools to prevent these things from happening. That could be physical barriers of some kind (bear-proof fence, electric shock collars or other devices activated by a grizzly's proximity to something like a ground wire, etc.). It could also be the effective training of bears not to wander near these places (using something like sonic, laser, automatic bear spray release, taser, stun device, gps electric shock collars, etc.). There has got to be a way. In the meantime (while developing these tools, grizzlies approaching these areas should be hazed away in a manner the bear will remember as a negative experience (and will not just immediately come back), or captured and returned deep into the RZ/PCA. Repeat offenders should be considered as candidates for removal. [YNP rules try to prevent people from coming closer that 100 yards to any grizzly. This could be a good target for	Distribution; Conflict Prevention; Social	Until something like this is successful, social acceptability will be tenuous at best, especially in new areas, and especially as more and more grizzlies from an increasing population get into trouble (which a	
		limiting grizzly bear proximity to the above listed locations.] FWS should encourage FWP to relocate captured male grizzlies from the GYE area to the NCDE PCA, and from the NCDE area to the GYE PCA. Making this a common practice should eliminate any lingering concerns about genetic diversity.	Acceptability Connectivity Between Ecosystems	successful approach like this would help minimize). Relocating females in the same manner would probably not be necessary.	
		GBAC needs to discuss the terms "connectivity zones" and "connectivity corridors" both of which imply <i>specific</i> routes between Recovery Zones that grizzlies can use to get from one RZ/PCA to another. These terms do not imply the entire area between RZs/PCAs (in other words the entire western third or so of Montana). To consider the entire area between RZs/PCAs a connectivity "zone" is really to consider it an area of colonization. That is not the Governor's charge to us, nor is it necessary for ESA compliance. FWP and FWS should designate (on maps) the specific Connectivity Zones and manage them for grizzlies differently than adjacent lands not designated or approved for grizzly connectivity.	Connectivity Between Ecosystems	If we're to have natural connectivity, FWS and FWP should designate specific zones that grizzlies can use unrestricted for connectivity between RZs. These zones should be designated considering social acceptability as well as biological suitability within the zone area. These zone areas must not include any existing: cities, towns, rural schools, rural churches, farmsteads or campgrounds. These zones should mostly or entirely exist on public land.	
		So far GBAC has not directly discussed the Governor's number one "critical topic," namely "Grizzly bear distribution within Montana (including outside of established recovery zones)". This topic implies, especially outside of RZs, that distribution need not be everywhere and also need not be just any place grizzlies might happen to wander. There's nothing in the ESA that requires statewide or even large-scale colonization. What's required is that the Recovery Zones/Primary Conservation Areas have and maintain a well-defined grizzly bear population minimum (which minimum Montana will rightly always want to maintain a significant buffer above).	Grizzly Bear Distribution	Are there areas of the state where there should not be grizzly bears at all? I have talked to no one in eastern Montana that wants grizzlies in their area. Social acceptability is a political reality that GBAC and the agencies need to acknowledge and consider. There is nothing in the Governor's EO that even hints at any need for colonization of all of Montana, of eastern Montana, of Zone 3 in the NCED, or even of the entire area between the GYE and the NCDE.	

	Cuan		Focus Area of		
omments/concer	Green - Yellow -		Idea or Recommenda	What challenge or opportunity does this idea/recommendation address?	
ns	Red	Emerging Idea or Recommendation	tion	Why is it important?	Group 3 Notes
115	Neu			willy is it illiportant:	Group's Notes
		Another of the Governor's "critical topics" that GBAC has not directly discussed is: "Response protocols to grizzly conflict in different parts of the state." This topic implies that responses may be different in different parts	Conflict Response/Conflic		
		grizzly conflict in different parts of the state. This topic implies that responses may be different in different parts of the state.	t Protocols	Montana needs GBAC to make sensible recommendations in this regard.	
		ADDITIONAL IDEAS FROM GROUP 1:	1110100013	INDITION OF THE RESIDENCE OF THE RESIDEN	
			Connectively		
		MTFWP in partnership with USFWS and USFS as well as private land owners, trusts, should develop, map and	between		
		model a state plan for connectivity between all subpopulations of grizzly bears.	ecosystems		
		The state should develop a bear aware/smart tourism and recreation plan that celebrates grizzly bear recovery			
		and addresses conflict zones.A tourism/recreation tax should be considered to support bear managers, conflict			
		prevention, and secure habitat.			
		Livestock Loss Board adopt a multiplier compensation program for Grizzly Bear livestock depredations	Resources		
				YNP & GNP use this method and are extremely successful in their management and	
			Conflict	preventing conflict. Research shows that once food conditioned, Grizzly Bears do not	
			Response/Conflic		
		Zero tolerance policy for all food conditioned and livestock depredating Grizzly Bears.	t Protocols	prevent conflict.	
		END/Table FIN Decreases implement the protect of closics and the control of the c	Conflict	YNP & GNP as well as certain areas already implement this with success. Ex. Grizzly Bear	
		FWP/Tribal FW Programs implement the protocol of closing access to areas of likely or potential Grizzly Bear Conflicts, for a short period of time as neccessary.	Prevention	feeding on elk carcass on a trail. Mating Grizzlies near high traffic area. Recent conflict situation with GB still in the area. etc.	
		FWP amend the current Conservation License to include recreationists, with a proceed of this license fee	Fleveillion	Situation with GB Still in the area, etc.	
		allocated towards Montana Grizzly Bear Conservation and Management.	Resources		
		Adopt the State Hunting Plan for areas			
		FWP implement depredation hunts when neccessary.	Role of Hunting	Source of income for FWP, for an action that will be carried out regardless.	
		State of Montana implement the Grizzly Bear Hunting Management Plan in the recovery areas where the Grizzly			
		Bear population thresholds have been met.	Role of Hunting		
			Conflict		
			Response/Conflic		
		FWP implement more effective hazing methods when necessary for habituated bears.	t Protocols		
			Distribution,		
			connectivity,		
			conflict, coexisten		
		Identify gaps in intergovernmental, interagency, and tribal coordination and create an action plan to address the gaps and improve the comuunication and coordination	ce, transplant, recreation (all)		
		Artificially inseminate Grizzly Bears with genetic material from a different Recovery area to encourage genetic	recreation (all)		
		diversity.	Connectivity		
		Remove female Grizzly Bears for the same serious conflicts that males are removed for.	Conflict Protocols		
		•	Conflict		
		Allow landowners to use more aggressive, non-lethal methods to haze habituated bears away.	Prevention	Currently they can use pots and pans, and a squrt gun. ex. non lethal cracker shells, etc.	
		Support existing carcass removal programs in areas of Grizzly Bear Populations, and implement in areas where	Conflict		
		necessary and not currently in place.	Prevention		
		ADDITIONAL IDEAS FROM GROUP 4:			
			1	Expanding people populations and development with zoning regs for new developments	
			1	that require the clustering of homes together leaving open space for willdlife corridors and	
		NEW DECOMMENDATION	1	fire breaks where developments border public lands. COUNCIL DISCUSSION - PROBABLY	
		NEW RECOMMENDATION	-	WON'T COME TO CONSENSUS.	
			1	Agencies should not use helicopters to re-locate, collar or do research on grizzlies in	
			1	Wilderness and Wilderness Study Areas. Collar tolemitry should be limited to fixed wing planes. It should limit the use of helicopters to re-locate bears in other areas. CHAD AND	
		NEW RECOMMENDATION	1	TRINA VOTE NO. MICHELE VOTES YES.	

Comments/concerns	Green - Yellow Red	Emerging Idea or Recommendation	GROUP 4 REWRITES (CHAD, TRINA, MICHELE, GREG)	Focus Area of Idea or Recommendation	What challenge or opportunity does this idea/recommendation address? Why is it important?
Stay in existing WG? Noting that these color coding represent the view of small groups and not the group as a whole. Is the concept a good concept and can we go with it?		Encourage the courts, decision makers and lobbying groups to use sound science and the most knowledgeable grizzly bear research teams to drive management, translocation relocation and conflict resolution.	POSSIBLE overall vision:The grizzly bear is our state animal and an important piece of Montana's wildlife heritage. Most Montanans recognize that grizzly bears are an important part of what makes Montana the "Last Best Place" and unique from the rest of the Lower Forty-eight states. Therefore, Montana's grizzly bear populations—Yellowstone, NCDE, Cabinet-Yaak, Selkirks, and the Bitterroot should be thriving, self-sustaining and interconnected. Initiate a statewide planning process that outlines a statewide vision for grizzly conservation and management. Facilitate recovering populations by protecting areas between occupied areas to allow for natural migration. Decision making should be based on the best available science. Establish a long term fund for non-lethal conflict prevention measures and consistent long term funding for bear management and research. COUNCIL DISCUSSION NEEDED.	all areas	
Liked concept, but implementing fees, etc., was					This could be on sales or builds as in first statement and/or, also on a "gas tax, rental car and bed tax" to take advantage of seasonal bear r,ecreational visits to see bears. This is a world issue not just Montana. How do we get those benefiting and enjoying our open spaces that allow Large camivores to have increasing populations to help pay for conflict management, travel corridors ove highways, or increased garbage costs as the population in Montana grows exponentislly, seasonally or as yeardong residents. Take the huge expansion of Big Sky and that habitat loss and travel corridor. Could be similar to a sin tax on cigarettes or alcohol, but just a bear fee. I hate to say tax since that has been voted down way too many timesBUT the crux of it is how do other help Montana foot the bills? People come to Montana and its open spaces with vast wildlife
difficult to sort out. TRINA'S NOTE: THERE ARE ALREADY SEVERAL THINGS IN THE WORKS. NOT SURE WE EVEN NEED TO BE INVOLVED.		As there will be an ever increasing population base moving to Montana or traveling seasonally to enjoy the open space ecosystems of Montana that support both Grizzly Bear and humans (recreation, Farming/Ranching, Bear Viewing, National Park Visits), there could be a discussion about how to implement a fee or percent taken on all land or residences (built or sold) to preserve open spaces in Montana through example: conservation easements or wildlife (specifically Grizzly Bear) conflicts.	SEE 65.	all areas	resources, because they live in area so developed and built with such large high rises and skyscrapers containing huge populations of people it would not be "socially acceptable" or be safe in their backyard to have large camivores living. So why don't they also help pay for our social acceptance? Of course there are already some fees adn taxes but there could be a dissuion for alterantive ways to help Montana support the efforts, so they and their family can enjoy the open spaces that allows grizzly bear expansion.
TRINA'S ADDITIONS ARE		Recommend requiring the bear identification test be an annual requirement FOR ALL OUTDOOR RECREATIONISTS and couple this with bear spray outreach video (maybe a test on the bear spray video?)	SEE 16.	Conflict Prevention	Varying degrees of support for this idea
I FEEL LIKE 5, 6, AND 7 CAN BE COMBINED INTO ONE RECOMMENDATION.		Encourage local municipalities to develop local sanitation ordinaces that include enforcement	SEE 18.	Conflict Prevention	local support will be variable, funding support for compliance
		Require that subdivisions or HOAs include restrictions on activities or behaviors that encourage human-bear conflicts. Provide conflict mitigation policies.	SEE 29.	Conflict Prevention	
Might have too much detail or this one and the next. Could have overarching recommendation with addendum that could expand upon the core idea and not be lost. THIS RECOMMENDATION COULD END AFTER THE FIRST SENTENCE.		To enhance human safety and prevent conflicts, the Council should recommend a mandatory, state-wide K-12 curriculum on bears (both black bears and grizzlies). All ages would benefit from information and problem-solving workshops. The curriculum could be inserted in a variety of subject areas and create cross-curricular opportunities. The curriculum should be a part of each grade and it should include the intrinsic, social, biological, and economic benefits of bears as well as the social and economic challenges of living with an apex predator on the landscape. It should include the biology of bears, necessary habitat, habitat fragmentation, preventative measures, and co-existence strategies. It should include the role of grizzly bears as an umbrella species and the value of predators in the ecosystem. It should include information on measures to coexist with grizzlies, including proper handling and storage of attractants like garbage, pet and livestock foods, bird-feeders, chickens and other small domesticated animals. Fear of grizzlies should be acknowledged and put into perspective with factual risk assessment and risk management. It might also include home projects that could include parents in the learning process. Possible projects would be: making your backyard bear-wise, problem-solving projects that analyze methods of living with bears, surveying your street, preventing human/bear conflicts locally, creating bear tolerant habitat in human dominated zones, and encouraging connectivity between recovery areas.	A state-wide K-12 curriculum that includes the best available science, bear biology, and conflict prevention methods should be created and implemented including games and actrivities that appeal to all learning styles. RECOMMENDATION NEEDS TO BE GIVEN TO I & E COMMITTEE.	Conflict Prevention Conflict Prevention	Addresses the goal of human safety and conservation of bears. Education is something everyone can get behind. It will lay the groundwork for the future. It would take some funding to create a curriculum that is easy to use and add to current curriculum.
COMBINE WITH 8.		The Information and Education team and/or other info outreach programs should design a board game to be used in schools and programs like the bear fairs. The game would resemble chutes and ladders and feature bears moving from one recovery area to another. Players roll the dice and land on squares like: "Lucky, you found a secluded huckleberry patch, take two steps forward," or, "Oh no! you got into a chicken coop and were relocated 5 squares back," or, "Yikes you got caught eating from the birdfeeder, two steps back." The design of the game could be a part of a school project contest in the public schools. For the Bear Fairs and for kinesthetic learners, a physical, portable, maze could be created to make a game where young people work through a maze (it could be drawn out on a large tarp for portability). The participants come upon boxes to choose from as they move through the maze. When they lift the box, they find a hazard like free range chickens, or a grazing area and move back or to another place on the maze, or they lift a box and find cutworm moths and move forward. This disseminates information on bear biology and attractants in a fun way.		Conflict Prevention	This is easily added to I&E work. Might need funding and more folks on the ground to establish. It creates an opportunity to lay the groundwork for living with bears.

	Green - Yellow	w.]		Focus Area of Idea or	What challenge or opportunity does this idea/recommendation address? Why is
Comments/concerns	Red	Emerging Idea or Recommendation	GROUP 4 REWRITES (CHAD, TRINA, MICHELE, GREG)	Recommendation	it important?
Might be overly prescriptive. FEEL LIKE WE'RE GETTING INTO THE WEEDS ON THIS ONE.		The state library association or the Information and Outreach entities or both should approach authors of grizzly publications for book donations to schools and local libraries throughout Montana. This should be accompanied by publicity so people know the books are available and the authors receive positive recognition and publicity for the donation.	REMOVE: SEND DIRECTLY TO I & E COMMITTEE.	Conflict Prevention	This would take time and little money other than promoting the program. Libraries are great local community centers and would be a good starting point for bear education.
COMBINE WITH 4.		Withing FWP education: revamp the hunter education program to include more on bear identification and safety while in bear habitat.	SEE 16. HUNTER'S ED DOESN'T NEED MORE TRAINING.	Conflict Prevention	This could be done with the help of the bear education supervisor that was recommended in line 13.
Comment on coloring for pages 4-6; not sure whether/how to apply a particular color on each idea/recommendationCOMB INE WITH 4.		Require an online test on bear identification and safety every two years prior to recieving hunting license for MT	SEE 16.	Conflict Prevention	
Recognizing that watershed groups might not be statewide. NO RANCHER, FARMER, OR LANDOWNER IS GOING TO CREATE A WATERSHED IF THE GOVERNMENT TELLS THEM TO. THIS ONE NEEDS TO BE REMOVED AND FORGOTTEN ABOUT IMMEDIATELY.		The state should become much more pro-active in the creation of watershed groups to generate local work to prevent conflict and ensure human safety with grizzlies on the landscape. Extra effort should be made to encourage watershed groups in areas where grizzlies have been reported and could be present and on the front edge of where bears are expanding such as between the NCDE and SBE, but watershed groups would be pertinent state-wide. Systematic, local, conflict prevention measures are necessary for communities with grizzlies on the landscape, and community groups improve local communication and understanding. The Blackfoot challenge and other successful groups have come out of a grass roots interest. The state needs to cultivate this as these groups can help solve many local issues. It would be prudent to issue funding to the Blackfoot Challenge group to cultivate watershed groups in new areas. To qualify for funding, the watershed groups should include all groups in the areas that wish to be included so the interests of the entire local community is represented. Watershed groups should begin to design and implement co-existence measures before problems arise as grizzlies move through the area. Getting ahead of the game has shown to be a pre-requisite for success. They could be a part of the bear-wise community recommendation line 26.	Governor should encourage local communities to embrace bear-wise practices by supporting local grass roots and watershed community groups who work together on becoming bear-wise communities. This should originate in local communities but state and federal governemnts can encourage through funding and other support. CHAD AND TRINA VOTE NO, MICHELE VOTES YES.	Conflict Prevention	This has been a part of conservation plans, but was not implemented because of funding issues. This would increase human safety and conserve bears due to conflict prevention. Social tolerance will be cultivated if problem bears are avoided by being prepared. This would take funding, but ESA section 6 grants and other conflict management grants would be available. The state would also save money from livestock losses with sequestered composting of boneyards and electric fencing projects.
Lots of detail that may not be necessary. THIS LITERALLY JUST HAPPENED. SO DELETE.		A coexistence Summit or Academy should be established each year so that current co-existence workers and Watershed group representatives in new areas can brainstorm and discuss new challenges and ways to address them. The group should be supplied with a list of conflicts with locations and specific conflict issues so the group can pinpoint problem areas and focus efforts to mitigate attractants and formulate prevention measures. More detailed information on conflicts and removals should be made available. There is one list of bear relocations/removals but details are sparse. It lists human conflict, but what type? Residents, managers and co-existence workers can learn from the information. What type of conflict? Was it hunting related, a chicken coop, a comfield, a livestock depredation? With this list, the group would be able to look at trends over time. This would be a great addition (next year) to the education summit that is being piloted in January of 2020. Having the two together would be more comprehensive and it would save money to do one instead of two. The Yellowstone subcommittee just dis something similar in Cody Wyoming this past year and a number of solutions and ideas came from it including a rancher who has had great success of Airedales dogs as grizzly deterrents. The director of the Blackfoot Challenge just returned from an event looking at different breeds of grizzly dogs and what he learned would benefit all watershed and co-existence groups.		Conflict Prevention	This would be an invaluable place to share ideas and brainstorm solutions. It would be easy to find support for this and it would create publicity for the conservation program and the grizzly fund. It is an opportunity for communities to share on many levels not just grizzly conflict prevention. Bear managers are putting out fires and barely staying ahead. There is very little reflection or systematic learning going on, despite all the money being spent on management. This type of brainstorming session is long overdue. It will just take time, money and more folks on the ground.

	Green - Yellow			Focus Area of Idea or	What challenge or opportunity does this idea/recommendation address? Why is
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		safety while hunting in bear country should be required each year for all hunting licenses. All hunters			
		should be prepared for possible dispersal bears as bears are attracted to gut piles. There could be a			
		required video summarizing safety precautions with a quiz afterward that would make it available for			
		out of state licenses as well. The safety measures should come from the hunter education handout			
		passed out at the December meeting as well as these great suggestions by a former Fish and Wildlife			
		Commissioner who is an avid hunter			
		Modify hunting tactics as necessary to avoid surprising grizzlies:			
		 In grizzly country, I usually don't walk into or out of my hunting area in the dark. I want to make sure I can see well enough to avoid walking into a bear. 			
		2. Be especially aware of your surroundings, and use caution when in areas where you may not be			
		seen or heard easily, such as dense vegetation or along streams. In dense vegetation, I often go			
		from the "stealth hunting mode" to making noise to avoid a bear.			
		3. Pay attention to fresh bear tracks. If I see very fresh grizzly tracks and the terrain and vegetation			
		is such that it would be easy to surprise a bear, I may abort the hunt and go to a different area.			
		4. · Try not to shoot game late in the afternoon. You want to have time to field dress and get the			
		game out of the woods before dark.			
		Once you have shot your game:			
		 Bears are attracted to game carcasses. Grizzlies have a very keen sense of smell, and can smell the fresh blood and other carcass odors from quite a distance. 			
		6. If your hunting partner is close enough, wait until they arrive before starting the field dressing			
		process. While one person field dresses the animal, the other should "stand guard" to make sure a			
		bear does not sneak up on the person doing the field dressing.			
		7. If at all possible, field dress the animal in a relatively open spot that has good visibility. You may			
		have to drag the animal a ways before field dressing it. This is for two reasons. First, it is easier to see			
		an approaching bear if you are field dressing your game in an open area instead of a dense area.			
		Second, you want to think about other hunters who may be in the area. If possible, leave the gut pile			
Like the concept and details but that should be further		in an open location. If a bear comes in to feed upon it, you don't want other hunters to accidently			
informed by the education		surprise the bear, which may then react by defending its food source. There is less chance of that happening if the gut pile can be easily seen from a distance.			
community. COMBINE WITH		8. If at all possible, do not leave your game in the woods overnight. Get it back to your vehicle or			
4.		camp as soon as possible.	SEE 16.	Conflict Prevention	
		Fishing licenses should include a video and quiz each year using bear education safety info for	All people who use public lands in Montana should be required to watch a video and take a test		The cost of this would only be for the creation of the video. It could be paid for with an extra .50 fo
COMBINE WITH 4.		anglers.	concerning safety in bear country.	Conflict Prevention	licenses.
		There is a need for bear-resistant garbage containers and their continued maintenance for areas in			
		and around recovery areas as well as linkage comdors and possibly present areas in Montana.			
		Consider funding through ESA section 6 grants to create a matching funds program. There are many			
		individuals who would purchase a bear resistant garbage can (I would be one), but that does not			
		help others or assure long term maintenance of the cans. A matching grant program would be an			
		interesting way to tackle the problem. Matching funds could come from the Grizzly Fund. A person			
		donates enough money to purchase a can and the donation would be a tax write off, the money			
		would then be matched so another can would be purchased, ownership would be in the hands of the			
Concept is good, but what does this look like? COMBINE		disposal company. The disposal company would be responsible to keep up the cans. Owning the			
WITH 5. 6. AND 7.		cans will give the company an incentive to be careful at garbage collection and they would have the option to fine individuals for lost parts etc.	ISEE 18.	Conflict Prevention	This allows an opportunity for public involvement and ownership of a solution.
WITH 3, 0, AND 7.		•	ISEC 10.	Connict Flevention	This allows an opportunity for public involvement and ownership of a solution.
		All garbage transfer stations and other facilities in bear country and linkage zones should be analyzed for attractants and sequestered to prevent luring bears to the area. Counties that do not			
		have residential garbage pickup should make their garbage transfer stations bear resistant. Areas	THE GOVERNOR SHOULD ENCOURAGE ALL COUNTY AND LOCAL GOVERNMENTS TO ASSESS		
COMBINE WITH 17 AND		that have the potential for grizzly-garbage conflicts should have bear-safe garbage storage in bear	GARBAGE DISPOSAL NEEDS AND TAKE STEPS TO ENSURE ALL ARE DOING THEIR BEST TO		
OTHERS.		resistant cans or inside closed buildings like Missoula's current ordinance.	MITIGATE GRIZZLY BEAR CONFLICTS.	Conflict Prevention	This would take funding and would need enforcement.
		Strict enforcement of poaching is necessary for the long-term conservation of bears. Malicious killing			
		is a huge problem and was a cause of diminishing numbers of bears which brought about ESA			
		listing. Fines for poaching should not change in the case of de-listing. Regardless of ESA status, the			
		bear must be managed to preserve the population. Malicious killing is a huge threat to the future of			
THIS IS NOT SOMETHING		grizzly bears. Stringent fines and enforcement should continue regardless of listing.			
WE CAN CONTROL. FEELS					Might be unpopular, but it is one area where numbers could be protected in the long term that is
PRETTY PERSONAL.	1		FINES SHOULD BE INCREASED FOR POACHING CHARGES.	Conflict Prevention	already in place.
		Requiring bear spray to be carried while hunting would increase hunter safety, but would need to be			
TUIO WAS ALBEADY TRIED		part of a program to rent spray to out of state hunters and to provide inexpensive or discounted bear			
THIS WAS ALREADY TRIED	1	spray for in state hunters. If nothing else requiring outfitters to carry bear spray would be advised. In	I and the second	i	
AND SHUT DOWN. NO USE					
		spray for its star influences. In rothing else requiring outlitiers to carry bear spray would be advised. In the Gravellies a regulation was enacted to require outfitters to carry bear spray. It went through with little pushback.	SEE 22.	Conflict Prevention	Conflicts while hunting are occuring more and more as bears enter areas where they have not been seen before. There is a lot of room to improve safety and prevent conflict in this area.

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Comments/concerns	Green - Yellow - Red Emerging Idea or Recommendation	GROUP 4 REWRITES (CHAD, TRINA, MICHELE, GREG)	Focus Area of Idea or Recommendation	What challenge or opportunity does this idea/recommendation address? Why is it important?
	Red Emerging Idea or Recommendation	GROUP 4 REWRITES (CHAD, TRINA, MICHELE, GREG)	Recommendation	it important?
WHY? ALSO, COMMERCIAL FORAGERS SENTENCE				
SHOULD GO WITH OTHER	Consider limits on commercial huckleberry picking operations to preserve food sources with tribal			
TESTING	exceptions. Commercial foragers should also need to take a bear safety test each year with their	Foraging and Recreation should be SEASONALLY limited in areas with high grizzly concentrations.		
RECOMMENDATIONS.	licenses like hunters and anglers.	Trails and OTHER PUBLIC areas should be subject to closures when necessary.	Conflict Prevention	This provides education for another group that spends time in bear country
MERICA.	Look into occupational safety and health safety standards for businesses (outfitters, state employees, recreational tours, etc.) for requiring bear spray and other bear safety standards.	Require hunters and ourfitters to carry bear spray realizing this would be difficult to enforce. CHAD AND TRINA VOTE NO, MICHELE VOTES YES.	Conflict Prevention	Prevent conflicts before they occur and address liability issues
MET UOV II		THE THIRTY OF LINE, MICHELL VOICE FEE.	Common Tovernion	1 Total Common Soloto Wiley Cooks and addiscolled Mily Rodge
	Add additional FWP bear management specialist staff able to focus on a very specific geography and required to hold community listening sessions, engage in local outreach, and trained/equipped to try			
	creative techniques for preventing conflicts (remove carcasses with dynamite, deterrent treatments,			
	technical expertise on electric fencing, help with bear proofing cow camps, etc.). Ensure any			
DEFINITELY A NEED, BUT	experiemntal deterrents include a research component/seek opportunity to partner with co- op/universities/IGBST/Arthur Middleton lab, etc. Bear management specialist positions need to be			
HOW?	permanent, have better pay, etc.	COMBINED WITH 56.	Conflict Prevention	Build social tolerance, reduce conflicts, build trust
	Establish bearwise education program around bear behavior, ecology, recovery, safety, and living			
	with bears; include program in schools. Precede with statewide summit to develop messaging and			
THIS IS BASICALLY A	curriculum. See Missoula bear FB page, Bear Smart Canada, Bearwise Wyoming. Education			
REPEAT OF THE OTHER RECOMMENDATION FOR	programs could be led by volunteer staff, like ID (Master Naturalist Program). Include special emphasis on educating out of state hunters/development of programs to provide out of state visitors	This is happening with FWP and Forest Service. We support their work. Chad and Trina don't feel this		
SCHOOL PROGRAMS.	with bear spray.	needs to be a recommendation	Conflict Prevention	Build social tolerance, reduce conflicts, build trust
	FWP commit to building a culture of partnership with NGOs and communities in all areas of the state			
	(explore developing a funding mechanism for NGO dollars directed to FWP through foundation with			
ALREADY HAPPENING. AGAIN, ADD TO GARBAGE	match) Statewide coordination around bear resistant trash requirements (create a structure for local	SEE 57.	Conflict Prevention	Leverage resources, build trust, prevent conflicts
RECOMMENDATION.	governments to coordinate on regulations and infrastructure)	ISEE 18.	Conflict Prevention	Prevent conflicts, keep people safe
	<u> </u>	Food storage orders should be implemented in all forests that have or could have grizzlies.		
THERE ALREADY ARE		Consistency should be encouraged to create convenience in movement between forests but flexibility		
FOOD STORAGE ORDERS.	Implement food storage requirements on the Bitterroot NF and state lands	must also allow for different needs in different areas.	Conflict Prevention	Prevent conflicts, keep people safe
AGAIN, GOING DOWN A RABBIT HOLE WITH THIS	Public/private partnership to install bear resistant infrastructure in all USFS campgrounds in the state	BEAR RESISTENT INFRASTRUCTURE SHOULD BE AVAILABLE AT ALL FEDERAL AND LOCAL		
ONE.	and in BLM/state lands in connectivity areas	CAMPGROUNDS AND OTHER PUBLIC AREAS.	Conflict Prevention	Prevent conflicts, keep people safe
		This should be implemented on a local level but Governor could support and look for funding for		
		state-wide attractant regulations and enforcement. This might include registering small livestock and		
WOULDN'T THIS JUST BE THE PER CAP TAX?	Require homeowners to register goats, chickens, or other common livestock attractants.	chickens, coordinating with HOAs and county governments. CHAD AND TRINA VOTE NO, MICHELE VOTES YES.	Conflict Prevention / Funding	In July 2019, legislation was passed requiring all beekeepers to apply as a beekeeper and to annually register their hives in a variable fee structure
THE FERTION TOOL	Tradula nome who to register goals, emeners, or early common investors actuated to	76726 126.	Commer revenuen / ranamy	annually register their interest at variable red directors
Need consistency on both				
garbage/waste and food				
storage. And we needed to				
know if it was being applied to a given geography (state,				
federal, or private land). This				
has been helpful in terms of				
getting ideas on paper, but what is the structure/skeleton				
that this is being attached to?				
One way to get people to				
articulate this vision is to respond to specific scenarios				
use the Council's				
responses to draw that				
skeleton framework. Another				
idea is for four working groups to each articulate a whole /				
skeleton vision and then to				
have people share to move				
forward. Don't we need to spend some time on				
process/vision before we can				
look at some of the details?				
This effort pushes us toward	Create consistancy around food storage orders on public lands and require food storage orders on		Ofilet Description	Many food storage orders are already in place but there are locations without food storage orders.
the need for a broader set of process options.	all public lands in occupied grizzly bear habitat as well as expansion and connectivity habitat. Support enforcement, outreach and education around Food Storage Orders	SEE 27.	Conflict Prevention, Connectivity	There is debate around the need for consistancy. Multiple agencies have variable levels of funding for enforcement
ртосов ориона.	Tooppest simulationality additional and addition and a data to our attention of the same and a data to our attention and a data to our attenti	OLD E11	- Commonway	no omorounom

	Green - Yellow -		Focus Area of Idea or	What challenge or opportunity does this idea/recommendation address? Why is
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	It is difficult to walk into a hotel in Montana and not see pictures of grizzlies, paintings of grizzlies, or			
	statues of grizzlies. When one crosses the state line at lost trail pass, one sees a grizzly on the			
	Montana sign. Bears are an important part of our heritage and we need to understand them. A			
	comprehensive state-wide program should be implemented to create Bear-wise communities			
	(https://bearwise.org/bearwise-communities/) with a priority focus on the areas in Western Montana on			
	the "possible presence of grizzlies" map from USFWS (https://drive.google.com/open?id=1bX00zAQS7ziMSaz1uIKhl0iaLqDeZXzi) The program should be			
	state-wide. This could be done through local watershed organizations with agency assistance if the			This would take funding but considering the man where house have passed through there are
	watershed groups so choose. This will prepare areas and reduce conflict as bear distribution expands		Conflict Prevention.	This would take funding, but considering the map where bears have passed through, there are
	and dispersal bears explore and colonize the linkage zones between recovery areas. This is the beginning of social tolerance for grizzlies throughout the state via education and will reduce black		Connectivity between	many communities that are not ready to encounter grizzlies, but encountering them is a growing possibility. Once again this can increase human safety and increase social tolerance. It would be
	bear conflicts in areas where grizzlies are not present.	UP TO LOCAL PEOPLE, NOT GOVERNMENT, SEE 13.	ecosystems	worth the investment.
	bear connicts in areas where grazines are not present.	OF TO LOCAL PEOPLE, NOT GOVERNIMENT. SEE 13.	ecosystems	worth the investment.
	Encourage governor and Montana Fish, Wildlife and Parks to develop a state Bear Aware outreach			
31 AND 32 SEEM SIMILAR,	and education program with a designated bear aware outreach supervisor. This supervisor could			
AND WAY TOO LONG.	oversee seasonal technicians across the state to implement education programs including bear spray			
MAYBE THEY CAN BE	as well as work with tourism department to reach out of state visitors. This could include a bear aware			
COMBINED WITH THE I,E,	campaign with social media and video content. Develop a website and/or app that allows for quick			
AND O RECOMMENDATION	access to the multiple resources available to prevent conflicts with bears. Maybe this role could also	This is happening with FWP and Forest Service. We support their work. Chad and Trina don't feel this		
FROM ABOVE.	oversee a conflict prevention grant program.	needs to be a recommendation	Conflict Prevention, Resources	Funding for an FTE in the legislature
	A potential way to create a conflict prevention grant program not coupled with Livestock Loss Board			
	could be to reassess the Montana Fish Wildlife and Parks Living with Wildlife grant program that was			
AGAIN, ALREADY BEING	defunded. Potentially house a conflict prevention grant and a funding mechanism for conservation			
DONE	easements under this one program?	Recommend that the legislature revive the LWGP program.	Conflict Prevention, Resources	Funding this program - need to better understand why it was defunded
	Glacier Park has a low number of conflicts because they are very strict about attractant regulations			
	and human activities that attract bears. They have individuals that regularly survey and fine campers			
	and campgrounds for violations and make sure that the violations are cleaned up immediately. They			
	are also available to haze bears that enter front country camps. Strict and consistent attractant			
	regulations work well, but they are meaningless without funding to enforce the regulations. More bear			
	managers on the ground would allow for more enforcement of attractant sequestration and			
	immediate response to those first strike bears. We might also recommend neighborhoods to report			
	conflicts and facilitate and speed up attractant clean up. Gerald Cobell blamed many problems			
I THINK THIS ONE IS	encountered in his area on waste left behind by tourists often in campgrounds. Funding for more			
COVERED BY SEVERAL OF	people there to enforce strict camping regulations would assist in that area. He said that once the			
THE OTHER	bears get into garbage, their days are numbered. Taking that attractant out of the picture by creating		Conflict Response/Conflict	
RECOMMENDATIONS.	and enforcing attractant regulations would help their situation.	SEE 29.	Protocols	Once again, this is an issue of more boots on the ground and more funding.
THE ONLY WAY TO DO				This MOU with Wildlife Services could be a mechanism for improving and addressing resource
THAT IS FIND THEM				challenges around coexistence and response. Ideally, MT would have autonomy over grizzly bear
FUNDING FOR MORE				management decisions in the event bears are delisted. Challenge is so much of the attention is
EMPLOYEES. WHICH IS	Revisit MOU with Wildlife Services and identify opportunities for improving efficiency, capacity and		Conflict Response/Conflict	focused on livestock conflicts and there are many other significant conflicts and responsibilities and
ALREADY HAPPENING.	coordination around conflict prevention and response.	REMOVE: ALREADY HAPPENING.	Protocols	trust of agencies that get blurred through the current agreement.
	Look at assisting land trusts with funding for easements in connectivity areas at a state and federal			
AGAIN, WHO IS GOING TO	level (one example could be to look at the Montana Sage Grouse Initiative and how funding comes		Connectivity Between	

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		between all recovery areas should be created and implemented to assure the long-term conservation			
		of grizzly bears. Within these areas, potential conflicts to successful grizzly bear occupation and trave			
		should be identified, and proactive steps taken to increase habitat security and reduce the potential			
		for conflict when bears arrive. For instance, proactive livestock conflict prevention, attractant			
		management, road density reductions should be all be planned and implemented. Additionally, FWP			
		should partner with Montana Department of Transportation to identify and model potentially important			
		grizzly bear (and other wildlife) crossing points on major highways, and seek funding and planning			
		opportunities to incorporate wildlife crossing practices into the transportation system. As the 1993			
		grizzly recovery plan states, "Ideally, preserving linkage between populations is a more legitimate long	4		
		term conservation strategy than are attempts to manage separate island populations. Linkage zones			
		are areas between currently separated populations that provide adequate habitat for low densities of			
		individuals to exist and move between two or more larger areas of suitable habitat. The existence of			
		individuals and habitats within linkage zones could act to provide a connection between larger			
		populations. Linkage zones enhance the viability of populations that are separated by some distance			
		by facilitating the exchange of individuals and maintaining demographic vigor and genetic diversity."			
		1993 revised Grizzly Bear Recovery Plan Pg 42. As Hanski and Gilpin 1991 states, "If no movement between populations can take place, and isolation becomes permanent, local extinction becomes			
		more likely." The plan should focus on areas where bears have been known to have travelled as in			
		the possibly present map (https://drive.google.com/open?id=1bX00zAQS7ziMSaz1uIKhI0iaLqDeZXzi			
		and currently protected areas like Inventoried Roadless Areas (IRAs), Wildemess Study Areas			
		(WSAs) and Wilderness Areas. Here is a map of these areas with possible linkage corridors.			
		(https://drive.google.com/open?id=12QiuEsqKWsZQV8DVhVnxEo-v4OLFUL5z) Providing or			
		securing linkage zones can be a practical solution to demographic dangers of fractured habitats for			
		all species including elk, deer, pronghorns and native sheep. Current regulations should be strictly			
		enforced and exceptions for road building should not be allowed for all IRAs, WSAs and Wilderness			
		areas within the identified corridors. Public lands immediately in between these protected areas			
		should adopt the amendment 19 policy from the previous Flathead Forest Plan. Unfragmented,			
		roadless areas of forest are necessary to promote demographic connectivity and the long-term	THE RECOVERY AREAS AND OUTSIDE ZONES SHOULD BE REMOVED, AND WESTERN		This would promote long term conservation of grizzly bears and all of the other wildlife that Montar
		conservation of grizzly bears. Protecting and identifying these areas will provide more areas of	MONTANA SHOULD BE DESIGNATED AS GRIZZLY BEAR HABITAT, KEEPING IN MIND THAT		is famous for. This would not take too much funding. Many of the areas are already protected. The
		colonization to re-locate bears and encourage natural migration and connectivity between recovery	BIOLOGICALLY SUITABLE DOES NOT MEAN SOCIAL ACCEPTABLE OR APPROPRIATE. TALK	Connectivity Between	would take a concerted effort between agencies. Since this would also protect migration corridors
		areas. Private lands in between the areas should be considered for conservation easements. Bear-	ABOUT AS A GROUP.	Ecosystems	for elk and deer, hunters could get behind it.
					This is an important amendment limiting roads in the forest which increases human safety because
		Forests surrounding recovery areas and in designated linkage zones should adopt Amendment 19			it offers less access to bears. It also decreases conflict because bears will have more adequate
		from the previous Flathead Forest plan to limit fragmentation of habitat. This is important for all			habitat and will not be displaced by increasing tourism and recreation. Bears are moving out of the
		species including elk. New scientific studies on habitat fragmentation and climate change should be	In order to promote natural migration, habitat should be protected especially in remote areas like		parks at a much greater speed than their numbers are increasing. Park visits have more than
		considered in all forest plans in the state. Forest Plans must incorporate standards that provide	WSAs and IRAs. Road density measures like Amendment 19 should be considered. TALK ABOUT	Connectivity Between	doubled in the past years. Bears are being pressured to look for new habitat. If we can provide
ALREADY HAPPENING.		protection for grizzlies and other wildlife from habitat degradation and human conflicts.	AS A GROUP - PROBABLY WON'T COME TO CONSENSUS.	Ecosystems	ample habitat, and decrease attractants in populated areas, conflict will be reduced.
		The state should establish a partnership with insurance companies to build wildlife bridges. In 2015			
		this was found. "According to the insurance company, drivers have a one in 77 chance of hitting a			
		deer in Montana. That's considerably higher than in surrounding states. Wyoming drivers have only a			
		one in 113 chance of hitting a deer, Idaho is 1 in 232 and North Dakota is 1 in 105." This information			
		comes from 2019, "Deer-car collisions cost an average of \$8,190, an elk-vehicle collision is about			
		\$25,319, and a moose-vehicle collision is \$44,546, taking into consideration human injuries and			
		death, towing, vehicle repair, investigation of the accident by local authorities, and carcass disposal."			
		And this, "One of the most looked-to examples of successful wildlife overpasses is in Banff, over the			
		Trans-Canada Highway. A study there shows that in just one two-mile stretch, wildlife-vehicle crashes			
		reduced from an average of 12 a year to 2.5, reducing costs of crashes by 90 percent—over			
		\$100,000." And in 1995, "Not only are the collisions harmful to wildlife, but according to a 1995 study			
		they also caused 211 human fatalities, 29,000 human injuries and more than \$1 billion in property			
		damage. State Farm puts the number of collisions at 1.5 million annually causing 10,000 human			
		injuries and 150 deaths along with \$2,500 in property damage to vehicles." It would serve insurance			
		companies well both in costs and public relations if they became partners with MDOT to build wildlife			
		bridges. Where side streets are a problem in wildlife crossing areas, electrified cattleguards should be			
		considered to prevent wildlife from using side streets to cross instead of wildlife crossings. In Canada,			
		they used to have a suggested night speed limit of 45 miles per hour. Canada has many wildlife	Encourage wildlife crossings and search for funding and planning that includes wildlife crossings in		This is an opportunity for the state to work with insurance companies. Opportunities for partnershi
Agree with concept / lots of		crossings now, so they might not have the suggested speed limit anymore. It is possible that the	future road repair plans. Consider out of the box solutions like voluntary driving restrictions at night or	Connectivity Between	could be explored on many levels. Public safety is something that both the state and insurance
work		suggested reduced speed caused more funding for the crossing structures.	suggested reduced speed limits at night. TRINA AND CHAD VOTE NO, MICHELE VOTES YES.	Ecosystems	companies can agree upon.

	Green - Yellow -			Focus Area of Idea or	What challenge or opportunity does this idea/recommendation address? Why is
Comments/concerns	Red	Emerging Idea or Recommendation	GROUP 4 REWRITES (CHAD, TRINA, MICHELE, GREG)	Recommendation	it important?
		Voluntary Driving Restrictions would be an out of the box way to reduce wildlife mortality and human			
		fatality/injury. Insurance companies are well aware and have created outreach campaigns to reduce			
		drowsy driving which according to the CDC, "The National Highway Traffic Safety Administration			
		estimates that drowsy driving was responsible for 72,000 crashes, 44,000 injuries, and 800 deaths in			
		2013.3 However, these numbers are underestimated, and up to 6,000 fatal crashes each year may			
		be caused by drowsy drivers." According to drowsydriving.org 13% of crashes with hospitalizations and 21% of crashes with fatalities are caused by drowsy driving. Wildlife accidents contribute to many			
		more fatalities and damages. One bear manager said that grizzlies (and I would imagine many other			
		species) have adapted to crossing at night when traffic is minimized. Both drowsy driving and a			
		majority of wildlife crossings or at least accidents due to diminished vision happen at night. Insurance			
		companies could create financial incentives to vow not to drive between "2 and 5 am" (or a time line			
		based on the timing of wildlife mortalities and drowsy driving) unless in an emergency. If those who			
		take the pledge and receive those incentives get into an auto crash (not during an emergency)			
		during those times, they would pay a higher deductible. This plan could be coupled with billboards			
		pinpointing specific wildlife crossing areas with ads for nearby all-night diners or truck stops where drivers could go to take a break instead of driving through crossing areas between certain hours.			
Great concept if there were a		Insurance companies could pledge a percentage of money saved through prevention to the		Connectivity Between	Again, slowing down at night or avoiding night driving conserves all wildlife. It is an inexpensive
think tank to do this.		construction of permanent wildlife crossings.	SEE 39.	Ecosystems	answer to a big mortality problem.
		A nationwide contest to come up with ways to reduce train/bear collisions to prevent grain spills and			
		to remove carcasses quickly from train tracks with a large monetary incentive should be implemented.			
		One of the problems with trains is that the grain cars dribble grain as they go along the tracks. All			
		cars are weighed before they leave the station and when they arrive at the destination, so grain bins			
		that are leaking are identified. The spills bring wildlife to the tracks where they are killed which attracts			
		bears. How can we reduce the grain dribble on the tracks to preserve all wildlife? I believe a	We encourage all types of problem solving including think tanks and contests to find solutions to		
TOO FAR IN TO THE		foundation like Gates who likes to solve problems would contribute to the incentive and possibly	complicated problems like train mortalities. CHAD AND TRINA VOTE REMOVE, MICHELE WANTS TO		Reducing grain spillage along the tracks benefits the shippers as well as grizzlies. Even small
WEEDS.		direct the contest. If this is successful, more contests for conflict prevention could be implemented.	KEEP.	Ecosystems	losses of grain add up to big losses.
		Consider making funding available for smaller conservation easements. At this time, small parcels in			
		key areas are not considered for conservation easements because the focus is on larger parcel of			
		land. Every little bit helps. It would be prudent to create an organization with grant money from the	L		
But not the purview of the Council. NOT OUR JOB.		state and the ESA to offer conservation easements specifically for smaller parcels in locations near occupied habitat.	Make funding available for smaller easements. This is in the works but could be recommended. TRINA AND CHAD VOTE NO, MICHELE VOTES YES.	Connectivity Between Ecosystems	This would take funding and an understanding that every little bit helps. Small ranch operations could take advantage of this preserving open space into the future.
Council NOT OUR JOB.		оссиріва павітат.	TRINA AND CHAD VOTE NO, WICHELE VOTES TES.	Ecosystems	could take advantage of this preserving open space into the luture.
		FWP define connectivity zones within Montana where natural/functional connectivity (i.e. occupancy,			
		ecological function in connective areas) is proactively encouraged through: 1) no hunting allowed in			
		connectivity zones, 2) management decisions (about lethal removal, relocation) include more			
		conservative criteria, 3) work with IGBST to develop statewide mortality thresholds and statewide			
		management removal quota with conservative sub thresholds (percentages of total allowable			
		mortality) tied to connectivity zones (and all must be in synch with ecosystem wide mortality			
		thresholds), 4) bears in connectivity zones will not be translocated back to recovery areas (need to			
		develop areas in DMA outside of PCA that are tolerable relocation zones), 5) increase collaring			
		efforts and monitoring of movements to prevent conflicts more proactively, with a focus on individual			
		bears of high priority (dispersing young males, females with cubs, etc.), 6) work with local land users to reduce conflicts spatially/temporally real-time with monitoring info, i.e. modify grazing rotations,			
		temporary hunting closures, trail closures, etc., 7) apply habitat standards and guidelines from			
		Conservation Strategy to Wildlife Management Areas in connectivity zones, 8) evaluate federal land			For long-term resilience of lower-48 grizzly bears, it's important that connectivity between
Need to simplify. Would		use planning processes and projects for impact to habitat requirements for natural connectivity- with			ecosystems occur naturally. Natural connectivity-involving grizzly occupancy and fulfilment of
recommend ending after first		focus on food storage and road management, and 9) establish interagency population monitoring		Connectivity Between	ecological function in connectivity areas- is key to restoration and long-term persistence of grizzly
sentence (encouraged)	Green	program in connectivity zones	SEE 37.	Ecosystems	bears in the Northern Rockies.
		FWP and MDT work with IGBST to identify priority crossing locations on I-90 and I-15. It's important			
		that there is coordination with the Wildlife and Transportation Statewide Steering Committee on this			
		issue; coordination on priorities could create compelling case for tapping into federal funding (e.g.		Connectivity Between	The interstates are a potentially substantial barrier to natural connectivity and potential for vehicle
ALREADY HAPPENING.		BUILD grants, etc.)	SEE 39.	Ecosystems	collision with grizzly bears is a human safety concern
MEDICA		The state legislature should recommend that all Wilderness Study Areas in between recovery areas	COLINGIL DISCUSSION DESCRIPTION TO COMPETE COMPETENCIA	Connectivity Between	Creating secure, remote areas where bears can roam away from populations is essential for the
MERICA.		should be designated Wilderness.	COUNCIL DISCUSSION - PROBABLY WON'T COME TO CONSENSUS.	Ecosystems, conflict prevention	long-term conservation of bears.

Comments/concerns	Green - Yellow - Red	Emerging Idea or Recommendation	GROUP 4 REWRITES (CHAD, TRINA, MICHELE, GREG)	Focus Area of Idea or Recommendation	What challenge or opportunity does this idea/recommendation address? Why is it important?
COVERED THIS IN A PREVIOUS RECOMMENDATION. CAN'T REMEMBER WHICH ONE. Don't want to tie hands of wildlife managers. THIS IS A STATEMENT, NOT A RECOMMENDATION.		More funding should be made available to hire more bear management specialists to train with our experienced managers and take over when they retire. Tim Manley and Jamie Jonkel and others have a wealth of experience cannot be lost when they retire. We need more specialists on the ground and they should be training with our experienced managers. FWP must really support the experience they have and use it to move into the future. The specialists we have are overworked and residents are frustrated because the managers cannot be in more than one place at a time. Specialists must spend a lot of time on conflicts and have less time for prevention. Funding must include management specialists in areas in linkage zones now to get ahead of the moving edge of bear distribution. More managers on the ground would assist watershed groups and visit, build trust and educate residents. These areas must put co-existence measures in place before problems arise. Montana must recognize the wealth of experience on the ground and capitalize on it. Grizzly bears once roamed the entire state of Montana and non-conflict bears should never be removed simply for showing up in a place. We recognize that some areas of the state that were once historical suitable habitat are today inappropriate for grizzly bears. There is also a lot of quality grizzly bear habitat that is currently unoccupied, yet could be potentially occupied.	SEE 56.	Connectivity Between Ecosystems, conflict preventior Grizzly Bear Distribution	This covers our goal of human safety and conservation of bears. Rewarding and making use of the talent we have and using that talent to build new experienced managers for the future will be one of the most important things the state legislature could fund. There is a need to focus on areas where grizzlies could be with less conflict. These areas should be studied and utilized.
LET'S NOT WASTE MONEY ON SOMETHING THAT IS GOING TO BE OBVIOUS DURING OUTREACH EFFORTS.		FWP develop a social science study to establish a baseline understanding of social acceptance in various communities across the state as an initial step in a process to create a statewide management plan.	We agree to and encourage the concept. TRINA AND CHAD VOTE REMOVE, MICHELE VOTES KEEP.	Grizzly Bear Distribution	could yield important insights prior to creating a statewide management plan
NOPE.		Recognize all of Montana as biologically suitable habitat	SEE 37.	Grizzly Bear Distribution	Acknowledging grizzlies could be anywhere in the state allows FWP to use conflict management as a tool for prioritizing occupancy in certain geographies
Good concept. Lots of detail to work through. MOST OF THIS IS ALREADY HAPPENING.		The state and federal agencies should support and implement research to promote the long-term conservation of grizzly bears such as the following suggestions. This could be paid for through section 6 grants from the Endangered Species Act provisions and agency funding: Monitoring of food supplies is highly important. Look at the difference in 2018 in the Blackfoot area after a large fire. Food sources do influence bear movement and distribution. 1. A survey of the Bitterroot Recovery Area for bear presence/occupation. 2. A survey of the Sapphires, the Sapphire WSA and Anaconda Pintler Wildemess areas for bear distribution. 3. Impacts of snowmobiling on denning and post-den emergence 4. Impacts of trail use on bears 5. Map high caloric foods and/or seasonal important foods. This is happening in the GYE but needs to be conducted in the NCDE Cabinet Yaak, Selkirks, Bitterroot, and possible colonization areas between recovery areas. 6. Develop a functional habitat map that could be used to inform road closures and recreational use in the NCDE, Cabinet Yaak, Selkirks, Bitterroot, and possible colonization areas between recovery areas (Sapphires and Anaconda Pintler Wildemess to name a few). 7. Map habitat and food sources and analyze the effects of climate change on these areas to predict where grizzly bears will migrate in the future and to pinpoint areas for colonization in linkage zones.	WE ENCOURAGE THE CONTINUATION OF GRIZZLY research and HABITAT STUDIES, ESPECIALLY IN CURRENTLY UNOCCUPIED AREAS THAT ARE LIKELY TO BE REPOPULATED.	Grizzly Bear Distribution, conflict prevention	The more knowledge we have about grizzlies and their habitat, the better we can provide for co- existence. This would take funding.
Are doing already to some extent. Can't say this in perpetuity. WE'LL GO WITH THE ONE JONATHAN WROTE. ILOVE THE ACCIDENTAL USE OF POLLUTIONS		Encourage Governor and the Legislature to celebrate the recovery of the Grizzly Bear in Montana though Montana's dedication to Vast Open Spaces. Those spaces are checkerboards of Public Lands, National Parks and Privately Owned working Agricultural lands. All open spaces in Montana not only promote increasing Grizzly bear populations but all wildlife, within forest and prairie ecosystems.	JONATHAN'S RESOLUTION: We would like to formally recognize the relationship between bears and humans that has existed in our shared landscape from time immemorial to the present day. For thousands of years, our tribal neighbors have lived alongside grizzly bears in their native homelands and have learned valuable lessons of coexistence from one another. For hundreds of years, explorers and settlers of European descent have lived and worked in these lands alongside grizzly bears. We have seen many changes to the relationship between bears and humans since that time. Today, we, the Grizzly Bear Advisory Council, recognize the work that has been put forth by all Montanans that has resulted in the continuation of this long relationship. This is still being decided in the courts, it seems pre-mature to require language that might not be	Grizzly Bear Distribution, Connectivity Between Ecosystems Grizzly Bear Distribution,	Science supports this, however passions may not. How many other ecosystems in the lower 48 (other than the already designated recovery areas) have enough public lands to be the base for or
IN THE WORKS.		Encourage Governor, public officials and researchers to consistently refer to the GYE and NCDE as recovered with expanding pollutions Work with relevant agencies to create a streamlined way for public reporting of possible grizzly bear sightings outside of recovery zones	recognized legally. ALL AGENCIES NEED TO RELAY A CONSISTENT MESSAGE ABOUT THE STATUS OF THE GYE AND NCDE POPULATION RECOVERY STATUS. Encourage a consistent messaging system between bear managers, residents and livestock producers. This would also include encouraging neighborhood watch systems.	Connectivity Between Ecosystems Grizzly Bear Distribution, Connectivity between ecosystems	to support viable recovered populations like GYE and NCDE successes? These base public lands allow safety and socially acceptable "anchor" acres for the populations.
Recognized broader need to partner. ALREADY HAPPENING.		Improve coordination and outreach on grizzly bears and bear awareness with the office of tourism, realtors, VRBO, etc.	We support this as a concept, but agree it is already happening. Michele would like to keep it on list. Trina and Chad think it should be removed.	Other	Capacity, Unknown concerns/roadblocks from realtors, tourism, etc.

Comments/concerns	Green - Yellow - Red	Emerging Idea or Recommendation	GROUP 4 REWRITES (CHAD, TRINA, MICHELE, GREG)	Focus Area of Idea or Recommendation	What challenge or opportunity does this idea/recommendation address? Why is it important?
ike concept. Need more					
iscussion. IN THE WORKS.					
MAYBE WE DON'T NEED					
HE DETAILS - LET THE					
THER PEOPLE FIGURE		A multiplier should be considered but as in Wyoming, it should only apply to heavily forested hard to	THE GOVERNOR SHOULD SUPPORT THE CREATION OF A LIVESTOCK LOSS MULTIPLIER, AND		
HAT OUT. WE COULD JUST		manage livestock areas and measures of conflict prevention must be used to the best of the livestock grower's ability in order to qualify for the multiplier. Any reimbursement should include a requirement	WORK TO SECURE ADDITIONAL FUNDING FOR THE LIVESTOCK LOSS BOARD. Multiplier should have limits pertaining to type of operation, geography, and personal responsibility concerning		
MULTIPLIER.		of conflict prevention measures after the second reimbursement.	prevention. GROUP DISCUSSION - TRINA DOESN'T AGREE WITH ADDED SENTENCE.	Other	Many could get behind this especially if it were coupled with responsibility.
HERE ARE LITERALLY NO		·			
ENEFITS TO HAVING					
GRIZZLIES ON THE		A grizzly bear PR person to promote the benefits and positive sides to having grizzlies on the	More bear specialists/managers are needed on the ground to manage bears and create relationships		Reminding folks of the benefits to having bears on the landscape would be helpful for creating
ANDSCAPE.		landscape should be added to the folks on the ground working for grizzly conservation.	and trust with local communities and livestock producers.	Other	bear-wise communities and co-existence measures.
IOT SURE WHAT THEY MEAN BY THIS.		Establish cooperative monitoring programs – FWP, USFS, Permittees, NGOs on public allotments	Encourage cooperation between livestock owners, NGOs, FS, BLM and Bear Specialists/managers on livestock allotments. NOT SURE HOW THIS COULD BE ENFORCED.	Other	Enhance flexibility of public grazing allotment management in response to grizzly bear conflict
Outside purview of Council.		Establish cooperative monitoring programs 1777 ; cor o, 1 chilitocos, 11000 on public allounches	on investour anotherits. Not don't how this dodes so and offices.	Other	Emiliance nexibility of public grazing allotheric management in response to grazily bear commet
GREED.		Ensure people can't be held liable if grizzly mauling occurs on their property.	SEE 2.	Other	Create security for landowners, important for social tolerance
lready discussions around		As roadways within the connectivity zone for the GYE and NCDE come up for repair bids over the			
vildlife movement. ALREADY		next tens of years be prepared to write in wildlife crossing. Continue to utilize bear movement maps to			
IAPPENING.		predict areas of high movement	SEE 39.	Other	
		The grizzly bear is our state animal and an important piece of Montana's wildlife heritage. Most Montanans recognize that grizzly bears are an important part of what makes Montana the "Last Best			
		Place" and unique from the rest of the Lower Forty-eight states. Therefore, Montana's grizzly bear			Montana has the chance to make a stand and protect its status as the last best place in the lower
'alue statement NOT A		populations—Yellowstone, NCDE and Cabinet-Yaak (and eventually the Bitterroot)—should be		Overarching Idea for Goal or	48. Conserving grizzlies will preserve the reputation for wildness that draws tourists, retirement
RECOMMENDATION.		thriving, self-sustaining and interconnected	SEE 2.	Vision	incomes, and industry.
lages 10-12 start here. All eed additional control reverse it doesn't need a lot of dditional work. Red may not ver reach consensus. Didn't ke specific wording around tig Belts. THIS IS ALREADY IAPPENING, AND THE BIG IELTS NEED NO. UGMENTATION. WE CAN REMOVE THIS IECOMMENDATION.		Facilitate recovering or recovered populations in all four MT Recovery Zones, as well as passability for grizzlies on the landscape that lies between Recovery Zones and west of the Big Belt mountains. East of the Big Belts, relocate minor offenders to augment unrecovered western Recovery Zones and euthenize problem bears. Wherever grizzlies exist in MT, facilitate livability for residents and property owners, and viability for production agriculture.	SEE 62.	Overarching Idea for Goal or Vision	The council's individual recommendations need an overarching framework or vision, responding to Cecily Costello's comments in Missoula. I believe this may be something most or all council members can live with.
ILREADY HAPPENING. HAT IS LITERALLY WHAT VE'RE DOING RIGHT NOW.		Initiate a statewide planning process that outlines a statewide vision for grizzly conservation and management. A statewide plan should include, A) Geographic specificity around conflict response (i.e. management zones that reflect conservation value of bears expanding into a given area) and B) Establish clear guidelines for lethal removal of a grizzly bear that are consistent with federal regulations, socially acceptable, and driven by 1) conservation value of the management zone, 2) demographics, 3) evidence of chronic depredation (in cases of livestock conflict) and 4) conflict severity (e.g. human safety issues) State work with grizzly council to determine important elements of a successful statewide planning process State legislature cannot interfere with FWP management approaches post delisting. Is there a way to	INITIATE A STATEWIDE PLANNING PROCESS THAT OUTLINES A VISON FOR GRIZZLY CONSERVATION AND MANAGEMENT. THE PLAN SHOULD INCLUDE: A) GEOGRAPHIC SPECIFICITY AROUND CONFLICT RESPONSE, AND B) ESTABLISH CLEAR GUIDELINES FOR LETHAL REMOVAL OF GRIZZLY BEARS THAT ARE CONSISTENT WITH FEDERAL REGULATIONS. THE GUIDELINES SHOULD BE DRIVE BY: 1) THE CONSERVATION VALUE OF THE MANAGEMENT ZONE: 2) DEMOGRAPHICS; 3) EVIDENCE OF CHRONIC LIVESTOCK DEPREDATION; AND 4) CONFLICT SEVERITY. WHEREVER GRIZZLIES EXIST IN MONTANA, FWP SHOULD FACILITATE LIVEABILITY FOR RESIDENTS, PROPERTY OWNERS, AND LIVESTOCK PRODUCERS, AND VIABILITY FOR PRODUCTION AGRICULTURE. FWP SHOULD ALSO DEVELOP A PROTOCL FOR RELOCATING GRIZZLY BEARS TO APPROPRIATE AREAS, AGAIN, DEPENDING ON THEIR OFFENSE. REMOVE: THAT'S LITERALLY WHAT WE'RE DOING.		create clarity, transparency, and predictability around grizzly conservation and conflict management in Montana. Opportunity to establish more specificity than currently vague definitions of social acceptability. Also, an opportunity to establish proactive approaches to ensuring connectivity occurs Grizzly council represents diverse interests and could provide valuable guidance to FWP that would ensure statewide planning process is successful
		prevent legislative meddling (e.g. state bill ratifying Montana statewide plan in statute, or Governor's		Overarching Idea for Goal or	

				T	T
	Green - Yellow		CROUP A REMUITES (CHAR TOWN MICHELE CRES)	Focus Area of Idea or	What challenge or opportunity does this idea/recommendation address? Why is
Comments/concerns	Red	Emerging Idea or Recommendation	GROUP 4 REWRITES (CHAD, TRINA, MICHELE, GREG)	Recommendation	it important?
		A multimillion-dollar fund should be established in the next farm bill for grizzly conservation efforts.			
		The interest generated from this permanent Grizzly Fund would pay for non-lethal, preventative			
		measures for co-existence in the United States (MT, ID, WY, WA etc.). This creates long term funding			
		for co-existence measures. It should be non-lethal so that national conservation groups and			
Combine with others marked		foundations for wildlife would be willing to contribute to the fund. Seed money from the farm bill would			
with Funding (*) AGAIN, I THINK WE'RE STEPPING		start the fund. It should include an option on taxes (one could choose to put a dollar or two into the fund from personal taxes) and a method for individuals to contribute to the fund like an adopt a			
OUTSIDE OF OUR JOBS		grizzly program. This would allow national interest in grizzly bear conservation to contribute to the			
HERE. THIS IS FOR			Encourage the establishment of a multi-million dollar grizzly fund that would support non-lethal conflic	et	
LOBBYISTS, NOT THE		existence measures as well as research to create new measures for co-existence and conflict	prevention measures in the long term. OUTSIDE THE SCOPE OF THE COUNCIL. THIS IS FOR		This would take a commitment from Montana to push the idea of a fund to the federal government.
GOVERNOR, TO DO.		prevention.	LOBBYISTS, NOT THE GOVERNOR, TO DO. CHAD AND TRINA DO NOT SUPPORT.	Resources	It would be a long term solution for co-existence funding.
		The Bitterroot Ecosystem should be studied as a re-location area without the bears losing ESA			
Will take additional		protections. The bears should be able to be re-located in this habitat rich area without being			
conversation with Council and		considered experimental/non-essential to ensure protection for bears that move into and have been			Creating more areas for bear re-location will take the pressure off other ecosystems. This is not a
Idaho. NOT FOR US TO		re-located in the area. It provides excellent habitat and could easily house many bears with minimal	Encourage FWS to declare ESA protections for bears re-located in the Bitterroot Ecosystem if they		funding issue but a social issue and will take bear-wise programs and more managers on the
DECIDE.		conflict giving managers more options for re-location of bears.	were trapped near the area. MICHELE VOTES KEEP, CHAD AND TRINA VOTE REMOVE.	Resources	ground to implement.
		Funding for grizzly bear conservation (and for all wildlife) is vitally important. All opportunities for grizzly			
		bear conservation should continue to be explored, including federal, state and private funds.			
Combine with others marked		Additionally, given the amount of money that the USFWS invests in grizzly bear recovery, the state of			
with Funding (*) ALREADY HAPPENING.		Montana should consider the financial impacts that might result from a delisted grizzly bear population, and where and whether or not the state can find opportunities to replace those funds.	SEE 65.	Resources	The need for funding has been prevelant during recent meetings.
HAFFEINING.		population, and where and whether of not the state can find opportunities to replace those funds.	OLE U.	Resources	The need for fulfuling has been prevenant during recent meetings.
Combine with others marked					
with Funding (*) THESE ARE					
ALL CONVERSATIONS					
ALREADY TAKING PLACE. I					
THINK WE NEED TO MOVE AWAY FROM FUNDING AND					
COME UP WITH MORE		Consider a Montana recreation license that costs a minimal amount (1-2 dollars) for in state			
MANAGEMENT IDEAS FOR		recreationists and more for out of state tourists (10 dollars). To apply for this license, one would also			
WHEN THAT FUNDING			MT ALREADY SELLS A CONSERVATION LICENSE - JUST NEEDS TO BE SOLD TO MORE		This provides a way to educate a large group of people who recreate in Montana and brings in a
COMES IN.		responsibly recreating on public lands, and how recreation can affect wildlife.	PEOPLE APPARENTLY. REMOVE.	Resources	funding resource.
		Establish new funding mechanism(s) for wildlife conservation and management in MT (ideas to			
		consider: tourism tax like expanded resort tax, increased appropriation for Livestock Loss Board			
		through general dollars (not sportsman), conservation fee associated with National Parks (re: WY			Current resources are not adequate; establishing new sources of revenue for grizzly bear conflict
Combine with others marked		resolution), support passage of Recovering Americas Wildlife Act, need new federal support for			prevention, conservation, and management is key to continuing the success story of grizzly
with Funding (*)		funding species post-delisting, through reauthorizing ESA?, look at NRCS and farm bill	SEE 65.	Resources	recovery. New mechansims should tap into constituencies other than sportsmen.
		Establish a tiered loss compensation multiplier that through contingencies incentivizes preventive			
		techniqes and provides compensation for livestock loss (recognizing that compensation programs			
		don't promote social tolerance, just make it economically viable for ranching operations to stay afloat		1	
		in grizzly bear country). Important considerations for such a program: 1) state legislature needs to			
		allocate more funds for livestock and other agricultural loss (general dollars to livestock loss board,			
		not Sportsmen's/FWP \$, 2) compensation program could also be tiered geographically (i.e. provide			
December 15 v. 15		more compensation in certain portions of the MT landscape key for grizzly bear		1	
Prevention/Funding/Resource s Combine		conservation/connectivity), 3) bring back the Living with Wildlife Grant program, and 4) explore Farm Bill opportunities and NRCS EQUIP	SEE 55.	Resources	Ensure ranchers that provide important habitat in connective lands can remain economically viable; keep people safe and bears alive through incentivization of conflict prevention techniques
		Distribution and Mico Expos	<u> </u>	1.03001063	neet people sale and bears and undugit incentivization of conflict prevention techniques
Prevention/Funding/Resource s Combine, THIS NEEDS TO					
COME FROM PRIVATE					
ENTITIES/NGOS, NOT THE		Create a grizzly bear prevention fund that is not tied to the Livestock loss board that funds work and			
GOVERNMENT.		is dependent on a local match	SEE 65.	Resources, prevention	Getting it through the Legislature and showing the broad support to get it done.
Red due to hunting issues.		,			, , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , ,
HUNTERS FUND ENOUGH					The AIS Prevention Pass required with a fishing license has helped to contribute funds to prevent
ALREADY. CHARGE		Contibute to bear conflict management funding through a mandatory Conflict Prevention Pass fee			the spread of AIS. There may be an opportunity to implement a similar tool into bear hunting
SOMEONE ELSE.		added to bear (black or grizzly) hunting license	REMOVE.	Role of Hunting	licenses to dedicate funding to conflict management or hunter education in bear country.

Comments/concerns	Green - Yellow Red	Emerging Idea or Recommendation	GROUP 4 REWRITES (CHAD, TRINA, MICHELE, GREG)	Focus Area of Idea or Recommendation	What challenge or opportunity does this idea/recommendation address? Why is it important?
		The grizzly bear is the slowest reproducing mammal on this planet. Any future hunting of grizzly bears			
		should be avoided. Hunting is a contentious issue and could be easily resolved by honoring the			
		recent Grizzly Treaty signed by over 200 tribes in Montana, Canada, and elsewhere. It asks that the			
		bear never be hunted. Hunting does not increase human safety nor does it conserve the bear.			
		MFWP seems determined to have a grizzly trophy hunt, if they do so it should be extremely limited in			
		scope, should not allow hunting near the parks, should not allow hunting in vital linkage habitat, and			
		should be easily suspended or cancelled during high mortality years. The Fish and Wildlife Commission recommended waiting after de-listing to consider any form of recreational hunting. A slow			
		approach was suggested (waiting at least one year or more) to demonstrate to the public that			
		MFWP's goal was to maintain a healthy, viable grizzly population not to kill as many as fast as they			
		legally could. Management issues alone have killed a large number of grizzlies. In Wyoming, a take o	f		
		72 bears has been granted, 10% of the current population estimate in the GYE. Certainly, hunting			
Red due to hunting issues.		should not be considered the best management tool for grizzly bears. Current management mortality			
THIS WILL NEVER COME TO		measures target specific nuisance and habituated bears. Again, the tribes have been very clear about their wishes. This is a simple thing to give.	SAVE FOR GROUP DISCUSSION - PROBABLY WON'T COME TO A CONSENSUS.	Role of Hunting	This is a difficult issue.
CONSENSUS.		about their wishes. This is a simple thing to give.	SAVETOR GROOF BIGGOSSION - FROBABLE WON'T COME TO A CONSLINESS.	Tole of Fluriding	This is a difficult issue.
		Define areas and circumstances where hunting is not appropriate: 1) not allowed in certain			
		geographies- connectivity zones, core habitat/areas surrounding parks, 2) not considered a			
1		management tool for reducing conflicts- there is no science to support this, 3) delayed following de- listing; FWP should be a leader in coordination with other agencies on season/quota setting, 4) need			
		to define mortality thresholds outside of DMAs/identify guidelines for cancellation of hunting season if			
		a pre-determined portion of mortality threshold is met via management removals prior to beginning of			
THERE ARE ALREADY		the hunting season, 5) ecosystem based mortality quotas should not be seen as the equivalent of			
PEOPLE THAT DO THIS FOR	8	hunting-based mortality quotas. They are the quotas that trigger population change and hunting			Grizzly recovery under the ESA is a conservation success story and Montana could demonstrate
A LIVING.		quotas should not be directly linked to population management.	COMBINE WITH 73.	Role of Hunting	leadership that ensures that success story continues
		In the meetings in December, it was clear that managers are running out of places to re-locate bears.			
		When they put them back in the recovery areas, they are putting them in already occupied territory,			
		so they must look for a space. FWP should develop a protocol for translocating bears a) between			
		ecosystems, b) within an ecosystem, c) outside of a designated ecosystem, which further the			
		conservation, connection and recovery of grizzly bears in the state of Montana. Bears translocated due to previous conflict may need to be placed deeper into core habitat of a designated ecosystem,			
		where they are less likely to continue to get into trouble. Having other areas like linkage zones and			
		augmentation zones would be helpful to the managers and the bears who are getting pushed back			
		into conflict areas. Using the 3 strike protocols, first strike bears should be available for augmentation			
AGREE, BUT WITH FEWER		programs and first and second-strike bears should be available for translocation to habitat rich			This is a social tolerance issue. If areas are made "bear-wise" and understand that grizzlies are in
WORDS.		linkage zones surrounded by bear-wise communities so the chance for conflict is minimized.	SEE 61.	Transplant Protocols	the area, it will smooth the way for re-location to new areas in the linkage zones.
COMBINE WITH 75.		Relocate problem grizzlies with minor offenses to the most appropriate MT recovery zone	SEE 37.	Transplant Protocols	What to do with bears in need of relocation
		Montana Fish, Wildlife and Parks, the USFWS, the USFS and appropriate agencies partners should			
		put in place agreements needed to allow for grizzly bears trapped inbetween recovery zones to be			
		released onsite or in nearest secure habitat (likely public land) between ecosystems rather than			
		taking grizzly bears back to recovery zone. Clarification is needed when communicating with the public about Transplant Protocols and the difference between releasing a bear that moved in that			Dublic concern quark core being where been been been in decaded natorial state and
COMBINE WITH 75 AND 76.		location on their own vs. reintroduction/augmentation	SEE 37.	Transplant Protocols	Public concern over bears being where bears have not been in decades, potential state code issues, misinformation
TEMBRICA THE TOTAL TO			GRIZZLY BEAR POPULATIONS SHOULD NOT BE AUGMENTED BY MOVING BEARS TO		Establishing a precedent of artificially assisting grizzly bears with movement into "new" or
COMBINE WITH			PREVIOUSLY UNOCCUPIED AREAS. INSTEAD, THE BEARS SHOULD NATURALLY MOVE TO		unoccupied habitat could create a slippery slope that ultimately undermines the importance of
CONNECTIVITY/RELOCATIO			NEW AREAS ON THEIR OWN. If bears are already in or near unoccupied areas allow for flexibility		ensuring habitat conditions are conducive to natural expansion of grizzly bears into
N RECOMMENDATIONS.		Do not rely on human-assisted transplant protocols for establishing connectivity.	and allow moving bears to the nearest remote habitat rather than returned to recovery areas.	Transplant Protocols	connective/linkage areas.
					Important to consider what the translocation and/or relocation protocol will be when responding to a
,		FWP work with USFWS, IGBST, and USFS to identify 1.) connectivity zones and 2.) suitable areas			conflict bear in "new" or unoccupied habitat, especially connectivity zones. In these circumstances,
		within connectivity zones for relocating conflict bears occupying habitat between DMAs (in		L	current translocation or relocation back to occupied habitat (PCA) is a management approach that
Goes with one on top of page		circumstances where relocation is deemed the appropriate management action).	SEE 61.	Transplant Protocols	could potentially inhibit connectivity from ever occurring.
					Recreation is going to play a big part in Montana economic development. We need to be forward
		Description in case orderly habitat receiver management and connectivity management at the state of the state			thinking about how this will effect overall grizzly bear recovery and get ahead of it by creating smart
		Recreation in core grizzly habitat, recovery zones and connectivity zones presents challenges and opportunities for increased human bear interactions and conflicts. Bear Aware Recreation Zones			recreation opportunities and recreation zones. Increase in human population in Montana will become an issue as big as our challenges and opportunities with livestock. We need to get ahead
COMBINE WITH		need to be mapped to get ahead of the existing and potential conflicts as recreation increases in	New trails should not be constructed in core grizzly habitat. TRINA VOTES NO, MICHELE VOTES	Coexistence; conflict;	of the outreach and education about smart, bear aware recreation zones in recovery zones and
EDUCATION.		these areas.	YES.	connectivity	connectivity zones.
			•	•	•

	Green - Yellow	,.		Focus Area of Idea or	What challenge or opportunity does this idea/recommendation address? Why is
Comments/concerns	Red	Emerging Idea or Recommendation	GROUP 4 REWRITES (CHAD, TRINA, MICHELE, GREG)	Recommendation	it important?
ALREADY COVERED.		There is an obvious need to continue to support and fully fund our bear specialists so they can continue the outreach and education programs; deal effectively, efficiently and quickly with conflict issues. Including recovery zones and connectivity zones.	SEE 56.	Coexistence, conflict,	The opporutnity would be to create a long-term funding plan and revenue stream with state and Federal partners including creation of a habitat protection fund. A Smart Recreation Fund could be created to help fund these efforts.
Not in the Council's purview.		We can't consider delisting separate subpopulations until we develop a cohesive strategy and plan to	Protect habitat to promote natural migration. COUNCIL DISCUSSION - PROBABLY WON'T COME TO		deated to help fulld these efforts.
NOT OUR JOB.		create connectivity between all the recovery zones	CONSENSUS.	All except hunting	Great opportunity to develop a statewide cohesive recovery strategy for Montana.
HENCE THE RECOMMENDATIONS.		Review and update 1993 managment plan	REMOVE. THAT'S LITERALLY WHAT WE'RE DOING.	All	
I WROTE THIS, BUT I'M STILL NOT SURE IT NEEDS TO BE A RECOMMENDATION. I ALREADY TALKED WITH		FWP needs to better communicate with the public, especially with landowners and livestock			
FWP ABOUT IT.		producers, when it comes to trapping and relocating grizzlies for any reason.	SEE 53.	Transplant Protocols	Most people would like to know when a grizzly is being dumped in their back yard.
COMBINE WITH OTHER RELOCATION RECOMMENDATIONS.		USFWS, FWP and WS need to work together with local landowners and county governments to identify new relocation sites outside of the designated management areas, especially in connectivity zones.	SEE 61.	Transplant Protocols	This would avoid questions like what to do with the Stevensville bear, or any others that end up between ecosystems where populations are established.
I WROTE THIS, SO OBVIOUSLY ITS PERFECT.		USFWS, FWP, and WS should work together to use their expertise, science, and experience to establish a hunting season(s) in Montana that will both maintain and help control the population.	USFWS, FWP, AND WS SHOULD WORK TOGETHER TO USE THEIR EXPERTISE, SCIENCE, AND EXPERIENCE TO ESTABLISH A HUNTING SEASON OR SEASON IN MONTANA THAT WILL BOTH MAINTAIN AND HELP CONTROL THE POPULATION. CHAD AND TRINA VOTE YES, MICHELE VOTES NO. WILL NEED COUNCIL DISCUSSION AND WILL PROBABLY NOT COME TO CONSENSUS.	Role of Hunting	
		NEW RECOMMENDATION	Expanding people populations and development with zoning regs for new developments that require the clustering of homes together leaving open space for willdlife corridors and fire breaks where developments border public lands. COUNCIL DISCUSSION - PROBABLY WON'T COME TO CONSENSUS.	•	
		NEW RECOMMENDATION	Agencies should not use helicopters to re-locate, collar or do research on grizzlies in Wilderness and Wilderness Study Areas. Collar tolemitry should be limited to fixed wing planes. It should limit the use of helicopters to re-locate bears in other areas. CHAD AND TRINA VOTE NO, MICHELE VOTES YES.		