Pat Terry
5511 Mobrstone
Baton Rouge, La. 70820



Dr. Frank Craighead
Box 156
Moose, Wyoming. 83012

Dear Frank

Thank you so much for the letter and copies of "High Country News."

I plan to become a subscriber.

I have sent copies of my letter to every net-work, magazine and news out-let that I can discover.

So far, I have received Two encouraging Responses: one from National Geographic and one from Roger Caras of ABC News.

I am sending you copies of both.

Please let me know if and when you hear from either of them.

Whatever happens, please keep me posted.

Somehow, someday we will save the Contankerous(SP?) old Rascals yet.

Sincerely,

Pat Tokey

November 3, 1984

Dr. Frank Craighead
Box 156
Moose, Wyoming 83012

ABC News 7 West 66 Street New York, New York 10023 Telephone 212 887-~~7777~~ 3746

Dear Mr. Percy:

Thank you very much for sending me a copy of your letter to Secretary Clark. I am not terribly sanguine about his showing great interest in the problem of the grizzly bear, but be assured that we are well aware of the problem here and hope to do a story on it sometime after the spring arrives.

We have been aware of the plight of this magnificent animal for some time and just haven't gotten to it yet--there are so many to do!

Thank you for thinking of us. It has reminded us once again that we have to pay attention to ~~this~~ story.

All best wishes,

Roger A. Caras
Special Correspondent for
Animals & the Environment

October 18, 1984

Mr. Patrick R. Percy
511 Moorstone
Baton Rouge, LA 70820

RAC:jas

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October 2, 1984

Mr. Patrick R. Percy
5511 Moorstone
Baton Rouge, LA 70820

Dear Mr. Percy:

Many thanks for sending us a copy of your recent letter to Secretary Clark concerning the status of grizzly bears at Yellowstone.

A freelance writer is currently preparing an article on grizzlies to be published in the Geographic in the not-to-distant future. The writer is aware of the situation at Yellowstone, and will undoubtedly focus on it in the article.

We can appreciate your concern, and we thank you once again for writing.

Sincerely,

Joseph M. Blanton, Jr.

Joseph M. Blanton, Jr.
Research Correspondence

JMB:rd

Campaign for Yellowstone's Bear
P.O. Box 416
Boulder, CO 80306
(303) 494-7907

December 20, 1984

Dr. Frank Craighead, Jr.
President
Craighead Environmental
Research Institute
P.O. Box 156
Moose, WY 83012

Dear Frank,

I hope that this holiday season finds you in good spirits wherever you may be. Meanwhile I cannot help but think of the many grizzlies in Yellowstone who, now sleeping beneath the wildest of Christmas trees, will simply not "make it" unless we continue to push aggressively on their behalf.

As you can see from the enclosed, I've been trying for my part to keep alive the message of our Citizens' Proposal now over a year old. Also, I feel we must take a new and hard look at the kinds of information that will support the validity of our views (see memorandum).

I look forward to hearing from you and include here my best wishes for the coming year.

Regards,

Tony Povilitis

Enclosures

MEMORANDUM 12/20/84

To: Dr. Frank Craighead, President, Craighead Environmental Research Institute, P.O. Box 156, Moose, WY 83012

From: Dr. Tony Povilitis, Director, Campaign for Yellowstone's Bears, P.O. Box 416, Boulder, CO 80306 (303) 494-7907

Re: A proposed study to provide a comprehensive evaluation of the impact on the grizzly bear of human activitiy and development in Yellowstone

Purpose and Need

Man-induced mortality of grizzly bears is recognized as being the immediate cause of the decline of the grizzly bear population in Yellowstone. Habitat encroachment into essential bear habitat is the underlying cause. (Nowhere in the American West do grizzly bears survive with the degree and intensity of development ongoing and foreseen for the Yellowstone area.)

Current rates of man-caused mortality are too high to allow a recovery of the grizzly bear population. For example, the number of bears known to have been lost due to man over the past five years in Yellowstone are as follows (see footnote #1):

1980	5	1983	6
1981	7	1984	7
1982	14		

5-year average: 7.8

According to Dr. Richard Knight, Interagency Grizzly Bear Study Team (IGBST), the recovery goal should certainly not exceed, on average, five known man-caused mortalities per year (footnote #2). More importantly, it should average less than one adult female man-caused mortality per year. Yet over the past three years it has averaged 2.3 (footnote #3). In 1980 a minimum of 32 adult females remained in the Yellowstone ecosystem out of a total of a mimimun calculated population of 139 bears (footnote #4).

There is a clear need for a thorough evaluation of the relationship between grizzly bear mortality and the entire range of human activities and developments in the ecosystem. These include, but are not limited to:

- recreational developments
- roads
- sheep grazing
- logging
- mining
- black bear hunting
- oil & gas exploration and production
- recreational backcountry use

Possible additional adverse impacts, such as the displacement of bears from favored sites and direct reduction of their natural foods, would also be examined.

Presently available government documents (footnote #5), while addressing bear-human conflict mamagement, do not provide an adequate basis for overall grizzly bear conservation planning. They do not evaluate in specific terms the consequences to the

grizzly bear of various types of human encroachment into essential bear habitat (footnote #6).

The proposed study is needed so that we can provide stronger and more definite documentation to members of Congress and to the general public that the steps we have listed in the Citizens' Proposal to Save the Yellowstone Grizzly Bear are, in fact, needed. Unless this study is done, we may have no convincing way of specifying which activities and developments must be disallowed in order to fully protect the grizzly.

Principal Objectives of the Study

To provide an in-depth assessment of the risk to the grizzly bear of various human activities and developments, individually and collectively, in the Yellowstone ecosystem. (What is the probability of grizzly bear mortality associated with each? What combinations are most/least detrimental to the bear?)

To evaluate and consider alternative policies for reducing this risk to a level that would ensure recovery of the grizzly bear population. (What kinds of developments should be disallowed? What present activities should be curtailed? Which can be allowed with modification? Which can continue without modification?)

Proposed Action

C.E.R.I, together with other concerned organizations, would sponsor an investigative team to conduct the study. We would begin soliciting funds for the project immediately, lay out a specific methodology by early 1985, do data compilation and analysis during summer 1985, and have a report ready for members of Congress in fall 1985.

Footnotes

1. 1980-83 figures were obtained from a "Summary of Grizzly Statistics" for Yellowstone compiled by the Targhee National Forest (12/83). In 1981 an additional six man-caused grizzly bear deaths were considered either "probable" or "possible" according to Table 18 (revised 9/14/82) of the 1981 Annual Report of the IGBST. The 1984 figure is based on a tabulation of mortalities presented at the Interagency Grizzly Bear Committee meeting in Denver, 10/31/84. Also in 1984, a grizzly bear was shot just to the west of the Park but no bear was found.

2. Letter to M. Reid and R. Meis w/ cc. Dr. Povilitis & others, 4/13/84.

3. Based on: IGBST, phone inquiry, 12/7/84; and its 1982 Annual Report.

4. Ad Hoc Committee for Population Analysis plus errata sheet (10/17/83), memorandum, Jan. 19, 1983. The committee estimated, after adjusting for observation efficiency, that the minimum number of bears in the population in 1980 ranged from 183-207.

5. Grizzly bear management plan. 1982.; Grizzly bear management program. E.I.S. 1982; Guidelines for management involving grizzly bears in the Greater Yellowstone Area. 1979.

6. Essential bear habitat has been defined in "A proposed delineation of critical grizzly bear habitat in the Yellowstone region," Bear Biology Association Monograph Series No. 1, 1980. J. Craighead.

OPINION

Only immediate, forceful action can save the grizzly

by Tony Povilitis

Recent articles in *High Country News* (9/3/84) and elsewhere report that the "grizzlies are losing Yellowstone to man." New developments ranging from large recreational resorts to small mining operations are beginning to make the Yellowstone ecosystem resemble a slice of swiss cheese, with the bears falling through the holes. And grizzly bear numbers are declining with an estimated 183-207 animals remaining.

While the situation is bad, it can be changed. But conservationists must agree quickly on a strategy based on the grizzly's ecological requirements.

Consider the grizzly's predicament. As a huge omnivore that hibernates for about five months out of the year, the great bear covers areas ranging from a few dozen square miles to many hundreds of square miles to seek the best foods available. It's an investigative animal that often follows its nose, and it is behaviorally as dominant as man. The notion of a "backcountry" is not very relevant to the grizzly.

By its very nature, the grizzly does not invest a lot of energy in reproduction. In Yellowstone, an average female produces 1.9 cubs every three years and does not breed until she is 6½ years old. So a grizzly population cannot tolerate a mortality rate of the level now occurring in Yellowstone.

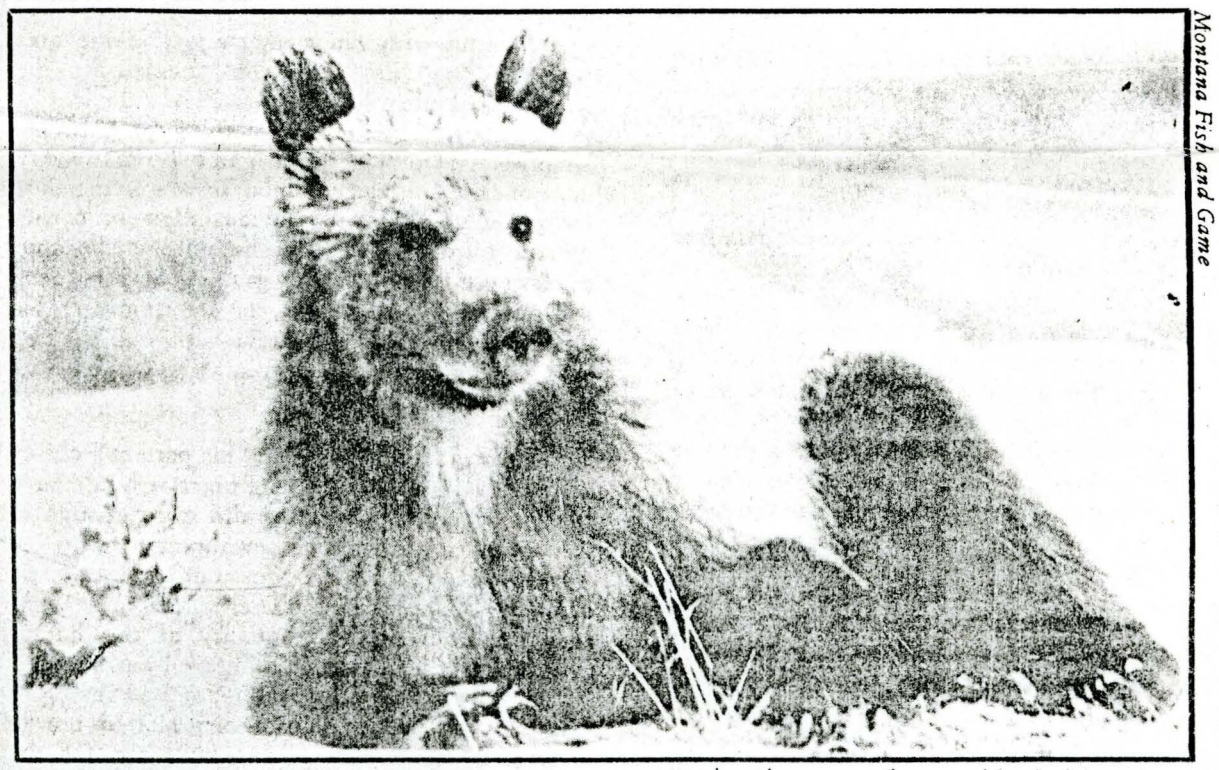
A bear can react to a new development like Grant Village, for example, in only so many ways. It can avoid the site and expand its range elsewhere, risking conflict in less familiar territory. More likely, it will at some point be enticed by food or garbage and become a "nuisance" bear ripe for control. Or, if no edibles of human origin are available, it may continue to forage naturally in the area and habituate to people, making some tragic encounter probable.

Federal and state wildlife officials are faced with the task of minimizing bear problems in a rapidly expanding conflict arena. Their role has become not unlike that of a referee attempting to keep the boxers, man and bear, from killing each other. Thus, bears are trapped and relocated, shot at with plastic bullets, hazed with helicopters, and in other ways manipulated. But often they're killed by the officials themselves. Nowadays enough bears are being removed by control actions and research accidents that this in itself may preclude population recovery. And there is little reason to believe that illegal or unauthorized bear kills can be eliminated in spite of stepped-up law enforcement.

Over the past three years, known instances of man-caused mortality of grizzly bears have averaged about nine per year. For population recovery to occur with certainty, this figure should approach zero and definitely should not exceed 4 or 5 per year. According to Dr. Richard Knight of the National Park Service, who heads the Interagency Grizzly Bear Study Team, the goal for adult females should be, on average, less than one man-induced mortality per year.

Getting and keeping bear mortality down to a tolerable level is going to be exceedingly difficult. Success will be possible only if we stop creating new opportunities for bears to be killed. Otherwise there appears to be little hope for maintaining even a relict population of grizzlies in Yellowstone.

The main obstacle to reducing grizzly bear mortality is the federal government's misapplication of the multiple-use principle in Yellowstone. It insists that human resource "demands" must be met within critical grizzly bear habitat. If the bear can survive under these circumstances, that's fine; if it cannot, it "wouldn't be the end of the world," according to John Crowell, Assistant Secretary of Agriculture who oversees the Forest Service.



Montana Fish and Game

Should we fully protect a valued resource like the grizzly bear, when we are at risk of losing it? Are we prepared to greatly tone down our use of other non-endangered resources to avoid inevitable conflicts with the grizzly? I believe that people throughout the country overwhelmingly answer these questions affirmatively as do many of those responsible for upholding our national conservation laws. Accordingly, it's now up to our leaders in the conservation field to carry the banner for a new strategy for saving the grizzly in Yellowstone.

In recognizing the cause and effect relationship between development and grizzly bear mortality, such a strategy must provide for the strict protection of grizzly habitat within the central or core area of the Yellowstone ecosystem.

In terms of grizzly bear ecology, this area includes all of Yellowstone National Park, Grand Teton National Park north of Signal Mountain, and portions of five national forests including Targhee, Gallatin, Custer, Shoshone and Bridger-Teton from ten to 30 miles beyond Yellowstone's boundaries. This area would satisfy requirements of a grizzly bear population of several hundred animals. (For more details see Dr. John Craighead's publication, *A Proposed Delineation of Critical Grizzly Bear Habitat in the Yellowstone Region,* Bear Ecology Association Monograph Series No. 1, 1980).

Within this area all developments and activities should be disallowed unless it can be demonstrated through the Environmental Impact Statement process that they will not adversely affect the grizzly bear. This does not mean the total elimination of people from essential bear habitat.

But based on the pattern of grizzly bear mortality over the years, it would undoubtedly mean an end to sheep grazing and black bear hunting in the core area, the cancellation of Ski Yellowstone and the closure of the Fishing Bridge recreational facility as called for in the park's Master Plan. Timber sales and oil and gas leasing would be curtailed unless it could be shown that they can be conducted without causing bear mortality and without negatively affecting the grizzly's use of habitat. Some backcountry areas that bears prefer would also be closed, as is presently the case.

Over 20 concerned organizations including Greenpeace U.S.A., Friends of the Earth, the Idaho Wildlife Federation, and the Humane Society of the U.S. have already embraced this concept by endorsing the "Citizens' Proposal to Save the Yellowstone Grizzly Bear" (*HCN* 4/16/84 and *HCN* "Letters" 4/30/84). This 26-point document requests strict protection of Yellowstone's core area and offers other specific recommendations for improving the overall health and security of its grizzly population.

Obviously, certain RV organizations, park concessionaires, developers and others who believe that their interests must always come first will oppose this strategy. Yet suitable alternatives for them -- although not for the grizzly -- can be found. The American public as a whole, if informed on the matter, will see this strategy as one of fairness and good sense. The idea of strictly protecting a well-defined core area of habitat for an endangered population is basic to conservation biology. And in the case of the grizzly, this area represents but a tiny fraction of its former range in the American West.

I call upon all conservation-minded organizations to request that the federal government implement this core-area strategy at once. People belonging to environmental, outdoor and animal rights groups can help alert them to this appeal. In promoting this new strategy, I invite concerned organizations and persons to contact Campaign for Yellowstone's Bears, a grass roots group based in Colorado at P.O. Box 416, Boulder, CO 80306.

Recently, five bicyclists rode from Yellowstone National Park to Washington, D.C. on behalf of the grizzly bear. They delivered to Congress messages of support from nearly 1000 people across the country who want full protection for Yellowstone's grizzly. The plight of the bears continues to receive widespread coverage in newspapers, magazines and other media. There's public support out there, but we're losing the battle by not acting, by letting political resistance block us from doing what must be done. If we don't act, we can all watch the grizzly vanish.

It's time to focus on a grizzly bear conservation strategy that will work.

□

Tony Povilitis is a professional wildlife biologist who teaches at the University of Colorado.

Perspective

A forum—ideas, analysis, opinion

★ Chicago Tribune, Monday, October 8, 1984 Section 1 15

Grizzly management is failing

10-8-84

By Tony Povilitis

In Yellowstone National Park in August rangers struck two young grizzly bears with plastic bullets. The bears, situated on lofty Mt. Washburn, were attracting tourists who in some cases wished to feed them. In effect, public officials have begun punishing bears for being where they belong. It is yet another stinging reminder that grizzly bear management in one of America's prime wildlife areas is failing.

In the late 1960s, the National Park Service decided to close the backcountry dumps in Yellowstone where for many decades grizzlies gathered to feed during the summer. I recall rangers assuring us the bears would soon lead more natural, undisturbed lives in the backcountry. But as bears traveled more widely in search of alternative foods, many were destroyed by park officials as "nuisance" animals or killed by hunters, shepherds or poachers. Worse still, federal agencies had other plans for the backcountry.



Tuma / Chicago Tribune

The U.S. Forest Service has promoted logging, new roads, sheep grazing, a major ski resort and other conflict situations in grizzly bear habitat bordering the park. The park service itself recently ripped into it by building Grant Village—a large resort complex right where the grizzlies go to fish. At such sites, bears are lured to the inevitable human food and garbage or simply habituate to people and must be destroyed. Sometimes new disturbances force bears out of their home areas into less safe environs.

In just the last three years, 25 grizzlies have been eliminated. And the bears are not the only ones paying the price. This summer four people were mauled by grizzlies, and instances of bears tearing into tents or visiting campsites were numerous. One attack occurred at Grant Village. Another was fatal, as was one in 1983. According to Larry Roop, the Wyoming Game and Fish Department's grizzly bear specialist, this latest rash of incidents represents a steadily increasing number that began nearly a decade ago.

Tony Povilitis is a wildlife biologist based in Boulder, Colo. He directs Campaign for Yellowstone's Bears, a project of the nonprofit Wildlife Campaigns Inc.

The killing or removal of bears that potentially might be a problem is no longer possible simply because there are too few bears left. The grizzly bear population for the entire Yellowstone area, estimated at 183 to 207, has dropped sharply since the 1960s, perhaps by 40 percent or more. Though officially listed as "threatened," the grizzly is in fact endangered. Dr. Richard Knight of the National Park Service, who heads an interagency grizzly bear study team in Yellowstone, believes the loss of even one adult female per year may preclude population recovery.

The government's solution is to inflict pain on bears with nonlethal devices in an attempt to produce truly fearful bears that will avoid people at all costs. To the extent that this gimmick works, bears will be even harder to see than at present in meadows, along creeks and in other places they normally would frequent. And their numbers could decline further, as the animals are forced into smaller portions of their already limited range.

Whether we will accept harassment of bears in an attempt to remedy the results of federal abuse of their habitat remains to be seen. However, organized opposition to protecting grizzly bear habitat has been stiff and effective. Years ago it forced the Fish and Wildlife Service to cancel plans to designate critical habitat for the grizzly, as required under the Endangered Species Act. This summer the National Park Service reneged on its commitment to close recreational facilities at Fishing Bridge in compensation for Grant Village, in violation of the park's master plan.

Recreational-vehicle organizations, park concessionaires, ranchers and others opposed to protecting the bear's territory have the support they need from lawmakers such as Idaho's Sen. James McClure and Wyoming's Sen. Alan Simpson, as well as from officials in the Reagan administration. John Crowell, the assistant secretary of agriculture who oversees the national forests, told me that if the bears cannot survive under present policy "it wouldn't be the end of the world."

Conservationists cannot successfully counter the all too numerous threats to the grizzly. Recognizing this, more than 20 organizations, ranging from the Idaho Wildlife Federation to Greenpeace, have endorsed a "citizens' proposal" asking Interior Secretary William Clark for a moratorium on harmful developments and activities within essential bear habitat. The proposal calls for an end to projects such as Grant Village and asks that logging, oil and gas development and other intrusions into grizzly country be stopped unless it can be proven that they will not hurt the bear. Perhaps public insistence on this, in lieu of plastic-bullet management, would best serve to preserve the grizzly in Yellowstone.

DR. A. POVILITIS
CAMPAIGN FOR YELLOWSTONE'S BEARS
P.O. Box 416 • Boulder, CO 80306



Dr. Frank Craighead, Jr.
President
C.E.R.I.
P.O. Box 156
Moose, WY. 83012

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Dr. Frank Craighead
Moose, Wyoming 83012

Campaign for Yellowstone's Bears
P.O. Box 416
Boulder, CO 80306

July 5, 1984

Mr. William Clark
Secretary of Interior
U.S.D.I.
Washington, D.C. 20240

Dear Mr. Clark:

I was delighted to have the opportunity to meet with Mr. Rome Koenings, Associate Director, U.S.D.I., last week to discuss the plight of the Yellowstone grizzly bear.

Our save the grizzly bike-a-thon from Yellowstone National Park to Washington, D.C. this past month has further demonstrated the deep concern that many Americans have for these animals. It is out of this concern that Campaign for Yellowstone's Bears and other organizations are requesting, through the Citizens' Proposal to Save the Yellowstone Grizzly Bear, that activities and developments that may adversely affect the grizzly bear be disallowed within its critical habitat. The need for this policy becomes clear when one considers that man-caused mortality of grizzlies in the Yellowstone ecosystem must be largely eliminated if their population is to recover with certainty. This can only be achieved by avoiding those activities and new developments that create opportunities for bears to be killed.

As a corollary to this request, various activities and developments should be permitted within critical habitat only if it can be shown with full assurance that they will not hinder grizzly bear recovery. This, of course, is currently not the case. We recommend that it be done through the EIS process.

A prompt decision from the U.S.D.I. on our request, as well as comments on other aspects of the Citizens' Proposal, would be much appreciated. On behalf of the many concerned individuals and organizations involved with this campaign, I thank you for your kind assistance.

Sincerely,

Tony Povilitis

Dr. Tony Povilitis
Director

cc. Greenpeace, USA
Friends of the Earth
Idaho Wildlife Federation
Boulder Audubon Society
Wyoming Advocates for Animals
Elsa Wild Animal Appeal
The Fund for Animals, Inc.
The American Anti-Vivisection Society
Friends of Wildlife
Earth First
American Wilderness Alliance
Idaho Alpine Club
International Ecology Society

Minnesota Voters for Animals and the Environment
Animal Care and Welfare, Inc.
Murie Audubon Society
People for the Ethical Treatment of Animals
The Humane Society of the U.S.
Committee for Idaho's High Desert
Coalition to Protect Animals in Parks and Refuges
People for Animal Rights
Wildlife-Wildlands Institute
Craighead Environmental Research Institute

Rep. Hank Brown
Beverly Byron
James Florio
Ken Krammer
Bob Mrazek
John Seiberling
Pat Shroeder
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Tim Wirth

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Donald Riegle

Rome Koenings
Rick Meis
Roger Di Silvestro/Dan Smith
Eric Olsen
Ralph Maughan/Bob Anderson
Fred Bunnel
Bruce Hamilton
Laura Loomis
Lance Olsen
Michael Bean
Harriet Marble
Myrtie Bain
Jasper Carlton
Jack Strellis
Joyce Wilkinson

Members of Campaign for Yellowstone's Bears

Campaign for Yellowstone's Bears
P.O. Box 416
Boulder, CO 80306

July 5, 1984

Mr. John Crowell
Assistant Secretary of Agriculture
for Natural Resources & Environment
U.S.D.A.
Washington, D.C. 20250

Dear Mr. Crowell:

It was a pleasure to meet with you in Washington, D.C. last week to discuss the plight of the Yellowstone grizzly bear.

Our save the grizzly bike-a-thon from Yellowstone National Park to Washington, D.C. this past month has further demonstrated the deep concern that many Americans have for these animals. It is out of this concern that Campaign for Yellowstone's Bears and other organizations are requesting, through the Citizens' Proposal to Save the Yellowstone Grizzly Bear, that activities and developments that may adversely affect the grizzly bear be disallowed within its critical habitat. The need for this policy becomes clear when one considers that man-caused mortality of grizzlies in the Yellowstone ecosystem must be largely eliminated if their population is to recover with certainty. This can only be achieved by avoiding those activities and new developments that create opportunities for bears to be killed.

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A prompt decision from the U.S.D.A. on our request, as well as comments on other aspects of the Citizens' Proposal, would be much appreciated. On behalf of the many concerned individuals and organizations involved with this campaign, I thank you for your kind assistance.

Sincerely,

Tony Povilitis

Dr. Tony Povilitis
Director

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Idaho Wildlife Federation
Boulder Audubon Society
Wyoming Advocates for Animals
Elsa Wild Animal Appeal
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Friends of Wildlife
Earth First
American Wilderness Alliance
Idaho Alpine Club
International Ecology Society
Minnesota Voters for Animals and the Environment
Animal Care and Welfare, Inc.

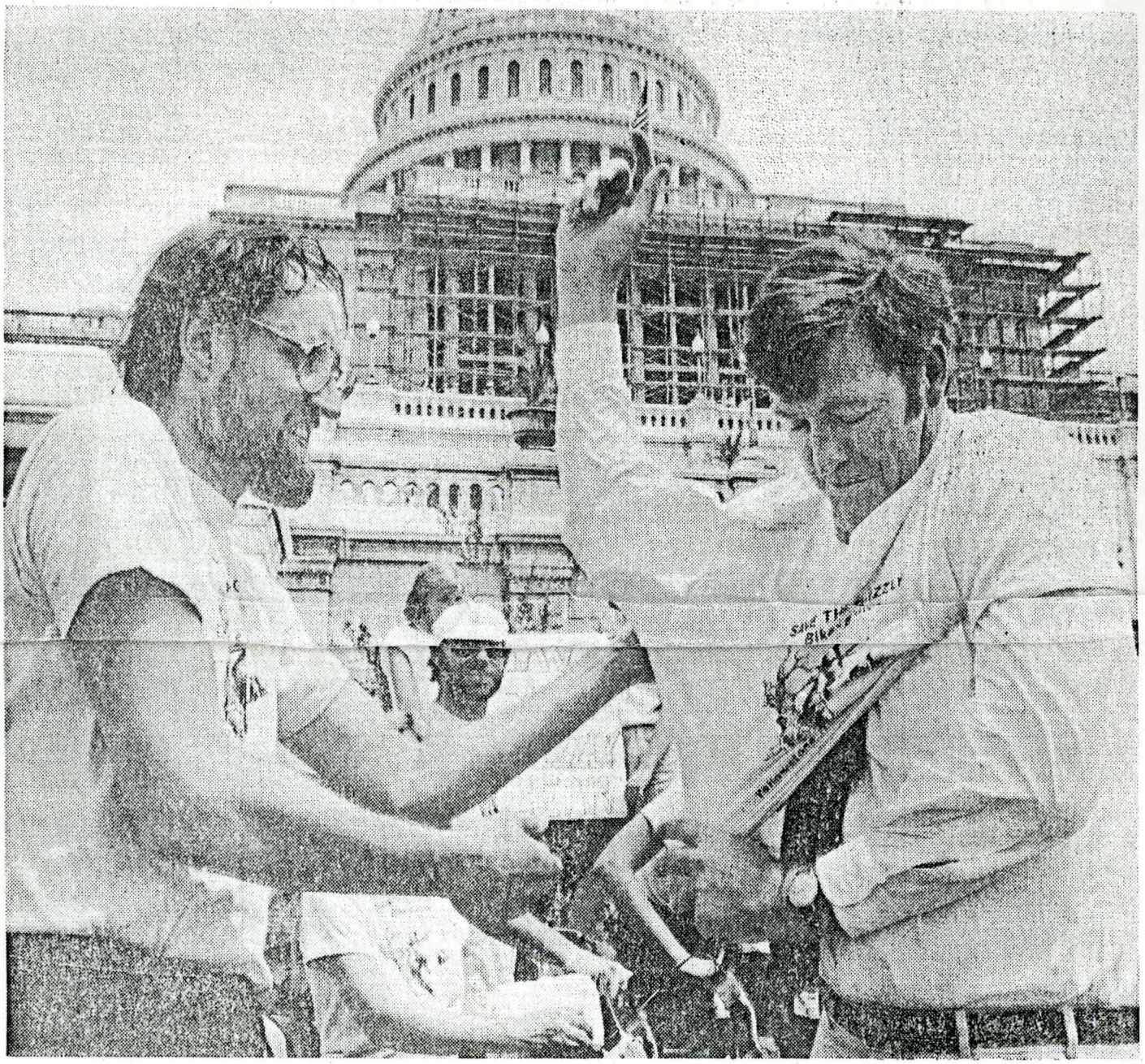
Murie Audubon Society
People for the Ethical Treatment of Animals
The Humane Society of the U.S.
Committee for Idaho's High Desert
Coalition to Protect Animals in Parks and Refuges
People for Animal Rights
Wildlife-Wildlands Institute
Craighead Environmental Research Institute

Rep. Hank Brown
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Sen. John Chafee
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Gary Hart
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Ralph Maughan/Bob Anderson
Fred Bunnel
Bruce Hamilton
Laura Loomis
Lance Olsen
Michael Bean
Harriet Marble
Myrtie Bain
Jasper Carlton
Jack Strellis
Joyce Wilkinson

Members of Campaign for Yellowstone's Bears





Campaign For Grizzlies Arrives at the Capitol

Tony Povilitis, director of the Campaign for Yellowstone's Bears, helps Rep Timothy E. Wirth (D-Colo.) don a T-shirt publicizing the campaign on the steps of the Capitol. Povilitis and four companions arrived in Washington yesterday after bicycling from Yellowstone National Park to draw attention to their efforts to preserve the park's grizzly bears, whose numbers have declined since the 1960s.

By Fred Sweets—The Washington Post

6/29/84

CAMPAIGN FOR YELLOWSTONE'S BEARS
P. O. Box 416 • Boulder, CO 80306

DENVER, CO 802
PM
19 JUL
1984



Dr. Frank Craighead Jr.
C. E. R. I.
P. O. Box 156
Moose, WY. 83012



Wildlife-Wildlands Institute
5200 Upper Miller Creek Road
Missoula, Montana 59803

MISSOULA, MT 598
PM
21 MAR
1984



Alvst Friedman

Dr. Frank C. Craighead, Jr.
P.O. Box 156
Moose, Wyoming 83012



Wildlife-Wildlands Institute

5200 Upper Miller Creek Road
Missoula, Montana 59803
(406) 251-3867

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Mr. William T.P. Zader
Associate Director, The U of M Foundation, University of Montana, Missoula, MT

March 16, 1984

Dr. Frank C. Craighead, Jr.
P.O. Box 156
Moose, Wyoming 83012

Dear Dr. Craighead:

John was in Missoula for a few days before taking off again for Baja. While he was in town, he asked that I write you a short note concerning Mr. Carl Freeman.

As you know, John wrote Mr. Freeman on October 5, 1983, after Mr. Freeman contacted you regarding the possibility of he and his colleagues assisting in the preservation of the grizzly bear. Several weeks later after receiving no response from Mr. Freeman, I contacted his office and spoke with his secretary. She informed me that Mr. Freeman was on vacation but that the mailing address I had used was incorrect. She then suggested that I send another information packet to Mr. Freeman's office; a copy of my letter to Mr. Freeman is enclosed. After Mr. Freeman returned to his office, however, he had his secretary write me; a copy of her letter is also enclosed.

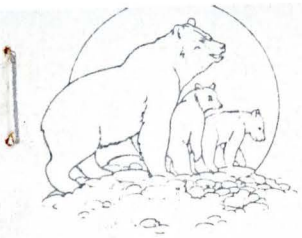
It seems that there never was a Mr. Carl Freeman interested in helping to preserve the grizzly bear. We don't know what to make out of this whole situation, but John thought you would want to be aware of these events.

Sincerely,

Susan Mamber

Susan Mamber

Research . . . Key to Ecological Security



Wildlife-Wildlands Institute

5200 Upper Miller Creek Road
Missoula, Montana 59803
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Mr. William T.P. Zader
Associate Director, The U of M Foundation, University of Montana, Missoula, MT

February 10, 1984

Mr. Carl M. Freeman and
Associates, Inc.
11325 Seven Locks Road
Potomac, Maryland 20854

Dear Mr. Freeman:

In September, 1983, you called Dr. Frank C. Craighead, Jr., of Jackson Hole, Wyoming, to discuss how you and your colleagues might help in the preservation of the grizzly bear in the lower 48 states. On October 5, Dr. John J. Craighead wrote you a letter which briefly explained our organization and objectives regarding survival of the grizzly (a copy of that letter is enclosed). During the next few months I tried to contact you several times at 301-924-5341 to follow-up on whether you had received our correspondence and, if so, to determine your thoughts, but I alternately received either no answer, a busy signal, or an "out-of-service" recording.

On February 8, 1984, I obtained your office number through the Rockville Chamber of Commerce. I called your office and spoke with your secretary who informed me that the address I had previously used was incorrect. She suggested that I send a duplicate information packet to your office address. Therefore, enclosed please find the copy of our October 5 letter and several publications that I hope will illustrate both the current status of the grizzly bear and our efforts on behalf of preservation through proper management.

Dr. Craighead is currently in Costa Rica doing some work for the Nature Conservancy and is not expected to return until early April. However, upon his return, Dr. Craighead would appreciate an opportunity to speak with you or a representative of your organization. Until his return, if you have any questions or comments concerning the material, please do not hesitate to contact me.

Research

I apologize for any inconveniences that might have occurred due to the incorrent mailing or the time lapse.

Thank you for your time and interest.

Sincerely,

Susan Mamber

3-5-84

CARL M. FREEMAN ASSOCIATES
INCORPORATED

BUILDERS COMMUNITY DEVELOPERS

February 23, 1984

Ms. Susan Mamber
Wildlife-Wildlands Institute
5200 Upper Miller Creek Road
Missoula, Montana 59803

Dear Ms. Mamber:

Mr. Freeman received your letter of February 10, 1984. However, he does not recall calling Dr. Craighead or anyone else regarding preservation of the grizzly bear. Perhaps there has been a mix-up since the name does not match the address you had on file.

While Mr. Freeman wishes you the best of luck in your efforts to preserve the grizzly, he is not interested in getting involved at this time.

Thank you for sending the literature. I am returning it so that you can pass it along to someone else. These publications can be quite costly.

Sincerely yours,

Brenda Mazurek

Brenda Mazurek

Enclosure

CABIN JOHN CENTER
11325 SEVEN LOCKS ROAD, POTOMAC, MARYLAND 20854

BOOKS BY MARILYN BILLS

The Bear Facts

This is the story of three bears—three *books* about bears. Alas, Goldilocks is not to be found in any of them. Two of the volumes are concerned mostly with brown or grizzly bears. One, the most entertaining and colorful, deals with the magnificent polar bears of the Arctic. Two books are absolutely deserving of a place on the wildlife bookshelf. The third has a corner space on mine, but may have to go if it gets too crowded.

Alaska Bear Tales
By Larry Kaniut, Alaska Northwest Publishing, paper, 318 pages. $9.95.

If you liked the movie "Jaws," and enjoyed the sensation of fright every time you dipped your feet in the ocean after that, you'll love this book. You will be fearful of even going into a wooded neighborhood park. The book is comprised of *hundreds* of stories—many of them gory—about human encounters with brown, grizzly, black, and a few polar bears in Alaska.

Here's a sampler, certainly not the bloodiest to be found in the book. From a chapter called "They'll Attack Without Warning," comes this subtle narrative: "There was no time for Al to locate the .44 revolver. . . . The bear grabbed Al's left forearm in his jaws and by standing up, pulled Al out of his sleeping bag, tossing him through the air. . . . Like a flash the animal was over him. The claws ripped Al's right side, almost penetrating the lung, and pinned Al to his chest. His teeth raked along Al's skull and managed to grip the scalp. The bear picked Al up with its mouth and one foreleg and ran on three legs. With Al dangling by his scalp, the bear stood straight up shaking his head violently as a cat with a mouse."

And finally, from "Some Tales are Odd, Some are Just Tall": " 'And there I was,' Casey said, 'backed up against a cliff with a broken leg, unable to move, and my gun out of reach. This big brownie that I'd wounded charged right up to where I was lying, then reared up on his hind feet and made ready to take a swipe at me.'

" 'Gawsh!' we gasped, all tense from excitement and suspense, 'what did you do then?'

" 'Nothing! The bear killed me.' "

I really don't think this book will be nominated for a Pulitzer Prize, but if you like stories in which the animal comes out winner at least as often as the great hunter, you may like it.

Track of the Grizzly
By Frank C. Craighead, Jr., Sierra Club Books, paper, illustrations, maps, 272 pages. $9.95.

Frank Craighead is, by any measure, one of the preeminent figures in the field of wildlife biology, especially when it comes to grizzly bears. He is also a first-class word handler and has turned out a very readable book in *Track of the Grizzly*.

The grizzly, Craighead tells us, is a tough, rugged individual adapted to survive from the time he or she is a hairless, eighteen-ounce cub without sight to the age of thirty years or perhaps more, when it dies of old age. The grizzly bear does not have many enemies, except humans.

The first recorded killing of a grizzly, the book relates, took place in 1690 when one Henry Kelsey, who was exploring the Canadian prairies for Hudson's Bay Company, killed a bear for its meat and in his journal dated September, 1690, pronounced it good eating. He added, however, that the local Indians discouraged him from keeping the hide because, "They said it was God."

In 1959 Frank Craighead, Jr., his brother John, and a number of colleagues began a long-range study of the grizzly bear in Yellowstone National Park and its environs. This book is largely a recounting of the fascinating, eventful, research-rich years that followed. In the book we meet, and learn to know and respect, not only Craighead and his fellow scientists but the bears as well.

Especially we learn of the life and times and loves of one Bear Number 40, whom the researchers named Marian. Likewise we are introduced to Pegleg (Number 76, a bruin with a stiff walk), Cutlip, Scarface, the Fifty-Pound Kid, Loverboy, and the Sucostrin Kid, a yearling who for some reason required far more than the usual dose of sucostrin in a dart gun before he could be

immobilized, weighed, examined, and tagged.

The Craigheads and their fellows even went so far as to crawl into bear dens in order to take hibernating body temperatures and make first-hand observations about how a bear spends the winter.

Following is a conversation that a colleague recalls hearing from just outside a den:

"Let's roll her over."

"We can try."

"Good, now feel along the inside of her leg. Can you detect a pulse?"

"No, I can't feel a thing."

"John, how's she breathing?"

"A little rapid but steady. Now I feel a slight pulse. Hand me the vacuum bottle with needle. Shine the light over here; I think I've got a vein. There comes the blood. I didn't get the femoral artery but we'll get enough."

"The vial is almost full. Let's get out of here."

"If the drug wears off, we'll have to scramble."

As the three scientists emerged from the den, the bear growled and raised her head.

Chapter 10 of *Track of the Grizzly* recounts how the once-amicable relationship between the Craigheads and the Park Service soured in the late sixties. The principal reason was a Park Service decision to abruptly close all garbage dumps in the park and thereby force the grizzlies to seek foods elsewhere. The Craigheads' contention, based on their substantial research, was that this "cold turkey" approach would not offer an incentive to the bears to hunt in the tourist-free backcountry. The animals would, instead, come in ever greater numbers right into picnic areas, campgrounds, and other sites heavily used by people, said the scientists. There would be "incidents," and the bears would have to be destroyed. It would be far better, they claimed, to wean the bears away from the dumps—which the wild creatures had used for decades—and entice them to the backcountry instead with deposits of killed elk and other wild meat which the park managers had to cull from the herds anyway.

The Park Service, unfortunately, was unconvinced. The Craigheads, even more unfortunately, were right. And the mortality pattern in Yellowstone immediately following the closing of the dumps has been one of more and more bear-human confrontations and injuries. The bears are the ultimate losers, because once they have been identified as troublemakers they are killed.

The Park Service gave the Craigheads' research project the same treatment. When the time came in 1971 to renew the memorandum of understanding between the scientists and the government, the terms of the new agreement—including stipulations that all material to be published in the popular or scientific press must be approved by the Park Service before publication—were such that the Craigheads could not sign it in good conscience.

The book is one of the most important natural history books published in the last twenty years.

Lords of the Arctic
Text by Richard C. Davids, photography by Dan Guravich, Macmillan, hard cover, illustrations, 140 pages. $29.95.

Whenever you pick up a book like this one, the first and natural thing to do is look at the pictures. The pictures in *Lords of the Arctic* are worth the cost of the book.

Dan Guravich, one of the country's top lensmen, has given us sights and insight into polar bears at play, stalking, enjoying family life, swimming, and foraging in a garbage dump.

Richard Davids' text begins by telling us that the bear, *Ursus maritimus*, is arbiter of five million square miles of ice and snow, and that he is, as the title of this book implies, Lord of the Arctic domain.

The polar bear is surprisingly humanlike in many respects. It enjoys playing, repeatedly sliding down snowbanks, for instance, and its meeting with other bruins is as ritualized as our handshakes. Its home in the wintertime is not unlike the snow igloo of the Canadian Eskimo, and a polar bear even walks like a human, on the soles of its feet.

In personal habits, the polar bear is fastidious. After each meal it carefully licks clean each big paw, says the author, and sometimes gives its face a few wipes as well.

Polar bears have been highly regarded throughout history. The Romans, we are told, had them in captivity—put in flooded amphitheaters with seals for sport. Harold the Fairhaired of Norway, in the year 880, was the first European monarch to have such animals "and it wasn't long until every king in Europe wanted a polar bear," says the author.

Davids begins his text with these words: "For two thousand years and more, the polar bear has walked the ice in a mist of myth and legend and superstition. Suddenly, out of nowhere, he looms beside you, taking form in a flurry of snow, as illusory as fog and as haunting." The reader—surely an admirer and advocate for the polar bear by the time he or she finishes this book—can only hope that it will always be so, that humankind will take every precaution to protect and preserve this creature who is among God's most splendid. □

Marilyn Bills, who lives in Juneau, reviews books for Alaskafest *from an Alaskan point of view.*

Alaskafest
Seattle, WA.
M. 30,000

NOV 1983

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The book is one of the most important natural history books published in the last twenty years.

THE WILDLIFE SOCIETY

Oregon Coop. Wildl. Research Unit
104 Nash Hall, Oregon State U.
Corvallis, OR 97331



Grizzly Bear Mgt. Position Statement

Oct. 1/85 Bozeman meeting

Frank Craighead
Craighead Environmental Research Inst.
Box 156
Moose, WY 83012

THE WILDLIFE SOCIETY
5410 Grosvenor Lane • Bethesda, MD 20814 • Tel. (301) 897-9770

4 March 1985

E. Charles Meslow
President
Cooperative Wildlife Research Unit
104 Nash Hall
Oregon State University
Corvallis, OR 97331
(503) 754-4531

TO: The Wildlife Society Council

FROM: E. Charles Meslow, President

SUBJECT: Grizzly Bear Management Position Statement

The purpose of this memo is to propose an action plan for preparation of a Grizzly Bear Management Position Statement. The proposed plan will be the subject of Council action at the Washington, DC, meeting 15-16 March 1985.

Proposed action plan:

1. TWS may use the anticipated Northwest Section statement on grizzly bear management as interim guidance as TWS moves toward adoption of a Society position statement.

2. Appoint Ad Hoc Technical Advisory Committee to develop a technical report. Committee will be appointed by President in consultation with Position Statements Committee chair and after input by Council in March 1985.

3. Encourage Ad Hoc Tech Committee to meet initially in conjunction with Western Black Bear Workshop and Northwest Section TWS Meeting, week of 1-6 April 1985 at Missoula, Montana.

4. Ad Hoc Tech Committee assignment: Prepare Technical Report to serve as background for Society Position Statement on Grizzly Bear Management. Provide a draft position statement for Position Statements Committee. Scope: address grizzly bear management broadly but provide focus on Yellowstone ecosystem. Provide draft report to Council at October 1985 Council Meeting, Bozeman, Montana. Committee take part in Grizzly Bear briefing (1 October 1985) at Council meeting, and incorporate appropriate material from briefing in final report due 3 October 1985 (or ASAP thereafter).

5. October 1985 Council meeting, Bozeman, Montana

   1 October - Grizzly bear briefing. Dick Mackie arrange. Briefing should focus on Yellowstone ecosystem but should address grizzly bear management in a broad sense as well. Ad Hoc Tech Committee present plus members of Position Statements Committee who can attend.

2 October - "Regular Council business" - Tech Committee continue work on/ modify Tech Report.

3 October - Last item of Council business: review proposed Tech Committee report. Seek consensus on recommendations regarding Society position statement. Goal: Give Position Statements Committee specific guidance on content of Grizzly Bear Management Statement.

6. 15 November - Position Statements Committee provide draft statement for review by Council.

15 January 1986 - final draft of proposed position statement ready for review by members in Wildlifer.

30-day member comment period required before Council action.

Mid-late March 1986 - Council adopt statement at Council meeting in Reno.

The action plan as outlined is ambitious. I hope that at the March Council Meeting we can agree to adopt it or a reasonable facsimile thereof....then the hard work starts for our committees. I appreciate the considerable input already received from Council and others on this matter. The broad distribution of this memo is intended to inform interested parties of TWS intent to prepare a position statement dealing with Grizzly Bear Management.

ECM:ah

cc: Position Statements Committee
John Craighead
Frank Craighead
Fred Bunnell
Mike Pelton
Fred Lindzey
Chris Servheen
Barbara Holder
Alan Wentz
Jon Swenson
Richard Knight
Steve Capel
Cliff Martinka
Charles Jonkel
Kirk Horn
Dale Strickland
John Beecham
Anthony Povilitis
Harry Hodgdon

THE WILDLIFE SOCIETY
5410 Grosvenor Lane • Bethesda, MD 20814 • Tel. (301) 897-9770

April 16, 1985

Dear Jim and Committee:

The purpose of this letter is to confirm the various conversations I have had with each of you and to formally launch the Grizzly Bear Management Ad Hoc Technical Advisory Committee activities. I suspect each of you have already been doing your homework. Committee membership is as follows:

James M. Peek, Chairman (208) 885-6434
College of Forestry, Wildlife, & Range Science
University of Idaho
Moscow, ID 83843

Fred Bunnell (604) 228-5724
Faculty of Forestry
University of British Columbia
Vancouver, B.C.
CANADA V6T 1W5

Michael R. Pelton (615) 974-7346
Dept. of Forestry, Wildlife and Fisheries
University of Tennessee
Knoxville, TN 37916

Harold Picton (406) 587-3287
3026 Candy Lane
Bozeman, MT 59715

John W. Schoen (907) 465-4265
Alaska Dept. of Fish and Game
230 S. Franklin
Juneau, AK 99801

Pete Zager (208) 765-3111
Idaho Dept. of Fish and Game
2320 Government Way
Coeur D'Alene, ID 83814

I am enclosing a copy of my 4 March 1985 memo to TWS Council. The action plan proposed was adopted by Council on 16 March 1985. Items 1-3 need revision to bring us up to date.

1. The NW Section adopted a statement on grizzly bear management. Bunnell will provide each of you with a copy.

2. This letter formalizes committee appointment.

3. Because of delays in completing committee appointments your initial meeting is scheduled for 28 April in Missoula in conjunction with the GB Habitat Symposium. Chairman Peek will provide further instructions.

Other items of the 4 March memo remain "operative." I am enclosing a copy of procedures TWS employs to develop position statements.

The charge to the committee is straightforward: Prepare a technical report (review paper) on grizzly bear management; deal with grizzly bear management broadly but focus on the Yellowstone ecosystem; provide a draft position statement for Position Statements Committee action. The draft position statement should address the needs of grizzly bears (not how to accommodate other resource uses and grizzly bears).

It is important that each of you attend both the 28 April committee meeting and the 1-3 October Council meeting; TWS will support your travel if necessary.

I suggest you attempt to structure your technical report so it can be submitted as a review article to the Journal or Bulletin (I suspect the latter may be more appropriate). No guarantees the editor will "buy" the ms but the report certainly should be of high interest; it could provide "pay-off" in terms of a jointly authored publication.

Please feel free to inform any interested parties of the activities of the committee. TWS does not want to conceal our activity. Certainly it will be necessary for the committee to gain access to information and reports of the various individuals, organizations and agencies who have worked or are working on grizzly bears.

Each of you is well aware of the importance of this undertaking. There may be a more controversial and visible wildlife management question but I'm not sure what it might be. TWS sincerely appreciates your willingness to take on this assignment -- I know you will give it your best effort! Let me or Harry Hodgdon know if we can be of assistance; until then we'll stay out of our way?

Sincerely,

E. Charles Meslow
President

ECM:lm

cc: TWS Council
Position Statement Committee
Others on 4 March carbon copies
John Craighead
Frank Craighead
Mike Pelton
Fred Lindzey
Chris Servheen
Barbara Holder
Alan Wentz
John Swenson
Richard Knight
Steve Capel
Cliff Martinka
Charles Jonkel
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John Beecham
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Harry Hodgdon
Arnold Olsen
F. Guthery and S. Beasom

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4 March 1985

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President
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104 Nash Hall
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Anthony Povilitis
Harry Hodgdon

Final Draft 1/84
Approved by the Position
Statements Committee

Proposed Policies & Procedures for Position Statements by The Wildlife Society[1]

Introduction

The Wildlife Society, as a group of professionals with training and experience in wildlife ecology and management, has a responsibility to address national and international issues that affect the current and future status of wildlife in North America and throughout the world. The diligent development of authoritive statements on wildlife issues is essential for interjecting wildlife concerns into decision-making processes. These policies and procedures articulate the Society's approach to development, distribution, and review of position statements.

"Wildlife issues" are matters that will have direct or indirect effects on wildlife populations, habitats, or the public's perceptions of wildlife. A "position" is a carefully prepared exposition on a wildlife issue that defines the issue, contains factual background data, describes most probable biological, social and economic results of alternative actions, and may also contain a recommended course(s) of action based on general agreement of informed members of The Wildlife Society. "General agreement" is defined as a 2/3rds affirmative vote of The Wildlife Society Council.

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[1]Patterned after the Bylaws of the Society of American Foresters

General Procedures for Position Statements.

Issue Identification. National and international wildlife issues identified by The Wildlife Society Council, by Chapters, by the general membership or by the Position Statements Committee, are forwarded in writing to the President of The Wildlife Society for consideration for development of a position statement.

Issue Selection. Selection of an issue that is appropriate for development of a position statement must meet the following criteria: 1. Must be of major importance to wildlife resources;

2. Must be within the mainline expertise of wildlife professionals who are Society members;

3. The Wildlife Society must have adequate time to acquire available data and carefully develop a position;*

4. Must be of general interest to The Wildlife Society at the national or international level.

The Wildlife Society Council has responsibility for deciding whether an issue meets these criteria. A 2/3rds majority affirmative vote by Council is required to refer the issue to the Position Statements Committee.

Position Statements Committee. This is a standing committee of 5 to 9 members appointed for 2-year terms by the President. The committee chairperson is appointed by the President.

*If inadequate lead-time is available, then another policy should apply, perhaps developing a resolution by Council. This quick response problem is not addressed by position statements.

Study of an issue. Each wildlife issue selected for a position statement shall be throughly studied by collection, analysis, and evaluation of all pertinent information from all relevant sources. If the issue is judged sufficiently complex or technical to be beyond the resources of the Position Statements Committee, then the Committee can recommend appointment of an Ad Hoc Technical Adivsory Committee of experts to assist in study of an issue.

Ad Hoc Technical Advisory Committee. This Ad Hoc Committee is composed of a group of technical experts appointed by the President upon recommendation by the Position Statements Committee chairperson. Their charge is to develop a summary of the body of scientific information related to the wildlife issue and to report their findings and recommendated actions to the Position Statements Committee and the President as a technical report. These technical reports (excluding recommendations) may be published by The Wildlife Society. Notice of availability of these technical papers will be made periodically to the membership.

Drafting and Review of Positions. The Position Statements Committee shall prepare a draft position statement based on technical reports and/or other data, and submit the draft statement to Council for review. Council may refer the statement to the Position Statements Committee for redrafting.

Content of Positions. A position statement on a wildlife issue shall contain:

1. Definition of the issue;
2. Factual background information;
3. Alternative courses of action with most probable biological, social, and economic consequences of each, and
4. An expiration date.

In addition, a position statement may also contain at the discretion of Council:

5. Recommended course(s) of action based on general agreement of informed members of The Wildlife Society.

Adoption of Positions. A draft of the proposed position statement will be published in the WILDLIFER to solicit comments from the membership. Concurrently, the draft will be submitted to Council. After a 30-day waiting period for written comments, the proposed statement will be considered by Council. Adoption of position statements requires 2/3rds affirmative vote of The Wildlife Society Council. Notification of a vote on adoption of a position statement must be made at the time of publication in the WILDLIFER.

If Council has reasonable doubt whether or not there would be general agreement by the membership on a proposed position, a secret mail balloting of members shall be conducted. A 2/3rds affirmative vote is required for adoption.

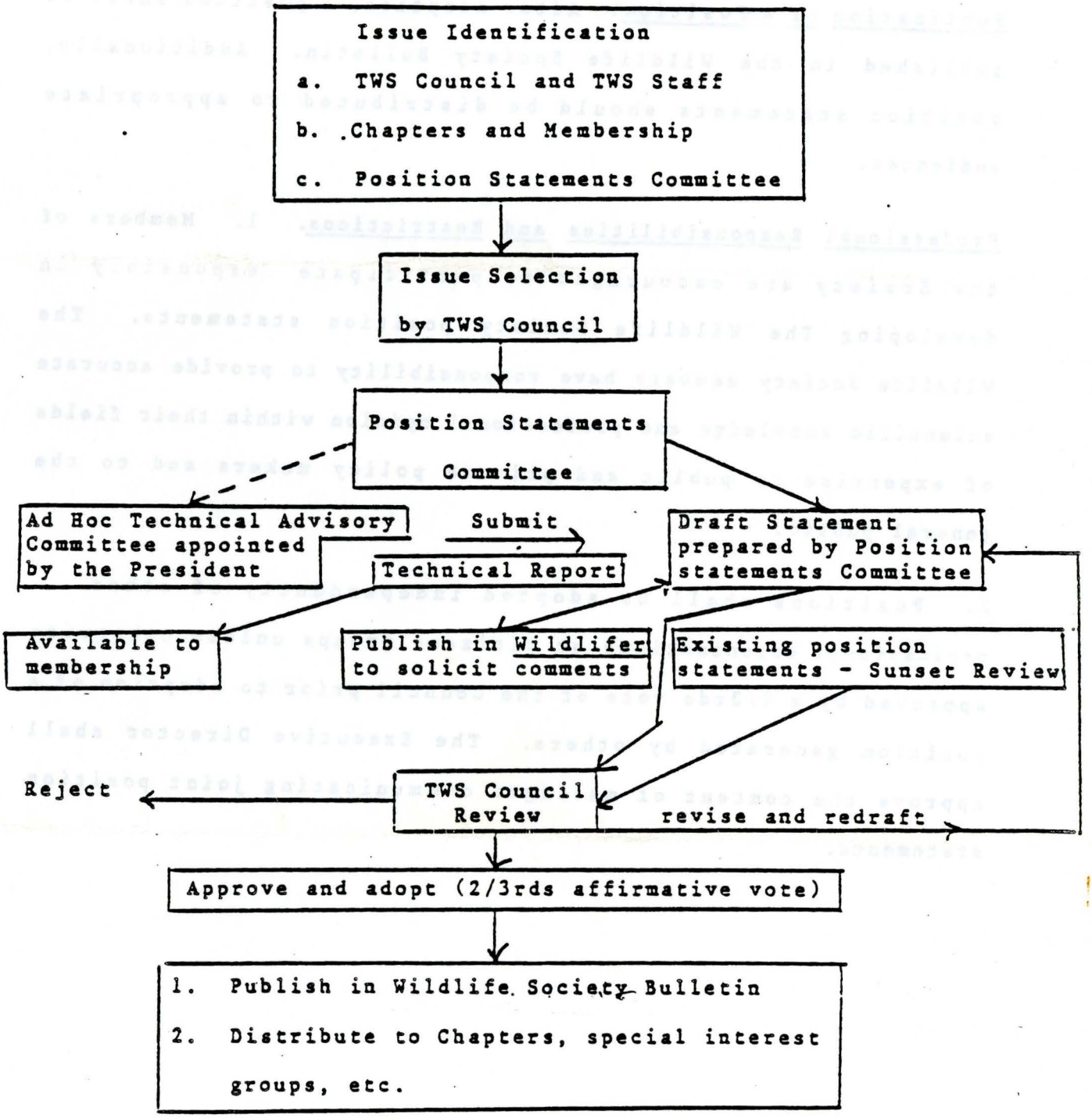
Rescinding a Position. Positions may be rescinded by allowing them to expire without renewal or Council may rescind a position statement by a 2/3rds majority vote.

Publication of a Position. After adoption, a position shall be published in the Wildlife Society Bulletin. Additionally, position statements should be distributed to appropriate audiences.

Professional Responsibilities and Restrictions. 1. Members of the Society are encouraged to participate responsibly in developing The Wildlife Society position statements. The Wildlife Society members have responsibility to provide accurate scientific knowledge and professional opinion within their fields of expertise to public and private policy makers and to the general public.

2. Positions shall be adopted independently of other professional organizations or citizens groups unless otherwise approved by a 2/3rds vote of the Council prior to adoption of a position generated by others. The Executive Director shall approve the content of messages communicating joint position statements.

Proposed Approach for Identifying and Developing Position Statements for The Wildlife Society



Povilitis
P.O. Box 416
Boulder, CO. 80306

DENVER, CO
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PM
1985



Dr. Frank Craighead
C. E. R. I.
Box 156
Moose, WY. 83012

3

A Petition to Reclassify the Yellowstone Grizzly Bear from Threatened to Endangered

Petitioner: Dr. Tony Povilitis, Wildlife Biologist,
Director, Campaign for Yellowstone's Bears

Signature:

Address: 970 9th Street, Boulder, CO 80302

Telephone: (303) 444-5824; 444-2787

Submitted to: Office of Endangered Species, Fish and Wildlife Service, U.S.D.I., Washington, D.C. 20240

Date: July 31, 1985

I formally request that the grizzly bear (*Ursus arctos horribilis*) of the Yellowstone area, which includes Yellowstone National Park, Grand Teton National Park, and portions of five adjoining national forests (Knight and Eberhardt 1985) be reclassified from its current status as "threatened" to "endangered" under the Endangered Species Act. My reasons for making this request are based on the following considerations:

1. Current Status

A. Population Size and Trend

Grizzly bears in the Yellowstone area have diminished in number from estimates of 245 to 301 in the 1960s to about 200 today (Craighead et al. 1974; Cole 1976; Knight et al. 1983a). As few as 32 adult females were in the population in 1980 (Knight et al. 1983a). Based on current population parameters, the number of adult females can be expected to fall below 20 within the next 15-30 years (Knight and Eberhardt 1985), leaving an overall population of under 100 bears

B. Nutrition and Reproduction

Grizzly bears captured during 1975-82 averaged smaller and lighter than those captured during 1959-70 (Knight et al. 1983b). Mean litter sizes were 1.9 and 2.2, respectively, for the same periods. Age at production of first litter averaged one year later during 1975-82 than during 1959-70. These changes were apparently related to decreased nutritional conditions after garbage dump closures in Yellowstone National Park (1968-70).

C. Spacial Requirements

Total home range sizes of grizzly bears in the Yellowstone area since 1973 have averaged 874 sq. km. (range: 368-1463 sq. km.) for adult females and 1970 sq. km. (range: 754-3238 sq. km.) for adult males (Knight et al. 1984). Home range sizes of adult females and males have increased 7.5 and 2.5 times, respectively, since 1959-70, indicating that the available foraging opportunities are now more widely dispersed. Individual bears are using very substantial portions of the roughly 20,000 sq. km. of the Yellowstone area.

D. Mortality

It may be possible to preserve the Yellowstone grizzly bear at the lower nutritional level and with its greater spacial requirement, but only if mortality is compensatingly reduced. However, data show that at present this is not the case. In comparing the 1959-70 period with recent years (1974-82), survival of bears to age 6 decreased from about 38% to 23%, and annual survival rates for prime-age adult bears decreased from about 96% to about 92% (Knight and Eberhardt 1984). Excessive grizzly bear mortality is generally recognized to be the primary immediate cause of the decline of the Yellowstone grizzly bear.

E. Geographic Isolation

Of perhaps 800 grizzly bears remaining in the American West, most live along the northern continental divide of Montana or in the Yellowstone area. Remnant populations are also believed to occur in 1) the Cabinet-Yaak ecosystem of north-west Montana and north-east Idaho; 2) the Selkirk Mountains of Washington and Idaho; 3) the north Cascades of Washington; and possibily 4) the Selway-Bitterroot ecosystem of Montana and Idaho (U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service 1982). These four populations may no longer be viable since they most probably include under 50 animals in each case (Shaffer and Samson 1985).

The distance between the Yellowstone area and other grizzly bear areas exceeds 150 (airline) miles. Because of surrounding agricultural and ranching land as well as sizeable urban communities, it is highly unlikely that an interchange of grizzly bears between Yellowstone and other grizzly bear ecosystems occurs (U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service 1982). The Yellowstone grizzly population represents a distinct population segment of U. a. horribilis, one that is considered essential to overall conservation of the grizzly bear in western North America (U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service 1982).

2. Threats to the Yellowstone Grizzly Bear

A. Human-induced Mortality

Based on Interagency Grizzly Bear Study Team and National Park Service data, at least 66 of 78 (85%) fully-documented cases of grizzly bear mortality for 1975-84 were human induced. Of these, 31 (47%) resulted from unauthorized shootings, 20 (30%) from agency control actions, 11 (17%) from management or research accidents, and 4 (6%) from road kills.

Of the unauthorized kills, 11 were attributable to hunters, 3 to outfitters, 2 to sheepherders, 4 to poachers, and 11 to unclassified persons. The killings took place largely (90%) on the national forests surrounding Yellowstone Park.

Of the control actions, 10 (50%) occurred at eight distinct locations in Yellowstone National Park, 6 (30%) on national forests, and 4 (20%) in the towns of Cooke City, Gardiner, andWest Yellowstone.

Management and research accidents resulting in grizzly deaths occurred in Yellowstone Park (5), on national forests (3) and in towns (3).

The difficulties in reducing grizzly bear mortality can be appreciated from the diversity of causes and locations of death as indicated here. Data on mortality of adult female grizzly bears further suggest the improbability of adequately controlling grizzly bear mortality in coming years.

In 1980-84, the recorded mortality (including bears removed from Yellowstone but not killed) of adult females was 15, or 3.0 individuals/year (Table 1). This figure is up from 2.2 adult female mortalities/year for the previous five years (1975-79). If reducing known cases of adult female mortality to 1-2/year might stablize the population (Knight and Eberhardt 1984), a goal of less than one such mortality/year seems needed to ensure population recovery.

Human-induced mortalities among adult females during 1980-84 were 7 killings by private citizens, 3 management removals, and 2 accidents resulting from bear research and management. For recovery to have begun in 1980-84, only 1 adult female death from these causes would have been acceptable, assuming natural and unknown deaths were unpreventable. Given the many opportunities for bear-human conflict in the Yellowstone area, it would have been incredibly difficult to have eliminated the others.

Table 1. Recorded mortalities of grizzly bears in the Yellowstone area, 1980-84. Figures include probable deaths for which there was strong presumptive evidence.

Year	Adult females	All bears
1980	2	17 (10 probable)
1981	5 (1 probable)	13 (3 probable)
1982	4	17
1983	2	6
1984	2	10
Total	15	63

B. Habitat Loss

Human encroachment into grizzly bear habitat is probably the principal reason for the decline of the Yellowstone grizzly bear. The use of grizzly bear habitat for hunting, livestock grazing, and a range of other activities carries with it an inevitability that a certain number of bears will be killed without authorization.

Likewise, the presence of recreational resorts, camping areas, energy development and mining, roads, towns, subdivisions, and other permanent or semi-permanent structures in grizzly bear habitat ensures that a number of bears will become food conditioned or habituated to people, making their removal necessary. While pre-disposing bears to human-induced mortality, such developments may also destroy or make unavailable to bears areas for foraging, travel, denning, and other essential activities.

Grizzly bear management relies heavily on law enforcement and public education to prevent the killing of bears and the mishandling of food and garbage. However, it appears unlikely that such measures can bring grizzly bear mortality down to an acceptable level in the Yellowstone area unless the problem of habitat encroachment is addressed in an effective and comprehensive manner. Despite intensified law enforcement and grizzly bear management efforts for the Yellowstone area in 1983-84 (Jackson 1984), at least three grizzly bears were illegally killed while 12 died from management actions.

Any comprehensive analysis of the risk posed to the grizzly bear by various human activities and developments in the Yellowstone area is beyond the scope of this petition. However, a request to the National Park Service for a study has been made (T. Povilitis, letter to W.P. Mott, Director, NPS, 9 May 1985). At present, there appears to be no definite basis for determining the kinds and levels of human activity in the Yellowstone area that are compatible

with the grizzly bear, and consequently little likelihood that the problem of habitat encroachment can be solved.

Since increases in human activity and development in the Yellowstone area are likely (Greater Yellowstone Coalition 1984; see also Forest Plans for the Gallatin, Targhee, Bridger-Teton, and Shoshone National Forests, and the attached letter to R.D. Barbee, Superintendent, Yellowstone National Park, 27 July 1985), an accelerated decline in the grizzly bear population may be expected.

C. Other Threats

The viability of the Yellowstone grizzly bear population could also be further reduced by decreased genetic diversity with diminished population size, natural catastrophes, or an unfavorable change in climate. Within the last three decades, the climate in the Yellowstone area has progressively warmed and dried (Knight et al. 1984). Climatic influences are believed to account in part for reduced reproduction in the grizzly bear in recent years (Knight and Eberhardt 1985).

In summary and conclusion, the grizzly bear population of Yellowstone, now numbering about 200 individuals, has undergone a significant decline since the 1960s. The spacial requirements of this insular population appear to have increased, making conflicts between bears and people more likely. Human-induced mortality of grizzly bears is well above a level which would permit conservation of this species. As current policies promote a wide range of land uses in grizzly bear habitat, a continued or accelerated population decline can be anticipated. The Yellowstone grizzly bear should therefore be reclassified as "endangered."

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Campaign for Yellowstone's Bears
P.O. Box 416
Boulder, CO 80306

July 27, 1985

Robert D. Barbee
Superintendent
Yellowstone National Park
Wyoming 82190

Dear Mr. Barbee:

Campaign for Yellowstone's Bears would like to request an ex post facto Environmental Impact Statement (EIS) for the Grant Village development in Yellowstone National Park. We ask that this EIS be conducted for the following reasons:

1. A development of the scope and magnitude of Grant Village deserves full evaluation through an EIS.

This development appears to be causing the destruction and adverse modification of critical grizzly bear habitat. Grizzlies that use the Grant Village site will either be removed as problem animals or ecologically displaced. The injury of a camper by a grizzly bear at Grant Village last summer is indicative of this problem.

The Environmental Assessment (1979) for Grant Village failed to provide adequate safeguards regarding grizzly bear habitat protection. Its evaluation of the impact of the development on the grizzly bear was insufficient.

A major reason for building Grant Village was the planned removal of facilities at Fishing Bridge, even though the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service (FWS) viewed this "trade-off" as being unfavorable. Recent local political opposition has resulted in the suspension of park plans to remove Fishing Bridge facilities. This opposition has had its effect only now, after construction of Grant Village was well underway. Rather than contributing toward the recovery of Yellowstone's highly threatened grizzly bear, park actions in connection with this issue appear to be furthering its decline.

These circumstances suggest inadequate public involvement in the development concept plan for Grant Village, a shortcoming the requested EIS must now rectify. While some publics appear uninformed as to the reasons for building Grant Village, others surely believed that the Park Service would live up to its planning commitments.

2. Further development at Grant Village may not be biologically, socially, and politically acceptable.

The premise upon which the FWS Biological Opinion was given in 1979 is invalid. The "no jeopardy" opinion

on Grant Village was based on the false assumption that facilities at Fishing Bridge would be eliminated. According to your scoping statement for the Fishing Bridge EIS, these facilities will either remain in place or be relocated to other areas of the park, with Grant Village being a likely site for such relocation.

Likewise, Grant Village was apparently approved on the mistaken belief that 250 grizzly bears occurred in Yellowstone Park, as indicated in the Park Master Plan. As you know, the grizzly bear population of Yellowstone is estimated at 183-207 bears for the entire ecosystem.

Campaign for Yellowstone's Bears and other organizations have spoken out against the Grant Village development. Many people, including employees of the National Park Service, characterize Grant Village as a "mistake." Several members of Congress are expressing strong concern about continuing human encroachment into grizzly bear habitat in Yellowstone.

There is also concern about reduced scenic quality along Yellowstone Lake's West Thumb, resulting from the Grant Village development.

Since you have honored a request to address the implications of facility removal at Fishing Bridge through the EIS, it seems logical that you would also do likewise for facility installation at Grant Village.

3. The requested EIS would suggest new mitigative measures regarding the impact of Grant Village on the grizzly bear and park scenery, taking into account recent biological and political developments.

We regret that you have denied (June 20, 1985) our request for immediate re-instatement of Endangered Species Act Section 7 consultation with FWS on Grant Village. However, we are confident that the ex post facto EIS that we are requesting will ensure that actions at Grant Village will be taken in a manner that is biologically, politically, and socially acceptable.

Since the preservation of both park wildlife and scenic values are at stake, we ask that construction at Grant Village be suspended until an EIS is prepared. Likewise, we urge prompt consideration of this request.

Sincerely,

Tony Povilitis

Tony Povilitis, Ph.D.
Wildlife Biologist
Director, C.Y.B.

cc W.P. Mott, Director, NPS
Senator Gary Hart
Senator Paul Simon
Congressman Tim Wirth

Yellowstone 2000 Committee

5/10

Dr. Frank Craighead
Moose, WY.

Frank,

I enjoyed our discussions in Casper last weekend. Here's a copy of my letter to the new director of National Parks. Hope it will do some good.

cheers,
Tony P.

COPY

Campaign for Yellowstone's Bears
P.O. Box 416
Boulder, CO 80306

May 9, 1985

Mr. William Penn Mott, Jr.
Director
National Park Service
Interior Building
Washington, D.C. 20240

Dear Mr. Mott:

I would like to request that the National Park Service undertake, in cooperation with the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service and the U.S. Forest Service, a comprehensive study of the risk posed to the grizzly bear by the full range of human activities and developments in the Yellowstone area.

I make this request because of the continuing decline in the grizzly bear population of Yellowstone. Recorded mortality of adult females, the productive part of the population, was 2.6 individuals per year in 1980-84, actually up from 2.2 individuals per year for the previous five years. A rate of less than one such mortality per year is believed necessary to allow grizzly bear recovery.

It is obvious, from research by the Craighead team (1959-71) and the current Interagency Grizzly Bear Study Team, that the Yellowstone grizzly bear population represents a single biological unit. Thus, threats to this population must be evaluated over the entire ecosystem, and avoided, reduced, or phased out, as need be. The requested study would indicate what kinds and levels of human activity are compatible with grizzly bear conservation.

This request is particularly relevant in light of the National Park Service's upcoming E.I.S. for the Fishing Bridge area Development Concept Plan for Yellowstone National Park. The risk to the grizzly by Fishing Bridge needs evaluation in terms of the collective risk presented by all human activities and developments in the Yellowstone ecosystem.

Sincerely,

Tony Povilitis

Tony Povilitis, Ph.D.

cc. Robert A. Jantzen
Director, U.S.F.W.S.

R. Max Peterson
Chief, U.S.F.S.

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July 30, 1984

Mr. Frank C. Craighead, Jr.
Moose, Wyoming

Dear Mr. Craighead:

To someone who has devoted most of his professional life to grizzly bear study and survival, I hesitate to infringe on your time since it can be more productively spent toward achieving the goal of their ultimate survival in the Yellowstone area. However, your book Track of the Grizzly has inspired me to inquire. I am an infrequent visitor to the Yellowstone and Southwestern Montana area for reasons of distance and time,but have been lucky enough to visit that area several times in the last few years on fishing and hiking trips.

I must admit that I have never been quite as upset over public stewardship of a great natural resource as I felt after finishing your excellent book. Since that date, I have read numerous articles by Paul Schullery, Bil Gilbert and others on the status of the controversy which provided a more up to date picture.

I wonder, if you have the time, of advising a sincerely interested person as to what can be done regarding this problem and how the matter presently stands. It appears that numerous interested parties are all endeavoring to accomplish the task of saving the animal, but nobody can agree as to how to go about it.

Even if you don't have the time to respond, it is a pleasure to know that someone cares enough about preserving a species, the grizzly, to do the work that you and your brother have done.

Sincerely,

Joseph J. Burton, Jr.

JJBjr/mm

CAMPAIGN FOR YELLOWSTONE'S BEARS
P.O. Box 416 • Boulder, CO 80306

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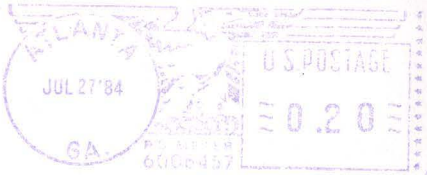
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William Mott

Frank Craighead
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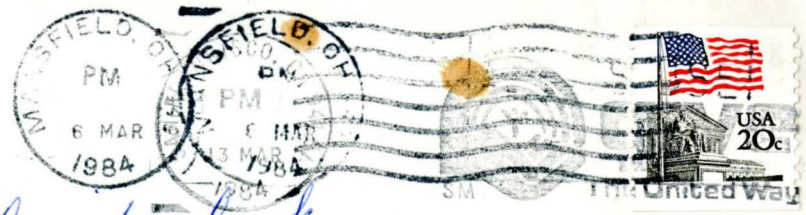
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Mr. Frank C. Craighead, Jr.
Moose, Wyoming

Grizzly - answer

Love
172 Western Ave.
Mansfield, Oh.
44906



Frank C. Craighead, Jr.

please forward c/o Squallus Books
P.O. Box 156
2034 Fillmore Street
Moose WY
83012

Grizzly
answer

March 5, 1984

Sierra Club Books
2034 Fillmore St.
San Francisco, CA. 94115

Dear Mr. Craighead,

This coming August my two teenage sons, my wife and myself are planning a backpacking trip into Yellowstone Park.

I have read your book, "Track of the Grizzly," and was very much interested in it. I have long admired the Grizzly and try to read as much as I could on his habits and struggle to exist.

My reason for writing you is that I do not know of any person who has spent as much time in the backcountry of Yellowstone as you, and I would like some advice.

Could you please tell me some of your favorite backpacking trails.

that you would recommend where I could get acceptable pictures of wildlife and scenery?

My wife would prefer to stay out of Grizzly country as far as overnight camping, but I was wondering if you think Hayden Valley might be a good area for shooting Grizzly pictures during the early morning hours. Maybe you could suggest other areas where I might be able to get some good shots.

I would like to make this an interesting trip for my sons since they are about grown and probably won't get back to Yellowstone for quite awhile.

We have spent some summers in the Colorado high country, but have never had to contend with bears.

Thankyou for any advise you can give me to make this an interesting vacation

Sincerely,
Rick & Pat Love
172 Western Avenue
Mansfield, Ohio
44906

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Frank Craighead, Jr.

Moose, Wyoming 83012

4-3-84

Mike Spriggs
760 Sweetwater St
Lander WY 82520

Frank Craighead Jr.
Moose WY 83012

Dear Sir,

Hi. I am writting because I want to find how people can help the grizzly bear? I am doing a project is school concering the grizzly bear. Would you please take some time and answer my questions?

What is your advice to helps the come back of the grizzly bear?

Are there any park polices, that are hurting the grizzly bear?

Are there any other comments that you have about saving the grizzly bear?

Thank you for your time. I will be expecting your reply.

Sincerly,
Mike Spriggs