UNITED STATES

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

Glacier National Park
West Glacier, Montana 59936

BEAR MANAGEMENT GUIDELINES

Glacier National Park

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DEFINITIONS

Definitions are meant only to describe the terms as used in this guideline.

AGGRESSIVE BEHAVIOR: Condition where a bear charges and/or attacks one or more people in an unprovoked, non-defensive manner.

AVERSIVE CONDITIONING: Application of negative reinforcement aimed at behavior modification of a specific animal(s) using hazing techniques on a consistent basis.

BACKCOUNTRY: Park lands that are essentially undeveloped or natural in character, at least 250 feet from established roadways and developed areas.

BACKCOUNTRY USE PERMIT: A written authorization to engage in overnight backcountry camping.

BEAR ENCOUNTER: Interaction within close proximity between bears and humans in which the bear(s) exhibit behavior identifying awareness of human presence, (altered course, bluff charge, fled the scene, etc.), but not resulting in property damage or human contact.

BEAR SIGHTING: Bear(s) observed by people without behavior by the bear indicating awareness of human presence.

CLOSED AREA-BEARS: Trails, campgrounds, developed areas and/or adjacent lands that have been determined to be potentially hazardous to human use due to bear activity, if a carcass is present, or where bears are foraging or remaining in the area. Only authorized personnel who are properly trained and equipped will be assigned to patrol closed areas. Entry into closed areas by unauthorized individuals is a violation of 36 CFR l.5(f).

CONDITIONED: Describes bear behavior defined by any one or more of the following: has sought and obtained non-natural foods, destroyed property, torn into tents or backpacks, displayed aggressive (non-defensive) behavior toward humans. Bears which repeatedly and closely approach people or repeatedly touch tents, backpacks or food storage containers in campsites where people are present, may be considered conditioned.

DEFENSIVE BEHAVIOR: Reaction by a bear to protect itself, its young, or a natural food source, if surprised or in response to harassment.

DEVELOPED AREA: Roads, parking areas, picnic areas, front country campgrounds, concessions and administrative facilities, residences and/or adjacent lands.

FREQUENTING: Repeated observations or confirmed reports of bear sign or activity at short intervals in the same general area.

HABITUATED: Refers to a continuum of bear behaviors including one or more of the following circumstances: is tolerant of human presence, has become accustomed to frequenting developed areas, backcountry campgrounds, trails or roadsides, but has retained its natural foraging behavior. For our purposes, habituated bears do not repeatedly and closely approach humans or investigate and physically manipulate human property in the presence of humans (see definition of conditioned above).

HAZING: The short-term use of noise, pain, and/or other non-lethal aversive stimulus to move an animal away from a specific area.

LIVESTOCK: Domesticated riding/pack animals and cattle that are (l) personal property kept for personal and commercial purposes (to include concession and trespass animals), or (2) property of the United States Government.

MANAGEMENT ACTION: Any action taken by management due to bear activity that directly affects the bear and/or the public. This includes, but is not limited to, trail postings, trail closures, area closures, campground closures, hazing, aversive conditioning, bear relocations and bear removals.

NATURAL BEHAVIOR: Condition where a bear displays behavior consistent with what is found or expected in a free ranging natural population of bears without exhibiting "habituated" or "conditioned" characteristics.

POSTED AREA: An area, most commonly a trail, that is posted at all reasonable entry points with a sign ("Bear Frequenting Area") to warn the public that a bear has been frequenting the area.

RELOCATION: A management action in which a bear meeting specific criteria is taken from the area where a potential problem has been identified and transported to a predetermined location.

REMOVAL: A management action in which a bear meeting specific criteria is removed from the Park population or destroyed.

2.0 INTRODUCTION

The Glacier National Park "Bear Management Guidelines" are intended to be used as a field guide for meeting the objectives of the Bear Management Plan.

These Guidelines will be reviewed biennially and updated as necessary. Comments and recommendations should be addressed to the Chief, Division of Science and Resources Management, Glacier National Park, West Glacier, Montana 59936.

3.0 PROGRAM

3.1 Bear Monitoring System

Park personnel will report all bear observations, including reports from visitors, (BIMS reports, see Appendix A) to the Division of Science and Resources Management through the online BIMS entry form. Employees, concessionaires, or others without computer access may use paper BIMS forms.

The BIMS Clerk will review online BIMS entries and code and enter hardcopy reports into the computerized storage system each morning, as possible. All bear incidents and management actions will be reported to Glacier Dispatch in a timely manner and will be followed by a Case Incident Report within five days, (refer to "Reports and Procedures" in the GNP Law Enforcement Guidelines). Designated bear management personnel should review BIMS entries frequently for accuracy, and report any corrections to the BIMS Clerk. The reports will be evaluated by the Chief, Division of Science and Resources Management, or designee, who will present any recommendations for additional action to the appropriate District Ranger.

Anyone recording a sighting report which should be analyzed for possible management action should immediately contact the appropriate District Office.

1) Designated staff will have password-protected access to the BIMS system so that they may conduct searches and queries. District offices and Information Centers will have access to a generalized reporting utility.
2) A summary list of sightings, incidents and management actions by drainage or area, that are within the capabilities of the current computer monitoring program, are available upon request.

The objectives of this reporting and information system are:

1) To provide the Staff and field personnel with pertinent information for use in making logical decisions regarding bear/people management.

2) To provide accurate information for alerting field personnel to potentially hazardous bears and/or bear situations.

3) To provide base information for Resources Management and Research Programs.

3.2 Bear Awareness Orientation and Information Distribution

Training and the distribution of information are the responsibilities of the Superintendent, delegated to the Chief, Division of Science and Resources Management.

An annual Bear Management Orientation and Awareness training program agenda (see Appendix C) will be developed by a Wildlife Management Committee (designated by the Chief, Division of Science and Resources Management and Chief, Division of Visitor and Resource Protection) and approved by the above Division Chiefs.

Informational subject material and educational programs will be reviewed, monitored and evaluated by the appropriate permanent supervisor. All seasonal personnel should consult with their permanent supervisor, prior to presenting public programs.

A Case Incident Report will be submitted after each training or program session, other than scheduled interpretive programs, which describes the training or program presented and lists the names of NPS or Concession employees who attended. If it is a public presentation, state the number of people attending. All new permanent and seasonal Park employees and concessionaire employees will receive a bear safety packet upon reporting for duty. The packet will contain a minimum of the "Waterton/Glacier Guide" and the "Enjoy Them at a Distance" sheet.

3.3 Bear Management and Handling Training Criteria

Additional specialized training (beyond Orientation and Awareness) is required for management action decisions. Bear management actions such as posting, closing, patrols of closed areas, incident investigations, etc. will be under the direction and supervision of designated personnel who have successfully completed training criteria described in Appendix C.

Written certification will be placed in official personnel files for designated personnel who have successfully completed established training and qualifications standards. Certification may be suspended or revoked at any time for reasons which include, but are not limited to: failure to meet required training and experience criteria, willfully participating in unsafe conduct, and actions which are determined to be negligent. The duration and remedy for suspension or revocation situations will be at the discretion and consensus of the direct supervisor, District Ranger, Division of Science and Resources Management Chief, Division of Visitor and Resource Protection Chief, and Superintendent.

An annual training agenda will be developed by the Wildlife Management Committee and approved by the Chiefs, Division of Science and Resources Management and Division of Visitor and Resource Protection.

4.0 INFORMING VISITORS

Bears will be interpreted as free-ranging wild animals, a part of the naturally functioning ecosystem of Glacier National Park. All information on bears will emphasize that the potential for having a dangerous interaction with a bear can be minimized, but not eliminated, by controlling the nature and the degree of human activity. Through Park literature and other means of communication the Park user will be clearly informed that the potential for injury or death from bears does exist.

There are opportunities for interpretation, both prior to the visitors' arrival in the Park and during their stay. Ecological studies of bear populations are important to their conservation and visitors will be informed of the results of the most recent research and how it has improved our understanding of bear biology.

Park Service employees will not address bears by pet "nicknames."

Bear spray inquiries may be addressed by providing the visitor with a copy of Appendix I of this document, bear spray publications produced by the Center for Wildlife Information, or handouts produced by bear spray manufacturers which do not endorse an individual manufacturer but explain the proper use, selection, and application of bear spray.

4.1 Before Visitors Arrive in the Park

The Waterton-Glacier Guide, which contains information concerning bears, will be included in responses to all mail inquiries regarding visiting Glacier National Park.

Bulletin boards with appropriate bear information and warning signs should be in place as early as spring opening allows and should be kept in place as late into the fall as necessary.

Park management will review all news releases concerning bear management and safety in Glacier. Interpretive programs will be available to visitors, area schools and organizations on a continuing basis throughout the year.

The Glacier Natural History Association has a number of bear related publications for sale with biological, habitat, and safety information regarding bears which are available at all visitor information facilities and for mail order sales.

The public Glacier National Park website will contain educational information on bears, including facts about their ecology, identification, and on how to safely recreate in bear country (http://www.nps.gov/glac/naturescience/bears.htm).

4.2 Before Concession Employees Arrive in the Park

Concession employees (Glacier Park Inc., Glacier Park Boat Company, Swan Mountain Outfitters, Glacier Wilderness Guides) will be provided general information on bears and living and working in bear country, when possible, prior to their arrival in the Park. General Orientation Sessions targeted at concession employees containing information on bears and bear behavior will be presented early in each season at various locations throughout the Park.

4.3 Visitors Entering and Traveling Through the Park

A printed alert ("Enjoy Them At A Distance") will be provided at all staffed Park entrance stations to caution first-time visitors in bear country, along with the Waterton/Glacier folder and/or the Waterton-Glacier Guide, both of which contain information concerning bears. The bear alert handout unequivocally warns against feeding bears, leaving food out where it might attract bears and approaching bears seen near roads or on trails. Care will be taken to assure that bus passengers, Golden Eagle and Golden Age Passport holders are given the bear alert. The bear alert handout will also be available at entrance stations when not staffed.

The appropriate District Ranger will assure that a sign, which informs visitors that bears inhabit Glacier and can be dangerous, is posted at each of the Park's entrance stations, at the Cut Bank Entrance, at both Park entrances on the Chief Mountain Road and at the entrance to each auto campground in the Park. District Rangers will assure that bulletin boards containing warnings and current information on bear safety are located near all restrooms in large auto campgrounds, and near the fee collection box in smaller auto campgrounds.

At or in the immediate vicinity of each trailhead, a sign will be prominently located by Ranger personnel warning hikers that they are entering bear habitat and listing measures to minimize the risks of traveling and camping in bear country.

The District Ranger will assure that posts are in place for these signs. Ranger personnel will check frequently that signs are maintained after installation. Standard signing should be in place as early as spring opening allows and should be kept in place as late into the fall as necessary.

4.4 Scheduled Interpretive Programs and Walks

All public programs will include the following specific comments on bear safety:

1) Interpreters will emphasize the importance of proper food and garbage storage, that feeding any wildlife is prohibited, and that regulations are strictly enforced, both for visitor safety and to protect the wild character of the bears. They will point out there are inherent dangers in traveling and camping in bear habitat. Camping and hiking practices, which contribute to safety in bear country, will be described emphasizing the strong recommendation that visitors not hike alone.
2) Interpreters at public programs will explain the closure system (see sections 6.0 and 7.0).
3) All guided walks will include at the beginning some introductory comments to the effect that bears COULD be seen and that, if one is spotted, all visitors should remain motionless and silent and await the interpreter's instructions. If a bear is encountered on a guided hike the interpreter will take action to insure visitor safety and notify appropriate District Rangers.

If a management action is required, the interpreter will remain at the trailhead or safe location along the trail, until relieved, to provide warnings and information to other hikers. If circumstances suggest that the trail may be closed, assign one visitor to report to the nearest ranger station, and to remain at the trailhead until designated bear management or District Ranger personnel arrive to take whatever action is necessary.

If a grizzly is near the Logan Pass Visitor Center, wooden walkway, or parking area, the

Communications Center will be notified and bear management assistance requested. A Logan Pass interpreter will monitor and interpret the situation for visitors. Consideration should be given to providing right-of-way for the bear. If the bear approaches the visitor center, it may be closed and appropriate protection personnel notified. An interpreter may remain with any visitors outside the closed area, and keep them informed. The continued presence of grizzly bears in the open meadows adjacent to the wooden walkway may result in its closure.

4.5 Backcountry Information

Refer to-the "Backcountry Permit Writing Guidelines" and "Backcountry and Wilderness Maintenance Standards" (Appendices C and E of the Backcountry Management Plan), found in the Backcountry Ranger Handbook.

4.6 Photography

Photography or filming that involves closely approaching, disturbing, or feeding bears, is dangerous, illegal, and unethical. Filming of wildlife is permitted as long as there are NO disturbances, feeding, teasing, or manipulation of resident or free-roaming animals. Wildlife captured elsewhere may NOT be used in any in-park filming, whether trained or not.

Commercial videographers, cinematographers or sound recording crews of up to two people with only minimal equipment (i.e. a camera and a tripod) working in areas open to the public are required to obtain a commercial filming permit and are subject to appropriate permit terms and conditions and cost recovery charges but are not subject to location fees.

Still photography activities require a permit only when the activity takes place at location(s) where or when members of the public are generally not allowed; the activity uses model(s), set(s), or prop(s) that are not a part of the location's natural or cultural resources or administrative facilities; or the park would incur additional administrative costs to monitor the activity; or if the park needs to provide management and oversight.

Requesting a Permit:

Applications may be requested in person at Park Headquarters, via telephone by calling 406-888-7825, via fax to 406-888-7946, an email to glac_information@nps.gov or by letter to Glacier National Park, P.O. Box 128, West Glacier, MT, 59936, ATTN: Special Park Uses. Completed applications must be returned to the park for review and approval/denial.

Photographers interested in filming bears and other wildlife should refer to the Wildlife Photography Ethics page at:
http://www.centerforwildlifeinformation.org/WildlifeStewardship/Photographing_ViewingWS/photographing_viewingws.html

5.0 PREVENTIVE MANAGEMENT ACTION

Preventing Bears From Using Developed Areas and Artificial Food Sources

1) Enforcement and Regulations

Regulations which prohibit feeding of wildlife will be strictly enforced by protection personnel. Park employees will promptly report any violation of these regulations.

Marked and unmarked patrols and strict enforcement programs will be utilized by protection personnel to reduce bear feeding, illegal camping, entering closed areas, unsanitary conditions, and other infractions, which lead to bear/human encounters.

Title 36, Code of Federal Regulations, Paragraph 2.10 (d), prohibits anyone from leaving food unattended or stored improperly where it could attract or otherwise be available to wildlife.

5.1 Front Country

1) Garbage Handling by Residents and Businesses

The Superintendent will issue a written request to all Park residents, Inholders and Park concessionaires, encouraging proper garbage storage and disposal. See Appendix E.

Landowners and concessionaires in the Park will be responsible for storing garbage so that it is not accessible to bears.

Citations may be issued when sanitation regulations are not followed within the park. The responsibility to comply with appropriate sanitation regulations will be included as an addendum to existing concession contracts and special use permits. The addendum will also be required to renew revocable use permits for park landowners operating businesses within the Park. Should requests for proper regulation compliance fail, appropriate enforcement action will be taken.

2) Garbage Removal Schedule

The Chief of Facilities Management will assure that garbage removal is scheduled and performed to keep garbage cans from overflowing in Park housing areas, roadsides and auto campgrounds.

Garbage from campgrounds where bear problems are most probable will be collected late each day. Late garbage pickup is especially important at picnic areas on weekends and holidays. (See Appendix D for garbage pickup schedules.) Maintenance will assure that bear proof garbage cans are available when needed.

3) Campground Patrol

Ranger personnel will circulate through auto campgrounds every evening as necessary to assure that food, garbage, cookware, and beverage containers are stored properly and to talk with visitors about bears and camping in bear country. Unsecured and unattended food and food containers which might attract AND may provide a food reward for bears or other wildlife will be removed from unattended campsites and properly stored until claimed by the owner. Written notification will be left at the site, informing the owner as to the location of his/her property.

Regulations will be enforced when food, garbage, cookware and beverage containers are not stored properly and warnings or citations may be issued. In general, citations should be issued

whenever the property (food, containers, utensils, etc.) would attract and provide a food reward to a bear or other wildlife and where it has been determined that the parties were/are fully aware of the requirements for securely storing attractants. This would include such items as food, coolers with food in them, cooking equipment or utensils with food on them, beverage containers with beverages in them, etc.

Campground and Ranger staff will encourage visitors to secure items which may be attractants but not provide a food reward when not in use through verbal, educational contact. Campground managers will remove and secure any unsecured and unattended food and food containers which might attract wildlife AND may provide a food reward. Both elements (attraction and reward) must be obvious and compelling. Food coolers (see note below) will be secured regardless of their content since bears are easily conditioned to the object as a food source.

Entering a visitor's campsite to secure their personal property is a serious matter. The reasons to take such an action must be *obvious and compelling*, and must clearly result in a safer environment for visitors and wildlife.

The intent of securing food and food containers is to prevent wildlife (bears in particular) from receiving a food reward. In this context, it may not be appropriate to secure clean plates and utensils or empty and clean beverage containers since there is no perceptible food reward involved.

A number of innovations have happened with regards to bear resistant food storage devices, including some coolers that meet this definition. Park staff should be aware of such Interagency Grizzly Bear Committee approved devices, which if used properly are not considered food attractants. Further information about approved devices can be found at: http://www.igbconline.org/BEAR_RESISTANT_Mar2010.pdf.

All property left abandoned in excess of 24 hours may be impounded.

4) Food Storage Lockers

Food storage lockers have been provided in designated campsites at many frontcountry campgrounds. These are provided for hikers, bicyclists, motorcyclists or other campers without automobiles. Sites with food lockers will be properly signed and patrolled to assure proper storage and use. It is the responsibility of the District Ranger to assure adequate signing and proper use of these lockers.

Backpackers and tent campers without vehicle storage space should camp at sites containing food storage lockers or use food hanging devices. Signs at the entrance to the campground, Rangers and Campground Hosts will direct campers to campsites where food storage or food hanging devices are available.

5) Bird Feeders, Pet & Livestock Feed

Bears of both species in this ecosystem have been documented to approach bird feeders, pet food, and livestock feed, and as a result, have become conditioned. Many of these bears have been killed as a result of this behavior caused by human placed attractants. In an effort to comply with the National Park Service mission, the Endangered Species Act, and to set the best possible example, park residents, landowners, and employees, must refrain from having these attractants available within Glacier National Park. **The presence of bird feeders, as well as unsecured pet**

and livestock feed within the park at housing, concession, and administrative facilities is prohibited and is in direct conflict with the emphasis placed on food security throughout the remainder of the park and adjoining lands.

6) Areas Adjacent to the Park

Glacier National Park will act as a catalyst to promote sanitary handling of garbage, related to wildlife protection, in areas adjacent to the Park.

7) Petroleum Products

Petroleum products, such as motor oil, grease guns, gasoline, and their containers do not provide bears with a food reward but are potential bear attractants. While there are no known incidents of bears seeking out or consuming petroleum products in GNP, there are cases of bears being attracted to and consuming petroleum products in localities near GNP. Refer to Appendix J in this document for recommended petroleum storage practices. Park visitors may not be able to implement these practices in campgrounds, parking areas, or trailheads.

5.2 Backcountry

l) Backcountry Patrol Cabins

Anyone who uses a backcountry patrol cabin will pack out all garbage. Park personnel will assure that any food, horse feed, or other attractants left in a cabin are stored in such a manner as to make them unavailable to bears and other wildlife.

2) Chalet Garbage

Garbage and other trash will be retained indoors in tight containers, such as plastic bags inside a standard garbage can. Such garbage and trash will be removed on a schedule frequent enough to prevent excessive accumulation and odor. Chalet garbage and trash will not be left unattended at the trailhead, unless it is placed in an approved bear-proof container. During chalet reconstruction, park service crew leaders assigned to backcountry chalet project work will be responsible for appropriate food and garbage management. During concession operations, park concessionaires will be responsible for appropriate food and garbage management at Granite Park and Sperry Chalets

3) Logan Pass

A Ranger trained in bear management will be stationed at Logan Pass, when feasible, throughout the summer to monitor bear and visitor use of the area and to provide expertise in situations involving bear activity. The Ranger will work closely with other NPS personnel in the Logan Pass area to assure implementation of a comprehensive bear management program.

4) Backcountry Campgrounds

If available information indicates a higher probability of bear incidents at a particular backcountry campground, the attributes of the campground will be analyzed to determine if the campground should be moved or closed or if other management actions should be accomplished. District personnel, the Chief of Science and Resources Management, Wildlife Biologist, Chief of

Visitor and Resource Protection, and the Wilderness Specialist will participate in the analysis and appropriate recommendations will be made to the Park Superintendent.

All aspects of backcountry campground management related to bear management and visitor use will be evaluated annually by District personnel, Wildlife Biologist, and the Wilderness Manager. The Wilderness Manager and responsible District Ranger will make recommendations to the Chief, Division of Visitor and Resource Protection who will be responsible for acting on the recommendations to resolve problems.

Ranger personnel will inspect backcountry trails and campgrounds on a regular basis to contact visitors and to be watchful for garbage and food storage problems, and compliance with the Backcountry Guidelines. Whenever feasible, they will correct the situation at the time of inspection.

Pit toilets, food storage devices, and other backcountry facilities will be maintained as specified in Backcountry Maintenance Standards.

5) Undesignated Backcountry Campsites

Persons camping in "undesignated" areas where no means of hanging food and/or garbage is available will be required to use approved portable bear-resistant containers. Containers will be considered approved after being certified 'bear resistant' by the Interagency Grizzly Bear Committee. The IGBC testing protocol can be viewed at:

http://www.igbconline.org/FinalBearResistantContTestingMay2008-09.pdf and a current list of approved containers can be found at:

http://www.igbconline.org/BEAR_RESISTANT_Mar2010.pdf. IGBC approved containers are available free of charge at permit issuing stations, when food storage regulations are in effect.

6) Trail Brushing

Trail brushing may lessen the probability of surprise encounters with bears by improving sight distance along the trail corridor. Trail maintenance planning will identify high priority areas and will assure that brushing is conducted on a regular cyclic basis.

7) Disposal of Fish Entrails

When cleaning fish in developed areas, garbage cans should be used for the disposal of entrails. When cleaning fish in the backcountry, entrails may be legally disposed of by puncturing the air bladder and depositing them in deep water in the lake or stream from which they were taken, at least 200 feet from the nearest campsite or trail.

This regulation is intended to provide a sanitary and safe method of disposal of entrails in bear habitat instead of burying, burning, depositing on the ground, or packing out.

6.0 SPECIAL BEAR MANAGEMENT AREAS

6.1 Granite Park Chalet

A Ranger trained in bear management will be stationed at Granite Park, when feasible, to monitor the area and contact campers and chalet area visitors as necessary, to assure that food

and garbage are stored properly and to discuss bears and hiking and camping in bear country. Rangers and Interpreters assigned to Granite Park duty should refer also to section 4.3.

6.2 Apgar Mountains

The Apgar Mountains, with the exception of the Apgar Lookout Trail, may be closed to human use when grizzly bears congregate in the Apgar Mountains in the late summer.

Large numbers of grizzly bears annually congregate in the Apgar Mountains in late summer and early fall to feed on huckleberries. The density of grizzly bears in the Apgars has been estimated at 0.54 to l.7 bears per square kilometer (Martinka l976, Kendall l983). Minimum counts of unduplicated sightings of grizzly bears in the Apgars in various years have ranged between 20 and 31 bears (Kendall l983).

The Apgar Mountains thus constitute important seasonal habitat for a significant portion of the Park's grizzly bear population. Closure to human use during the period of grizzly bear concentration will prevent disturbance of the bears during a time of weight gain critical to winter survival.

6.3 Mt. Altyn/Mt. Henkel

The south and southwest facing slopes of Mt. Altyn and Mt. Henkel, in the Many Glacier District, are known to be areas where grizzly bears congregate. They are drawn to the area to feed on seasonally available serviceberry, buffaloberry, huckleberry, wild onion, and biscuitroot. This is also an area of high visitor use where upwards of 300 people/day hike to Iceberg Lake and the Ptarmigan tunnel during the peak of the summer visitor season. Climbers also traverse these slopes to reach the summits of Mt. Altyn and Mt. Henkel. The juxtaposition of large numbers of people and numerous grizzly bears creates a potentially hazardous situation. Grizzly bears may be displaced from important habitat, or may become increasingly habituated to human presence, and thus are at risk of becoming food conditioned. Food conditioned grizzly bears may become a risk to human safety.

To reduce this risk, all areas above the Iceberg/Ptarmigan trail east of Ptarmigan Falls, above the Many Glacier Hotel access trail between the Iceberg/Ptarmigan trail and the Hotel T, and above the Many Glacier Road east of the Hotel T and Appekuny Cr. to the Mt. Altyn/Mt. Henkel ridgeline may be closed when grizzly bears begin to congregate in the area. In this case, congregation will be defined as at least 3 different independent grizzly bears being spotted in a 24 hr period on each of 3 consecutive days between Appekuny Cr. on the east to Ptarmigan Falls on the west.

Visitor and Resource Protection, Interpretation, and Resource Management staff will verify sightings and use the BIMS to record these observations. The closure will be lifted when grizzly bears cease congregating in the area, i.e. when the conditions prompting closure are no longer met.

7.0 PREPARATION FOR MANAGEMENT ACTIONS

7.1 Hazing and Aversive Conditioning

Hazing and aversive conditioning techniques are used to correct inappropriate behavior of bears. Early intervention may prevent bears from becoming conditioned, thus minimizing the need for relocation or removal, minimizing the risk of accidental or illegal mortality, and minimizing the risk of human injury. Inappropriate behavior of bears includes those behaviors that warrant management action. Most hazing and aversive conditioning will occur in frontcountry and developed areas, but may occasionally be appropriate in backcountry areas. Hazing and aversive conditioning actions may be considered successful when the undesirable behavior ceases and the bear is unharmed.

Hazing of Grizzly bears will be permitted only by letter of authorization, issued annually by the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service after application (see Appendix B). The Wildlife Biologist is responsible for submitting a timely request for authorization to haze and/or handle Grizzly bears.

Techniques approved for use on black and grizzly bears include the siren or horn, cracker shells or "bear bangers/screamers" capsicum spray, trained bear dogs, rubber bullets, or other "thumper" devices. Such techniques may be used by personnel currently certified at Level II or higher (see Appendix C) for hazing habituated roadside bears. Techniques will be selected using the least forceful methods first (appropriate escalation of force). All hazing actions will be documented. A case incident report will be done for those instances where it appears likely that further actions with the specific animal are likely. In cases that do not meet these criteria, the action will be noted on the BIMS form.

In the backcountry, these techniques may be used only on a case-by-case basis with the approval of the District Ranger and concurrence of the Wildlife Biologist. The rationale for this is based on National Park Service policy, which requires Glacier to manage the backcountry (which is proposed for inclusion in the National Wilderness Preservation System) in accordance with the Wilderness Act, so as to not impair its wilderness characteristics until such time as Congress acts. This requires us to protect and manage these areas to preserve the natural conditions and so that they generally appear to have been affected primarily by the forces of nature, with the imprint of man's work substantially unnoticeable. Routine use of hazing techniques could compromise these objectives; therefore all backcountry management actions must be carefully scrutinized.

For all hazing or aversive conditioning actions:

1) Visitors present will be informed of the action to be taken and why (preservation of the bear).
2) All bears to be aversively conditioned should be readily identifiable or marked with paint or dye, so effectiveness can be analyzed.
3) Documentation of conditions and results is completed on a Case Incident Report after each use of any technique, when it appears likely that further actions with the specific animal are likely.
4) All other use is documented on the Bear Sighting Report (BIMS).

Additionally, cracker shells or rubber bullets, or other projectiles may be used only if the

following conditions are met:

1) Visitors will be moved to safe locations, preferably inside their vehicles or a building, prior to the discharge of any projectile. Efforts will be made to clear the area of visitors prior to the use of cracker shells or rubber bullets if appropriate.
2) No flammable material is near the target areas.

As new or additional information becomes available regarding aversive conditioning, additional hazing or aversive conditioning techniques may be used with the approval of the Wildlife Biologist.

7.2 Readiness for Trail Closure

All patrol and interpretive vehicles will carry signs for posting and closing trails and campgrounds, and barriers (chain, rope, or other barricades) for trail closures. Rangers and Interpreters on backcountry duty will carry signs and equipment for posting and closing backcountry trails and campgrounds. All signs will be posted in accordance with the Backcountry Wilderness Maintenance Standards, which contain a summary of bear management signs (see Appendix E of the Backcountry Management Plan).

7.3 Firearms, Immobilization and Capture Equipment

All persons using capture equipment, firearms, and drugs in bear management or other wildlife management activities will be properly trained and qualified.

Bear management personnel will not patrol an area that has been CLOSED due to a bear management action without a Park radio, bear spray, and an authorized bear management weapon. The effected District Ranger may authorize exceptions allowing unarmed entry into closed areas at her/his discretion based on evaluation of the proximity to the hazard area, experience and skill set of the involved staff member(s), and urgency of the task in question. The District Ranger will document the risk analysis with a written Severity, Probability, Exposure (SPE) form. Examples are specific work projects, stock assisted lookout support functions, or other low-risk situations. A park radio and bear spray are always required for any unarmed exceptions.

Appendix K of this document describes the standards and qualification requirements for the use of firearms in resource management areas. The policy of Glacier National Park is as follows:

The primary purpose for the issuance of a weapon to resource management personnel is for the protection of the visitor in case of animal attack, or for the disposal of animals. Secondarily, the weapon is available for personal protection in case of an animal attack during management actions, or the patrolling of areas closed due to bear problems.

Inventories of all immobilization and capture equipment will be maintained in the districts, and records will be kept up-to-date on all drugs received and used. The Wildlife Biologist has Park-wide responsibility for drug use in bear immobilization and will be provided with use records as drugs are used.

The Science and Resources Management Division will be responsible for the proper disposal of all pharmacological agents used in bear and other wildlife management to prevent usage of those that have expired. An inventory of all wildlife management drugs on hand in each district will be reported to the Wildlife Biologist by December of each year to assure a full and current accounting. All empty drug bottles will be accounted for on forms provided at the time the bottles are issued. All drugs expected to expire before the next season will be turned into the Wildlife Biologist by December of each year. The Park Wildlife Biologist is responsible for submitting the DEA drug permit request each year.

All used syringes and disposable darts will be disposed of according to established protocol for Bio-Hazards. A Case Incident Report, bear handling form, and mortality log (as necessary) must be prepared following every bear management action.

7.4 Preparation for Relocating or Removing Bears

The Chief, Division of Science and Resources Management will evaluate the possibility of relocating grizzly bears from the Park to areas outside the Park ,or from outside the Park into the Park, in consultation with cooperating agencies, the USFWS Grizzly Bear Recovery Coordinator, and in accordance with Interagency Grizzly Bear Guidelines. All management actions resulting in capture, movement, and/or death of a grizzly bear, or grizzly bear attacks resulting in human injury will be reported to the U. S. Fish and Wildlife Service, Grizzly Bear Recovery Coordinator (Chris Servheen) at 406-243-4903 or 406-240-6506. Note: **All grizzly bears moved in the Northern Continental Divide Ecosystem must be radio instrumented.**

Regional relocations will generally be preferred to enhance population levels in the greater ecosystem. While in captivity, relocation candidates will be isolated from human activity and will be kept in a cool, shaded area, given water, but not food, and held for less than 24 hours, if possible.

Decisions to relocate or remove individual bears will be based on a behavioral analysis using two categories: habituated, and conditioned. These definitions can be found in the Definitions section of this document.

Bears that are classified as HABITUATED may be released on site with behavior modification, or relocated within the Park (including bears captured outside of the Park) if a suitable release site, free of circumstances similar to the capture site, is available. HABITUATED bears may be relocated to other ecosystems or the Northern Continental Divide ecosystem outside of Glacier to enhance threatened populations. Bears of both species that are classified as CONDITIONED will be relocated outside the Park by cooperating agencies, placed in zoos, or destroyed if behavioral modification has been attempted, failed, or is not practical.

District Rangers will inform their supervisor of any bear capture. The Chief, Division of Science and Resources Management, will also be notified of any grizzly bear captured. If the bear is to be relocated within the Park, a release site location will be determined by consensus of the District Ranger(s) of the affected area and the Chiefs of the Division of Science and Resources Management and the Division of Visitor and Resource Protection. All Divisions will be notified of releases for employee and visitor safety. Radio discussions about release sites should not occur, except in emergency situations.

Prior to release of a bear in the backcountry, District Rangers will check with Glacier Dispatch for permits issued for the area in which the bear is proposed to be relocated. If the area is clear of permits and the site is selected for release, the backcountry office will enter an advisory in the computer for no less than 48 hours after the bear is released.

Relocation site selection will be on a case-by-case basis, and may include releases on-site or relocations as far as possible from the point of origin. Remote release sites will, generally, be free of human developments or activity, and some sites may require the use of a helicopter in the relocation process.

Established procedures involving helicopter use and landings will be coordinated by the Park Aviation Manager with approval by the Deputy Superintendent.

7.5 Bears Destroyed

Except in emergency situations involving life safety concerns, the incident area will be closed and cleared of visitors before removal of the bear.

Removal of grizzly bears is governed by 50 CFR 17.40 and the Interagency Grizzly Bear Committee Guidelines. Except in emergencies involving life safety concerns, the USFWS, Grizzly Bear Recovery Coordinator should be consulted prior to removal. Carcasses of all grizzly bears killed should be sent to the Montana Department of Fish, Wildlife and Parks laboratory in Bozeman, Montana for analysis, per Interagency Grizzly Bear Guidelines. Waterproof tags should be attached to any bear carcass removed from the park with the following information:

-Date of Death or Date Found: -Location: Description and UTMs

-Collector and phone number: -Cause of Death (if known):

-What information is requested from the lab? (X-rays, corpora lutea, cause of death, time of death, etc.)

-What parts, if any, does the park want returned (hide, skull, etc.)?

The use of carcasses or bear parts by Glacier National Park for study collection, interpretive programs, exhibits, or research must receive written approval from the Chief, Division of Science and Resources Management prior to removal of the hide, internal organs, or bone matter.

7.6 Bear Mortalities Found

If a bear is found dead, the immediate area should be treated as a crime scene, and not be disturbed until personnel qualified in wildlife law enforcement have completed a crime scene investigation and the Wildlife Biologist has been notified. If the dead bear is a grizzly, the Wildlife Biologist will make a full report to the USFWS, Grizzly Bear Recovery Coordinator.

Bear carcasses resulting from naturally occurring mortalities will be treated as carrion. Items to be collected (if feasible) are hair and DNA samples, a premolar tooth (if black bear), and skull (if

grizzly bear). The discovery and collection will be documented on a Case Incident Record, and samples turned over to the Wildlife Biologist for disposition. Contact should be made with the Wildlife Biologist to determine if other parts should be collected. If the carcass is perceived to be vulnerable to theft or likely discovery, consult with the appropriate District Ranger concerning disposition of the carcass.

7.7 Research Capturing

Bears may be trapped and radio instrumented for research and monitoring purposes, after a thorough review of alternative methods to achieve research objectives. All research applicants will comply with Glacier National Park and USFWS permit procedures. Note: **All grizzly bears moved in the Northern Continental Divide Ecosystem must be radio-instrumented.** The Wildlife Biologist will insure that the USFWS and other appropriate agencies are notified when grizzly bears are radio-collared to facilitate cooperative monitoring.

8.0 MANAGEMENT ACTIONS

Management actions are defined as any action taken by management due to bear activity that directly affects the bear and/or the public. This includes, but is not limited to, trail postings, trail closures, campground closures, bear relocations, and bear removals.

The park superintendent is ultimately responsible for all bear management actions within Glacier National Park, and has delegated many operational decisions and responsibility to the District Rangers, with some exceptions (see 8.1-3). Level II and III trained personnel should consult with the District Ranger prior to implementing other than emergency actions.

8.1 Considerations for Implementing Management Actions

1) A "Wildlife Management Action" form (see Appendix H) will be completed for situations where immediate actions by field personnel are not critical for protection of life and/or property. File the completed original copy of the Wildlife Management Action form with the original Case Incident Report.
2) A conditioned bear may be removed from the Park by relocation, or destroyed, if behavioral modification (aversive conditioning) has been attempted and failed, or if modification actions are not practical.
3) A habituated bear may be released on site with behavioral modification, relocated within the Park, if closing the area is not feasible or successful, and the bear has not become overly familiar with people.
4) Exceptions to # 2 and # 3 may be made for habituated or conditioned bears which display defensive behavior resulting from overt or illegal human actions.
5) Bears with no known record of problems, which are inadvertently captured during a trapping operation, may be released on-site or relocated in the Park and will not be tagged.
6) Hazing may be conducted by Level II or higher Bear Management trained personnel (see

Appendix C) in accordance with Section 7.1.

7) All management actions will be documented on a Case Incident Report.

It will be the responsibility of the District Rangers to assure standardized implementation of the above guidelines by presentation of a single, specific action chart (Appendix G) for Park-wide use by field personnel.

8.2 Individuals Responsible for Decisions

Decisions to take management actions (including destroying a bear) listed in the Guidelines (section 8.1), except in the following four cases, will be made by personnel specifically trained in bear management, who will report actions as soon as possible to the responsible District Ranger and the Communications Center.

In all situations not critical to life or property, management decisions should be documented on a "Wildlife Management Action Form" (see Appendix H).

The following decisions will be made only by the Superintendent or Deputy Superintendent based upon recommendations from Resource Management Staff and District personnel:

l) The decision to kill a bear in situations where immediate action by field personnel is not critical for life safety. Examples: Bear meets criteria for removal, but has already been captured or its location is not known.

2) The decision to allow LIMITED camping, i.e., hard-sided campers only, or to CLOSE an auto campground, except in emergencies. In this case, emergency is defined as significant aggressive behavior, property damage, personal injury, or fatality. In emergencies, the decision to temporarily close an auto campground rests with the District Ranger.

3) The decision to use a helicopter to move a trap or a bear. (Helicopter policy in Glacier National Park requires the approval of the Aviation Manager and Deputy Superintendent for any touchdowns in the Park.)

4) The decision to accept bears trapped by another agency outside Glacier National Park. Park wildlife staff will provide recommendations through the Chiefs, Division of Science and Resources Management and Division of Visitor and Resource Protection, on a case by case basis, taking into consideration the behavior that caused the animal to be trapped, conformity to behavioral definitions of this guideline, release location, time of year, and likelihood of success.

In all management actions which require follow-up (postings, investigations, closures), the individual responsible for the initial decision will also be responsible for follow-up actions.

The individual who makes a decision to close any area will inform the District Ranger and Glacier Dispatch as soon as possible. Glacier Dispatch will notify the Chiefs, Division of Science and Resources Management and Division of Visitor and Resource Protection, and Information Centers throughout the Park.

8.3 Responsibilities for Management Actions

1) Posting of Bear Warning Signs on a Trail

The District Ranger will be responsible for posting "Bear Frequenting Area" signs on both ends of a trail segment(s) when it requires a posting. If bear(s) or bear evidence is not observed during two consecutive (but not in the same day) routine patrols, signs will be removed and the communications center notified. A trail should be posted if a bear is observed frequenting the area.

2) Investigations

The District Ranger will be responsible for obtaining details on incidents or sightings and, if necessary, close and check the trail and pertinent area thoroughly. Upon completion of such investigations, the District Ranger will determine whether to keep the area closed or open it. The Chief, Division of Science and Resources Management and/or designated investigation team are available to assist as required. Short term investigative closures may be implemented to substantiate reports, allow bear movement across a trail, or through a well defined area. If upon investigation the report is unsubstantiated or it is determined animal has moved out of the area, the area may be reopened and not require multiple patrols.

3) Limiting Access to a Campground

After a decision by the Superintendent is made to limit camping, implementation will be the responsibility of the District Ranger. Use will be limited to hard-sided camping units. Some camper vehicles, such as VW buses and similar units, have a small canvas-sided pop-up-top. These types of vehicles will be allowed in campgrounds with the hard-sided restriction, as long as they are not popped up during the night.

It will be necessary for campground personnel to make an effort to notify the owners of this particular type of vehicle of the fact that their top must be down during the night hours.

There are certain types of trailer campers with tops that rise; however, all sides, and in fact, the entire external surface of these units are hard-sided. They usually utilize fiber glass panels which slide into place as the unit is cranked up. This type of trailer camper is hard-sided, and will be allowed in campgrounds designated for hard-sided camping.

4) Closure

The District Ranger will be responsible for placing and installing closure signs and physical barriers at trailheads and junctions leading to a closed area. A trail or backcountry campground should be closed if a bear is observed remaining in close proximity to the campground or trail, feeding naturally, and/or displaying neutral or aggressive behavior, or if carrion is discovered in a campground or along a trail which may attract bears and pose a risk. In general, areas more than ¼ mile off trail would not be subject to closure, unless safety is a significant issue. Backcountry campgrounds near the closed area may also be closed at the discretion of the District Ranger. Ranger personnel should check daily to assure that trailhead closure signs are in

place. Every effort should be made to inform people in campgrounds and along trails of our actions (before, if possible).

Short term investigative closures may be implemented to substantiate reports, allow bear movement across a trail, or through a well defined area. If upon investigation the report is unsubstantiated or it is determined that the animal has moved out of the area, the area may be reopened and not require multiple patrols.

Nighttime closures may be implemented as a preventive measure in high visitor use/high bear use areas. The closure may be removed in the morning after the area has been patrolled.

Ranger escorts of visitors through a closed area should be limited to the initial evacuation of the incident area. Once the area is closed and cleared of visitors, no subsequent visitor escorts through the closed area are permitted, except in enforcement situations.

Bear management personnel will not patrol an area that has been CLOSED due to a bear management action without a Park radio, bear spray, and an authorized bear management weapon. The affected District Ranger may authorize exceptions allowing unarmed entry into closed areas at her/his discretion based on evaluation of the proximity to the hazard area, experience and skill set of the involved staff member(s), and urgency of the task in question. The District Ranger will document the risk analysis with a written Severity, Probability, Exposure (SPE) form. Examples are specific work projects, stock assisted lookout support functions, or other low-risk situations. A park radio and bear spray are always required for any unarmed exceptions.

Bear Management trained personnel will patrol the closed area daily, if feasible, in heavy-use areas such as Grinnell Glacier, upper Two Medicine or Avalanche Trails, (but not less than two patrols in a five-day period); and every two days, if feasible, in light-use areas such as Poia, Otokomi, Cobalt or Quartz Trails (but not less than two patrols in a ten day period). If the bear(s) is not encountered or observed, and if there is no physical evidence of the bear(s) after two consecutive patrols, the trail and/or campground may be reopened. The area may also be reopened if the bear(s) is observed leaving the area or if the same bear(s) is observed in another area.

Observations, findings, and evidence must be documented on a Supplemental Case Incident Report, (l0-344). If a different bear is encountered during the patrol of a closed area, that sighting should be treated as a new situation.

If information suggests that the frequenting or closure condition no longer exists for a posted area, the special condition postings should be removed. Standard bear warnings and information signs will remain in place.

Postings and closures may be removed effective 11/20 each winter consistent with food storage and undesignated camping regulations. Postings or closures may be left in effect after this date at the discretion of the District Ranger, if specific conditions warrant.

Under certain circumstances, and with the prior approval of the District Ranger, park employees and other appropriate wildlife professionals on official business may accompany a Level III Bear Management trained personnel into a closed area.

In addition, park employees may be authorized, in writing by the responsible District Ranger, to

enter areas which are closed due to high seasonal bear densities (such as the fall Apgar Mountain concentration) or where bears are remaining in an area feeding naturally and/or displaying neutral behavior without the company of a Level II or higher Bear Management employee. The Park radio and bear spray should be visible upon entering the closed area.

5) Relocating or Removing a Bear

Only trained and necessary bear management personnel will be present in the immediate vicinity of the operation during capture and handling actions (also see section 8.5).

"Removal" means to relocate the bear to an area outside the Park or destroy it. The preferred option will be to capture and relocate bears to an area outside Glacier National Park in which case the accepting agency must be fully informed of the reasons requiring the bear's removal.

"Relocation" means to move the bear to another area within the Park. Habituated bears may be relocated or released on site with behavior modification; however, a bear will be relocated, or released on site, only if a thorough review of the bear's history by the Chief, Division of Science and Resources Management (or designee) indicates a high probability of a successful relocation and/or other extenuating circumstances. Bear release sites will be determined on a case-by-case basis with concurrence of the Wildlife Biologist and District Rangers of affected areas.

When practical, one Ranger will stay with an immobilized bear during relocation within the Park, to monitor the bear's condition. Bears removed to outside the Park may be tagged with Park ear tags, if other tags are not available. The ear tagging of all bears will be done according to established guidelines, which allow identification by placement and color of ear tags.

Bears inadvertently captured may be released on site. Ear tags, tattoos, micro-chips, or radio collars will not be placed on bears inadvertently captured.

All grizzly bears moved within the Northern Continental Divide Ecosystem will be radio-instrumented. All bears moved should have a microchip implanted and/or be lip tattooed.

If chemical immobilization is necessary and the situation is not an inadvertent capture, a microchip should be placed (if available), and a bear handling form completed. The completed form should be sent to the office of the Wildlife Biologist.

A conditioned bear may be removed from the Park, by relocation or being destroyed, if behavioral modification (aversive conditioning) has been attempted or failed, or if modification actions are not practical.

A decision to destroy a bear (see section 8.2) may be made if it meets the criteria for removal (see section 7.4) and one of the following conditions exists:

a. A life-threatening emergency.
b. Capture measures are not feasible, or are unlikely to promptly remove a problem bear.
c. Capture measures have been unsuccessful.
d. A relocation site within the Park is not available.
e. Relocation alternatives outside the Park do not exist.

Records of all bears that have previously been tagged in the Park are available through the office of the Chief, Division of Science and Resources Management.

8.4 Carrion

Naturally occurring carrion in the backcountry (see definition section) shall be left undisturbed and in place until such time that it no longer represents a potential food source or attractant to a bear.

The rationale for this policy is based on our objective to retain the primitive character of Glacier's backcountry, which is managed so as to preserve its natural conditions, and which generally appears to have been affected primarily by the forces of nature. Exceptions to this policy include:

*carrion that poses a threat to a management action or emergency operation

*dead animals that are so small or decomposed that they do not represent a realistic attractant for a bear

*carrion that is verified to be associated with a wildlife crime, other human induced mortality, or domestic livestock

*situations involving lengthy closures of popular destination day use areas (as per Chief Ranger direction)

Explosives may be utilized to eliminate carrion when one of the situations listed above occurs, and other methods are not practical.

Naturally occurring carrion in developed frontcountry areas should be removed to a remote site.

8.5 Photography of Bear Management Operations

l) Non-NPS photographers or videographers wishing to accompany Rangers during bear management operations, whether the area is closed or not, must have the approval of the Chief Ranger or the Chief, Division of Science and Resources Management. Any photography, still or video, of bear management operations must be done under safe conditions. The person in charge of the operation has the authority to establish a safe zone and exclude <u>all</u> personnel not directly involved with the handling operations.

2) Photographs taken are the property of the USNPS (including negatives) and should not be released to public media without the concurrence of the Chief, Division of Science and Resources Management, and the Public Affairs Officer.

3) All personnel involved in bear management operations should have, as a minimum, basic briefing in bear management procedures and appropriate safety measures. This is especially critical with respect to photographers, pilots or others not directly involved in actually handling the bear.

4) Video tapes and still photographs of management actions can serve as a valuable training and public education tool but their value must be weighed against the safety and control concerns enumerated above.

9.0 FOLLOW-UP AND EVALUATION

9.1 Reporting Management Actions

Every bear management action will be fully documented as to methods used and effects on the bear; the following documentation will be completed: BIMS report (see Appendix A), Wildlife Management Action Form, Bear Handling Form, and a Case Incident Report. The investigating Ranger will use the GNP Bear Incident Interview Questionnaire (found in the Bear Management Field Operations Manual) for personal injury incidents.

The destruction of any grizzly bear will be reported immediately by the Chief, Division of Science and Resources Management to:

a. U. S. Fish and Wildlife Service, Chris Servheen, 406-243-4903
b. Montana Department of Fish, Wildlife and Parks, Ken McDonald, 406-444-2612

All management actions resulting in capture and relocation of a grizzly bear will be coordinated per "Guidelines for Determining Grizzly Bear Problem Status and for Control Actions in the Northern Continental Divide Ecosystem" (under revision). Any injury or death as a result of a bear attack will be reported to the U. S. Fish and Wildlife Service, Chris Servheen, 406-243-4903, and the Intermountain Region Office.

9.2 Evaluation of Bear Management Actions

Every bear-caused injury and every bear handling, relocation or mortality will be evaluated by incident participants and others designated by the Chiefs, Division of Science and Resources Management and Division of Visitor and Resource Protection for follow-up management action or for improving management strategies and tactics. Every bear-caused human fatality will be reviewed by a formal "Board of Inquiry" which should include the Wildlife Biologist, at least one ranger familiar with Park bear management activities, and individuals from other cooperating agencies as appropriate. The investigation team will produce a report detailing the events surrounding the fatality and the resulting management actions.

9.3 Evaluation and Revision of Plan and Guidelines

The Wildlife Biologist and the Wildlife Management Committee (designated by the Chiefs, Division of Science and Resources Management and Division of Visitor and Resource Protection) will be responsible for preparing and submitting annual summary reports and updating the Bear Management Plan and Guidelines.

Biennial review of the Bear Management Plan and Guidelines will consist of a request for written comments from employees regarding the Park's bear management program. Other agencies will be sent copies of the Bear Management Plan and Guidelines, after each major revision for their evaluation and comments. This input will be discussed by management personnel in scheduled evaluation meetings and the results incorporated into the Bear Management Plan or Guidelines.

Appendix A
(rev:5/2010)

BEAR INFORMATION MANAGEMENT SYSTEM (BIMS)

GENERAL

The Bear Information Management System (BIMS) is designed to collect data (see attached reporting form) on species, numbers, locations, behaviors, and bear management actions for use in determining the need for real time emergency management actions, and long-term management strategies. The data is analyzed annually to improve protection of both bear species and to reduce the risk caused by bears to the visitor.

OBJECTIVES

1. To provide the staff and field personnel with pertinent and immediate information for use in making informed decisions regarding bear/people management.

2. To provide base information for resource management and research programs.

3. To provide accurate information for alerting field personnel of potentially hazardous bears and/or bear situations.

4. To assess long-term effectiveness of bear management strategies and interpretive devices.

5. To assess long-term visitor and bear behavior patterns.

6. To provide information for evaluating bear habitat for analyzing sites for visitor use facilities.

RESPONSIBILITIES

Chief, Division of Science and Resources Management: Responsible for implementation of the bear monitoring system in concert with the Bear Management Plan. Responsible for assessments of sightings and incident reports received and dissemination of sightings and incident summaries to the field as specified in the Bear Management Plan and Guidelines. In the absence of the Chief, Division of Science and Resources Management, the Natural Resources Branch, Wildlife Biologist or their designee will perform these responsibilities.

Supervisory Communications Technician: Responsible for coordination of Communications Center operations as listed below.

Communications Center: Responsible for disseminating incident and management action information as directed by the Bear Management Guidelines and the Communications Center Operations Manual and for coding and distribution of the Case Incident Reports as outlined below. They will maintain the system to insure Case Incident Reports are completed. A Case Incident

Report number will be utilized for all bear sightings that involve an Incident or Management Action.

BIMS Clerk: Responsible for assisting the Chief, Division of Science and Resources Management and the Wildlife Biologist with entering and retrieving computerized daily reports of bear sightings, incidents and annual bear reports. Retrieving printouts will be the BIMS Clerk's responsibility. In the absence of the BIMS Clerk, the Wildlife Biologist, or designee, will assume these responsibilities.

District Rangers: Responsible for providing verbal reports relative to incidents and management actions to the Communications Center, with written follow-up within five days. Routine sightings will need a completed BIMS form but may not need a Case Incident Report.

ACTION PLAN

Reporting:

1. All reports of bear sightings will be entered into the online reporting form (found on the Park Intranet page). Those stations or personnel without computer access may forward written reports to the Wildlife Biologist.

2. All reports of incidents and management actions will be called in to the Communications Center by radio or telephone as they occur.

3. All incidents and management actions reported verbally to the Communications Center will be followed up by a Case Incident Report within five days. Instructions on how to complete and distribute this form are fully outlined in the "Law Enforcement Guidelines and Reporting Procedures." Briefly, the distribution of reports for bear monitoring purposes is as follows:

a) A Case Incident Report will be completed in the District where the action or incident occurs and will be sent to the Communications Center within five days. A copy should be retained for the District files, if desired.

b) After the Communications Center has approved the form, the original will be retained by the Communications Center in the numerical file.

c) Summary reports or copies of individual incident reports can be obtained for official use by contacting the Communications Center.

4. Any bear report containing information requiring immediate action should be relayed by telephone or radio to the District Ranger in the area the incident has occurred as soon as possible by the person receiving the information.

ROUTING SCHEDULE OF REPORTS AND LOGS

Information received regarding incidents and management actions will be routed immediately to the Chiefs, Division of Science and Resources Management and Division of Visitor Services by phone.

A copy of the Case Incident Report will be sent to the Wildlife Biologist as soon as it is received.

United States Department of the Interior

FISH AND WILDLIFE SERVICE

GRIZZLY BEAR RECOVERY COORDINATOR
UNIVERSITY OF MONTANA
UNIVERSITY HALL, ROOM 309
MISSOULA, MT 59812
PHONE (406) 243-4903, FAX (406) 329-3212

December 16, 2009

Memorandum

To: Superintendent, Glacier National Park, National Park Service

From: Christopher Servheen, Grizzly Bear Recovery Coordinator, U

Subject: Subpermit for handling management and research grizzly bea s

This subpermit authorizes you to take grizzly bears under certain conditions as described in Section (i) C and D of the grizzly bear 4(d) rule, 50 CFR 17.40(b) as long as activities are in conformance with the criteria listed therein. This authority is valid through December 31 2011 subject to annual renewal. Under the authority granted in this subpermit, you may take grizzly bears for nuisance bear removal or management, or for other scientific or research purposes under the following conditions:

1. Capture using bear traps or snares, ear tag, radio collar, mark, take tissue, hair, blood, and tooth samples, and release grizzly bears (*Ursus arctos horribilis*) in Glacier National Park. Samples may be sent to facilities identified by the Fish and Wildlife Service.

2. Free dart and immobilize grizzly bears for the purpose of translocating or marking the animal.

   (a) Only those personnel and their assistants who are trained and/or experienced in immobilizing, marking, and handling bears will be authorized to participate in these activities.

   (b) Assist in the occasional transport of nuisance grizzly bears to zoos throughout the United States and Canada.

3. Manage bears to limit conflicts with people to enhance the survival of grizzly bears.

(a) Live-trap and transport nuisance bears to relocation sites or euthanize only when authorized by the Grizzly Bear Recovery Coordinator, University Hall, Room 309, University of Montana, Missoula, Montana 59812, telephone (406) 243-4903, **cell phone (406) 240-6506** (the best way to make contact after hours or on weekends or evenings). Euthanasia will only be done when authorized by the Recovery Coordinator. The disposal of any euthanized bears will be coordinated with the Recovery Coordinator.

(b) Preemptively move bears that are in an area where they may come into conflict with human activities. Bears may be moved only when authorized by the Recovery Coordinator (see contact information above).

(c) Harm and harass grizzly bears while conducting aversive conditioning activities with rubber bullets, specially trained dogs, noise, and sprays.

(d) All activities conducted under this subpermit must be done in compliance with the terms and conditions of the subpermit and with the Interagency Grizzly Bear Guidelines.

4. The only persons to be in the vicinity of your activities are those authorized personnel needed to accomplish the work being conducted. Every possible precaution shall be taken to avoid confrontations between bears and the public, including but not limited to closure or signing of the study sites. Study sites, including capture locations, are not to be disclosed to the public to ensure human safety and to prevent dangers to bears.

Coverage under this subpermit is provisionary under the following restrictions:

1. You will obtain, have in your possession, and conduct your activities in compliance with all appropriate Federal and Montana state required permits and licenses for take of listed species. This authorization does not grant the right of trespass. Such permission must be obtained from private landowners or the land management agency.

2. All grizzly bear activities will be coordinated with the Grizzly Bear Recovery Coordinator (see contact information above). You are to inform the Recovery Coordinator of all grizzly bear activities conducted under this subpermit.

3. Any threatened or endangered species that is accidentally killed while conducting activities under this authorization must be reported within 24 hours to the Recovery Coordinator (see contact information above). Species and/or the parts of species that are taken remain the property of the Fish and Wildlife Service. If the disposal of species is not identified in the above conditions, contact the Recovery Coordinator for the final determination on disposition of any threatened or endangered species taken during authorized activities.

4. If you wish to continue work with grizzly bears, your request for annual renewal should be received by the Recovery Coordinator (see contact information above) on or before December 15, 2010. Otherwise, this subpermit becomes invalid on that date. You are not authorized to conduct any activities that may result in take of grizzly bears other than those identified above. The conditions that must be followed for take of grizzly bears under this authorization may be modified as deemed necessary by the Recovery Coordinator.

5. A report of all your activities relating to take of grizzly bears conducted under the authority of this memo must be submitted to the Recovery Coordinator (see contact information above) by December 31 of each year. Your reports should include complete accounts of those activities conducted under this authorization. A renewal of this authorization may not be provided if all reports have not been received.

6. This subpermit must be in your possession, or in the possession of designated members of your staff, while conducting all authorized activities.

If you have any questions about this authorization or need additional information, please contact the Recovery Coordinator (see contact information above).

Appendix C
(rev: 5/27/2010)

BEAR MANAGEMENT TRAINING STANDARDS

LEVEL I Orientation and Awareness

The purpose of the Orientation Level is to provide all new park employees with an introduction and overview of the Glacier National Park bear management program. The objective of this level of training will be to promote the safety and survival of bears, as well as the safety of park visitors in bear country through informed awareness of bears and their value and importance in a naturally functioning ecosystem, the GNP bear information management system, current plans and guidelines for bear management, and bear incident management and updates. Recommended course time is 4-6 hours. All new employees (seasonal and permanent) are required to attend during the first year of employment at Glacier. Thereafter, it is recommended that permanent employees and returning seasonals attend the Orientation and Awareness training a minimum of every three years for refresher and update.

LEVEL II A: Basic Bear Management

The purpose of this level of training is to provide Park staff involved in bear management operations a broader understanding of the principles and practices of bear management. Level I currency is a prerequisite.

The objectives of this training are to:

1) Provide a historical context for our current programs and policies
2) Understand how GNP policy and the Bear Management Plan and Guidelines address bear habituation, the process of habituation, and how hazing differs from aversive conditioning,
3) Describe expected standards of behavior for bears and people
4) Provide tools to make sound management decisions and assessments of observed bear and human behaviors
5) Provide a forum to review and discuss the practical application and dilemmas encountered during bear management actions.

All GNP employees are bear managers in that they are expected to apply the bear management plan and guidelines within the context of their employment. Some employees encounter bears regularly in the course of their jobs. Examples are naturalists leading hikes into areas frequented by bears, backcountry rangers dealing with habituated bears in or near a campground, or maintenance personnel stationed in areas where bears congregate (e.g. Granite Park). These employees, or others specifically recommended by area supervisors, would be candidates for this level of training. Park employees using firearms for hazing and aversive conditioning of bears are also required to attend complete Level II B training annually.

LEVEL II B: Introduction to Hazing & Aversive Conditioning

Functions of the Level II B may include such duties as: armed patrol of closed trails, armed wildlife handler backup, participating in hazing actions, and support of bear management functions under direct supervision. Candidates for Level II B designation would include commissioned law enforcement personnel, backcountry personnel, wildlife technicians, and others specifically recommended by area supervisors.

This training will include field practical exercises where the students will be shown and demonstrate the appropriate use of each deterrent round.

Bean bag, cracker shells or rubber bullets, other projectiles, or other approved deterrent devices may be used only if the following conditions are met:

1) Visitors will be moved to safe locations, preferably inside their vehicles or a building, prior to the discharge of any projectile. If feasible, attempts should be made to inform visitors in the immediate area of the reasons for the impending action prior to implementation.
2) Pyrotechnic devices shall not be fired directly at wildlife, and the practice of "skipping" rounds is prohibited.
3) No flammable material is near the target areas.

Minimum training and qualifications standards for Bear Management Level II B are:

Initial Certification Requirements -

Successful completion of Level I and Level II A
Successful qualification with wildlife management weapons, including hazing techniques (shotgun, .44 Magnum and/or approved semi-automatic handgun).
See Appendix K for Non law enforcement training standards.

Annual Refresher Certification Requirements -

Successful completion of the Orientation and Awareness Training (Level I) within the past three (3) years
Successful qualification with wildlife management weapons, including hazing techniques (shotgun, .44 Magnum and/or approved semi-automatic handgun)
See Appendix K for Non law enforcement training standards.

LEVEL III: Black Bear Handling

The purpose of the Level III (Black Bear Handling) is to meet minimum standards of training and qualifications for handling wildlife according to NPS-77, Natural Resources Management Guidelines, Chapter 5, Section G (Chemical Immobilization) and additional standards established by Glacier National Park.

Minimum training and qualifications for Bear Management Level III are:

Initial Certification Requirements -

1) Specifically identified and recommended by area supervisor
2) Duties are identified in position description
3) Possess current CPR certification
4) Successful completion of the following course of training:
    a) 8 hours - drug pharmacology, symptomology, wildlife response, animal safety, monitoring, participate in actual chemical immobilization of a live animal.
    b) 2 hours - ethics, public relations, record keeping and NPS policy
    c) 2 hours - human safety and emergency procedures
    d) 4 hours - loading darts, dosage calculation, handling and storage of drugs, equipment familiarization, and trouble shooting
    e) 8 hours - supervised field capture/immobilization experience (actual or practical scenario exercises)
5) Successful range qualification using shotgun, .44 magnum and/or approved semi-automatic handgun (qualifications standards are listed in NPS-44, Chapter 9, Section 3, Natural Resource Management Firearms), and darting rifles and pistols.

Annual Refresher Certification Requirements -

1) Specifically identified and recommended by area supervisor
2) Duties are identified in position description
3) Possess current CPR certification
4) Successful completion of the following courses of training:
    a) 2 hours - drug pharmacology, symptomology, wildlife response, animal safety, monitoring
    b) 1 hour - ethics, public relations, record keeping and NPS policy
    c) 1 hour - human safety and emergency procedures
    d) 4 hours - loading darts, dosage calculation, handling and storage of drugs, equipment familiarization, and trouble shooting
5) Successful range qualification using shotgun, .44 magnum handgun, and darting rifles and pistols.

LEVEL IV: Grizzly Bear Handling

The purpose of Level IV (Grizzly Bear Handling) is to recognize and insure emphasis and care in the capture and handling of a species currently designated as "Threatened" and to emphasize safety of personnel involved in specialized aspects of grizzly bear management operations.

Minimum training and qualifications for Bear Management Level IV are:

Initial Certification Requirements -

1) Successful completion of all requirements for bear management Level III.
2) Successful completion of additional courses of training as follows:
    a) 2 hours - drug pharmacology, symptomology, drug response, animal safety, and monitoring related to grizzly bears
    b) 2 hours - ethics, public relations, record keeping and NPS policy related to grizzly bears
    c) 2 hours - loading darts, dosage calculations, and equipment familiarization related to grizzly bears
    d) 2 hours - Traps, snares and transport (ground and air) related to grizzly bears
    e) 8 hours - supervised grizzly bear field capture and immobilization experience

Annual Refresher Certification Requirements -

1) Successful completion of all Level III refresher certification requirements
2) Successful completion of additional refresher courses of training as follows:
    a) 1 hour - drug pharmacology, symptomolgy, animal response, animal safety, and monitoring related to grizzly bears
    b) 1 hour - ethics, public relations, record keeping, and NPS policy related to grizzly bears
    c) 1 hour - loading darts, dosage calculations, and equipment familiarization related to grizzly bears
    d) 1 hour - Traps, snares and transport (ground and air) related to grizzly bears
    e) 4 hours - supervised grizzly bear field capture and immobilization experience (actual or practical scenario exercises).

Appendix D - 2010 Solid Waste Collection Schedule				
Area	Season	Frequency		Notes
Headquarters				
Fuel Islands	Summer	Daily		May 23 to Sept 30
	Shoulder	Bi weekly		April 11 to May 22, Oct 1 to Oct 30
	Winter	Weekly		Oct 31 to Jan 22
Carpenter shop	Summer	Bi weekly		May 23 to Sept 30
	Shoulder	Bi weekly		April 11 to May 22, Oct 1 to Oct 30
	Winter	Weekly		Oct 31 to Jan 22
Sign shop	Summer	Bi weekly		May 23 to Sept 30
	Shoulder	Bi weekly		April 11 to May 22, Oct 1 to Oct 30
	Winter	Weekly		Oct 31 to Jan 22
Warehouse	Summer	Daily		May 23 to Sept 30
	Shoulder	Bi weekly		April 11 to May 22, Oct 1 to Oct 30
	Winter	Weekly		Oct 31 to Jan 22
Corral	Summer	Bi Weekly		May 23 to Sept 30
WW plant	Summer	Bi weekly		May 23 to Sept 30
	Shoulder	Weekly		April 11 to May 22, Oct 1 to Oct 30
	Winter	Weekly		Oct 31 to Jan 22
Apgar				
	Summer	Daily		May 30 to September 11
	Shoulder	Bi weekly		May 7 to May 29, Sept 12 to Oct 18
	Winter	Weekly		Visitor Center and PicNic Area Only
VC, Boat ramp, picnic area	Summer	Daily		May 23 to Sept 30
	Shoulder	Bi weekly		April 11 to May 23, Oct 1 to Nov 4
	Winter	Weekly		Oct 31 to Jan 22 (no VC in winter)
Campground	Summer	Daily		May 23 to Sept 27
	Shoulder	Bi weekly		May 7 to May 22, Sept 28 to Oct 16
	Winter	None		Nov 5 to Jan 26
Fish Creek				June 1-Sept 7
Campground	Summer	Daily		June 1 to Sept 7
Picnic area	Summer	Daily		May 23 to Sept 30
	Shoulder	Bi weekly		April 25 to May 22, Oct 1 to Oct 30
Sprague				
Campground	Summer	Daily		May 30 to Sept 14
	Shoulder	Bi weekly		May 13 to May29
Picnic Area	Summer	Daily		May 30 to Sept 14
	Shoulder	Bi weekly		May 13 to May 29
Avalanche				
Campground	Summer	Daily		June 10 to Sept 7
Picnic area	Summer	Daily		May 23 to Sept 30
	Shoulder	Bi weekly		April 11 to May 22, Oct 1 to Oct 25
Toilet Area	Summer	Daily		May 23 to Sept 30
	Shoulder	Bi weekly		April 11 to May 22, Oct 1 to Oct 25
Lake McDonald Ranger Station				
	Summer	Daily		May 30 to Sept 11
	Shoulder	Bi weekly		May 12 to May 29
Going-to-the-Sun Road				
	Summer	Daily		May 30 to Sept 11
	Shoulder	Bi weekly		May 12 to May 29
North Fork Area				
Logging, Bowman, Kintla				
	Summer	Daily		May 30 to Sept 11

	Shoulder	Bi weekly		May 12 to May 29
Middle Fork Area				
Walton & Goat Lick				
	Summer	Daily		May 30 to Sept 11
	Shoulder	Bi weekly		May 12 to May 29
St. Mary Valley				
St. Mary Ranger Station, housing, admin, 1913 Ranger Station				
	Summer	Daily		May 30 to Sept 11
	Shoulder	Bi weekly		May 12 to May 29
St. Mary Visitor Center				
	Summer	Daily		May 30 to Sept 11
	Shoulder	Bi weekly		May 12 to May 29
St. Mary Campground				
	Summer	Daily		May 30 to Sept 11
	Shoulder	Bi weekly		May 12 to May 29
Rising Sun Area, campground, pic nic area & boat dock				
	Summer	Daily		May 30 to Sept 11
	Shoulder	Bi weekly		May 12 to May 29
Logan Pass Visitor Center				
	Summer	Daily		May 30 to Sept 11
	Shoulder	Bi weekly		May 12 to May 29
GTSR, Sun Point				
	Summer	Daily		May 30 to Sept 11
	Shoulder	Bi weekly		May 12 to May 29
Many Glacier Valley				
Sherburne Entrance				
	Summer	Daily		May 30 to Sept 11
	Shoulder	Bi weekly		May 12 to May 29
Many Glacier Ranger Station, Admin & Housing				
	Summer	Daily		May 30 to Sept 11
	Shoulder	Bi weekly		May 12 to May 29
Swifcurrent Campground & Picnic Area				
	Summer	Daily		May 30 to Sept 11
	Shoulder	Bi weekly		May 12 to May 29
Many Glacier Road and turnouts				
	Summer	Daily		May 30 to Sept 11
	Shoulder	Bi weekly		May 12 to May 29
Belly River Trailhead & Customs				
	Summer	Daily		May 30 to Sept 11
	Shoulder	Bi weekly		May 12 to May 29
Chief Mountain Road				
	Summer	Daily		May 30 to Sept 11
	Shoulder	Bi weekly		May 12 to May 29
Two Medicine Valley				
Two Medicine, Running Eagle, Scenic Point				
	Summer	Daily		May 30 to Sept 11
	Shoulder	Bi weekly		May 12 to May 29
Two Medicine Campground & Picnic Area				
	Summer	Daily		May 30 to Sept 11
	Shoulder	Bi weekly		May 12 to May 29
Two Medicine boat ramp & parking area				
	Summer	Daily		May 30 to Sept 11
	Shoulder	Bi weekly		May 12 to May 29
Ranger Station & housing				
	Summer	Daily		May 30 to Sept 11
	Shoulder	Bi weekly		May 12 to May 29
Two Medicine Road, Running Eagle, Scenic Point				
	Summer	Daily		May 30 to Sept 11
	Shoulder	Bi weekly		May 12 to May 29

Bold indicates contractor collected

*If GTSR is open to Avalanche Area or Higher before April 22 and after Oct 28 Roads is responsible for providing and maintaing bear proof cans at the Avalanche Developed area, Lake McDonald Area and along GTSR. Campgrounds will maintain bear proof cans in Avalanche during summer season. Contractor shall remove all containers from public view. Mechanical closure will not be accepted as waste has been placed on or around dumpsters not in service creating non compliance with wildlife regulations. These containers are NOT to be used for disposal of construction debris.

Appendix E
(Rev 5/10)

Dear Glacier National Park Resident:

Living and working in Glacier National Park provides you, your family and your guests with a unique opportunity to experience first-hand many of the natural wonders which are preserved and protected in your National Park. Among those magnificent natural resources are grizzly and black bears, mountain lions and wolves. Living and working with these large carnivores exposes humans and wildlife to certain risks. Grizzly bears, black bears, and mountain lions are large powerful animals that occasionally attack humans. We need your cooperation to provide a safe environment for people and for wildlife.

The following recommendations are provided to minimize the risk of injury to you, your family, and your guests and to the wildlife. While these precautions require some effort on your part, they will reduce the incidence of bear-related property damage, the potential for wildlife related injuries, and may allow us to avoid the subsequent loss of a bear, mountain lion or wolf:

1. Garbage must be stored either in a bear-proof garbage can or dumpster or inside a building that bears or other animals can not access.

2. **Bird feeders have been an attractant to bears in this ecosystem, and are illegal within Glacier National Park.**

3. Livestock and pet food should also be stored in containers and/or inside a building that bears or other animals cannot access. Don't leave pellets, dog food or bones out over night.

4. Barbecue grills, smokers, ice chests, coolers, beverage cans, and bottles are bear attractants and should be stored inside. Care must be taken to assure that no burning coals are brought inside buildings in grills or barbecue devices.

5. No food of any kind should be left outside unattended.

All bears and other predators can be dangerous. The likelihood of encountering a bear or mountain lion is very real, especially at night. While we attempt to minimize wildlife hazards we cannot completely eliminate the hazard or guarantee your safety. Always be alert to your surroundings, closely supervise children, and talk with them about what to do if they encounter a bear, lion or a wolf. The appropriate response when confronted with each one of these animals is different. Learn what the appropriate responses are and explain them to your children.

The following precautions are appropriate for all wildlife species:

a. Don't travel alone or at night.
b. Make noise when walking.

c. If you must travel at night, use a flashlight.
d. Avoid heavily wooded areas at night.

We would also like to take this opportunity to remind you not to feed or attract wildlife into your yard by salting, or any other form of baiting. Such activities are both dangerous and illegal. Despite the brief pleasure you may receive from watching wildlife at the "salt lick", such habituation of wildlife species, especially carnivores, could endanger you or your guests and usually leads to the animals' death. For example, the concentration of deer attracted to a salt lick may attract mountain lions. Bird feeders not only increase the risk to humans, but also have been directly linked to unacceptable bear behavior in this ecosystem. Bear managers are usually unsuccessful in trying to change the actions of bears that have learned to eat from bird feeders, and the result is often the death of the bear. Please refrain from the temptation to use bird feeders within the park.

Glacier National Park's "Bear and Lion Information Management Systems" are important tools which provide accurate and timely information on bear and lion sightings, incidents, and behavior. This information is a critical component of Glacier's wildlife management program. We need your help! Please report all bear and mountain lion sightings and/or incidents to the Glacier National Park Communications Center, at (406) 888-7800 as soon as possible after they occur.

Please contact the District Ranger if you have any questions regarding the recommendations or precautions outlined in this letter.

Remember, every employee and resident has a shared responsibility for the future of bears and other wildlife.

If you would like additional information or are unable to contact the District Ranger, please contact the Chief Ranger's Office at (406) 888-7828.

Sincerely,

Chas Cartwright
Superintendent

Appendix F
(Rev: 5/2010)

BEAR TAGGING PLAN

There is a need to identify individual grizzly bears in the field; therefore, Glacier is using colored "TEMPLE" l-l/2" x 2" plastic tags, by using left and right ears and five different colors. Eight grizzlies can be marked before it will be necessary to use both ear combinations.

The tags are by numbers and on the back is "GNP" and also an L or R which designates the ear (left or right ear) if applicable. No L or R appears when two tags of the same color and number are necessary (tag in left and right ear, same color and number).

NOTE:

All black bears are marked with a numbered RED plastic tag. For those black bears caught on the west side, the tag is attached to the RIGHT ear; for those caught on the east side the tag is attached to the LEFT ear. If it is necessary to better identify a specific black bear, a ribbon could be riveted to the red tag.

GRIZZLY TAGGING PROGRAM

Bear Number	Tag Color	Location	Tag Number	Comment
East Side				
4	green	Right ear	254	Deployed at Many Glacier 8/03
5	yellow	Left ear	260	missing
6	orange	Right ear	271	St. Mary
7	green	Both ears	272	Goat Haunt
8	orange	Left ear	277	missing
West Side				
4	white	Right ear	258	
5	blue	Both ears	273	
6	white	Both ears	274	
7	blue	Left ear	275	Plus white in right ear
8	white	Left ear	276	Plus blue in right ear

BLACK BEAR MARKING PROGRAM

Bear Number	Tag Color	Location	Tag Number	Comment
St. Mary				
1	Red	Left ear	322	Deployed at Rising Sun 9/05
2	Red	Left ear	323	
3	Red	Left ear	324	
4	Red	Left ear	325	Also have red 326-329 & 451-468
Many Glacier				
1	Red	Left ear	331	missing
2	Red	Left ear	333	
3	Red	Left ear	334	
4	Red	Left ear	335	Also have red 336-339
Goat Haunt				
1	Red	Left ear	340	
2	Red	Left ear	341	
3	Red	Left ear	342	
Lake McDonald				
29	Red	Right ear	405	
30	Red	Right ear	406	
31	Red	Right ear	407	
32	Red	Right ear	408	
North Fork				
3	Red	Right ear	446	missing
4	Red	Right ear	447	
5	Red	Right ear	448	
6	Red	Right ear	449	

It is important that the individually marked tags be placed in specified ear, or ears, as noted on the tag. The Chief, Division of Science and Resources Management, or designee, will number and issue tags to District Rangers.

Transient bears inadvertently trapped in operations involving the trapping of a problem bear may be relocated or released on site; no tags or identification will be used on bears released on site.

NOTE: District Rangers will insure that the above "ear tags" are available and that any old tags not conforming to the active system are destroyed.

FIELD GUIDELINES FOR BEAR MANAGEMENT ACTIONS

BEAR SIGHTING - NO HUMAN INTERACTION

OFF TRAIL (More than ¼ mile from the trail)	ON TRAIL (Less than ¼ mile from the trail)	BACKCOUNTRY CAMPGROUND	DEVELOPED AREA	ROADSIDE
1. PROCESS bear sighting report.	**1. PROCESS** bear sighting report.	**1. PROCESS** bear sighting report.	**1. PROCESS** bear sighting report.	**1. PROCESS** bear sighting report.
2. MONITOR for additional reports.	**2. MONITOR** trail for additional reports.	**2. INVESTIGATE**	**2. INVESTIGATE**	**2. PATROL AND MONITOR**
3. May POST if bear is observed frequenting the area.	**3. POST** if bear is frequenting.	**3. CLOSE** if bear remains in close proximity to the campground, feeding naturally and/or displaying neutral behavior.	**3. CONTROL VISITORS** if bear is observed.	**3. CONTROL VISITORS** if bear is observed.
4. NOTIFY DISPATCH and DOCUMENT, if posted	**4. CLOSE & SWEEP** if bear remains in close proximity to the trail, feeding naturally and/or displaying neutral behavior.	**4. NOTIFY DISPATCH and DOCUMENT**	**4. HAZE** away from area if conditions warrant, and it can be done safely.	**4. HAZE** away from road if conditions warrant.
5. PATROL at least twice per guidelines, if posted.	**5. NOTIFY DISPATCH and DOCUMENT**	**5. PATROL** at least twice per guidelines.	**5. MONITOR** area for additional reports.	**5. RELOCATE** if bear remains on roadside for extended period of time.
6. DEPOST, NOTIFY DISPATCH and DOCUMENT after two clear patrols, if posted.	**6. PATROL** at least twice per guidelines.	**6. REOPEN, NOTIFY DISPATCH and DOCUMENT** after two clear patrols.	**6. RELOCATE** if bear remains in or near developed area.	**6. NOTIFY DISPATCH and DOCUMENT**
	7. REOPEN, NOTIFY DISPATCH and DOCUMENT after two clear patrols.		**7. NOTIFY DISPATCH and DOCUMENT**	

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CARRION

OFF TRAIL (More than ¼ mile from the trail)	ON TRAIL (Less than ¼ mile from the trail)	BACKCOUNTRY CAMPGROUND	DEVELOPED AREA	ROADSIDE
1. PROCESS bear sighting report.	**1. PROCESS** bear sighting report.	**1. PROCESS** bear sighting report.	**1. PROCESS** bear sighting report.	**1. PROCESS** bear sighting report.
2. EVALUATE the report.	**2. CLOSE** appropriate trail section(s).	**2. CLOSE** appropriate campground and trail section(s).	**2. NOTIFY DISPATCH & INVESTIGATE**	**2. NOTIFY DISPATCH & INVESTIGATE**
3.Consider CLOSURE if safety is an issue. Contact your supervisor for assistance if required.	**3. INVESTIGATE**, leave carrion in place, contact District Ranger for exceptions.	**3. INVESTIGATE**, leave carrion in place, contact District Ranger for exceptions.	**3. REMOVE** carrion and clean the site.	**3. REMOVE** carrion and clean the site to protect scavengers.
4. NOTIFY DISPATCH and DOCUMENT.	**4. NOTIFY DISPATCH and DOCUMENT**	**4. NOTIFY DISPATCH and DOCUMENT**	**4. ALERT & CONTROL VISITORS**	**4. CONTROL VISITORS** and traffic.
5. PATROL until carrion is consumed.	**5. PATROL** until carrion is consumed and bear leaves area.	**5. PATROL** until carrion is consumed and bear leaves area.	**5. PATROL AREA**	**5.** Monitor for additional reports.
6. OPEN, NOTIFY DISPATCH and DOCUMENT after two clear patrols.	**6. REOPEN, NOTIFY DISPATCH and DOCUMENT** after two clear patrols.	**6. REOPEN, NOTIFY DISPATCH and DOCUMENT** after two clear patrols.	**6. CONSIDER** hazing or relocation if bear stays in or near area.	**6. PATROL** area.
			7. NOTIFY DISPATCH and DOCUMENT	**7. CONSIDER** hazing or relocation if bear remains in area.
				8. NOTIFY DISPATCH and DOCUMENT

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BEAR DISPLAYS HABITUATED BEHAVIOR

(Frequents roadside, developed area, BC campground, trail, but retains natural foraging, is tolerant of human presence)

OFF TRAIL (More than ¼ mile from the trail)	ON TRAIL (Less than ¼ mile from the trail)	BACKCOUNTRY CAMPGROUND	DEVELOPED AREA	ROADSIDE
1. PROCESS bear sighting report.	**1. PROCESS** bear sighting report.	**1. PROCESS** bear sighting report.	**1. PROCESS** bear sighting report.	**1. PROCESS** bear sighting report.
2.CONSIDER area restrictions or closure for resource benefit.	**2. POST** if bear is frequenting. **NOTIFY DISPATCH & INVESTIGATE**	**2. CLOSE** appropriate campground and trail section(s). Remove attractant if not natural occurrence.	**2. PREPARE** for aggressive hazing or aversive conditioning; if feasible include public education actions.	**2. PREPARE** for aggressive hazing or aversive conditioning; if feasible include public education actions.
3. MONITOR for additional reports.	**3. CONSIDER** closure, aggressive hazing or aversive conditioning; preemptive action (capture, onsite/ remote release); Approval of DR & Wildlife Biologist required.	**3. NOTIFY DISPATCH and INVESTIGATE**	**3. MITIGATE** attractants	**3. MITIGATE** attractants
4. PATROL at least twice per guidelines	**4. CLOSE & SWEEP** if bear remains in close proximity to the trail, feeding naturally and/or displaying neutral behavior.	**4. CONSIDER** aggressive hazing or aversive conditioning; preemptive action (capture, onsite/ remote release); Approval of DR & Wildlife Biologist required.	**4. CONSIDER** preemptive action (capture, onsite/ remote release)	**4. CONSIDER** preemptive action (capture, onsite/ remote release)
5. REOPEN, NOTIFY DISPATCH and DOCUMENT after two clear patrols.	**5. PATROL** at least twice per guidelines	**5. PATROL** at least twice per guidelines	**5. MONITOR & PREPLAN** for bear's return.	**5. MONITOR & PREPLAN** for bear's return.
	6. REOPEN, NOTIFY DISPATCH and DOCUMENT after two clear patrols.	**6. REOPEN, NOTIFY DISPATCH and DOCUMENT** after two clear patrols.		

BEAR DISPLAYED CONDITIONED BEHAVIOR

(sought and obtained non-natural foods, destroyed property, displayed aggressive (non-defensive) behavior toward humans)

NOTE: Exceptions may be allowed for natural defensive actions or other unique situations.

OFF TRAIL, ON TRAIL, BACKCOUNTRY CAMPGROUND
1. **CLOSE** AREA.
_____
3. **INVESTIGATE, PHOTOGRAPH, and ID bear.**
_____ _____ _____ _____ _____
5. Bear **not observed:** A. Prepare to **REMOVE** target bear. B. **PATROL** and closely monitor additional reports for return of target bear to same or other area. C. **KEEP** area closed until information indicates bear has moved away. D. **OPEN** area after patrols indicate target bear is not in the area. E. **BIMS** report to Resources Management F. **NOTIFY DISPATCH & DOCUMENT** G. **MAINTAIN** alert status for return of target bear.

DEVELOPED AREA or ROADSIDE
1. **INVESTIGATE:** A. **CLOSE** as necessary to insure safety. B. Enforcement actions may be indicated.
_____
3. Attempt to **REMOVE** bear: A. Bear **REMOVED:** 1. **OPEN** area. 2. **NOTIFY DISPATCH & DOCUMENT** B. Bear **NOT REMOVED:** 1. **MAINTAIN** closure, **PATROL** & monitor for additional reports. 2. **OPEN** after patrols indicate target bear is no longer in the area. 3. **NOTIFY DISPATCH & DOCUMENT** 4. **MAINTAIN** alert status for return of target bear.

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HUMAN INJURY AND/OR FATALITY

Note: Considerations must be given to bears displaying neutral, defensive action, even in the event of human attack.

OFF TRAIL, ON TRAIL, BACKCOUNTRY CAMPGROUND
1. **CLOSE** AREA.
2. **NOTIFY DISPATCH, start DOCUMENTATION.**
3. **NOTIFY** District Ranger(s) adjacent to incident area. 4.
5. **INVESTIGATE,** if warranted. 6.
7. Bear **OBSERVED** at scene: A. **Remove** if bear is conditioned or predation is involved. B. Notify Dispatch and document. C. Area opened only with concurrence of District Ranger. D. BIMS to Resources Management. E. DOCUMENT
6. Bear **not observed:** A. Attempt to remove if bear is conditioned or predation is involved. B. **Patrol & Monitor** for additional reports or return of bear to same or different area. C. BIMS to Resources Management. D. Keep area **CLOSED** until District Ranger concur on opening. E. **NOTIFY DISPATCH & DOCUMENT**

DEVELOPED AREA, ROADSIDE
1. **CLOSE AREA** adjacent to scene & **CONTROL** people. 2.
3. **NOTIFY DISPATCH, start DOCUMENTATION.** 4.
5. **NOTIFY** District Ranger. 6.
7. **INVESTIGATE,** if assistance needed, contact District Ranger.
8. Bear **OBSERVED:** A. Remove bear from area. B. Open area. C. **NOTIFY DISPATCH & DOCUMENT**
6. Bear **NOT OBSERVED:** A. **PATROL & MONITOR** for additional reports or return of bear to same or different area. B. Attempt to remove target bear. C. Keep area **CLOSED** until Subdistrict and District Ranger feel threat is over. D. **NOTIFY DISPATCH & DOCUMENT** E. Maintain alert status for return of the bear.

REV 5/2010

Appendix H
(rev:5/2010)

WILDLIFE MANAGEMENT ACTION FORM

The Wildlife Management Action form (see next page) is intended to be used to document the incident evaluation process, those involved in the evaluation and the decision(s) for **significant** wildlife management actions (any species) such as capture and relocation efforts or removal actions. The form is NOT used for routine actions such as trail postings or closures or for approved research activities. Use of the form is also not required in emergency situations where immediate action is required by field staff.

Used as intended, the Wildlife Management Action form should enhance management action decisions, through consultation with specialists within and outside Glacier National Park.

The Wildlife Management Action form should be completed and submitted by the District Ranger, or designee, responsible for the incident area. ANY staff member trained in wildlife management, however, may initiate the form. Approving officials may include the Superintendent, Assistant Superintendent, the Chief of the Division of Science and Natural Resources Management, District Ranger or designee.

After receiving appropriate signatures, the original form should be included, or submitted for inclusion, with the case incident report on file at Glacier Dispatch. Copies may be retained for District files.

Appendix H
(rev:4/2010)

WILDLIFE MANAGEMENT ACTION
GLACIER NATIONAL PARK

CASE #: _____ DATE: _____ TIME: _____

NATURAL RESOURCE MANAGEMENT STAFF CONSULTED: _____

ANIMAL SPECIES: _____ SEX: _____ AGE CLASS: _____

SITUATION/PROBLEM: _____

DISCUSSION/CONSIDERATIONS: _____

ACTION ALTERNATIVES: _____

CONSULTATIONS/NOTIFICATIONS: (NAME OF PERSON INVOLVED)
SUPERINTENDENT _____ CHIEF RANGER _____
DISTRICT RANGER_____RESOURCES MGMT. STAFF_____
PUBLIC AFFAIRS OFFICE _____INTERPRETATION STAFF _____
NBS STAFF _____MAINTENANCE STAFF_____ STATE FISH &
WILDLIFE _____GRIZZLY BEAR RECOVERY COORDINATOR _____
DECISION: _____

_____ DATE: ___/___/___
Submitted by (signature)

_____ DATE: ___/___/___
Recommended/Approval by (signature)

_____ DATE: ___/___/___
Recommended/Approved by (signature)

(File with white copy of the Case Incident Report)

Glacier National Park — Appendix I
Wildlife Management Committee — rev. 5/2010

BEAR SPRAY POSITION PAPER

Bear Spray is specifically formulated to deter aggressive or attacking bears. Bear spray is specifically labeled for use against bears, and by law, must be registered with the Environmental Protection Agency and individual states. Bear spray, when properly used, has been found to be effective in deterring or ending most aggressive attacks. However, as with any deterrent method, there is no guarantee that it will be effective in all situations. Hikers and campers should not develop a false sense of security by carrying the spray, and should follow appropriate bear avoidance safety procedures. Bear spray, *when used properly*, causes temporary incapacitating discomfort which may provide a non-toxic, non-lethal deterrence of aggression by bears. Park staff will encourage the carrying of bear spray by the public, and when questioned by the public about what brand to purchase, park staff will refer to the following guidelines concerning bear spray, but not make specific brand recommendations. If the user plans to hike or travel in Waterton Lakes NP or other Canadian areas, note that only brands specifically labeled for use against bears can be transported legally across the international boundary.

Selection: Glacier National Park has adopted the Interagency Grizzly Bear Committee guidelines for the selection and purchase of bear pepper spray. The guidelines are:

- Product should be clearly labeled "for deterring attacks by bears"
- Spray concentration of 1.0 to 2.0 % capsaicin and related capsaicinoids.
- Canister shows a net weight of at least 225 grams or 7.9 ounces.
- Should be derived from Oleoresin of Capsicum
- Spray released in a shotgun-cloud pattern, not a stream.
- Spray should shoot at least 25 feet
- Spray should last at least 6 seconds
- Registered and approved by the EPA

Use:

- In order to be effective pepper **must** be readily accessible, not in the pocket of a pack, but worn on the belt, shoulder, or chest straps.
- The spray should **only** be used to deter aggressive encounters with a bear, and **never** applied to people or equipment as a repellent.
- Remove the safety clip.
- Adjusting for wind drift if necessary, spray a short burst when the animal is 40-50 feet away in order to create a cloud the bear has to pass through.
- If the animal continues, aim the spray at the face of the bear.

Storage & Replacement:

- Check the expiration date and replace as necessary
- Avoid storing cans above 120° F (hot car interiors) or below 32° F if possible
- When transporting cans in a motor vehicle, insure they are secured in a closed container if in the passenger compartment to avoid accidental discharge.

Best Practices for storage of petroleum products at WORK SITES.
Position Statement for Park Personnel
Glacier National Park
(December 2007)

Petroleum products, such as motor oil, grease guns, gasoline, and their containers do not provide bears with a food reward but are potential bear attractants. While there are no known incidents of bears seeking out or consuming petroleum products in GNP, there are cases of bears being attracted to and consuming petroleum products in localities near GNP. As with other attractants, petroleum products are likely to be more of an issue in areas where there are seriously food conditioned bears; wild bears with no history of food conditioning are less likely to be attracted to petroleum products. That petroleum is not a problem in GNP is likely due to a successful bear management program that has prevented or significantly minimized food conditioning among bears, and perhaps also to the low availability of petroleum products in GNP, compared to areas outside the park.

The potential for petroleum products to attract bears may increase with the ongoing rehabilitation of the GTSR and the anticipated increase in availability of petroleum products. Minimizing the accessibility of petroleum products to bears will further reduce the chances of bears being attracted to developed areas and work sites and will help prevent costly equipment damage and fuel spills as a result of bears or other animals biting into petroleum containers, hoses, and the like.

Glacier National Park does not currently have guidelines for minimizing the accessibility of petroleum products to bears at work sites. The compliance documents for the GTSR rehabilitation project require that all attractants, including petroleum products, be stored or disposed of in such a way that they are not available to bears. To better explain this specification, achieve a more comprehensive approach toward bear attractants, and provide for a responsible and realistic solution that is workable for contractors and park personnel alike, the following storage recommendations have been developed as Best Practices for reducing the attractant potential of petroleum without compromising safety, efficiency, and common sense.

Petroleum Product Storage
Recommended Best Practices

The following Best Practices for the storage of petroleum products have been developed as measures to be undertaken whenever possible to minimize their attractant potential:

1) Store petroleum products that are left unattended at job sites or staging areas during weekends, days off, or overnight (i.e. when no work activity is occurring) in bear resistant containers.
   - Acceptable containers include but are not limited to: storage trailers or tool sheds, truck-bed tool boxes, steel drums, generators, vehicle and heavy equipment fuel tanks.
   - During weekends or days off, secure service truck grease and fuel hoses in the same manner that they are stored when the truck is in transit.

2) Do not store liquid petroleum products in containers without lids, caps, or the like, such as buckets, tin cans, etc.

3) While in the park, do not dispose of empty petroleum product containers in non-bear proof trash receptacles.

4) If possible, store petroleum products that will be unattended during the workday in truck-bed tool boxes or other secure areas.
   - If secure storage is not available for petroleum products that will be unattended during the workday, then such items may be left in the open beds of trucks or trailers.
   - Containers of highly volatile fluids (like gasoline) are exceptions and for safety reasons should NOT be stored in an enclosed environment. These items are best left in the open beds of pick-up trucks or open trailers.
   - It is not recommended that petroleum products of any kind be stored inside the passenger compartment of vehicles.

5) Wherever possible, backcountry workers such as trail and fire crews should avoid leaving petroleum products unattended and accessible to wildlife overnight**.**

6) Gasoline, oil, and other petroleum products should not be left unattended outside of vehicles or on the ground where animals can access them, puncture the containers, and cause the contents to leak onto the ground.
   - Petroleum products left on the ground in reasonably close proximity to workers do not present a concern.

Mention of petroleum products as a potential bear attractant will be included in the Waterton-Glacier Guide and other relevant material that is given to park visitors. Visitors will be encouraged to store petroleum products in such a way that their attractant potential is minimized (store motor oil and white gas in tool boxes, if possible; store gasoline in industry approved containers; try not to leave petroleum products unattended, especially overnight; try not to leave petroleum products unattended on the ground).

Appendix K. **USE OF FIREARMS BY NON-LE EMPLOYEES** **(**Management Directive 6.4)

PURPOSE
This policy, incorporating Director's Order (D0)-44, Reference Manual (RM)-9, DO-9, Departmental Manual (DM) 446, Title 36 of the Code of Federal Regulations (CFR) section 2.4 and other pertinent guidelines, will establish procedures for the management of firearms and ammunition use by non-law enforcement employees.

RESPONSIBILITIES
The Park Superintendent/Chief Ranger are delegated to serve as Accountable Officers for their parks and will delegate the following responsibilities to their staff:

1. Firearms Custodial Officer (Required to be full performance law enforcement officer)
2. Firearms Receiving Officer
3. Property Management Officer

A Full Performance Law Enforcement Officer will serve as the Firearms Custodial Officer and carry out the duties in DO-44, DO-9 and DM-446. The Firearms Custodial Officer is responsible for requirements in the above guidelines, including the following:

1. Maintains accurate records of firearms and ammunition.
2. Conducts annual inventories per DO-44 and semi-annual inventories per DO-9.
3. Ensures firearms and ammunition are safeguarded.

Supervisors are responsible for assuring that employees follow all guidelines and policies, receive training and proper equipment and submit proper documentation for training and firearm use authorization.

Employees are responsible for following all guidelines and policies, routine maintenance, safety and security of firearms, reporting any discharge of firearms (other than training) and following all applicable laws, include state regulations.

BACKGROUND
This policy is the result of the need to provide guidance for the management of firearms and ammunition, for non-law enforcement use. As most procedural matters for law enforcement are contained in DO-9, RM-9, and DM 446, this policy mainly addresses the use of firearms and ammunition for non-law enforcement personnel. The NPS promotes field techniques that help eliminate the need to use non-law enforcement firearms and wildlife management/safety training programs, as needed.

POLICY
Glacier National Park shall provide training, firearms, and ammunition resources sufficient to carry out the National Park Service's mission in a safe manner for employees. Training, firearms, and ammunition will be managed per all NPS and DOI regulations and guidelines.

Non-law enforcement employees shall not take direct action in a law enforcement situation and may carry weapons only with the approval of the superintendent. The use of non-law enforcement firearms may be further restricted by the superintendent.

PROCEDURES

The superintendent may authorize non-law enforcement personnel to carry firearms when functions or circumstances related to their official duties necessitate such permission. Use of non-law enforcement firearms by NPS personnel, while on official business, will be limited to those individuals who have been authorized and have successfully completed a firearms training course. Authorizations will be in writing and the training documented.

The superintendent may permit cooperators, contractors, and employees of other agencies to carry firearms and may require that they meet the same standard as NPS employees. The Superintendent may waive NPS requirements if the non-NPS personnel provide written documentation of their agency training and authorization to carry firearms. The superintendent may choose to withhold authorization to carry firearms in an official capacity while in the park.

A. Expiration of Firearms Authorization. The authorization to carry a non-law enforcement firearm shall expire:
    1. At the end of the calendar year or the completion of the project, whichever is shorter; or
    2. If there is a change in duty station, status, or transfer; or
    3. Upon failure to demonstrate shooting proficiency as required; or
    4. If rescinded for any other reason.

B. Shooting Proficiency of Seasonal or Part Time Non-Law Enforcement Employees, or Full Time Employees That Have Occasional Need to Carry Non-Law Enforcement Firearms. Required to demonstrate proficiency once each field season prior to being issued a firearm.

C. Shooting Proficiency of Full Time Non-Law Enforcement Employees. Required to demonstrate proficiency twice a year, with each session no less than 3 months apart if the weapon is needed year round; or once a year, just prior to the field season for a 6 month or less season.

1. **Use of Firearms.** NPS employees must observe Federal, State, and local laws in regard to the licensing, use, transportation, etc. of firearms and ammunition.

    A. General. The use of firearms by non-law enforcement personnel is prohibited except when required for safety of personnel or if in the best interest of the NPS, such as for use in hazing wildlife. Shotguns and rifles will not be carried with a round in the chamber, except in exigent circumstances.
    B. Destroying wildlife in defense of life or property. The necessity of taking wildlife must not be brought about by harassment or provocation of the animal or the unreasonable invasion of the animal's habitat. All reasonable means should be employed to prevent undesirable animal/people encounters.
    C. Weapon Discharge. The discharge of a weapon other than for approved practice or qualification, requires a verbal report to the superintendent within 24 hours, a written report, and if the situation dictates, a Technical Board of Investigation per DO-50. Use of a firearm for hazing will be in accordance with the park's Bear Management Plan.

2. **Equipment, Non-Law Enforcement.** Glacier National Park will only issue 12-guage shotguns and solid slug ammunition for animal protection. The preferred weapon is a Remington Model 870, 3 inch chamber. Employees wishing to use a 44 magnum pistol or rifle and/or personal weapons, must receive written permission from the Chief Ranger. Although technically not a firearm, Glacier National Park may issue non-lethal spray, commonly referred to as "bear spray," in the large container size.

3. **Firearms Certification for Non-Law Enforcement Personnel.** Only those non-law enforcement persons who are competent and qualified with firearms, and who have completed a firearms training program, may be authorized to use or carry firearms. The training program must consist of at least 4 hours of classroom time culminating in a prescribed shooting course. The firearms instructor will be a certified instructor per RM-9. Re-certification: For those individuals who have completed a basic course, the firearms instructor may elect to provide a refresher course, which will cover the same topics but may be shorter in length.

   A. Contents of Classroom Component of Firearms Training Course.

      1. Basic firearms safety review.
      2. Legal aspects of firearm use, including state laws.
      3. Policy review, including accountability and security.
      4. Non-lethal spray (optional – if presented should include use, handling & storage and transportation).
      5. Wildlife behavior

   B. Shooting Proficiency Component – Non-RM-9 Course. This portion of the Firearms Training Course will take place on a firing range under an authorized firearms instructor. The target will be an animal silhouette at a distance of 15 yards. Proficiency will require that 70 per cent of the shots be on target and that all sequences of shot will be fired within the allowable time of 25 seconds. Each sequence will be shot twice. Proficiency will also require the shooter to demonstrate proper safe handling of the firearms.

      1. Shotguns: two sequences of fire consisting of magazine capacity for the shotgun, plus one (i.e., Remington 870, 4 rounds in magazine, plus 1).
         a. The shooter will start with a full magazine and empty chamber. The weapon will have the action closed (without having pulled the trigger on the empty chamber) and the safety on.
         b. On the command to fire, the shooter will be required to fire the rounds in the magazine, then reload and fire one additional round, within 25 seconds. Upon completion, the shooter will open the action and ensure the safety is on. Repeat.

      2. Rifles: two sequences of fire consisting of magazine capacity for the rifle, plus one.
         a. The shooter will start with a full magazine and the action closed on an empty chamber (without having pulled the trigger on the empty chamber) and the safety on.
         b. On the command to fire, the shooter will fire the rounds in the magazine, then reload and fire one additional round, within 25 seconds. Upon completion, the shooter will open the action and ensure the safety is on. Repeat.

      3. Handguns: two sequences of fire consisting of magazine/cylinder capacity for the handgun.
         a. The shooter will start with a fully loaded handgun.
         b. On the command to fire, the shooter will fire the rounds in the cylinder/magazine within 25 seconds. Upon completion, the shooter will open the cylinder/slide and ensure the handgun is unloaded. Repeat.

   C. Shooting Proficiency Component – Alternative Courses. As an alternative, the firearms instructor may use the DO-9 qualification standards, other DOI agency approved standards, or develop an

individual park course based on local conditions. The development of an individual park course requires the approval of the Chief Ranger.

D. Prerogative of Firearms Instructors. Firearms instructors may refuse to pass an individual if in their judgment, the student fails to demonstrate an adequate knowledge and handling skills of the firearm, which would potentially make the issuance of a firearm more dangerous than its absence.

E. Record Keeping. Training will be scored Pass/Fail. The Chief Ranger will maintain a record containing training and authorization of personnel to carry firearms.

5. **Firearms and Ammunition Storage.** All firearms, when not in active use, shall be stored in a secure place, out of sight, under lock and key. Firearms will be unloaded prior to storage. Firearms and ammunition will be stored separately. All firearms will be issued some type of locking device.

6. **Background Investigations.** Non-law enforcement personnel must sign an application (attached) stating that they are not convicted felons and must submit a Domestic Violence form (attached). Felons or persons convicted of domestic violence cannot be issued firearms.

Recommended by_____Date_____
Park Firearms Custodian

Approved by_____ Date_____
Chief Ranger

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service – Glacier National Park

REQUEST TO USE AND CARRY

NON-LAW ENFORCEMENT FIREARMS IN GLACIER NATIONAL PARK

Full Name:_____ Job Title:_____

Park: _____ Area/District: _____

Account Number:_____

Employee will use firearm for ____ wildlife protection or ____ Other (please explain)
_____

Recommended: _____
Supervisor Date

Approved: _____ _____
Superintendent Date

Firearms Training and Annual Qualification

Dates Attended Initial Firearms Training Class: _____

Instructors Name & Agency (print): _____

Qualified with Firearm _____ by _____
(70% or greater) Date Approved Instructor

_____ by _____
Date Approved Instructor

Authorization dates: From _____ To _____

Information if personal weapon to be used

Firearm(s) to be used: Caliber: _____ **Make:** _____ **Model:** _____

Serial Number: _____ Registered Owner: _____

Employee Criminal History Certification

I certify that I am not a convicted felon and/or have not been convicted of a domestic violence charge and/or I am not wanted by any law enforcement agency.

_____ _____

Printed full name: Last, First and Middle Date

_____

Employee Signature

For Park Use

I certify the above individual has met all of the requirements of Glacier National Park's Management of Firearms and Ammunition policy.
I certify the individual has submitted an NACI, as required by the NPS, and the background has been successfully adjudicated.

The individual has/has not completed an optional criminal history check. If completed, the individual has satisfactory passed the check.

Comments: _____

_____

Chief Ranger

Privacy Act Statement

Section 552(k)(5) of Title 5 of the U.S. Code, authorizes collection of this information. The primary use of this record is to identify employees having security clearance and their degree of security clearance. Disclosures outside the Department of the Interior may be made, (1) to the U. S. Department of Justice related to litigation or anticipation litigation, (2) of information indicating a violation or potential violation of a statue, regulation, rule, order or license, to appropriate Federal, State, local, or foreign agencies responsible for investigating or prosecuting the violation or for enforcing or implementing the statue, rule, regulation, order, or license, (3) from the record of an individual in response to an inquiry from a Congressional offices made at the request of that individual, (4) to a Federal agency which has requested information relevant or necessary to its hiring or retention of an employee, or issuance of a security clearance, license, contract, grant, or other benefit, (5) to Federal, State, or local agencies where necessary to obtain information relevant to the hiring or retention of an employee, or the issuance of a security clearance, contract, license, grant, or other benefit.

Where the employee identification number is your Social Security Number, collection of this information is authorized by Executive Order 9397. Furnishing the information on this form, including your Social Security Number, is voluntary, but failure to do so may result in disapproval of this request.

If your agency uses this information furnished on this form for purposes other than those indicted above, it may provide you with an additional statement reflecting those purposes.

QUALIFICATION INQUIRY

The information obtained from this inquiry will be used to determine whether under the new legislation, 18 U.S.C. § 922(g)(9), you are barred from possessing a firearm. Reassignment or other administrative action may be necessary based on the information provided in this questionnaire.

YOU MUST COMPLETE THIS QUALIFICATION INQUIRY AND PROVIDE IT TO YOUR IMMEDIATE SUPERVISOR WITHIN TEN (10) WORKING DAYS OF RECEIPT. REFUSAL OR FAILURE TO RESPOND, OR SUBMITTING RESPONSES THAT ARE INCOMPLETE OR UNTRUE, MAY BE GROUNDS FOR DISCIPLINARY ACTION, UP TO AND INCLUDING REMOVAL.

Neither your answers, nor any information or evidence obtained by reason of your answers, can be used against you in any criminal prosecution for violation of 18 U.S.C. § 922(g)(9). However, the answers you furnish and any information or evidence resulting therefrom may be used against you in a prosecution for knowingly and willfully providing false statements or information, and may be a basis for agency disciplinary action.

The law. 18 U.S.C. § 922(g)(9) makes it a felony for anyone who has been convicted under federal or state law of a misdemeanor crime of domestic violence to possess any firearm or ammunition. A "misdemeanor crime of domestic violence" is defined generally as any offense -- whether or not explicitly described in a statute as a crime of domestic violence -- which has as its factual basis the use or attempted use of physical force, or the threatened use of a deadly weapon, committed by the victim's current or former domestic partner, parent or guardian. The law further provides:

> (B)(i) A person shall not be considered to have been convicted of such an offense for purposes of this chapter unless -
>
> (I) the person was represented by counsel in the case, or knowingly and intelligently waived the right to counsel in the case; and
>
> (II) in the case of a prosecution for an offense described in the paragraph for which a person was entitled to a jury trial in the jurisdiction in which the case was tried, either
>
> (aa) the case was tried by a jury, or
>
> (bb) the person knowingly and intelligently waived the right to have the case tried by a jury, by guilty plea or otherwise.
>
> (ii) A person shall not be considered to have been convicted of such an offense for purposes of this chapter if the conviction has been expunged or set aside, or is an offense for which the person has been pardoned or has had civil rights restored ... unless the pardon, expungement or restoration of civil rights expressly provides that the person may not ship, transport, possess, or receive firearms.

Certification. To resolve any question whether you are affected by the statute -- that is, whether you ever have been convicted of a misdemeanor crime of domestic violence within the meaning of the

statute -- you should contact your immediate supervisor, your agency ethics officer, a union representative, or a private attorney.[1]

1.) Have you ever been convicted of a misdemeanor crime of domestic violence within the meaning of the statute?

Initial and date: Yes. _____ No. _____ I am not certain. _____

2.) If you answered "yes" to the first question, please provide the following information with respect to the conviction:

Court/Jurisdiction: _____

Docket/Case Number: _____

Statute/Charge: _____

Date Sentenced: _____

3.) If you answered "yes" to the first question, was that conviction expunged or set aside or have you been pardoned for the offense or otherwise had your civil rights restored without a continuing prohibition of the use or possession of firearms or ammunition?

Initial and date: Yes. _____ No. _____

If you answer "yes" to this question, please provide documentation of the expungement, set aside or pardon.

IF YOU ANSWERED "YES" OR "I AM NOT CERTAIN" TO THE FIRST QUESTION, UNTIL YOU PROVIDE DOCUMENTATION OF ANY EXPUNGEMENT, SET ASIDE OR PARDON, YOU MUST IMMEDIATELY TURN OVER ANY GOVERNMENT-ISSUED FIREARMS OR AMMUNITION TO YOUR SUPERVISOR. ADDITIONALLY, YOUR AUTHORIZATION TO CARRY A GOVERNMENT-OWNED OR PERSONALLY-OWNED FIREARM AND AMMUNITION IS RESCINDED.

I hereby certify that, to the best of my information and belief, all of the information provided by me is true, correct, and complete. I understand that false or fraudulent information provided herein may be grounds for adverse personnel action, up to and including removal, and also is criminally punishable pursuant to federal law, including 18 U.S.C. § 1001.

Name:_____

Signature:_____ Date:_____

[1] A conviction "within the meaning of the statute" means those convictions that have not been expunged or set aside, or for which the individual has not received a pardon.