

Table S-2. Alternatives and Expected Actions Associated with Them.

Expected Actions	What is the risk to human safety?	Land-uses altered solely for grizzly bears?	Cost estimate for implementation?	Are habitat quality/size sufficient for recovery?	How would grizzly bears and their habitat be managed?	Where would grizzly bears be obtained and recovered?	Legislation needed to implement?
Alternatives							
Alternative 1 - Restoration of Grizzly Bears as a Nonessential Experimental Population with Citizen Management (Proposed Action)	Minimal before recovery. At recovered grizzly popn. levels, less than 1 injury per year and less than 1 human mortality every few decades.	None expected. To be determined by the Citizen Management Committee (CMC), if need for land-use restrictions arises.	Reintroduction phase (first 5 years) = \$2,168,160 Annual monitoring and management thereafter = \$193,000 per year.	No linkage zones designated.	IDFG/MDFWP in consultation with USFWS and the Nez Perce Tribe would manage and implement rules, policies, plans of CMC. Current land management agencies would continue to manage habitat.	Bitterroot Grizzly Bear Recovery Area (Figure S-2) = 5,785 square miles. Bears likely moved from existing popns. in U.S. and Canada and released into Selway-Bitterroot Wilderness.	Publish Special Rule in Federal Register to establish nonessential experimental population.
Alternative 1A - Restoration of Grizzly Bears as a Nonessential Experimental Population with USFWS Management	Minimal before recovery. At recovered grizzly popn. levels, less than 1 injury per year and less than 1 human mortality every few decades.	None expected. To be determined by the USFWS if need for land-use restrictions arises.	Reintroduction phase (first 5 years) = \$2,068,160 Annual monitoring and management thereafter = \$173,000 per year.	No linkage zones designated.	Federal (USFWS) with active participation by IDFG, MDFWP and the Nez Perce Tribe. Current land management agencies would continue to manage habitat.	Bitterroot Grizzly Bear Experimental Area (Figure S-3) = 25,140 square miles. Bears likely moved from existing popns. in U.S. and Canada and released into Selway-Bitterroot Wilderness.	Publish Special Rule in Federal Register to establish nonessential experimental population.
Alternative 2 - The No Action Alternative - Natural Recovery	No risk unless bears move from other ecosystems to occupy the BE. Minimal risk until recovery, then same as Alt. 1.	Few expected. To be determined by USFWS, if illegal killing, research, or ESA Section 7 consultation warrants. Triggered on grizzly bear presence in BE.	Annual cost of monitoring and management for natural recovery = \$140,000 per year.	No linkage zones designated.	Federal (USFWS) would have authority for grizzly bear recovery. Current land management agencies would continue to manage habitat.	Bitterroot Grizzly Bear Recovery Zone (Figure S-4) = 5,500 square miles. No bears would be moved or released. Bears allowed to naturally recolonize from other existing populations.	None
Alternative 3 - No Grizzly Bear	Nonexistent.	None for grizzly bears.	Minimum total cost to develop legislation = \$2,000,000.	No linkage zones designated.	No agency management for recovery of grizzly bears.	Nowhere	Modify state (MT & ID) and federal laws.
Alternative 4 - Restoration of Grizzly Bears as a Threatened Population with Full Protection of the ESA and Habitat Restoration	Minimal before recovery. At recovered grizzly bear population levels, less than 1 injury per year and less than 1 human mortality every few decades.	No timber harvest or road construction in roadless areas of recovery zone. Road densities reduced to <0.25 mi/sq.mi. in recovery zone. Other restrictions per Science Committee recommendation, and ESA Section 7 consultation.	Reintroduction phase (first 5 years) = \$2,143,160 Annual monitoring and management thereafter = \$188,000 per year.	Linkage zone designated between Bitterroot Ecosystem and Cabinet-Yaak Ecosystem.	Federal (USFWS) with active participation by IDFG, MDFWP and the Nez Perce Tribe, and in consultation with Scientific Committee. Current land management agencies would continue to manage habitat.	Bitterroot Grizzly Bear Recovery Zone (Figure S-5) = 21,645 square miles. Bears likely moved from existing populations in U.S. and Canada and released into Selway-Bitterroot Wilderness or roadless areas north of Lochsa River.	Laws that govern land management agencies on federal lands will have to be changed for USFWS to implement this alternative.
Alternative 4A - Restoration of Grizzly Bears as a Threatened Popn, with Full Protection of the ESA and USFWS Management	Minimal before recovery. At recovered grizzly bear population levels, less than 1 injury per year and less than 1 human mortality every few decades.	To be determined by USFWS, if illegal killing, research, or ESA Section 7 consultation warrants.	Reintroduction phase (first 5 years) = \$2,143,160 Annual monitoring and management thereafter = \$188,000 per year.	No linkage zones designated.	Federal (USFWS) with active participation by IDFG, MDFWP and the Nez Perce Tribe. Current land management agencies would continue to manage habitat.	Bitterroot Grizzly Bear Recovery Zone (Figure S-6) = 21,645 square miles. Bears likely moved from existing populations in U.S. and Canada and released into Selway-Bitterroot Wilderness.	None

Summary of Final EIS

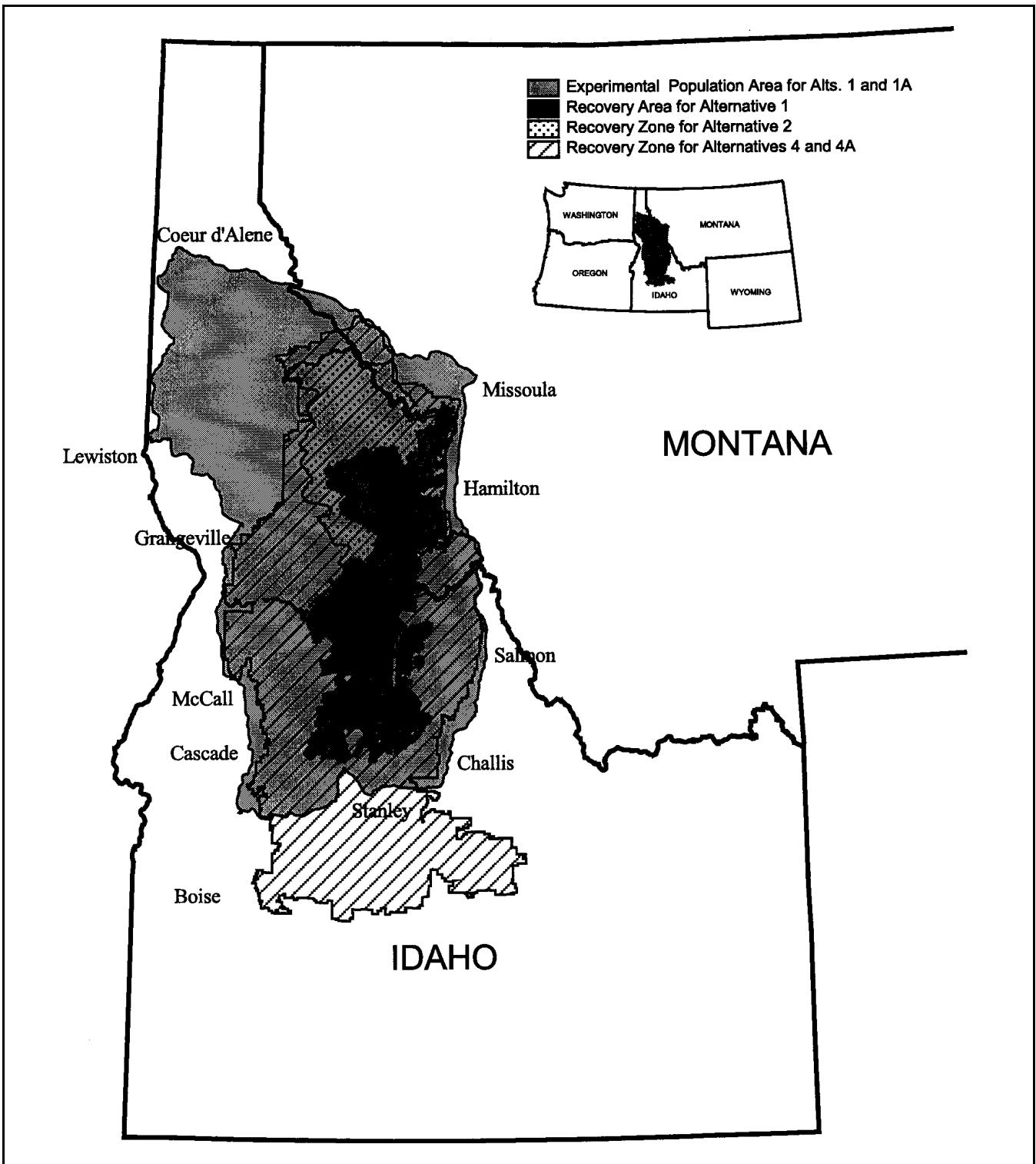


Figure S-7. Comparison of the Bitterroot Grizzly Bear Recovery Area for Alternative 1, Experimental Area for 1A, and Bitterroot Grizzly Bear Recovery Zones for Alternatives 2, 4, and 4A.

Table S-3. Expected Impacts of a Recovered Grizzly Bear Population by Alternative.

IMPACT	Impact on land-use activities to include: timber harvest, domestic livestock, and minerals extraction			Impact on public access and recreational use			Social Impacts			Economic Impacts		
	Impact on human health and safety	Impact on source grizzly bear populations	Impact on wildlife populations	Impact on public access and recreational use	Social Impacts	Economic Impacts						
ALTERNATIVES												
Alternative 1 - Restoration of Grizzly Bears as a Nonessential Experimental Population with USFWS Management	Minimal risk of injury before recovery (50-110+ years). At recovery (280 bears) less than 1 injury per year, and less than 1 mortality every few decades.	Removal of bears from source populations would adhere to all management guides to protect source popn. health. Thus no impact to source popn. health.	No expected impacts to timber harvest or mining. At recovered population level (280 bears), 4-8 cattle and 5-44 sheep lost per year. Nuisance incidents = 0-74 per year.	Minimal impacts to wildlife. At recovered population levels, 280 bears would kill approximately 504 ungulates per year.	No road/trail closures expected. Changes to hunting seasons could occur due to possible conflicts.	Hardship due to nuisance incidents and sanitation requirements. Mixed impact due to knowledge of grizzly presence. Positive impact to Native American culture by recovering grizzlies.	Livestock loss: \$2,720-\$8,568/yr. Grizzly existence value: \$40.5-\$60.6 million per year. Reintroduction cost: \$433,632/year for first 5 yrs. Management cost: \$1,933,000 per year after first 5 yrs.					
Alternative 1A - Restoration of Grizzly Bears as a Nonessential Experimental Population with USFWS Management.	Minimal risk of injury before recovery (50-110+ years). At recovery (280 bears) less than 1 injury per year, and less than 1 mortality every few decades.	Removal of bears from source populations would adhere to all management guides to protect source popn. health. Thus no impact to source popn. health.	No expected impacts to timber harvest or mining. At recovered population level (280 bears), 4-8 cattle and 5-44 sheep lost per year. Nuisance incidents = 0-74 per year.	Minimal impacts to wildlife. At recovered population levels, 280 bears would kill approximately 504 ungulates per year.	No road/trail closures expected. Changes to hunting seasons could occur due to possible conflicts.	Hardship due to nuisance incidents and sanitation requirements. Mixed impact due to knowledge of grizzly presence. Positive impact to Native American culture by recovering grizzlies.	Livestock loss: \$2,720-\$8,568/yr. Grizzly existence value: \$40.5-\$60.6 million per year. Reintroduction cost: \$433,632/year for first 5 yrs. Management cost: \$1,733,000 per year after first 5 yrs.					
Alternative 2 - The No Action Alternative - Natural Recovery	If bears recolonize, risk minimal until recovery (150+ years), then same as Alternative 1.	Bears would not be relocated under Alternative 2. No impact.	If bears recolonize, Section 7 consultation could reduce timber harvest and mining. At recovery (280) bears, 1-3 cattle & 1-6 sheep lost per yr. Nuisance incidents = 0-74/yr.	If recolonization occurs, minimal impact until recovery, then same as Alternative 1.	If bears recolonize, possible road/trail closures due to Section 7. Hunting season changes could occur also.	If recolonization occurs, then same as Alternative 1. Also negative impact of jobs lost to local communities.	If bears recolonize, possible road/trail closures due to Section 7. Hunting season changes could occur also.					
Alternative 3 - No Grizzly Bear	No impact.	Bears would not be relocated under Alt. 3.	No impact.	No impact.	No impact.	No impact to local communities. Negative impact to Native Americans	No impact to local communities. Negative impact to Native Americans	Total cost of \$2 million over several years to change federal and state laws.				
Alternative 4 - Restoration of Grizzly Bears as a Threatened Population with Full Protection of the ESA and Habitat Restoration	Same as Alternative 1, except time to recovery is minimum 65-70 years, and likely more than 125 years.	Same as Alternative 1. Thus no impact to source population health.	ESA Section 7 consultation required. No road building or timber harvest on USFWS roadless areas. Timber harvest & mining reduced. At 400 bears, 12-27 cattle & 41-355 sheep lost / yr. Nuisance incidents = 0-105 per year.	Minimal impacts to wildlife. At recovered population levels, 400 bears would kill approximately 720 ungulates per year.	Closure and reclamation of 3500 miles of roads. Other closures likely due to Section 7. Hunting season changes, especially black bear.	Same as Alternative 1. Additional negative impact of lost jobs to local communities.	Hunting loss: \$288,700/yr. Livestock loss: \$10,552-\$47,915/year. Jobs lost: 117-136. Existence value: \$40.5-\$60.6 million/year. Reintro. cost: \$428,632/yr. for first 5 years. Mgmt. cost: \$188,000/year after first 5 yrs.					
Alternative 4A - Restoration of Grizzly Bears as a Threatened Population with Full Protection of the ESA and USFWS Management	Same as Alternative 1, except time to recovery is minimum 65-70 years, and likely more than 125 years.	Same as Alternative 1. Thus no impact to source population health.	Sectn. 7 consultation could reduce timber harvest and mining. At population of 400 bears, 12-27 cattle & 41-355 sheep lost per year. Nuisance incidents = 0-105 per year.	Minimal impacts to wildlife. At recovered population levels, 400 bears would kill approximately 720 ungulates per year.	Possible road/trail closures due to Section 7. Hunting season changes could occur also.	Hardship due to nuisance incidents and sanitation reqs. Mixed impact due to knowledge of grizzly presence. Positive impact to Native American culture by recovering grizzlies.	Livestock loss: \$10,552-\$47,915/year. Jobs lost: 215-504. Existence value: \$40.5-\$60.6 million/year. Reintroduction cost: \$428,632/year for first 5 years. Management cost: \$188,000/year after first 5 years.					