

Correspondence ID: 3003Project:112008Document:124399  
Address: Las Vegas, NV  
Outside Organization: Unaffiliated Individual  
Received: Dec,02 2022 01:45:57  
Correspondence Type: Web Form  
Correspondence: Thank you for moving forward with the process of restoring grizzly bears to the North Cascades Ecosystem (NCE).

A healthy population of grizzly bears belongs in the NCE, their home for thousands of years. Wherever grizzlies thrive, so does wildness, clean water, and abundant native fish and wildlife.

The National Park Service and US Fish and Wildlife Service have an obligation to restore this federally listed species in the few places where that is possible. Failure to act would result in the permanent loss of grizzly bears from the park during our lifetime. Alternatively, the successful restoration will contribute to the overall health and wellbeing of the species across multiple landscapes.

Fortunately, Grizzly restoration has worked in other parts of the country and will work here too. Please act quickly and lean on the existing mountain of information your agencies have compiled to inform your final decision. The 2017 EIS outlined multiple viable strategies that were massively popular.

Please reconsider all the past public support and the time-tested strategies that will strike a balance to meet the mutual goals of grizzly bear recovery and people.

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Correspondence ID: 3004Project:112008Document:124399  
Address: Gainesville, FL  
Outside Organization: Unaffiliated Individual  
Received: Dec,02 2022 01:47:05  
Correspondence Type: Web Form  
Correspondence: Thank you for moving forward with the process of restoring grizzly bears to the North Cascades Ecosystem (NCE).

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Correspondence ID: 3005Project:112008Document:124399  
Address: San Francisco, CA  
Outside Organization: Unaffiliated Individual  
Received: Dec,02 2022 01:48:06  
Correspondence Type: Web Form

Correspondence: Thank you for moving forward with the process of restoring grizzly bears to the North Cascades Ecosystem (NCE).

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Correspondence ID:	3006Project:112008Document:124399
Address:	Memphis, TN
Outside Organization:	Unaffiliated Individual
Received:	Dec,02 2022 01:48:53
Correspondence Type:	Web Form
Correspondence:	Thank you for moving forward with the process of restoring grizzly bears to the North Cascades Ecosystem (NCE).

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Correspondence ID:	3007Project:112008Document:124399
Address:	North Andover, MA
Outside Organization:	Unaffiliated Individual
Received:	Dec,02 2022 01:49:51
Correspondence Type:	Web Form
Correspondence:	Thank you for moving forward with the process of restoring grizzly bears to the North Cascades Ecosystem (NCE).

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Correspondence ID:	3008Project:112008Document:124399
Address:	Mountain View, CA
Outside Organization:	Unaffiliated Individual
Received:	Dec,02 2022 01:51:15
Correspondence Type:	Web Form
Correspondence:	Thank you for moving forward with the process of restoring grizzly bears to the North Cascades Ecosystem (NCE).

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Correspondence ID:	3009Project:112008Document:124399
Address:	Saint Paul, MN
Outside Organization:	Unaffiliated Individual
Received:	Dec,02 2022 01:52:12
Correspondence Type:	Web Form
Correspondence:	Thank you for moving forward with the process of restoring grizzly bears to the North Cascades Ecosystem (NCE).

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Correspondence ID: 3010Project:112008Document:124399  
Address: Calumet City, IL  
Outside Organization: Unaffiliated Individual  
Received: Dec,02 2022 01:52:56  
Correspondence Type: Web Form  
Correspondence: Thank you for moving forward with the process of restoring grizzly bears to the North Cascades Ecosystem (NCE).

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Correspondence ID: 3011Project:112008Document:124399  
Address: Saint Paul, MN  
Outside Organization: Unaffiliated Individual  
Received: Dec,02 2022 01:53:50  
Correspondence Type: Web Form  
Correspondence: Thank you for moving forward with the process of restoring grizzly bears to the North Cascades Ecosystem (NCE).

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Correspondence ID: 3012Project:112008Document:124399  
Address: Seattle, WA

Outside Organization: Unaffiliated Individual  
Received: Dec,02 2022 01:54:58  
Correspondence Type: Web Form  
Correspondence: Thank you for moving forward with the process of restoring grizzly bears to the North Cascades Ecosystem (NCE).

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Correspondence ID: 3013Project:112008Document:124399  
Address: Palmetto, FL  
Outside Organization: Unaffiliated Individual  
Received: Dec,02 2022 01:55:52  
Correspondence Type: Web Form  
Correspondence: This sounds great! Apex predators can be a keystone species for ecosystem stability! Grizzlies should definitely be reintroduced in this areas

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Correspondence ID: 3014Project:112008Document:124399  
Address: Calumet City, IL  
Outside Organization: Unaffiliated Individual  
Received: Dec,02 2022 01:56:20  
Correspondence Type: Web Form  
Correspondence: Thank you for moving forward with the process of restoring grizzly bears to the North Cascades Ecosystem (NCE).

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Correspondence ID: 3015Project:112008Document:124399  
Address: St. Petersburg, FL  
Outside Organization: Unaffiliated Individual  
Received: Dec,02 2022 01:56:53  
Correspondence Type: Web Form  
Correspondence: Thank you for moving forward with the process of restoring grizzly bears to the North Cascades Ecosystem (NCE).

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Correspondence ID: 3016Project:112008Document:124399  
Address: San Leandro, CA  
Outside Organization: Unaffiliated Individual  
Received: Dec,02 2022 01:58:00  
Correspondence Type: Web Form  
Correspondence: Thank you for moving forward with the process of restoring grizzly bears to the North Cascades Ecosystem (NCE).

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Correspondence ID: 3017Project:112008Document:124399  
Address: Los Angeles, CA  
Outside Organization: Unaffiliated Individual  
Received: Dec,02 2022 01:58:57  
Correspondence Type: Web Form

Correspondence: Thank you for moving forward with the process of restoring grizzly bears to the North Cascades Ecosystem (NCE).

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Correspondence ID:	3018Project:112008Document:124399
Address:	Summerville, SC
Outside Organization:	Unaffiliated Individual
Received:	Dec,02 2022 02:00:11
Correspondence Type:	Web Form
Correspondence:	Thank you for moving forward with the process of restoring grizzly bears to the North Cascades Ecosystem (NCE).

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Correspondence ID:	3019Project:112008Document:124399
Address:	East Haven, CT
Outside Organization:	Unaffiliated Individual
Received:	Dec,02 2022 02:01:09
Correspondence Type:	Web Form
Correspondence:	Thank you for moving forward with the process of restoring grizzly bears to the North Cascades Ecosystem (NCE).

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Correspondence ID:	3020Project:112008Document:124399
Address:	Elmira, NY
Outside Organization:	Unaffiliated Individual
Received:	Dec,02 2022 02:01:57
Correspondence Type:	Web Form
Correspondence:	Thank you for moving forward with the process of restoring grizzly bears to the North Cascades Ecosystem (NCE).

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Correspondence ID:	3021Project:112008Document:124399
Address:	Weymouth, MA
Outside Organization:	Unaffiliated Individual
Received:	Dec,02 2022 02:03:05
Correspondence Type:	Web Form
Correspondence:	Thank you for moving forward with the process of restoring grizzly bears to the North Cascades Ecosystem (NCE).

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Correspondence ID: 3022Project:112008Document:124399  
Address: Grants Pass, OR  
Outside Organization: Unaffiliated Individual  
Received: Dec,02 2022 02:03:50  
Correspondence Type: Web Form  
Correspondence: Thank you for moving forward with the process of restoring grizzly bears to the North Cascades Ecosystem (NCE).

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Correspondence ID: 3023Project:112008Document:124399  
Address: Healdsburg, CA  
Outside Organization: Unaffiliated Individual  
Received: Dec,02 2022 02:04:43  
Correspondence Type: Web Form  
Correspondence: Thank you for moving forward with the process of restoring grizzly bears to the North Cascades Ecosystem (NCE).

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Correspondence ID: 3024Project:112008Document:124399  
Address: Tucson, AZ

Outside Organization: Unaffiliated Individual  
Received: Dec,02 2022 02:05:59  
Correspondence Type: Web Form  
Correspondence: Thank you for moving forward with the process of restoring grizzly bears to the North Cascades Ecosystem (NCE).

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Correspondence ID: 3025Project:112008Document:124399  
Address: San Jose, CA  
Outside Organization: Unaffiliated Individual  
Received: Dec,02 2022 02:06:59  
Correspondence Type: Web Form  
Correspondence: Thank you for moving forward with the process of restoring grizzly bears to the North Cascades Ecosystem (NCE).

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Correspondence ID: 3026Project:112008Document:124399  
Address: Baltimore, MD  
Outside Organization: Unaffiliated Individual  
Received: Dec,02 2022 02:08:12  
Correspondence Type: Web Form  
Correspondence: Thank you for moving forward with the process of restoring grizzly bears to the North Cascades Ecosystem (NCE).

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Correspondence ID: 3027Project:112008Document:124399  
Address: Washington, DC  
Outside Organization: Unaffiliated Individual  
Received: Dec,02 2022 02:09:11  
Correspondence Type: Web Form  
Correspondence: Thank you for moving forward with the process of restoring grizzly bears to the North Cascades Ecosystem (NCE).

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Correspondence ID: 3028Project:112008Document:124399  
Address: Portland, OR  
Outside Organization: Unaffiliated Individual  
Received: Dec,02 2022 02:10:03  
Correspondence Type: Web Form  
Correspondence: Thank you for moving forward with the process of restoring grizzly bears to the North Cascades Ecosystem (NCE).

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Correspondence ID: 3029Project:112008Document:124399  
Address: Kissimmee, FL  
Outside Organization: Unaffiliated Individual  
Received: Dec,02 2022 02:10:53  
Correspondence Type: Web Form  
Correspondence: Thank you for moving forward with the process of restoring grizzly bears to the North Cascades Ecosystem (NCE).

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Correspondence ID: 3030Project:112008Document:124399  
Address: Livermore, CA  
Outside Organization: Unaffiliated Individual  
Received: Dec,02 2022 02:11:55  
Correspondence Type: Web Form  
Correspondence: Thank you for moving forward with the process of restoring grizzly bears to the North Cascades Ecosystem (NCE).

A healthy population of grizzly bears belongs in the NCE, their home for thousands of years. Wherever grizzlies thrive, so does wildness, clean water, and abundant native fish and wildlife.

The National Park Service and US Fish and Wildlife Service have an obligation to restore this federally listed species in the few places where that is possible. Failure to act would result in the permanent loss of grizzly bears from the park during our lifetime. Alternatively, the successful restoration will contribute to the overall health and wellbeing of the species across multiple landscapes.

Fortunately, Grizzly restoration has worked in other parts of the country and will work here too. Please act quickly and lean on the existing mountain of information your agencies have compiled to inform your final decision. The 2017 EIS outlined multiple viable strategies that were massively popular.

Please reconsider all the past public support and the time-tested strategies that will strike a balance to meet the mutual goals of grizzly bear recovery and people.

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Correspondence ID: 3031Project:112008Document:124399  
Address: Diamond Springs, CA  
Outside Organization: Unaffiliated Individual  
Received: Dec,02 2022 02:12:54  
Correspondence Type: Web Form  
Correspondence: Thank you for moving forward with the process of restoring grizzly bears to the North Cascades Ecosystem (NCE).

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Correspondence ID: 3032Project:112008Document:124399  
Address: Vancouver, WA  
Outside Organization: Unaffiliated Individual  
Received: Dec,02 2022 02:13:50  
Correspondence Type: Web Form  
Correspondence: Thank you for moving forward with the process of restoring grizzly bears to the North Cascades Ecosystem (NCE).

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Correspondence ID: 3033Project:112008Document:124399  
Address: Menlo Park, CA  
Outside Organization: Unaffiliated Individual  
Received: Dec,02 2022 02:14:57  
Correspondence Type: Web Form

Correspondence: Thank you for moving forward with the process of restoring grizzly bears to the North Cascades Ecosystem (NCE).

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Correspondence ID:	3034Project:112008Document:124399
Address:	Dover, ID
Outside Organization:	Unaffiliated Individual
Received:	Dec,02 2022 02:15:45
Correspondence Type:	Web Form
Correspondence:	Thank you for moving forward with the process of restoring grizzly bears to the North Cascades Ecosystem (NCE).

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Correspondence ID:	3035Project:112008Document:124399
Address:	Cornwall, PA
Outside Organization:	Unaffiliated Individual
Received:	Dec,02 2022 02:16:51
Correspondence Type:	Web Form
Correspondence:	Thank you for moving forward with the process of restoring grizzly bears to the North Cascades Ecosystem (NCE).

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Correspondence ID: 3036Project:112008Document:124399  
Address: Guerneville, CA  
Outside Organization: Unaffiliated Individual  
Received: Dec,02 2022 02:18:10  
Correspondence Type: Web Form  
Correspondence: Thank you for moving forward with the process of restoring grizzly bears to the North Cascades Ecosystem (NCE).

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Correspondence ID: 3037Project:112008Document:124399  
Address: Arlington, VA  
Outside Organization: Unaffiliated Individual  
Received: Dec,02 2022 02:18:51  
Correspondence Type: Web Form  
Correspondence: Thank you for moving forward with the process of restoring grizzly bears to the North Cascades Ecosystem (NCE).

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Correspondence ID: 3038Project:112008Document:124399  
Address: Sacramento, CA  
Outside Organization: Unaffiliated Individual  
Received: Dec,02 2022 02:19:52  
Correspondence Type: Web Form  
Correspondence: Thank you for moving forward with the process of restoring grizzly bears to the North Cascades Ecosystem (NCE).

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Correspondence ID: 3039Project:112008Document:124399  
Address: Upland, CA  
Outside Organization: Unaffiliated Individual  
Received: Dec,02 2022 02:20:44  
Correspondence Type: Web Form  
Correspondence: Thank you for moving forward with the process of restoring grizzly bears to the North Cascades Ecosystem (NCE).

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Correspondence ID: 3040Project:112008Document:124399  
Address: Santa Cruz, CA

Outside Organization: Unaffiliated Individual  
Received: Dec,02 2022 02:21:47  
Correspondence Type: Web Form  
Correspondence: Thank you for moving forward with the process of restoring grizzly bears to the North Cascades Ecosystem (NCE).

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Correspondence ID: 3041Project:112008Document:124399  
Address: Simi Valley, CA  
Outside Organization: Unaffiliated Individual  
Received: Dec,02 2022 02:23:08  
Correspondence Type: Web Form  
Correspondence: Thank you for moving forward with the process of restoring grizzly bears to the North Cascades Ecosystem (NCE).

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Correspondence ID: 3042Project:112008Document:124399  
Address: Sacramento, CA  
Outside Organization: Unaffiliated Individual  
Received: Dec,02 2022 02:24:06  
Correspondence Type: Web Form  
Correspondence: Thank you for moving forward with the process of restoring grizzly bears to the North Cascades Ecosystem (NCE).

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Correspondence ID: 3043Project:112008Document:124399  
Address: West New York, NJ  
Outside Organization: Unaffiliated Individual  
Received: Dec,02 2022 02:24:48  
Correspondence Type: Web Form  
Correspondence: Thank you for moving forward with the process of restoring grizzly bears to the North Cascades Ecosystem (NCE).

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Correspondence ID: 3044Project:112008Document:124399  
Address: Bel Air, MD  
Outside Organization: Unaffiliated Individual  
Received: Dec,02 2022 02:25:36  
Correspondence Type: Web Form  
Correspondence: Thank you for moving forward with the process of restoring grizzly bears to the North Cascades Ecosystem (NCE).

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Correspondence ID: 3045Project:112008Document:124399  
Address: Los Angeles, CA  
Outside Organization: Unaffiliated Individual  
Received: Dec,02 2022 02:26:38  
Correspondence Type: Web Form  
Correspondence: Thank you for moving forward with the process of restoring grizzly bears to the North Cascades Ecosystem (NCE).

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Correspondence ID: 3046Project:112008Document:124399  
Address: Garden Valley, CA  
Outside Organization: Unaffiliated Individual  
Received: Dec,02 2022 02:27:50  
Correspondence Type: Web Form  
Correspondence: Thank you for moving forward with the process of restoring grizzly bears to the North Cascades Ecosystem (NCE).

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Correspondence ID: 3047Project:112008Document:124399  
Address: Lodi, CA  
Outside Organization: Unaffiliated Individual  
Received: Dec,02 2022 02:28:41  
Correspondence Type: Web Form  
Correspondence: Thank you for moving forward with the process of restoring grizzly bears to the North Cascades Ecosystem (NCE).

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---

Correspondence ID: 3048Project:112008Document:124399  
Address: Rancho Palos Verdes, CA  
Outside Organization: Unaffiliated Individual  
Received: Dec,02 2022 02:29:59  
Correspondence Type: Web Form  
Correspondence: Thank you for moving forward with the process of restoring grizzly bears to the North Cascades Ecosystem (NCE).

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---

Correspondence ID: 3049Project:112008Document:124399  
Address: Laguna Niguel, CA  
Outside Organization: Unaffiliated Individual  
Received: Dec,02 2022 02:30:38  
Correspondence Type: Web Form

Correspondence: Thank you for moving forward with the process of restoring grizzly bears to the North Cascades Ecosystem (NCE).

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Correspondence ID:	3050Project:112008Document:124399
Address:	Auburn, CA
Outside Organization:	Unaffiliated Individual
Received:	Dec,02 2022 02:31:48
Correspondence Type:	Web Form
Correspondence:	Thank you for moving forward with the process of restoring grizzly bears to the North Cascades Ecosystem (NCE).

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---

Correspondence ID:	3051Project:112008Document:124399
Address:	Amherst, NH
Outside Organization:	Unaffiliated Individual
Received:	Dec,02 2022 02:32:34
Correspondence Type:	Web Form
Correspondence:	Thank you for moving forward with the process of restoring grizzly bears to the North Cascades Ecosystem (NCE).

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---

Correspondence ID: 3052Project:112008Document:124399  
Address: Spring Valley, CA  
Outside Organization: Unaffiliated Individual  
Received: Dec,02 2022 02:33:45  
Correspondence Type: Web Form  
Correspondence: Thank you for moving forward with the process of restoring grizzly bears to the North Cascades Ecosystem (NCE).

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---

Correspondence ID: 3053Project:112008Document:124399  
Address: Los Angeles, CA  
Outside Organization: Unaffiliated Individual  
Received: Dec,02 2022 02:34:48  
Correspondence Type: Web Form  
Correspondence: Thank you for moving forward with the process of restoring grizzly bears to the North Cascades Ecosystem (NCE).

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Correspondence ID: 3054Project:112008Document:124399  
Address: Plano, TX  
Outside Organization: Unaffiliated Individual  
Received: Dec,02 2022 02:35:31  
Correspondence Type: Web Form  
Correspondence: Thank you for moving forward with the process of restoring grizzly bears to the North Cascades Ecosystem (NCE).

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Correspondence ID: 3055Project:112008Document:124399  
Address: Portland, OR  
Outside Organization: Unaffiliated Individual  
Received: Dec,02 2022 02:36:30  
Correspondence Type: Web Form  
Correspondence: Thank you for moving forward with the process of restoring grizzly bears to the North Cascades Ecosystem (NCE).

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Correspondence ID: 3056Project:112008Document:124399  
Address: San Diego, CA

Outside Organization: Unaffiliated Individual  
Received: Dec,02 2022 02:37:42  
Correspondence Type: Web Form  
Correspondence: Thank you for moving forward with the process of restoring grizzly bears to the North Cascades Ecosystem (NCE).

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Please reconsider all the past public support and the time-tested strategies that will strike a balance to meet the mutual goals of grizzly bear recovery and people.

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Correspondence ID: 3057Project:112008Document:124399  
Address: Honokaa, HI  
Outside Organization: Unaffiliated Individual  
Received: Dec,02 2022 02:38:30  
Correspondence Type: Web Form  
Correspondence: Thank you for moving forward with the process of restoring grizzly bears to the North Cascades Ecosystem (NCE).

A healthy population of grizzly bears belongs in the NCE, their home for thousands of years. Wherever grizzlies thrive, so does wildness, clean water, and abundant native fish and wildlife.

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Correspondence ID: 3058Project:112008Document:124399  
Address: Austin, TX  
Outside Organization: Unaffiliated Individual  
Received: Dec,02 2022 02:39:35  
Correspondence Type: Web Form  
Correspondence: Thank you for moving forward with the process of restoring grizzly bears to the North Cascades Ecosystem (NCE).

A healthy population of grizzly bears belongs in the NCE, their home for thousands of years. Wherever grizzlies

thrive, so does wildness, clean water, and abundant native fish and wildlife.

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Correspondence ID: 3059Project:112008Document:124399  
Address: Lynnwood, WA  
Outside Organization: Unaffiliated Individual  
Received: Dec,02 2022 02:40:39  
Correspondence Type: Web Form  
Correspondence: Thank you for moving forward with the process of restoring grizzly bears to the North Cascades Ecosystem (NCE).

A healthy population of grizzly bears belongs in the NCE, their home for thousands of years. Wherever grizzlies thrive, so does wildness, clean water, and abundant native fish and wildlife.

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Correspondence ID: 3060Project:112008Document:124399  
Address: Baldwin Park, CA  
Outside Organization: Unaffiliated Individual  
Received: Dec,02 2022 02:41:31  
Correspondence Type: Web Form  
Correspondence: Thank you for moving forward with the process of restoring grizzly bears to the North Cascades Ecosystem (NCE).

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Correspondence ID: 3061Project:112008Document:124399  
Address: Brooklyn, NY  
Outside Organization: Unaffiliated Individual  
Received: Dec,02 2022 02:42:51  
Correspondence Type: Web Form  
Correspondence: Thank you for moving forward with the process of restoring grizzly bears to the North Cascades Ecosystem (NCE).

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Correspondence ID: 3062Project:112008Document:124399  
Address: San Diego, CA  
Outside Organization: Unaffiliated Individual  
Received: Dec,02 2022 02:43:37  
Correspondence Type: Web Form  
Correspondence: Thank you for moving forward with the process of restoring grizzly bears to the North Cascades Ecosystem (NCE).

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Correspondence ID: 3063Project:112008Document:124399  
Address: Daly City, CA  
Outside Organization: Unaffiliated Individual  
Received: Dec,02 2022 02:44:54  
Correspondence Type: Web Form  
Correspondence: Thank you for moving forward with the process of restoring grizzly bears to the North Cascades Ecosystem (NCE).

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Correspondence ID: 3064Project:112008Document:124399  
Address: Layton, UT  
Outside Organization: Unaffiliated Individual  
Received: Dec,02 2022 02:45:31  
Correspondence Type: Web Form  
Correspondence: Thank you for moving forward with the process of restoring grizzly bears to the North Cascades Ecosystem (NCE).

A healthy population of grizzly bears belongs in the NCE, their home for thousands of years. Wherever grizzlies thrive, so does wildness, clean water, and abundant native fish and wildlife.

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Correspondence ID: 3065Project:112008Document:124399  
Address: North Bergen, NJ  
Outside Organization: Unaffiliated Individual  
Received: Dec,02 2022 02:46:39  
Correspondence Type: Web Form

Correspondence: Thank you for moving forward with the process of restoring grizzly bears to the North Cascades Ecosystem (NCE).

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Correspondence ID:	3066Project:112008Document:124399
Address:	North Bergen, NJ
Outside Organization:	Unaffiliated Individual
Received:	Dec,02 2022 02:47:37
Correspondence Type:	Web Form
Correspondence:	Thank you for moving forward with the process of restoring grizzly bears to the North Cascades Ecosystem (NCE).

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Correspondence ID:	3067Project:112008Document:124399
Address:	Seattle, WA
Outside Organization:	Unaffiliated Individual
Received:	Dec,02 2022 02:48:34
Correspondence Type:	Web Form
Correspondence:	Thank you for moving forward with the process of restoring grizzly bears to the North Cascades Ecosystem (NCE).

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Correspondence ID:	3068Project:112008Document:124399
Address:	Pompano Beach, FL
Outside Organization:	Unaffiliated Individual
Received:	Dec,02 2022 02:49:32
Correspondence Type:	Web Form
Correspondence:	Thank you for moving forward with the process of restoring grizzly bears to the North Cascades Ecosystem (NCE).

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Correspondence ID:	3069Project:112008Document:124399
Address:	New Holland, PA
Outside Organization:	Unaffiliated Individual
Received:	Dec,02 2022 02:50:35
Correspondence Type:	Web Form
Correspondence:	Thank you for moving forward with the process of restoring grizzly bears to the North Cascades Ecosystem (NCE).

A healthy population of grizzly bears belongs in the NCE, their home for thousands of years. Wherever grizzlies thrive, so does wildness, clean water, and abundant native fish and wildlife.

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Correspondence ID: 3070Project:112008Document:124399  
Address: Los Angeles, CA  
Outside Organization: Unaffiliated Individual  
Received: Dec,02 2022 02:51:55  
Correspondence Type: Web Form  
Correspondence: Thank you for moving forward with the process of restoring grizzly bears to the North Cascades Ecosystem (NCE).

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Correspondence ID: 3071Project:112008Document:124399  
Address: Chanhassen, MN  
Outside Organization: Unaffiliated Individual  
Received: Dec,02 2022 02:52:55  
Correspondence Type: Web Form  
Correspondence: Thank you for moving forward with the process of restoring grizzly bears to the North Cascades Ecosystem (NCE).

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Correspondence ID: 3072Project:112008Document:124399  
Address: Seattle, WA

Outside Organization: Unaffiliated Individual  
Received: Dec,02 2022 02:54:00  
Correspondence Type: Web Form  
Correspondence: Thank you for moving forward with the process of restoring grizzly bears to the North Cascades Ecosystem (NCE).

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Correspondence ID: 3073Project:112008Document:124399  
Address: Queens, NY  
Outside Organization: Unaffiliated Individual  
Received: Dec,02 2022 02:54:33  
Correspondence Type: Web Form  
Correspondence: Thank you for moving forward with the process of restoring grizzly bears to the North Cascades Ecosystem (NCE).

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Correspondence ID: 3074Project:112008Document:124399  
Address: San Carlos, CA  
Outside Organization: Unaffiliated Individual  
Received: Dec,02 2022 02:55:37  
Correspondence Type: Web Form  
Correspondence: Thank you for moving forward with the process of restoring grizzly bears to the North Cascades Ecosystem (NCE).

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---

Correspondence ID: 3075Project:112008Document:124399  
Address: San Carlos, CA  
Outside Organization: Unaffiliated Individual  
Received: Dec,02 2022 02:56:39  
Correspondence Type: Web Form  
Correspondence: Thank you for moving forward with the process of restoring grizzly bears to the North Cascades Ecosystem (NCE).

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Correspondence ID: 3076Project:112008Document:124399  
Address: Syracuse, NY  
Outside Organization: Unaffiliated Individual  
Received: Dec,02 2022 02:57:42  
Correspondence Type: Web Form  
Correspondence: Thank you for moving forward with the process of restoring grizzly bears to the North Cascades Ecosystem (NCE).

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Correspondence ID: 3077Project:112008Document:124399  
Address: Dewitt, IA  
Outside Organization: Unaffiliated Individual  
Received: Dec,02 2022 02:58:38  
Correspondence Type: Web Form  
Correspondence: Thank you for moving forward with the process of restoring grizzly bears to the North Cascades Ecosystem (NCE).

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Correspondence ID: 3078Project:112008Document:124399  
Address: Wayne, PA  
Outside Organization: Unaffiliated Individual  
Received: Dec,02 2022 02:59:53  
Correspondence Type: Web Form  
Correspondence: Thank you for moving forward with the process of restoring grizzly bears to the North Cascades Ecosystem (NCE).

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Correspondence ID: 3079Project:112008Document:124399  
Address: Chicago, IL  
Outside Organization: Unaffiliated Individual  
Received: Dec,02 2022 03:00:32  
Correspondence Type: Web Form  
Correspondence: Thank you for moving forward with the process of restoring grizzly bears to the North Cascades Ecosystem (NCE).

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Correspondence ID: 3080Project:112008Document:124399  
Address: Coventry, RI  
Outside Organization: Unaffiliated Individual  
Received: Dec,02 2022 03:01:29  
Correspondence Type: Web Form  
Correspondence: Thank you for moving forward with the process of restoring grizzly bears to the North Cascades Ecosystem (NCE).

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Correspondence ID: 3081Project:112008Document:124399  
Address: Mitchell, SD  
Outside Organization: Unaffiliated Individual  
Received: Dec,02 2022 03:02:57  
Correspondence Type: Web Form



Correspondence: Thank you for moving forward with the process of restoring grizzly bears to the North Cascades Ecosystem (NCE).

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Correspondence ID:	3082Project:112008Document:124399
Address:	Desert Hot Springs, CA
Outside Organization:	Unaffiliated Individual
Received:	Dec,02 2022 03:03:37
Correspondence Type:	Web Form
Correspondence:	Thank you for moving forward with the process of restoring grizzly bears to the North Cascades Ecosystem (NCE).

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Correspondence ID:	3083Project:112008Document:124399
Address:	Altoona, PA
Outside Organization:	Unaffiliated Individual
Received:	Dec,02 2022 03:04:46
Correspondence Type:	Web Form
Correspondence:	Thank you for moving forward with the process of restoring grizzly bears to the North Cascades Ecosystem (NCE).

A healthy population of grizzly bears belongs in the NCE, their home for thousands of years. Wherever grizzlies thrive, so does wildness, clean water, and abundant native fish and wildlife.

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species in the few places where that is possible. Failure to act would result in the permanent loss of grizzly bears from the park during our lifetime. Alternatively, the successful restoration will contribute to the overall health and wellbeing of the species across multiple landscapes.

Fortunately, Grizzly restoration has worked in other parts of the country and will work here too. Please act quickly and lean on the existing mountain of information your agencies have compiled to inform your final decision. The 2017 EIS outlined multiple viable strategies that were massively popular.

Please reconsider all the past public support and the time-tested strategies that will strike a balance to meet the mutual goals of grizzly bear recovery and people.

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Correspondence ID:	3084Project:112008Document:124399
Address:	Charleston, IL
Outside Organization:	Unaffiliated Individual
Received:	Dec,02 2022 03:06:54
Correspondence Type:	Web Form
Correspondence:	Thank you for moving forward with the process of restoring grizzly bears to the North Cascades Ecosystem (NCE).

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Correspondence ID:	3085Project:112008Document:124399
Address:	Setauket- East Setauket, NY
Outside Organization:	Unaffiliated Individual
Received:	Dec,02 2022 03:07:33
Correspondence Type:	Web Form
Correspondence:	Thank you for moving forward with the process of restoring grizzly bears to the North Cascades Ecosystem (NCE).

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Correspondence ID: 3086Project:112008Document:124399  
Address: Big Bear, CA  
Outside Organization: Unaffiliated Individual  
Received: Dec,02 2022 03:08:41  
Correspondence Type: Web Form  
Correspondence: Thank you for moving forward with the process of restoring grizzly bears to the North Cascades Ecosystem (NCE).

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Correspondence ID: 3087Project:112008Document:124399  
Address: Las Vegas, NV  
Outside Organization: Unaffiliated Individual  
Received: Dec,02 2022 03:09:41  
Correspondence Type: Web Form  
Correspondence: Thank you for moving forward with the process of restoring grizzly bears to the North Cascades Ecosystem (NCE).

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Correspondence ID: 3088Project:112008Document:124399  
Address: Palm Bay, FL

Outside Organization: Unaffiliated Individual  
Received: Dec,02 2022 03:10:49  
Correspondence Type: Web Form  
Correspondence: Thank you for moving forward with the process of restoring grizzly bears to the North Cascades Ecosystem (NCE).

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Correspondence ID: 3089Project:112008Document:124399  
Address: San Mateo, FL  
Outside Organization: Unaffiliated Individual  
Received: Dec,02 2022 03:11:42  
Correspondence Type: Web Form  
Correspondence: Thank you for moving forward with the process of restoring grizzly bears to the North Cascades Ecosystem (NCE).

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Correspondence ID: 3090Project:112008Document:124399  
Address: Bumpus Mills, TN  
Outside Organization: Unaffiliated Individual  
Received: Dec,02 2022 03:12:31  
Correspondence Type: Web Form  
Correspondence: Thank you for moving forward with the process of restoring grizzly bears to the North Cascades Ecosystem (NCE).

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Correspondence ID: 3091Project:112008Document:124399  
Address: Pine Bush, NY  
Outside Organization: Unaffiliated Individual  
Received: Dec,02 2022 03:13:39  
Correspondence Type: Web Form  
Correspondence: Thank you for moving forward with the process of restoring grizzly bears to the North Cascades Ecosystem (NCE).

A healthy population of grizzly bears belongs in the NCE, their home for thousands of years. Wherever grizzlies thrive, so does wildness, clean water, and abundant native fish and wildlife.

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Correspondence ID: 3092Project:112008Document:124399  
Address: Charlotte, NC  
Outside Organization: Unaffiliated Individual  
Received: Dec,02 2022 03:14:53  
Correspondence Type: Web Form  
Correspondence: Thank you for moving forward with the process of restoring grizzly bears to the North Cascades Ecosystem (NCE).

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Correspondence ID:	3093Project:112008Document:124399
Address:	New Kensington, PA
Outside Organization:	Unaffiliated Individual
Received:	Dec,02 2022 03:15:33
Correspondence Type:	Web Form
Correspondence:	Thank you for moving forward with the process of restoring grizzly bears to the North Cascades Ecosystem (NCE).

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Correspondence ID:	3094Project:112008Document:124399
Address:	Cherryville, NC
Outside Organization:	Unaffiliated Individual
Received:	Dec,02 2022 03:16:55
Correspondence Type:	Web Form
Correspondence:	Thank you for moving forward with the process of restoring grizzly bears to the North Cascades Ecosystem (NCE).

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Correspondence ID: 3095Project:112008Document:124399  
Address: Pahrump, NV  
Outside Organization: Unaffiliated Individual  
Received: Dec,02 2022 03:17:46  
Correspondence Type: Web Form  
Correspondence: Thank you for moving forward with the process of restoring grizzly bears to the North Cascades Ecosystem (NCE).

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Correspondence ID: 3096Project:112008Document:124399  
Address: Beaver Falls, PA  
Outside Organization: Unaffiliated Individual  
Received: Dec,02 2022 03:18:45  
Correspondence Type: Web Form  
Correspondence: Thank you for moving forward with the process of restoring grizzly bears to the North Cascades Ecosystem (NCE).

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Correspondence ID: 3097Project:112008Document:124399  
Address: Port Orange, FL  
Outside Organization: Unaffiliated Individual  
Received: Dec,02 2022 03:19:37  
Correspondence Type: Web Form

Correspondence: Thank you for moving forward with the process of restoring grizzly bears to the North Cascades Ecosystem (NCE).

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Correspondence ID:	3098Project:112008Document:124399
Address:	Kinross, WA
Outside Organization:	Unaffiliated Individual
Received:	Dec,02 2022 03:20:48
Correspondence Type:	Web Form
Correspondence:	Thank you for moving forward with the process of restoring grizzly bears to the North Cascades Ecosystem (NCE).

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Correspondence ID:	3099Project:112008Document:124399
Address:	Clarkesville, GA
Outside Organization:	Unaffiliated Individual
Received:	Dec,02 2022 03:21:55
Correspondence Type:	Web Form
Correspondence:	Thank you for moving forward with the process of restoring grizzly bears to the North Cascades Ecosystem (NCE).

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Correspondence ID:	3100Project:112008Document:124399
Address:	Virginia Beach, VA
Outside Organization:	Unaffiliated Individual
Received:	Dec,02 2022 03:23:02
Correspondence Type:	Web Form
Correspondence:	Thank you for moving forward with the process of restoring grizzly bears to the North Cascades Ecosystem (NCE).

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---

Correspondence ID:	3101Project:112008Document:124399
Address:	Millbury, MA
Outside Organization:	Unaffiliated Individual
Received:	Dec,02 2022 03:23:53
Correspondence Type:	Web Form
Correspondence:	Thank you for moving forward with the process of restoring grizzly bears to the North Cascades Ecosystem (NCE).

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Correspondence ID: 3102Project:112008Document:124399  
Address: Holley, NY  
Outside Organization: Unaffiliated Individual  
Received: Dec,02 2022 03:24:57  
Correspondence Type: Web Form  
Correspondence: Thank you for moving forward with the process of restoring grizzly bears to the North Cascades Ecosystem (NCE).

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---

Correspondence ID: 3103Project:112008Document:124399  
Address: Delray Beach, FL  
Outside Organization: Unaffiliated Individual  
Received: Dec,02 2022 03:25:58  
Correspondence Type: Web Form  
Correspondence: Thank you for moving forward with the process of restoring grizzly bears to the North Cascades Ecosystem (NCE).

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Correspondence ID: 3104Project:112008Document:124399  
Address: Carrollton, TX

Outside Organization: Unaffiliated Individual  
Received: Dec,02 2022 03:27:07  
Correspondence Type: Web Form  
Correspondence: Thank you for moving forward with the process of restoring grizzly bears to the North Cascades Ecosystem (NCE).

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Correspondence ID: 3105Project:112008Document:124399  
Address: New Orleans, LA  
Outside Organization: Unaffiliated Individual  
Received: Dec,02 2022 03:28:57  
Correspondence Type: Web Form  
Correspondence: Thank you for moving forward with the process of restoring grizzly bears to the North Cascades Ecosystem (NCE).

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---

Correspondence ID: 3106Project:112008Document:124399  
Address: Suffern, NY  
Outside Organization: Unaffiliated Individual  
Received: Dec,02 2022 03:29:57  
Correspondence Type: Web Form  
Correspondence: Thank you for moving forward with the process of restoring grizzly bears to the North Cascades Ecosystem (NCE).

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Correspondence ID: 3107Project:112008Document:124399  
Address: Suffern, NY  
Outside Organization: Unaffiliated Individual  
Received: Dec,02 2022 03:31:22  
Correspondence Type: Web Form  
Correspondence: Thank you for moving forward with the process of restoring grizzly bears to the North Cascades Ecosystem (NCE).

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Correspondence ID: 3108Project:112008Document:124399  
Address: Dudley, MA  
Outside Organization: Unaffiliated Individual  
Received: Dec,02 2022 03:31:51  
Correspondence Type: Web Form  
Correspondence: Thank you for moving forward with the process of restoring grizzly bears to the North Cascades Ecosystem (NCE).

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Correspondence ID: 3109Project:112008Document:124399  
Address: Plainfield, IN  
Outside Organization: Unaffiliated Individual  
Received: Dec,02 2022 03:33:17  
Correspondence Type: Web Form  
Correspondence: Thank you for moving forward with the process of restoring grizzly bears to the North Cascades Ecosystem (NCE).

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Fortunately, Grizzly restoration has worked in other parts of the country and will work here too. Please act quickly and lean on the existing mountain of information your agencies have compiled to inform your final decision. The 2017 EIS outlined multiple viable strategies that were massively popular.

Please reconsider all the past public support and the time-tested strategies that will strike a balance to meet the mutual goals of grizzly bear recovery and people.

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Correspondence ID: 3110Project:112008Document:124399  
Address: Milwaukee, WI  
Outside Organization: Unaffiliated Individual  
Received: Dec,02 2022 03:33:31  
Correspondence Type: Web Form  
Correspondence: Thank you for moving forward with the process of restoring grizzly bears to the North Cascades Ecosystem (NCE).

A healthy population of grizzly bears belongs in the NCE, their home for thousands of years. Wherever grizzlies thrive, so does wildness, clean water, and abundant native fish and wildlife.

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Correspondence ID: 3111Project:112008Document:124399  
Address: Fort Lauderdale, FL  
Outside Organization: Unaffiliated Individual  
Received: Dec,02 2022 03:34:00  
Correspondence Type: Web Form  
Correspondence: Thank you for moving forward with the process of restoring grizzly bears to the North Cascades Ecosystem (NCE).

A healthy population of grizzly bears belongs in the NCE, their home for thousands of years. Wherever grizzlies thrive, so does wildness, clean water, and abundant native fish and wildlife.

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Correspondence ID: 3112Project:112008Document:124399  
Address: Fort Lauderdale, FL  
Outside Organization: Unaffiliated Individual  
Received: Dec,02 2022 03:35:11  
Correspondence Type: Web Form  
Correspondence: Thank you for moving forward with the process of restoring grizzly bears to the North Cascades Ecosystem (NCE).

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Correspondence ID: 3113Project:112008Document:124399  
Address: Narberth, PA  
Outside Organization: Unaffiliated Individual  
Received: Dec,02 2022 03:35:57  
Correspondence Type: Web Form

Correspondence: Thank you for moving forward with the process of restoring grizzly bears to the North Cascades Ecosystem (NCE).

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Correspondence ID:	3114Project:112008Document:124399
Address:	Goshen, IN
Outside Organization:	Unaffiliated Individual
Received:	Dec,02 2022 03:36:53
Correspondence Type:	Web Form
Correspondence:	Thank you for moving forward with the process of restoring grizzly bears to the North Cascades Ecosystem (NCE).

A healthy population of grizzly bears belongs in the NCE, their home for thousands of years. Wherever grizzlies thrive, so does wildness, clean water, and abundant native fish and wildlife.

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Correspondence ID:	3115Project:112008Document:124399
Address:	Middle Island, NY
Outside Organization:	Unaffiliated Individual
Received:	Dec,02 2022 03:37:51
Correspondence Type:	Web Form
Correspondence:	Thank you for moving forward with the process of restoring grizzly bears to the North Cascades Ecosystem (NCE).

A healthy population of grizzly bears belongs in the NCE, their home for thousands of years. Wherever grizzlies thrive, so does wildness, clean water, and abundant native fish and wildlife.

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Correspondence ID: 3116Project:112008Document:124399  
Address: St. Charles, IL  
Outside Organization: Unaffiliated Individual  
Received: Dec,02 2022 03:39:16  
Correspondence Type: Web Form  
Correspondence: Thank you for moving forward with the process of restoring grizzly bears to the North Cascades Ecosystem (NCE).

A healthy population of grizzly bears belongs in the NCE, their home for thousands of years. Wherever grizzlies thrive, so does wildness, clean water, and abundant native fish and wildlife.

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Correspondence ID: 3117Project:112008Document:124399  
Address: Toledo, OH  
Outside Organization: Unaffiliated Individual  
Received: Dec,02 2022 03:39:53  
Correspondence Type: Web Form  
Correspondence: Thank you for moving forward with the process of restoring grizzly bears to the North Cascades Ecosystem (NCE).

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Correspondence ID: 3118Project:112008Document:124399  
Address: Staunton, VA  
Outside Organization: Unaffiliated Individual  
Received: Dec,02 2022 03:40:44  
Correspondence Type: Web Form  
Correspondence: Thank you for moving forward with the process of restoring grizzly bears to the North Cascades Ecosystem (NCE).

A healthy population of grizzly bears belongs in the NCE, their home for thousands of years. Wherever grizzlies thrive, so does wildness, clean water, and abundant native fish and wildlife.

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Correspondence ID: 3119Project:112008Document:124399  
Address: Marvin, NC  
Outside Organization: Unaffiliated Individual  
Received: Dec,02 2022 03:41:48  
Correspondence Type: Web Form  
Correspondence: Thank you for moving forward with the process of restoring grizzly bears to the North Cascades Ecosystem (NCE).

A healthy population of grizzly bears belongs in the NCE, their home for thousands of years. Wherever grizzlies thrive, so does wildness, clean water, and abundant native fish and wildlife.

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Correspondence ID: 3120Project:112008Document:124399  
Address: Fort Wayne, IN

Outside Organization: Unaffiliated Individual  
Received: Dec,02 2022 03:43:14  
Correspondence Type: Web Form  
Correspondence: Thank you for moving forward with the process of restoring grizzly bears to the North Cascades Ecosystem (NCE).

A healthy population of grizzly bears belongs in the NCE, their home for thousands of years. Wherever grizzlies thrive, so does wildness, clean water, and abundant native fish and wildlife.

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Correspondence ID: 3121Project:112008Document:124399  
Address: Sedona, AZ  
Outside Organization: Unaffiliated Individual  
Received: Dec,02 2022 03:44:00  
Correspondence Type: Web Form  
Correspondence: Thank you for moving forward with the process of restoring grizzly bears to the North Cascades Ecosystem (NCE).

A healthy population of grizzly bears belongs in the NCE, their home for thousands of years. Wherever grizzlies thrive, so does wildness, clean water, and abundant native fish and wildlife.

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Correspondence ID: 3122Project:112008Document:124399  
Address: Port St. Lucie, FL  
Outside Organization: Unaffiliated Individual  
Received: Dec,02 2022 03:44:45  
Correspondence Type: Web Form  
Correspondence: Thank you for moving forward with the process of restoring grizzly bears to the North Cascades Ecosystem (NCE).

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Correspondence ID: 3123Project:112008Document:124399  
Address: Feasterville-trevoise, PA  
Outside Organization: Unaffiliated Individual  
Received: Dec,02 2022 03:46:20  
Correspondence Type: Web Form  
Correspondence: Thank you for moving forward with the process of restoring grizzly bears to the North Cascades Ecosystem (NCE).

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---

Correspondence ID: 3124Project:112008Document:124399  
Address: Miller Place, NY  
Outside Organization: Unaffiliated Individual  
Received: Dec,02 2022 03:47:03  
Correspondence Type: Web Form  
Correspondence: Thank you for moving forward with the process of restoring grizzly bears to the North Cascades Ecosystem (NCE).

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Correspondence ID: 3125Project:112008Document:124399  
Address: Bozeman, MT  
Outside Organization: Unaffiliated Individual  
Received: Dec,02 2022 03:48:09  
Correspondence Type: Web Form  
Correspondence: Thank you for moving forward with the process of restoring grizzly bears to the North Cascades Ecosystem (NCE).

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Correspondence ID: 3126Project:112008Document:124399  
Address: Nashville, TN  
Outside Organization: Unaffiliated Individual  
Received: Dec,02 2022 03:48:53  
Correspondence Type: Web Form  
Correspondence: Thank you for moving forward with the process of restoring grizzly bears to the North Cascades Ecosystem (NCE).

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---

Correspondence ID: 3127Project:112008Document:124399  
Address: Sullivan, ME  
Outside Organization: Unaffiliated Individual  
Received: Dec,02 2022 03:50:11  
Correspondence Type: Web Form  
Correspondence: Thank you for moving forward with the process of restoring grizzly bears to the North Cascades Ecosystem (NCE).

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Correspondence ID: 3128Project:112008Document:124399  
Address: Chicago, IL  
Outside Organization: Unaffiliated Individual  
Received: Dec,02 2022 03:50:58  
Correspondence Type: Web Form  
Correspondence: Thank you for moving forward with the process of restoring grizzly bears to the North Cascades Ecosystem (NCE).

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Correspondence ID: 3129Project:112008Document:124399  
Address: Troutville, VA  
Outside Organization: Unaffiliated Individual  
Received: Dec,02 2022 03:52:02  
Correspondence Type: Web Form

Correspondence: Thank you for moving forward with the process of restoring grizzly bears to the North Cascades Ecosystem (NCE).

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---

Correspondence ID:	3130Project:112008Document:124399
Address:	Hummelstown, PA
Outside Organization:	Unaffiliated Individual
Received:	Dec,02 2022 03:52:58
Correspondence Type:	Web Form
Correspondence:	Thank you for moving forward with the process of restoring grizzly bears to the North Cascades Ecosystem (NCE).

A healthy population of grizzly bears belongs in the NCE, their home for thousands of years. Wherever grizzlies thrive, so does wildness, clean water, and abundant native fish and wildlife.

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---

Correspondence ID:	3131Project:112008Document:124399
Address:	Barronett, WI
Outside Organization:	Unaffiliated Individual
Received:	Dec,02 2022 03:54:02
Correspondence Type:	Web Form
Correspondence:	Thank you for moving forward with the process of restoring grizzly bears to the North Cascades Ecosystem (NCE).

A healthy population of grizzly bears belongs in the NCE, their home for thousands of years. Wherever grizzlies thrive, so does wildness, clean water, and abundant native fish and wildlife.

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---

Correspondence ID: 3132Project:112008Document:124399  
Address: New York, NY  
Outside Organization: Unaffiliated Individual  
Received: Dec,02 2022 03:54:49  
Correspondence Type: Web Form  
Correspondence: Thank you for moving forward with the process of restoring grizzly bears to the North Cascades Ecosystem (NCE).

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---

Correspondence ID: 3133Project:112008Document:124399  
Address: Kinsman, OH  
Outside Organization: Unaffiliated Individual  
Received: Dec,02 2022 03:56:00  
Correspondence Type: Web Form  
Correspondence: Thank you for moving forward with the process of restoring grizzly bears to the North Cascades Ecosystem (NCE).

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Correspondence ID: 3134Project:112008Document:124399  
Address: Cranston, RI  
Outside Organization: Unaffiliated Individual  
Received: Dec,02 2022 03:57:04  
Correspondence Type: Web Form  
Correspondence: Thank you for moving forward with the process of restoring grizzly bears to the North Cascades Ecosystem (NCE).

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Correspondence ID: 3135Project:112008Document:124399  
Address: Clearwater, FL  
Outside Organization: Unaffiliated Individual  
Received: Dec,02 2022 03:58:13  
Correspondence Type: Web Form  
Correspondence: Thank you for moving forward with the process of restoring grizzly bears to the North Cascades Ecosystem (NCE).

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Correspondence ID: 3136Project:112008Document:124399  
Address: Carlsbad, CA



Outside Organization: Unaffiliated Individual  
Received: Dec,02 2022 03:59:25  
Correspondence Type: Web Form  
Correspondence: Thank you for moving forward with the process of restoring grizzly bears to the North Cascades Ecosystem (NCE).

A healthy population of grizzly bears belongs in the NCE, their home for thousands of years. Wherever grizzlies thrive, so does wildness, clean water, and abundant native fish and wildlife.

The National Park Service and US Fish and Wildlife Service have an obligation to restore this federally listed species in the few places where that is possible. Failure to act would result in the permanent loss of grizzly bears from the park during our lifetime. Alternatively, the successful restoration will contribute to the overall health and wellbeing of the species across multiple landscapes.

Fortunately, Grizzly restoration has worked in other parts of the country and will work here too. Please act quickly and lean on the existing mountain of information your agencies have compiled to inform your final decision. The 2017 EIS outlined multiple viable strategies that were massively popular.

Please reconsider all the past public support and the time-tested strategies that will strike a balance to meet the mutual goals of grizzly bear recovery and people.

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Correspondence ID: 3137Project:112008Document:124399  
Address: Forest Hill, MD  
Outside Organization: Unaffiliated Individual  
Received: Dec,02 2022 03:59:57  
Correspondence Type: Web Form  
Correspondence: Thank you for moving forward with the process of restoring grizzly bears to the North Cascades Ecosystem (NCE).

A healthy population of grizzly bears belongs in the NCE, their home for thousands of years. Wherever grizzlies thrive, so does wildness, clean water, and abundant native fish and wildlife.

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Correspondence ID: 3138Project:112008Document:124399  
Address: Elkton, MD  
Outside Organization: Unaffiliated Individual  
Received: Dec,02 2022 04:01:00  
Correspondence Type: Web Form  
Correspondence: Thank you for moving forward with the process of restoring grizzly bears to the North Cascades Ecosystem (NCE).

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Correspondence ID: 3139Project:112008Document:124399  
Address: Winston-salem, NC  
Outside Organization: Unaffiliated Individual  
Received: Dec,02 2022 04:02:33  
Correspondence Type: Web Form  
Correspondence: Thank you for moving forward with the process of restoring grizzly bears to the North Cascades Ecosystem (NCE).

A healthy population of grizzly bears belongs in the NCE, their home for thousands of years. Wherever grizzlies thrive, so does wildness, clean water, and abundant native fish and wildlife.

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Correspondence ID: 3140Project:112008Document:124399  
Address: Germantown, WI  
Outside Organization: Unaffiliated Individual  
Received: Dec,02 2022 04:03:15  
Correspondence Type: Web Form  
Correspondence: Thank you for moving forward with the process of restoring grizzly bears to the North Cascades Ecosystem (NCE).

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Correspondence ID: 3141Project:112008Document:124399  
Address: Aylett, VA  
Outside Organization: Unaffiliated Individual  
Received: Dec,02 2022 04:04:12  
Correspondence Type: Web Form  
Correspondence: Thank you for moving forward with the process of restoring grizzly bears to the North Cascades Ecosystem (NCE).

A healthy population of grizzly bears belongs in the NCE, their home for thousands of years. Wherever grizzlies thrive, so does wildness, clean water, and abundant native fish and wildlife.

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Correspondence ID: 3142Project:112008Document:124399  
Address: Rochester Hills, MI  
Outside Organization: Unaffiliated Individual  
Received: Dec,02 2022 04:04:52  
Correspondence Type: Web Form  
Correspondence: Thank you for moving forward with the process of restoring grizzly bears to the North Cascades Ecosystem (NCE).

A healthy population of grizzly bears belongs in the NCE, their home for thousands of years. Wherever grizzlies thrive, so does wildness, clean water, and abundant native fish and wildlife.

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Correspondence ID: 3143Project:112008Document:124399  
Address: Zephyrhills, FL  
Outside Organization: Unaffiliated Individual  
Received: Dec,02 2022 04:06:11  
Correspondence Type: Web Form  
Correspondence: Thank you for moving forward with the process of restoring grizzly bears to the North Cascades Ecosystem (NCE).

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Correspondence ID: 3144Project:112008Document:124399  
Address: Glendale, AZ  
Outside Organization: Unaffiliated Individual  
Received: Dec,02 2022 04:06:51  
Correspondence Type: Web Form  
Correspondence: Thank you for moving forward with the process of restoring grizzly bears to the North Cascades Ecosystem (NCE).

A healthy population of grizzly bears belongs in the NCE, their home for thousands of years. Wherever grizzlies thrive, so does wildness, clean water, and abundant native fish and wildlife.

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Correspondence ID: 3145Project:112008Document:124399  
Address: Itasca, IL  
Outside Organization: Unaffiliated Individual  
Received: Dec,02 2022 04:07:54  
Correspondence Type: Web Form

Correspondence: Thank you for moving forward with the process of restoring grizzly bears to the North Cascades Ecosystem (NCE).

A healthy population of grizzly bears belongs in the NCE, their home for thousands of years. Wherever grizzlies thrive, so does wildness, clean water, and abundant native fish and wildlife.

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Correspondence ID:	3146Project:112008Document:124399
Address:	Hedgesville, WV
Outside Organization:	Unaffiliated Individual
Received:	Dec,02 2022 04:08:59
Correspondence Type:	Web Form
Correspondence:	Thank you for moving forward with the process of restoring grizzly bears to the North Cascades Ecosystem (NCE).

A healthy population of grizzly bears belongs in the NCE, their home for thousands of years. Wherever grizzlies thrive, so does wildness, clean water, and abundant native fish and wildlife.

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Correspondence ID:	3147Project:112008Document:124399
Address:	Chattaroy, WA
Outside Organization:	Unaffiliated Individual
Received:	Dec,02 2022 04:10:04
Correspondence Type:	Web Form
Correspondence:	Thank you for moving forward with the process of restoring grizzly bears to the North Cascades Ecosystem (NCE).

A healthy population of grizzly bears belongs in the NCE, their home for thousands of years. Wherever grizzlies thrive, so does wildness, clean water, and abundant native fish and wildlife.

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Correspondence ID: 3148Project:112008Document:124399  
Address: Woodbury, CT  
Outside Organization: Unaffiliated Individual  
Received: Dec,02 2022 04:10:58  
Correspondence Type: Web Form  
Correspondence: Thank you for moving forward with the process of restoring grizzly bears to the North Cascades Ecosystem (NCE).

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Correspondence ID: 3149Project:112008Document:124399  
Address: Covina, CA  
Outside Organization: Unaffiliated Individual  
Received: Dec,02 2022 04:12:05  
Correspondence Type: Web Form  
Correspondence: Thank you for moving forward with the process of restoring grizzly bears to the North Cascades Ecosystem (NCE).

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Correspondence ID: 3150Project:112008Document:124399  
Address: Mooresville, NC  
Outside Organization: Unaffiliated Individual  
Received: Dec,02 2022 04:12:58  
Correspondence Type: Web Form  
Correspondence: Thank you for moving forward with the process of restoring grizzly bears to the North Cascades Ecosystem (NCE).

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Correspondence ID: 3151Project:112008Document:124399  
Address: Smyrna, GA  
Outside Organization: Unaffiliated Individual  
Received: Dec,02 2022 04:13:59  
Correspondence Type: Web Form  
Correspondence: Thank you for moving forward with the process of restoring grizzly bears to the North Cascades Ecosystem (NCE).

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Correspondence ID: 3152Project:112008Document:124399  
Address: Pembroke, NH

Outside Organization: Unaffiliated Individual  
Received: Dec,02 2022 04:15:00  
Correspondence Type: Web Form  
Correspondence: Thank you for moving forward with the process of restoring grizzly bears to the North Cascades Ecosystem (NCE).

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---

Correspondence ID: 3153Project:112008Document:124399  
Address: Hoffman Estates, IL  
Outside Organization: Unaffiliated Individual  
Received: Dec,02 2022 04:16:07  
Correspondence Type: Web Form  
Correspondence: Thank you for moving forward with the process of restoring grizzly bears to the North Cascades Ecosystem (NCE).

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---

Correspondence ID: 3154Project:112008Document:124399  
Address: Macedon, NY  
Outside Organization: Unaffiliated Individual  
Received: Dec,02 2022 04:16:51  
Correspondence Type: Web Form  
Correspondence: Thank you for moving forward with the process of restoring grizzly bears to the North Cascades Ecosystem (NCE).

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---

Correspondence ID: 3155Project:112008Document:124399  
Address: Austin, TX  
Outside Organization: Unaffiliated Individual  
Received: Dec,02 2022 04:18:06  
Correspondence Type: Web Form  
Correspondence: Thank you for moving forward with the process of restoring grizzly bears to the North Cascades Ecosystem (NCE).

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---

Correspondence ID: 3156Project:112008Document:124399  
Address: South Elgin, IL  
Outside Organization: Unaffiliated Individual  
Received: Dec,02 2022 04:19:07  
Correspondence Type: Web Form  
Correspondence: Thank you for moving forward with the process of restoring grizzly bears to the North Cascades Ecosystem (NCE).

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---

Correspondence ID: 3157Project:112008Document:124399  
Address: Orlando, FL  
Outside Organization: Unaffiliated Individual  
Received: Dec,02 2022 04:20:06  
Correspondence Type: Web Form  
Correspondence: Thank you for moving forward with the process of restoring grizzly bears to the North Cascades Ecosystem (NCE).

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---

Correspondence ID: 3158Project:112008Document:124399  
Address: West Hartford, CT  
Outside Organization: Unaffiliated Individual  
Received: Dec,02 2022 04:20:58  
Correspondence Type: Web Form  
Correspondence: Thank you for moving forward with the process of restoring grizzly bears to the North Cascades Ecosystem (NCE).

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---

Correspondence ID: 3159Project:112008Document:124399  
Address: Lynn, MA  
Outside Organization: Unaffiliated Individual  
Received: Dec,02 2022 04:21:59  
Correspondence Type: Web Form  
Correspondence: Thank you for moving forward with the process of restoring grizzly bears to the North Cascades Ecosystem (NCE).

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---

Correspondence ID: 3160Project:112008Document:124399  
Address: Orlando, FL  
Outside Organization: Unaffiliated Individual  
Received: Dec,02 2022 04:22:55  
Correspondence Type: Web Form  
Correspondence: Thank you for moving forward with the process of restoring grizzly bears to the North Cascades Ecosystem (NCE).

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Correspondence ID: 3161Project:112008Document:124399  
Address: Hickory, NC  
Outside Organization: Unaffiliated Individual  
Received: Dec,02 2022 04:23:44  
Correspondence Type: Web Form

Correspondence: Thank you for moving forward with the process of restoring grizzly bears to the North Cascades Ecosystem (NCE).

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---

Correspondence ID:	3162Project:112008Document:124399
Address:	Brooklyn, NY
Outside Organization:	Unaffiliated Individual
Received:	Dec,02 2022 04:25:47
Correspondence Type:	Web Form
Correspondence:	Thank you for moving forward with the process of restoring grizzly bears to the North Cascades Ecosystem (NCE).

A healthy population of grizzly bears belongs in the NCE, their home for thousands of years. Wherever grizzlies thrive, so does wildness, clean water, and abundant native fish and wildlife.

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Fortunately, Grizzly restoration has worked in other parts of the country and will work here too. Please act quickly and lean on the existing mountain of information your agencies have compiled to inform your final decision. The 2017 EIS outlined multiple viable strategies that were massively popular.

Please reconsider all the past public support and the time-tested strategies that will strike a balance to meet the mutual goals of grizzly bear recovery and people.

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Correspondence ID:	3163Project:112008Document:124399
Address:	Golden, CO
Outside Organization:	Unaffiliated Individual
Received:	Dec,02 2022 04:26:37
Correspondence Type:	Web Form
Correspondence:	Thank you for moving forward with the process of restoring grizzly bears to the North Cascades Ecosystem (NCE).

A healthy population of grizzly bears belongs in the NCE, their home for thousands of years. Wherever grizzlies thrive, so does wildness, clean water, and abundant native fish and wildlife.

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Correspondence ID:	3164Project:112008Document:124399
Address:	Fort Pierce, FL
Outside Organization:	Unaffiliated Individual
Received:	Dec,02 2022 04:27:36
Correspondence Type:	Web Form
Correspondence:	Thank you for moving forward with the process of restoring grizzly bears to the North Cascades Ecosystem (NCE).

A healthy population of grizzly bears belongs in the NCE, their home for thousands of years. Wherever grizzlies thrive, so does wildness, clean water, and abundant native fish and wildlife.

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Correspondence ID:	3165Project:112008Document:124399
Address:	Montauk, NY
Outside Organization:	Unaffiliated Individual
Received:	Dec,02 2022 04:28:31
Correspondence Type:	Web Form
Correspondence:	Thank you for moving forward with the process of restoring grizzly bears to the North Cascades Ecosystem (NCE).

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Correspondence ID: 3166Project:112008Document:124399  
Address: Lubbock, TX  
Outside Organization: Unaffiliated Individual  
Received: Dec,02 2022 04:29:34  
Correspondence Type: Web Form  
Correspondence: Thank you for moving forward with the process of restoring grizzly bears to the North Cascades Ecosystem (NCE).

A healthy population of grizzly bears belongs in the NCE, their home for thousands of years. Wherever grizzlies thrive, so does wildness, clean water, and abundant native fish and wildlife.

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Correspondence ID: 3167Project:112008Document:124399  
Address: Chapel Hill, NC  
Outside Organization: Unaffiliated Individual  
Received: Dec,02 2022 04:31:02  
Correspondence Type: Web Form  
Correspondence: Thank you for moving forward with the process of restoring grizzly bears to the North Cascades Ecosystem (NCE).

A healthy population of grizzly bears belongs in the NCE, their home for thousands of years. Wherever grizzlies thrive, so does wildness, clean water, and abundant native fish and wildlife.

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Correspondence ID: 3168Project:112008Document:124399  
Address: Buffalo, NY

Outside Organization: Unaffiliated Individual  
Received: Dec,02 2022 04:31:42  
Correspondence Type: Web Form  
Correspondence: Thank you for moving forward with the process of restoring grizzly bears to the North Cascades Ecosystem (NCE).

A healthy population of grizzly bears belongs in the NCE, their home for thousands of years. Wherever grizzlies thrive, so does wildness, clean water, and abundant native fish and wildlife.

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Correspondence ID: 3169Project:112008Document:124399  
Address: Auburn, NH  
Outside Organization: Unaffiliated Individual  
Received: Dec,02 2022 04:32:38  
Correspondence Type: Web Form  
Correspondence: Thank you for moving forward with the process of restoring grizzly bears to the North Cascades Ecosystem (NCE).

A healthy population of grizzly bears belongs in the NCE, their home for thousands of years. Wherever grizzlies thrive, so does wildness, clean water, and abundant native fish and wildlife.

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Correspondence ID: 3170Project:112008Document:124399  
Address: Knoxville, TN  
Outside Organization: Unaffiliated Individual  
Received: Dec,02 2022 04:33:42  
Correspondence Type: Web Form  
Correspondence: Thank you for moving forward with the process of restoring grizzly bears to the North Cascades Ecosystem (NCE).

A healthy population of grizzly bears belongs in the NCE, their home for thousands of years. Wherever grizzlies

thrive, so does wildness, clean water, and abundant native fish and wildlife.

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Correspondence ID: 3171Project:112008Document:124399  
Address: Hamburg, PA  
Outside Organization: Unaffiliated Individual  
Received: Dec,02 2022 04:34:41  
Correspondence Type: Web Form  
Correspondence: Thank you for moving forward with the process of restoring grizzly bears to the North Cascades Ecosystem (NCE).

A healthy population of grizzly bears belongs in the NCE, their home for thousands of years. Wherever grizzlies thrive, so does wildness, clean water, and abundant native fish and wildlife.

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Correspondence ID: 3172Project:112008Document:124399  
Address: Hendersonville, NC  
Outside Organization: Unaffiliated Individual  
Received: Dec,02 2022 04:36:01  
Correspondence Type: Web Form  
Correspondence: Thank you for moving forward with the process of restoring grizzly bears to the North Cascades Ecosystem (NCE).

A healthy population of grizzly bears belongs in the NCE, their home for thousands of years. Wherever grizzlies thrive, so does wildness, clean water, and abundant native fish and wildlife.

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Correspondence ID: 3173Project:112008Document:124399  
Address: Ormond Beach, FL  
Outside Organization: Unaffiliated Individual  
Received: Dec,02 2022 04:36:35  
Correspondence Type: Web Form  
Correspondence: Thank you for moving forward with the process of restoring grizzly bears to the North Cascades Ecosystem (NCE).

A healthy population of grizzly bears belongs in the NCE, their home for thousands of years. Wherever grizzlies thrive, so does wildness, clean water, and abundant native fish and wildlife.

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Please reconsider all the past public support and the time-tested strategies that will strike a balance to meet the mutual goals of grizzly bear recovery and people.

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Correspondence ID: 3174Project:112008Document:124399  
Address: Grand Rapids, MI  
Outside Organization: Unaffiliated Individual  
Received: Dec,02 2022 04:37:40  
Correspondence Type: Web Form  
Correspondence: Thank you for moving forward with the process of restoring grizzly bears to the North Cascades Ecosystem (NCE).

A healthy population of grizzly bears belongs in the NCE, their home for thousands of years. Wherever grizzlies thrive, so does wildness, clean water, and abundant native fish and wildlife.

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Correspondence ID: 3175Project:112008Document:124399  
Address: New Orleans, LA  
Outside Organization: Unaffiliated Individual  
Received: Dec,02 2022 04:38:40  
Correspondence Type: Web Form  
Correspondence: Thank you for moving forward with the process of restoring grizzly bears to the North Cascades Ecosystem (NCE).

A healthy population of grizzly bears belongs in the NCE, their home for thousands of years. Wherever grizzlies thrive, so does wildness, clean water, and abundant native fish and wildlife.

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Correspondence ID: 3176Project:112008Document:124399  
Address: Delray Beach, FL  
Outside Organization: Unaffiliated Individual  
Received: Dec,02 2022 04:39:49  
Correspondence Type: Web Form  
Correspondence: Thank you for moving forward with the process of restoring grizzly bears to the North Cascades Ecosystem (NCE).

A healthy population of grizzly bears belongs in the NCE, their home for thousands of years. Wherever grizzlies thrive, so does wildness, clean water, and abundant native fish and wildlife.

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Correspondence ID: 3177Project:112008Document:124399  
Address: Rougemont, NC  
Outside Organization: Unaffiliated Individual  
Received: Dec,02 2022 04:40:45  
Correspondence Type: Web Form

Correspondence: Thank you for moving forward with the process of restoring grizzly bears to the North Cascades Ecosystem (NCE).

A healthy population of grizzly bears belongs in the NCE, their home for thousands of years. Wherever grizzlies thrive, so does wildness, clean water, and abundant native fish and wildlife.

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Correspondence ID:	3178Project:112008Document:124399
Address:	Naperville, IL
Outside Organization:	Unaffiliated Individual
Received:	Dec,02 2022 04:41:43
Correspondence Type:	Web Form
Correspondence:	Thank you for moving forward with the process of restoring grizzly bears to the North Cascades Ecosystem (NCE).

A healthy population of grizzly bears belongs in the NCE, their home for thousands of years. Wherever grizzlies thrive, so does wildness, clean water, and abundant native fish and wildlife.

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Correspondence ID:	3179Project:112008Document:124399
Address:	Denver, CO
Outside Organization:	Unaffiliated Individual
Received:	Dec,02 2022 04:42:45
Correspondence Type:	Web Form
Correspondence:	Thank you for moving forward with the process of restoring grizzly bears to the North Cascades Ecosystem (NCE).

A healthy population of grizzly bears belongs in the NCE, their home for thousands of years. Wherever grizzlies thrive, so does wildness, clean water, and abundant native fish and wildlife.

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Correspondence ID: 3180Project:112008Document:124399  
Address: Ferndale, WA  
Outside Organization: Unaffiliated Individual  
Received: Dec,02 2022 04:43:51  
Correspondence Type: Web Form  
Correspondence: Thank you for moving forward with the process of restoring grizzly bears to the North Cascades Ecosystem (NCE).

A healthy population of grizzly bears belongs in the NCE, their home for thousands of years. Wherever grizzlies thrive, so does wildness, clean water, and abundant native fish and wildlife.

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Correspondence ID: 3181Project:112008Document:124399  
Address: North Adams, MA  
Outside Organization: Unaffiliated Individual  
Received: Dec,02 2022 04:45:07  
Correspondence Type: Web Form  
Correspondence: Thank you for moving forward with the process of restoring grizzly bears to the North Cascades Ecosystem (NCE).

A healthy population of grizzly bears belongs in the NCE, their home for thousands of years. Wherever grizzlies thrive, so does wildness, clean water, and abundant native fish and wildlife.

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Correspondence ID: 3182Project:112008Document:124399  
Address: Dalton, GA  
Outside Organization: Unaffiliated Individual  
Received: Dec,02 2022 04:45:50  
Correspondence Type: Web Form  
Correspondence: Thank you for moving forward with the process of restoring grizzly bears to the North Cascades Ecosystem (NCE).

A healthy population of grizzly bears belongs in the NCE, their home for thousands of years. Wherever grizzlies thrive, so does wildness, clean water, and abundant native fish and wildlife.

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---

Correspondence ID: 3183Project:112008Document:124399  
Address: Armonk, NY  
Outside Organization: Unaffiliated Individual  
Received: Dec,02 2022 04:46:43  
Correspondence Type: Web Form  
Correspondence: Thank you for moving forward with the process of restoring grizzly bears to the North Cascades Ecosystem (NCE).

A healthy population of grizzly bears belongs in the NCE, their home for thousands of years. Wherever grizzlies thrive, so does wildness, clean water, and abundant native fish and wildlife.

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Correspondence ID: 3184Project:112008Document:124399  
Address: Costa Mesa, CA

Outside Organization: Unaffiliated Individual  
Received: Dec,02 2022 04:47:49  
Correspondence Type: Web Form  
Correspondence: Thank you for moving forward with the process of restoring grizzly bears to the North Cascades Ecosystem (NCE).

A healthy population of grizzly bears belongs in the NCE, their home for thousands of years. Wherever grizzlies thrive, so does wildness, clean water, and abundant native fish and wildlife.

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Correspondence ID: 3185Project:112008Document:124399  
Address: Salt Lake City, UT  
Outside Organization: Unaffiliated Individual  
Received: Dec,02 2022 04:48:39  
Correspondence Type: Web Form  
Correspondence: Thank you for moving forward with the process of restoring grizzly bears to the North Cascades Ecosystem (NCE).

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Correspondence ID: 3186Project:112008Document:124399  
Address: Manchester, CT  
Outside Organization: Unaffiliated Individual  
Received: Dec,02 2022 04:49:40  
Correspondence Type: Web Form  
Correspondence: Thank you for moving forward with the process of restoring grizzly bears to the North Cascades Ecosystem (NCE).

A healthy population of grizzly bears belongs in the NCE, their home for thousands of years. Wherever grizzlies

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Correspondence ID: 3187Project:112008Document:124399  
Address: Washington, DC  
Outside Organization: Unaffiliated Individual  
Received: Dec,02 2022 04:50:42  
Correspondence Type: Web Form  
Correspondence: Thank you for moving forward with the process of restoring grizzly bears to the North Cascades Ecosystem (NCE).

A healthy population of grizzly bears belongs in the NCE, their home for thousands of years. Wherever grizzlies thrive, so does wildness, clean water, and abundant native fish and wildlife.

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Correspondence ID: 3188Project:112008Document:124399  
Address: Sparks, NV  
Outside Organization: Unaffiliated Individual  
Received: Dec,02 2022 04:51:45  
Correspondence Type: Web Form  
Correspondence: Thank you for moving forward with the process of restoring grizzly bears to the North Cascades Ecosystem (NCE).

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Correspondence ID: 3189Project:112008Document:124399  
Address: Nashville, TN  
Outside Organization: Unaffiliated Individual  
Received: Dec,02 2022 04:52:37  
Correspondence Type: Web Form  
Correspondence: Thank you for moving forward with the process of restoring grizzly bears to the North Cascades Ecosystem (NCE).

A healthy population of grizzly bears belongs in the NCE, their home for thousands of years. Wherever grizzlies thrive, so does wildness, clean water, and abundant native fish and wildlife.

The National Park Service and US Fish and Wildlife Service have an obligation to restore this federally listed species in the few places where that is possible. Failure to act would result in the permanent loss of grizzly bears from the park during our lifetime. Alternatively, the successful restoration will contribute to the overall health and wellbeing of the species across multiple landscapes.

Fortunately, Grizzly restoration has worked in other parts of the country and will work here too. Please act quickly and lean on the existing mountain of information your agencies have compiled to inform your final decision. The 2017 EIS outlined multiple viable strategies that were massively popular.

Please reconsider all the past public support and the time-tested strategies that will strike a balance to meet the mutual goals of grizzly bear recovery and people.

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Correspondence ID: 3190Project:112008Document:124399  
Address: Aromas, CA  
Outside Organization: Unaffiliated Individual  
Received: Dec,02 2022 04:53:42  
Correspondence Type: Web Form  
Correspondence: Thank you for moving forward with the process of restoring grizzly bears to the North Cascades Ecosystem (NCE).

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Correspondence ID: 3191Project:112008Document:124399  
Address: Melrose, MA  
Outside Organization: Unaffiliated Individual  
Received: Dec,02 2022 04:54:41  
Correspondence Type: Web Form  
Correspondence: Thank you for moving forward with the process of restoring grizzly bears to the North Cascades Ecosystem (NCE).

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Correspondence ID: 3192Project:112008Document:124399  
Address: Intercourse, PA  
Outside Organization: Unaffiliated Individual  
Received: Dec,02 2022 04:55:41  
Correspondence Type: Web Form  
Correspondence: Thank you for moving forward with the process of restoring grizzly bears to the North Cascades Ecosystem (NCE).

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Correspondence ID: 3193Project:112008Document:124399  
Address: Oceanside, CA  
Outside Organization: Unaffiliated Individual  
Received: Dec,02 2022 04:56:44  
Correspondence Type: Web Form

Correspondence: Thank you for moving forward with the process of restoring grizzly bears to the North Cascades Ecosystem (NCE).

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Correspondence ID:	3194Project:112008Document:124399
Address:	Crestwood, KY
Outside Organization:	Unaffiliated Individual
Received:	Dec,02 2022 04:57:41
Correspondence Type:	Web Form
Correspondence:	Thank you for moving forward with the process of restoring grizzly bears to the North Cascades Ecosystem (NCE).

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Correspondence ID:	3195Project:112008Document:124399
Address:	Richmond, CA
Outside Organization:	Unaffiliated Individual
Received:	Dec,02 2022 04:58:58
Correspondence Type:	Web Form
Correspondence:	Thank you for moving forward with the process of restoring grizzly bears to the North Cascades Ecosystem (NCE).

A healthy population of grizzly bears belongs in the NCE, their home for thousands of years. Wherever grizzlies thrive, so does wildness, clean water, and abundant native fish and wildlife.

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Correspondence ID: 3196Project:112008Document:124399  
Address: Minneapolis, MN  
Outside Organization: Unaffiliated Individual  
Received: Dec,02 2022 04:59:36  
Correspondence Type: Web Form  
Correspondence: Thank you for moving forward with the process of restoring grizzly bears to the North Cascades Ecosystem (NCE).

A healthy population of grizzly bears belongs in the NCE, their home for thousands of years. Wherever grizzlies thrive, so does wildness, clean water, and abundant native fish and wildlife.

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Correspondence ID: 3197Project:112008Document:124399  
Address: Chicago, IL  
Outside Organization: Unaffiliated Individual  
Received: Dec,02 2022 05:00:45  
Correspondence Type: Web Form  
Correspondence: Thank you for moving forward with the process of restoring grizzly bears to the North Cascades Ecosystem (NCE).

A healthy population of grizzly bears belongs in the NCE, their home for thousands of years. Wherever grizzlies thrive, so does wildness, clean water, and abundant native fish and wildlife.

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Correspondence ID: 3198Project:112008Document:124399  
Address: Katy, TX  
Outside Organization: Unaffiliated Individual  
Received: Dec,02 2022 05:01:45  
Correspondence Type: Web Form  
Correspondence: Thank you for moving forward with the process of restoring grizzly bears to the North Cascades Ecosystem (NCE).

A healthy population of grizzly bears belongs in the NCE, their home for thousands of years. Wherever grizzlies thrive, so does wildness, clean water, and abundant native fish and wildlife.

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Correspondence ID: 3199Project:112008Document:124399  
Address: Plentywood, MT  
Outside Organization: Unaffiliated Individual  
Received: Dec,02 2022 05:02:55  
Correspondence Type: Web Form  
Correspondence: Thank you for moving forward with the process of restoring grizzly bears to the North Cascades Ecosystem (NCE).

A healthy population of grizzly bears belongs in the NCE, their home for thousands of years. Wherever grizzlies thrive, so does wildness, clean water, and abundant native fish and wildlife.

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Correspondence ID: 3200Project:112008Document:124399  
Address: Reading, PA

Outside Organization: Unaffiliated Individual  
Received: Dec,02 2022 05:03:40  
Correspondence Type: Web Form  
Correspondence: Thank you for moving forward with the process of restoring grizzly bears to the North Cascades Ecosystem (NCE).

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Correspondence ID: 3201Project:112008Document:124399  
Address: Allenhurst, NJ  
Outside Organization: Unaffiliated Individual  
Received: Dec,02 2022 05:04:50  
Correspondence Type: Web Form  
Correspondence: Thank you for moving forward with the process of restoring grizzly bears to the North Cascades Ecosystem (NCE).

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Correspondence ID: 3202Project:112008Document:124399  
Address: Petaluma, CA  
Outside Organization: Unaffiliated Individual  
Received: Dec,02 2022 05:05:48  
Correspondence Type: Web Form  
Correspondence: Thank you for moving forward with the process of restoring grizzly bears to the North Cascades Ecosystem (NCE).

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Correspondence ID: 3203Project:112008Document:124399  
Address: Cumberland, RI  
Outside Organization: Unaffiliated Individual  
Received: Dec,02 2022 05:06:49  
Correspondence Type: Web Form  
Correspondence: Thank you for moving forward with the process of restoring grizzly bears to the North Cascades Ecosystem (NCE).

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Correspondence ID: 3204Project:112008Document:124399  
Address: Plentywood, MT  
Outside Organization: Unaffiliated Individual  
Received: Dec,02 2022 05:07:47  
Correspondence Type: Web Form  
Correspondence: Thank you for moving forward with the process of restoring grizzly bears to the North Cascades Ecosystem (NCE).

A healthy population of grizzly bears belongs in the NCE, their home for thousands of years. Wherever grizzlies thrive, so does wildness, clean water, and abundant native fish and wildlife.

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Correspondence ID: 3205Project:112008Document:124399  
Address: Kalispell, MT  
Outside Organization: Unaffiliated Individual  
Received: Dec,02 2022 05:09:08  
Correspondence Type: Web Form  
Correspondence: Thank you for moving forward with the process of restoring grizzly bears to the North Cascades Ecosystem (NCE).

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Correspondence ID: 3206Project:112008Document:124399  
Address: Denver, CO  
Outside Organization: Unaffiliated Individual  
Received: Dec,02 2022 05:09:53  
Correspondence Type: Web Form  
Correspondence: Thank you for moving forward with the process of restoring grizzly bears to the North Cascades Ecosystem (NCE).

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Correspondence ID: 3207Project:112008Document:124399  
Address: Lexington, KY  
Outside Organization: Unaffiliated Individual  
Received: Dec,02 2022 05:10:39  
Correspondence Type: Web Form  
Correspondence: Thank you for moving forward with the process of restoring grizzly bears to the North Cascades Ecosystem (NCE).

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Correspondence ID: 3208Project:112008Document:124399  
Address: Colorado Springs, CO  
Outside Organization: Unaffiliated Individual  
Received: Dec,02 2022 05:11:38  
Correspondence Type: Web Form  
Correspondence: Thank you for moving forward with the process of restoring grizzly bears to the North Cascades Ecosystem (NCE).

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Correspondence ID: 3209Project:112008Document:124399  
Address: San Francisco, CA  
Outside Organization: Unaffiliated Individual  
Received: Dec,02 2022 05:12:44  
Correspondence Type: Web Form



Correspondence: Thank you for moving forward with the process of restoring grizzly bears to the North Cascades Ecosystem (NCE).

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Correspondence ID:	3210Project:112008Document:124399
Address:	Phoenix, AZ
Outside Organization:	Unaffiliated Individual
Received:	Dec,02 2022 05:13:48
Correspondence Type:	Web Form
Correspondence:	Thank you for moving forward with the process of restoring grizzly bears to the North Cascades Ecosystem (NCE).

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---

Correspondence ID:	3211Project:112008Document:124399
Address:	Fort Lauderdale, FL
Outside Organization:	Unaffiliated Individual
Received:	Dec,02 2022 05:15:04
Correspondence Type:	Web Form
Correspondence:	Thank you for moving forward with the process of restoring grizzly bears to the North Cascades Ecosystem (NCE).

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---

Correspondence ID:	3212Project:112008Document:124399
Address:	Kansas City, MO
Outside Organization:	Unaffiliated Individual
Received:	Dec,02 2022 05:15:51
Correspondence Type:	Web Form
Correspondence:	Thank you for moving forward with the process of restoring grizzly bears to the North Cascades Ecosystem (NCE).

A healthy population of grizzly bears belongs in the NCE, their home for thousands of years. Wherever grizzlies thrive, so does wildness, clean water, and abundant native fish and wildlife.

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---

Correspondence ID:	3213Project:112008Document:124399
Address:	Santa Cruz, CA
Outside Organization:	Unaffiliated Individual
Received:	Dec,02 2022 05:16:40
Correspondence Type:	Web Form
Correspondence:	Thank you for moving forward with the process of restoring grizzly bears to the North Cascades Ecosystem (NCE).

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Correspondence ID: 3214Project:112008Document:124399  
Address: Los Angeles, CA  
Outside Organization: Unaffiliated Individual  
Received: Dec,02 2022 05:17:53  
Correspondence Type: Web Form  
Correspondence: Thank you for moving forward with the process of restoring grizzly bears to the North Cascades Ecosystem (NCE).

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Correspondence ID: 3215Project:112008Document:124399  
Address: Chicago, IL  
Outside Organization: Unaffiliated Individual  
Received: Dec,02 2022 05:18:42  
Correspondence Type: Web Form  
Correspondence: Thank you for moving forward with the process of restoring grizzly bears to the North Cascades Ecosystem (NCE).

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Fortunately, Grizzly restoration has worked in other parts of the country and will work here too. Please act quickly and lean on the existing mountain of information your agencies have compiled to inform your final decision. The 2017 EIS outlined multiple viable strategies that were massively popular.

Please reconsider all the past public support and the time-tested strategies that will strike a balance to meet the mutual goals of grizzly bear recovery and people.

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Correspondence ID: 3216Project:112008Document:124399  
Address: Lake Oswego, OR

Outside Organization: Unaffiliated Individual  
Received: Dec,02 2022 05:19:45  
Correspondence Type: Web Form  
Correspondence: Thank you for moving forward with the process of restoring grizzly bears to the North Cascades Ecosystem (NCE).

A healthy population of grizzly bears belongs in the NCE, their home for thousands of years. Wherever grizzlies thrive, so does wildness, clean water, and abundant native fish and wildlife.

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Correspondence ID: 3217Project:112008Document:124399  
Address: Amherst, WI  
Outside Organization: Unaffiliated Individual  
Received: Dec,02 2022 05:20:51  
Correspondence Type: Web Form  
Correspondence: Thank you for moving forward with the process of restoring grizzly bears to the North Cascades Ecosystem (NCE).

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Correspondence ID: 3218Project:112008Document:124399  
Address: Kirkland, WA  
Outside Organization: Unaffiliated Individual  
Received: Dec,02 2022 05:22:00  
Correspondence Type: Web Form  
Correspondence: Thank you for moving forward with the process of restoring grizzly bears to the North Cascades Ecosystem (NCE).

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Correspondence ID: 3219Project:112008Document:124399  
Address: Gardner, MA  
Outside Organization: Unaffiliated Individual  
Received: Dec,02 2022 05:23:25  
Correspondence Type: Web Form  
Correspondence: Thank you for moving forward with the process of restoring grizzly bears to the North Cascades Ecosystem (NCE).

A healthy population of grizzly bears belongs in the NCE, their home for thousands of years. Wherever grizzlies thrive, so does wildness, clean water, and abundant native fish and wildlife.

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Correspondence ID: 3220Project:112008Document:124399  
Address: Lexington, GA  
Outside Organization: Unaffiliated Individual  
Received: Dec,02 2022 05:23:54  
Correspondence Type: Web Form  
Correspondence: Thank you for moving forward with the process of restoring grizzly bears to the North Cascades Ecosystem (NCE).

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Correspondence ID: 3221Project:112008Document:124399  
Address: Chattanooga, TN  
Outside Organization: Unaffiliated Individual  
Received: Dec,02 2022 05:25:08  
Correspondence Type: Web Form  
Correspondence: Thank you for moving forward with the process of restoring grizzly bears to the North Cascades Ecosystem (NCE).

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Correspondence ID: 3222Project:112008Document:124399  
Address: Austin, TX  
Outside Organization: Unaffiliated Individual  
Received: Dec,02 2022 05:25:58  
Correspondence Type: Web Form  
Correspondence: Thank you for moving forward with the process of restoring grizzly bears to the North Cascades Ecosystem (NCE).

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Correspondence ID: 3223Project:112008Document:124399  
Address: Knoxville, TN  
Outside Organization: Unaffiliated Individual  
Received: Dec,02 2022 05:26:51  
Correspondence Type: Web Form  
Correspondence: Thank you for moving forward with the process of restoring grizzly bears to the North Cascades Ecosystem (NCE).

A healthy population of grizzly bears belongs in the NCE, their home for thousands of years. Wherever grizzlies thrive, so does wildness, clean water, and abundant native fish and wildlife.

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Correspondence ID: 3224Project:112008Document:124399  
Address: Parsippany-troy Hills, NJ  
Outside Organization: Unaffiliated Individual  
Received: Dec,02 2022 05:28:04  
Correspondence Type: Web Form  
Correspondence: Thank you for moving forward with the process of restoring grizzly bears to the North Cascades Ecosystem (NCE).

A healthy population of grizzly bears belongs in the NCE, their home for thousands of years. Wherever grizzlies thrive, so does wildness, clean water, and abundant native fish and wildlife.

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Correspondence ID: 3225Project:112008Document:124399  
Address: Los Angeles, CA  
Outside Organization: Unaffiliated Individual  
Received: Dec,02 2022 05:28:52  
Correspondence Type: Web Form

Correspondence: Thank you for moving forward with the process of restoring grizzly bears to the North Cascades Ecosystem (NCE).

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Correspondence ID:	3226Project:112008Document:124399
Address:	Pacific Grove, CA
Outside Organization:	Unaffiliated Individual
Received:	Dec,02 2022 05:29:54
Correspondence Type:	Web Form
Correspondence:	Thank you for moving forward with the process of restoring grizzly bears to the North Cascades Ecosystem (NCE).

A healthy population of grizzly bears belongs in the NCE, their home for thousands of years. Wherever grizzlies thrive, so does wildness, clean water, and abundant native fish and wildlife.

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Correspondence ID:	3227Project:112008Document:124399
Address:	Anchorage, AK
Outside Organization:	Unaffiliated Individual
Received:	Dec,02 2022 05:31:06
Correspondence Type:	Web Form
Correspondence:	Thank you for moving forward with the process of restoring grizzly bears to the North Cascades Ecosystem (NCE).

A healthy population of grizzly bears belongs in the NCE, their home for thousands of years. Wherever grizzlies thrive, so does wildness, clean water, and abundant native fish and wildlife.

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Correspondence ID: 3228Project:112008Document:124399  
Address: Santa Barbara, CA  
Outside Organization: Unaffiliated Individual  
Received: Dec,02 2022 05:31:59  
Correspondence Type: Web Form  
Correspondence: Thank you for moving forward with the process of restoring grizzly bears to the North Cascades Ecosystem (NCE).

A healthy population of grizzly bears belongs in the NCE, their home for thousands of years. Wherever grizzlies thrive, so does wildness, clean water, and abundant native fish and wildlife.

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Correspondence ID: 3229Project:112008Document:124399  
Address: Moreno Valley, CA  
Outside Organization: Unaffiliated Individual  
Received: Dec,02 2022 05:33:04  
Correspondence Type: Web Form  
Correspondence: Thank you for moving forward with the process of restoring grizzly bears to the North Cascades Ecosystem (NCE).

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---

Correspondence ID: 3230Project:112008Document:124399  
Address: Eureka, CA  
Outside Organization: Unaffiliated Individual  
Received: Dec,02 2022 05:33:52  
Correspondence Type: Web Form  
Correspondence: Thank you for moving forward with the process of restoring grizzly bears to the North Cascades Ecosystem (NCE).

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Correspondence ID: 3231Project:112008Document:124399  
Address: Cottonwood, AZ  
Outside Organization: Unaffiliated Individual  
Received: Dec,02 2022 05:34:55  
Correspondence Type: Web Form  
Correspondence: Thank you for moving forward with the process of restoring grizzly bears to the North Cascades Ecosystem (NCE).

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Correspondence ID: 3232Project:112008Document:124399  
Address: Bristol, IN

Outside Organization: Unaffiliated Individual  
Received: Dec,02 2022 05:35:52  
Correspondence Type: Web Form  
Correspondence: Thank you for moving forward with the process of restoring grizzly bears to the North Cascades Ecosystem (NCE).

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---

Correspondence ID: 3233Project:112008Document:124399  
Address: Keizer, OR  
Outside Organization: Unaffiliated Individual  
Received: Dec,02 2022 05:36:57  
Correspondence Type: Web Form  
Correspondence: Thank you for moving forward with the process of restoring grizzly bears to the North Cascades Ecosystem (NCE).

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---

Correspondence ID: 3234Project:112008Document:124399  
Address: Livonia, MI  
Outside Organization: Unaffiliated Individual  
Received: Dec,02 2022 05:37:56  
Correspondence Type: Web Form  
Correspondence: Thank you for moving forward with the process of restoring grizzly bears to the North Cascades Ecosystem (NCE).

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---

Correspondence ID: 3235Project:112008Document:124399  
Address: Bethel, VT  
Outside Organization: Unaffiliated Individual  
Received: Dec,02 2022 05:38:57  
Correspondence Type: Web Form  
Correspondence: Thank you for moving forward with the process of restoring grizzly bears to the North Cascades Ecosystem (NCE).

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---

Correspondence ID: 3236Project:112008Document:124399  
Address: Cambridge, WI  
Outside Organization: Unaffiliated Individual  
Received: Dec,02 2022 05:39:55  
Correspondence Type: Web Form  
Correspondence: Thank you for moving forward with the process of restoring grizzly bears to the North Cascades Ecosystem (NCE).

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Correspondence ID: 3237Project:112008Document:124399  
Address: Los Angeles, CA  
Outside Organization: Unaffiliated Individual  
Received: Dec,02 2022 05:41:02  
Correspondence Type: Web Form  
Correspondence: Thank you for moving forward with the process of restoring grizzly bears to the North Cascades Ecosystem (NCE).

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Correspondence ID: 3238Project:112008Document:124399  
Address: Las Vegas, NM  
Outside Organization: Unaffiliated Individual  
Received: Dec,02 2022 05:42:02  
Correspondence Type: Web Form  
Correspondence: Thank you for moving forward with the process of restoring grizzly bears to the North Cascades Ecosystem (NCE).

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---

Correspondence ID: 3239Project:112008Document:124399  
Address: Burlington, NJ  
Outside Organization: Unaffiliated Individual  
Received: Dec,02 2022 05:43:02  
Correspondence Type: Web Form  
Correspondence: Thank you for moving forward with the process of restoring grizzly bears to the North Cascades Ecosystem (NCE).

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Correspondence ID: 3240Project:112008Document:124399  
Address: Elizabeth, CO  
Outside Organization: Unaffiliated Individual  
Received: Dec,02 2022 05:44:03  
Correspondence Type: Web Form  
Correspondence: Thank you for moving forward with the process of restoring grizzly bears to the North Cascades Ecosystem (NCE).

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Correspondence ID: 3241Project:112008Document:124399  
Address: Sevierville, TN  
Outside Organization: Unaffiliated Individual  
Received: Dec,02 2022 05:45:13  
Correspondence Type: Web Form

Correspondence: Thank you for moving forward with the process of restoring grizzly bears to the North Cascades Ecosystem (NCE).

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Correspondence ID:	3242Project:112008Document:124399
Address:	Bryn Mawr, PA
Outside Organization:	Unaffiliated Individual
Received:	Dec,02 2022 05:45:51
Correspondence Type:	Web Form
Correspondence:	Thank you for moving forward with the process of restoring grizzly bears to the North Cascades Ecosystem (NCE).

A healthy population of grizzly bears belongs in the NCE, their home for thousands of years. Wherever grizzlies thrive, so does wildness, clean water, and abundant native fish and wildlife.

The National Park Service and US Fish and Wildlife Service have an obligation to restore this federally listed species in the few places where that is possible. Failure to act would result in the permanent loss of grizzly bears from the park during our lifetime. Alternatively, the successful restoration will contribute to the overall health and wellbeing of the species across multiple landscapes.

Fortunately, Grizzly restoration has worked in other parts of the country and will work here too. Please act quickly and lean on the existing mountain of information your agencies have compiled to inform your final decision. The 2017 EIS outlined multiple viable strategies that were massively popular.

Please reconsider all the past public support and the time-tested strategies that will strike a balance to meet the mutual goals of grizzly bear recovery and people.

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Correspondence ID:	3243Project:112008Document:124399
Address:	Yuba City, CA
Outside Organization:	Unaffiliated Individual
Received:	Dec,02 2022 05:46:54
Correspondence Type:	Web Form
Correspondence:	Thank you for moving forward with the process of restoring grizzly bears to the North Cascades Ecosystem (NCE).

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Correspondence ID: 3244Project:112008Document:124399  
Address: Seminole, FL  
Outside Organization: Unaffiliated Individual  
Received: Dec,02 2022 05:47:58  
Correspondence Type: Web Form  
Correspondence: Thank you for moving forward with the process of restoring grizzly bears to the North Cascades Ecosystem (NCE).

A healthy population of grizzly bears belongs in the NCE, their home for thousands of years. Wherever grizzlies thrive, so does wildness, clean water, and abundant native fish and wildlife.

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Correspondence ID: 3245Project:112008Document:124399  
Address: Duncanville, TX  
Outside Organization: Unaffiliated Individual  
Received: Dec,02 2022 05:49:01  
Correspondence Type: Web Form  
Correspondence: Thank you for moving forward with the process of restoring grizzly bears to the North Cascades Ecosystem (NCE).

A healthy population of grizzly bears belongs in the NCE, their home for thousands of years. Wherever grizzlies thrive, so does wildness, clean water, and abundant native fish and wildlife.

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Correspondence ID: 3246Project:112008Document:124399  
Address: Rochester, NY  
Outside Organization: Unaffiliated Individual  
Received: Dec,02 2022 05:50:07  
Correspondence Type: Web Form  
Correspondence: Thank you for moving forward with the process of restoring grizzly bears to the North Cascades Ecosystem (NCE).

A healthy population of grizzly bears belongs in the NCE, their home for thousands of years. Wherever grizzlies thrive, so does wildness, clean water, and abundant native fish and wildlife.

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Correspondence ID: 3247Project:112008Document:124399  
Address: Pasadena, CA  
Outside Organization: Unaffiliated Individual  
Received: Dec,02 2022 05:50:58  
Correspondence Type: Web Form  
Correspondence: Thank you for moving forward with the process of restoring grizzly bears to the North Cascades Ecosystem (NCE).

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Correspondence ID: 3248Project:112008Document:124399  
Address: Braintree, MA

Outside Organization: Unaffiliated Individual  
Received: Dec,02 2022 05:52:00  
Correspondence Type: Web Form  
Correspondence: Thank you for moving forward with the process of restoring grizzly bears to the North Cascades Ecosystem (NCE).

A healthy population of grizzly bears belongs in the NCE, their home for thousands of years. Wherever grizzlies thrive, so does wildness, clean water, and abundant native fish and wildlife.

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Correspondence ID: 3249Project:112008Document:124399  
Address: Richland, WA  
Outside Organization: Unaffiliated Individual  
Received: Dec,02 2022 05:53:15  
Correspondence Type: Web Form  
Correspondence: Thank you for moving forward with the process of restoring grizzly bears to the North Cascades Ecosystem (NCE).

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Correspondence ID: 3250Project:112008Document:124399  
Address: Woodland Park, CO  
Outside Organization: Unaffiliated Individual  
Received: Dec,02 2022 05:53:54  
Correspondence Type: Web Form  
Correspondence: Thank you for moving forward with the process of restoring grizzly bears to the North Cascades Ecosystem (NCE).

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thrive, so does wildness, clean water, and abundant native fish and wildlife.

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Correspondence ID: 3251Project:112008Document:124399  
Address: Sun City West, AZ  
Outside Organization: Unaffiliated Individual  
Received: Dec,02 2022 05:54:58  
Correspondence Type: Web Form  
Correspondence: Thank you for moving forward with the process of restoring grizzly bears to the North Cascades Ecosystem (NCE).

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Correspondence ID: 3252Project:112008Document:124399  
Address: Dayton, WA  
Outside Organization: Unaffiliated Individual  
Received: Dec,02 2022 05:55:53  
Correspondence Type: Web Form  
Correspondence: Thank you for moving forward with the process of restoring grizzly bears to the North Cascades Ecosystem (NCE).

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Correspondence ID: 3253Project:112008Document:124399  
Address: St. Louis, MO  
Outside Organization: Unaffiliated Individual  
Received: Dec,02 2022 05:56:48  
Correspondence Type: Web Form  
Correspondence: Thank you for moving forward with the process of restoring grizzly bears to the North Cascades Ecosystem (NCE).

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Correspondence ID: 3254Project:112008Document:124399  
Address: Boulder, CO  
Outside Organization: Unaffiliated Individual  
Received: Dec,02 2022 05:57:47  
Correspondence Type: Web Form  
Correspondence: Thank you for moving forward with the process of restoring grizzly bears to the North Cascades Ecosystem (NCE).

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Correspondence ID: 3255Project:112008Document:124399  
Address: Hawthorn Woods, IL  
Outside Organization: Unaffiliated Individual  
Received: Dec,02 2022 05:58:52  
Correspondence Type: Web Form  
Correspondence: Thank you for moving forward with the process of restoring grizzly bears to the North Cascades Ecosystem (NCE).

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Correspondence ID: 3256Project:112008Document:124399  
Address: Los Angeles, CA  
Outside Organization: Unaffiliated Individual  
Received: Dec,02 2022 05:59:54  
Correspondence Type: Web Form  
Correspondence: Thank you for moving forward with the process of restoring grizzly bears to the North Cascades Ecosystem (NCE).

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Correspondence ID: 3257Project:112008Document:124399  
Address: Queens, NY  
Outside Organization: Unaffiliated Individual  
Received: Dec,02 2022 06:01:09  
Correspondence Type: Web Form

Correspondence: Thank you for moving forward with the process of restoring grizzly bears to the North Cascades Ecosystem (NCE).

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Correspondence ID:	3258Project:112008Document:124399
Address:	Evanston, IL
Outside Organization:	Unaffiliated Individual
Received:	Dec,02 2022 06:02:27
Correspondence Type:	Web Form
Correspondence:	Thank you for moving forward with the process of restoring grizzly bears to the North Cascades Ecosystem (NCE).

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Correspondence ID:	3259Project:112008Document:124399
Address:	Martinez, CA
Outside Organization:	Unaffiliated Individual
Received:	Dec,02 2022 06:03:08
Correspondence Type:	Web Form
Correspondence:	Thank you for moving forward with the process of restoring grizzly bears to the North Cascades Ecosystem (NCE).

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Correspondence ID: 3260Project:112008Document:124399  
Address: Auburn, CA  
Outside Organization: Unaffiliated Individual  
Received: Dec,02 2022 06:04:05  
Correspondence Type: Web Form  
Correspondence: Thank you for moving forward with the process of restoring grizzly bears to the North Cascades Ecosystem (NCE).

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---

Correspondence ID: 3261Project:112008Document:124399  
Address: Los Angeles, CA  
Outside Organization: Unaffiliated Individual  
Received: Dec,02 2022 06:04:59  
Correspondence Type: Web Form  
Correspondence: Thank you for moving forward with the process of restoring grizzly bears to the North Cascades Ecosystem (NCE).

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Correspondence ID: 3262Project:112008Document:124399  
Address: Idaho Falls, ID  
Outside Organization: Unaffiliated Individual  
Received: Dec,02 2022 06:06:04  
Correspondence Type: Web Form  
Correspondence: Thank you for moving forward with the process of restoring grizzly bears to the North Cascades Ecosystem (NCE).

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---

Correspondence ID: 3263Project:112008Document:124399  
Address: Idaho Falls, ID  
Outside Organization: Unaffiliated Individual  
Received: Dec,02 2022 06:07:05  
Correspondence Type: Web Form  
Correspondence: Thank you for moving forward with the process of restoring grizzly bears to the North Cascades Ecosystem (NCE).

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Correspondence ID: 3264Project:112008Document:124399  
Address: San Diego, CA



Outside Organization: Unaffiliated Individual  
Received: Dec,02 2022 06:08:17  
Correspondence Type: Web Form  
Correspondence: Thank you for moving forward with the process of restoring grizzly bears to the North Cascades Ecosystem (NCE).

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---

Correspondence ID: 3265Project:112008Document:124399  
Address: Arlington, WA  
Outside Organization: Unaffiliated Individual  
Received: Dec,02 2022 06:08:55  
Correspondence Type: Web Form  
Correspondence: Im trying to figure out what the good is in restoring grizzly bears to the cascades in Washington. An apex predator roaming the mountains and hills with thousands of hikers does not sound like a good idea. Washington has substantially more hikers than montana and wyoming and we hear about deaths every year from grizzlies in those states. Putting grizzlies in our neck of the woods will only be putting people in danger and at risk especially with the limited game washington has. With this in mind i cant fathom a better excuse of why we need grizzlies in the cascades.

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Correspondence ID: 3266Project:112008Document:124399  
Address: Tinley Park, IL  
Outside Organization: Unaffiliated Individual  
Received: Dec,02 2022 06:09:20  
Correspondence Type: Web Form  
Correspondence: Thank you for moving forward with the process of restoring grizzly bears to the North Cascades Ecosystem (NCE).

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Correspondence ID: 3267Project:112008Document:124399  
Address: Tucson, AZ  
Outside Organization: Unaffiliated Individual  
Received: Dec,02 2022 06:09:55  
Correspondence Type: Web Form  
Correspondence: Thank you for moving forward with the process of restoring grizzly bears to the North Cascades Ecosystem (NCE).

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Correspondence ID: 3268Project:112008Document:124399  
Address: Sebastopol, CA  
Outside Organization: Unaffiliated Individual  
Received: Dec,02 2022 06:10:50  
Correspondence Type: Web Form  
Correspondence: Thank you for moving forward with the process of restoring grizzly bears to the North Cascades Ecosystem (NCE).

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Correspondence ID: 3269Project:112008Document:124399  
Address: Newburgh, IN  
Outside Organization: Unaffiliated Individual

Received: Dec,02 2022 06:11:50  
Correspondence Type: Web Form  
Correspondence: Thank you for moving forward with the process of restoring grizzly bears to the North Cascades Ecosystem (NCE).

A healthy population of grizzly bears belongs in the NCE, their home for thousands of years. Wherever grizzlies thrive, so does wildness, clean water, and abundant native fish and wildlife.

The National Park Service and US Fish and Wildlife Service have an obligation to restore this federally listed species in the few places where that is possible. Failure to act would result in the permanent loss of grizzly bears from the park during our lifetime. Alternatively, the successful restoration will contribute to the overall health and wellbeing of the species across multiple landscapes.

Fortunately, Grizzly restoration has worked in other parts of the country and will work here too. Please act quickly and lean on the existing mountain of information your agencies have compiled to inform your final decision. The 2017 EIS outlined multiple viable strategies that were massively popular.

Please reconsider all the past public support and the time-tested strategies that will strike a balance to meet the mutual goals of grizzly bear recovery and people.

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Correspondence ID: 3270Project:112008Document:124399  
Address: Milwaukee, WI  
Outside Organization: Unaffiliated Individual  
Received: Dec,02 2022 06:12:48  
Correspondence Type: Web Form  
Correspondence: Thank you for moving forward with the process of restoring grizzly bears to the North Cascades Ecosystem (NCE).

A healthy population of grizzly bears belongs in the NCE, their home for thousands of years. Wherever grizzlies thrive, so does wildness, clean water, and abundant native fish and wildlife.

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Correspondence ID: 3271Project:112008Document:124399  
Address: Bedminster, NJ  
Outside Organization: Unaffiliated Individual  
Received: Dec,02 2022 06:14:07  
Correspondence Type: Web Form  
Correspondence: Thank you for moving forward with the process of restoring grizzly bears to the North Cascades Ecosystem (NCE).

A healthy population of grizzly bears belongs in the NCE, their home for thousands of years. Wherever grizzlies thrive, so does wildness, clean water, and abundant native fish and wildlife.

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Correspondence ID: 3272Project:112008Document:124399  
Address: New York, NY  
Outside Organization: Unaffiliated Individual  
Received: Dec,02 2022 06:14:56  
Correspondence Type: Web Form  
Correspondence: Thank you for moving forward with the process of restoring grizzly bears to the North Cascades Ecosystem (NCE).

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Correspondence ID: 3273Project:112008Document:124399  
Address: Cresco, PA  
Outside Organization: Unaffiliated Individual  
Received: Dec,02 2022 06:15:48  
Correspondence Type: Web Form  
Correspondence: Thank you for moving forward with the process of restoring grizzly bears to the North Cascades Ecosystem (NCE).

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Correspondence ID: 3274Project:112008Document:124399  
Address: Austin, TX  
Outside Organization: Unaffiliated Individual  
Received: Dec,02 2022 06:16:50  
Correspondence Type: Web Form  
Correspondence: Thank you for moving forward with the process of restoring grizzly bears to the North Cascades Ecosystem (NCE).

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Correspondence ID: 3275Project:112008Document:124399  
Address: Los Angeles, CA  
Outside Organization: Unaffiliated Individual  
Received: Dec,02 2022 06:18:04  
Correspondence Type: Web Form  
Correspondence: Thank you for moving forward with the process of restoring grizzly bears to the North Cascades Ecosystem (NCE).

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Correspondence ID: 3276Project:112008Document:124399  
Address: Orland Park, IL  
Outside Organization: Unaffiliated Individual  
Received: Dec,02 2022 06:18:51  
Correspondence Type: Web Form  
Correspondence: Thank you for moving forward with the process of restoring grizzly bears to the North Cascades Ecosystem (NCE).

A healthy population of grizzly bears belongs in the NCE, their home for thousands of years. Wherever grizzlies thrive, so does wildness, clean water, and abundant native fish and wildlife.

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Correspondence ID: 3277Project:112008Document:124399  
Address: Ventura, CA  
Outside Organization: Unaffiliated Individual  
Received: Dec,02 2022 06:19:59  
Correspondence Type: Web Form  
Correspondence: Thank you for moving forward with the process of restoring grizzly bears to the North Cascades Ecosystem (NCE).

A healthy population of grizzly bears belongs in the NCE, their home for thousands of years. Wherever grizzlies thrive, so does wildness, clean water, and abundant native fish and wildlife.

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Correspondence ID: 3278Project:112008Document:124399  
Address: Boone, NC  
Outside Organization: Unaffiliated Individual  
Received: Dec,02 2022 06:21:02  
Correspondence Type: Web Form

Correspondence: Thank you for moving forward with the process of restoring grizzly bears to the North Cascades Ecosystem (NCE).

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Correspondence ID:	3279Project:112008Document:124399
Address:	Portland, OR
Outside Organization:	Unaffiliated Individual
Received:	Dec,02 2022 06:21:50
Correspondence Type:	Web Form
Correspondence:	Thank you for moving forward with the process of restoring grizzly bears to the North Cascades Ecosystem (NCE).

A healthy population of grizzly bears belongs in the NCE, their home for thousands of years. Wherever grizzlies thrive, so does wildness, clean water, and abundant native fish and wildlife.

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Correspondence ID:	3280Project:112008Document:124399
Address:	Loomis, CA
Outside Organization:	Unaffiliated Individual
Received:	Dec,02 2022 06:23:00
Correspondence Type:	Web Form
Correspondence:	Thank you for moving forward with the process of restoring grizzly bears to the North Cascades Ecosystem (NCE).

A healthy population of grizzly bears belongs in the NCE, their home for thousands of years. Wherever grizzlies thrive, so does wildness, clean water, and abundant native fish and wildlife.

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Correspondence ID: 3281Project:112008Document:124399  
Address: Boston, MA  
Outside Organization: Unaffiliated Individual  
Received: Dec,02 2022 06:23:48  
Correspondence Type: Web Form  
Correspondence: Thank you for moving forward with the process of restoring grizzly bears to the North Cascades Ecosystem (NCE).

A healthy population of grizzly bears belongs in the NCE, their home for thousands of years. Wherever grizzlies thrive, so does wildness, clean water, and abundant native fish and wildlife.

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Correspondence ID: 3282Project:112008Document:124399  
Address: Boston, MA  
Outside Organization: Unaffiliated Individual  
Received: Dec,02 2022 06:25:08  
Correspondence Type: Web Form  
Correspondence: Thank you for moving forward with the process of restoring grizzly bears to the North Cascades Ecosystem (NCE).

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Correspondence ID: 3283Project:112008Document:124399  
Address: Murray, UT  
Outside Organization: Unaffiliated Individual  
Received: Dec,02 2022 06:26:09  
Correspondence Type: Web Form  
Correspondence: Thank you for moving forward with the process of restoring grizzly bears to the North Cascades Ecosystem (NCE).

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Correspondence ID: 3284Project:112008Document:124399  
Address: Mesa, AZ  
Outside Organization: Unaffiliated Individual  
Received: Dec,02 2022 06:26:48  
Correspondence Type: Web Form  
Correspondence: Thank you for moving forward with the process of restoring grizzly bears to the North Cascades Ecosystem (NCE).

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---

Correspondence ID: 3285Project:112008Document:124399  
Address: Des Moines, IA

Outside Organization: Unaffiliated Individual  
Received: Dec,02 2022 06:27:49  
Correspondence Type: Web Form  
Correspondence: Thank you for moving forward with the process of restoring grizzly bears to the North Cascades Ecosystem (NCE).

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Correspondence ID: 3286Project:112008Document:124399  
Address: Dearborn, MI  
Outside Organization: Unaffiliated Individual  
Received: Dec,02 2022 06:28:49  
Correspondence Type: Web Form  
Correspondence: Thank you for moving forward with the process of restoring grizzly bears to the North Cascades Ecosystem (NCE).

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---

Correspondence ID: 3287Project:112008Document:124399  
Address: Los Angeles, CA  
Outside Organization: Unaffiliated Individual  
Received: Dec,02 2022 06:29:54  
Correspondence Type: Web Form  
Correspondence: Thank you for moving forward with the process of restoring grizzly bears to the North Cascades Ecosystem (NCE).

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Correspondence ID: 3288Project:112008Document:124399  
Address: Mount Joy, PA  
Outside Organization: Unaffiliated Individual  
Received: Dec,02 2022 06:31:01  
Correspondence Type: Web Form  
Correspondence: Thank you for moving forward with the process of restoring grizzly bears to the North Cascades Ecosystem (NCE).

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Correspondence ID: 3289Project:112008Document:124399  
Address: Fresno, CA  
Outside Organization: Unaffiliated Individual  
Received: Dec,02 2022 06:31:52  
Correspondence Type: Web Form  
Correspondence: Thank you for moving forward with the process of restoring grizzly bears to the North Cascades Ecosystem (NCE).

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Correspondence ID: 3290Project:112008Document:124399  
Address: Rockville, MD  
Outside Organization: Unaffiliated Individual  
Received: Dec,02 2022 06:32:52  
Correspondence Type: Web Form  
Correspondence: Thank you for moving forward with the process of restoring grizzly bears to the North Cascades Ecosystem (NCE).

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---

Correspondence ID: 3291Project:112008Document:124399  
Address: San Francisco, CA  
Outside Organization: Unaffiliated Individual  
Received: Dec,02 2022 06:33:50  
Correspondence Type: Web Form  
Correspondence: Thank you for moving forward with the process of restoring grizzly bears to the North Cascades Ecosystem (NCE).

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---

Correspondence ID: 3292Project:112008Document:124399  
Address: Columbia, SC  
Outside Organization: Unaffiliated Individual  
Received: Dec,02 2022 06:34:51  
Correspondence Type: Web Form  
Correspondence: Thank you for moving forward with the process of restoring grizzly bears to the North Cascades Ecosystem (NCE).

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Correspondence ID: 3293Project:112008Document:124399  
Address: Tisbury, MA  
Outside Organization: Unaffiliated Individual  
Received: Dec,02 2022 06:36:12  
Correspondence Type: Web Form  
Correspondence: Thank you for moving forward with the process of restoring grizzly bears to the North Cascades Ecosystem (NCE).

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Correspondence ID: 3294Project:112008Document:124399  
Address: Claymont, DE  
Outside Organization: Unaffiliated Individual  
Received: Dec,02 2022 06:37:04  
Correspondence Type: Web Form

Correspondence: Thank you for moving forward with the process of restoring grizzly bears to the North Cascades Ecosystem (NCE).

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Correspondence ID:	3295Project:112008Document:124399
Address:	Arlington, TX
Outside Organization:	Unaffiliated Individual
Received:	Dec,02 2022 06:38:04
Correspondence Type:	Web Form
Correspondence:	Thank you for moving forward with the process of restoring grizzly bears to the North Cascades Ecosystem (NCE).

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Please reconsider all the past public support and the time-tested strategies that will strike a balance to meet the mutual goals of grizzly bear recovery and people.

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Correspondence ID:	3296Project:112008Document:124399
Address:	Montebello, CA
Outside Organization:	Unaffiliated Individual
Received:	Dec,02 2022 06:38:55
Correspondence Type:	Web Form
Correspondence:	Thank you for moving forward with the process of restoring grizzly bears to the North Cascades Ecosystem (NCE).

A healthy population of grizzly bears belongs in the NCE, their home for thousands of years. Wherever grizzlies thrive, so does wildness, clean water, and abundant native fish and wildlife.

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Correspondence ID: 3297Project:112008Document:124399  
Address: Great Falls, MT  
Outside Organization: Unaffiliated Individual  
Received: Dec,02 2022 06:39:54  
Correspondence Type: Web Form  
Correspondence: Thank you for moving forward with the process of restoring grizzly bears to the North Cascades Ecosystem (NCE).

A healthy population of grizzly bears belongs in the NCE, their home for thousands of years. Wherever grizzlies thrive, so does wildness, clean water, and abundant native fish and wildlife.

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Correspondence ID: 3298Project:112008Document:124399  
Address: Groveland, MA  
Outside Organization: Unaffiliated Individual  
Received: Dec,02 2022 06:41:01  
Correspondence Type: Web Form  
Correspondence: Thank you for moving forward with the process of restoring grizzly bears to the North Cascades Ecosystem (NCE).

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Correspondence ID: 3299Project:112008Document:124399  
Address: Ballwin, MO  
Outside Organization: Unaffiliated Individual  
Received: Dec,02 2022 06:41:56  
Correspondence Type: Web Form  
Correspondence: Thank you for moving forward with the process of restoring grizzly bears to the North Cascades Ecosystem (NCE).

A healthy population of grizzly bears belongs in the NCE, their home for thousands of years. Wherever grizzlies thrive, so does wildness, clean water, and abundant native fish and wildlife.

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Correspondence ID: 3300Project:112008Document:124399  
Address: Holly Springs, NC  
Outside Organization: Unaffiliated Individual  
Received: Dec,02 2022 06:42:55  
Correspondence Type: Web Form  
Correspondence: Thank you for moving forward with the process of restoring grizzly bears to the North Cascades Ecosystem (NCE).

A healthy population of grizzly bears belongs in the NCE, their home for thousands of years. Wherever grizzlies thrive, so does wildness, clean water, and abundant native fish and wildlife.

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Correspondence ID: 3301Project:112008Document:124399  
Address: Sugar Land, TX



Outside Organization: Unaffiliated Individual  
Received: Dec,02 2022 06:44:59  
Correspondence Type: Web Form  
Correspondence: Thank you for moving forward with the process of restoring grizzly bears to the North Cascades Ecosystem (NCE).

A healthy population of grizzly bears belongs in the NCE, their home for thousands of years. Wherever grizzlies thrive, so does wildness, clean water, and abundant native fish and wildlife.

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Correspondence ID: 3302Project:112008Document:124399  
Address: Oakton, VA  
Outside Organization: Unaffiliated Individual  
Received: Dec,02 2022 06:46:03  
Correspondence Type: Web Form  
Correspondence: Thank you for moving forward with the process of restoring grizzly bears to the North Cascades Ecosystem (NCE).

A healthy population of grizzly bears belongs in the NCE, their home for thousands of years. Wherever grizzlies thrive, so does wildness, clean water, and abundant native fish and wildlife.

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Correspondence ID: 3303Project:112008Document:124399  
Address: Lansing, MI  
Outside Organization: Unaffiliated Individual  
Received: Dec,02 2022 06:47:13  
Correspondence Type: Web Form  
Correspondence: Thank you for moving forward with the process of restoring grizzly bears to the North Cascades Ecosystem (NCE).

A healthy population of grizzly bears belongs in the NCE, their home for thousands of years. Wherever grizzlies

thrive, so does wildness, clean water, and abundant native fish and wildlife.

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Correspondence ID: 3304Project:112008Document:124399  
Address: Lodi, CA  
Outside Organization: Unaffiliated Individual  
Received: Dec,02 2022 06:49:06  
Correspondence Type: Web Form  
Correspondence: Thank you for moving forward with the process of restoring grizzly bears to the North Cascades Ecosystem (NCE).

A healthy population of grizzly bears belongs in the NCE, their home for thousands of years. Wherever grizzlies thrive, so does wildness, clean water, and abundant native fish and wildlife.

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Correspondence ID: 3305Project:112008Document:124399  
Address: Evansville, IN  
Outside Organization: Unaffiliated Individual  
Received: Dec,02 2022 06:50:09  
Correspondence Type: Web Form  
Correspondence: Thank you for moving forward with the process of restoring grizzly bears to the North Cascades Ecosystem (NCE).

A healthy population of grizzly bears belongs in the NCE, their home for thousands of years. Wherever grizzlies thrive, so does wildness, clean water, and abundant native fish and wildlife.

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Correspondence ID: 3306Project:112008Document:124399  
Address: Denair, CA  
Outside Organization: Unaffiliated Individual  
Received: Dec,02 2022 06:50:47  
Correspondence Type: Web Form  
Correspondence: Thank you for moving forward with the process of restoring grizzly bears to the North Cascades Ecosystem (NCE).

A healthy population of grizzly bears belongs in the NCE, their home for thousands of years. Wherever grizzlies thrive, so does wildness, clean water, and abundant native fish and wildlife.

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Correspondence ID: 3307Project:112008Document:124399  
Address: Brooklyn, OH  
Outside Organization: Unaffiliated Individual  
Received: Dec,02 2022 06:52:00  
Correspondence Type: Web Form  
Correspondence: Thank you for moving forward with the process of restoring grizzly bears to the North Cascades Ecosystem (NCE).

A healthy population of grizzly bears belongs in the NCE, their home for thousands of years. Wherever grizzlies thrive, so does wildness, clean water, and abundant native fish and wildlife.

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Correspondence ID: 3308Project:112008Document:124399  
Address: Malverne, NY  
Outside Organization: Unaffiliated Individual  
Received: Dec,02 2022 06:52:51  
Correspondence Type: Web Form  
Correspondence: Thank you for moving forward with the process of restoring grizzly bears to the North Cascades Ecosystem (NCE).

A healthy population of grizzly bears belongs in the NCE, their home for thousands of years. Wherever grizzlies thrive, so does wildness, clean water, and abundant native fish and wildlife.

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Correspondence ID: 3309Project:112008Document:124399  
Address: Custer, MI  
Outside Organization: Unaffiliated Individual  
Received: Dec,02 2022 06:53:45  
Correspondence Type: Web Form  
Correspondence: Thank you for moving forward with the process of restoring grizzly bears to the North Cascades Ecosystem (NCE).

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---

Correspondence ID: 3310Project:112008Document:124399  
Address: East Lansing, MI  
Outside Organization: Unaffiliated Individual  
Received: Dec,02 2022 06:54:50  
Correspondence Type: Web Form

Correspondence: Thank you for moving forward with the process of restoring grizzly bears to the North Cascades Ecosystem (NCE).

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Correspondence ID:	3311Project:112008Document:124399
Address:	Portland, OR
Outside Organization:	Unaffiliated Individual
Received:	Dec,02 2022 06:55:44
Correspondence Type:	Web Form
Correspondence:	Thank you for moving forward with the process of restoring grizzly bears to the North Cascades Ecosystem (NCE).

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Correspondence ID:	3312Project:112008Document:124399
Address:	La Grange, KY
Outside Organization:	Unaffiliated Individual
Received:	Dec,02 2022 06:56:50
Correspondence Type:	Web Form
Correspondence:	Thank you for moving forward with the process of restoring grizzly bears to the North Cascades Ecosystem (NCE).

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Correspondence ID:	3313Project:112008Document:124399
Address:	Waterloo, IL
Outside Organization:	Unaffiliated Individual
Received:	Dec,02 2022 06:57:42
Correspondence Type:	Web Form
Correspondence:	Thank you for moving forward with the process of restoring grizzly bears to the North Cascades Ecosystem (NCE).

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Correspondence ID:	3314Project:112008Document:124399
Address:	Austin, TX
Outside Organization:	Unaffiliated Individual
Received:	Dec,02 2022 06:58:43
Correspondence Type:	Web Form
Correspondence:	Thank you for moving forward with the process of restoring grizzly bears to the North Cascades Ecosystem (NCE).

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---

Correspondence ID: 3315Project:112008Document:124399  
Address: Bedford, VA  
Outside Organization: Unaffiliated Individual  
Received: Dec,02 2022 06:59:47  
Correspondence Type: Web Form  
Correspondence: Thank you for moving forward with the process of restoring grizzly bears to the North Cascades Ecosystem (NCE).

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Correspondence ID: 3316Project:112008Document:124399  
Address: Queens, NY  
Outside Organization: Unaffiliated Individual  
Received: Dec,02 2022 07:00:48  
Correspondence Type: Web Form  
Correspondence: Thank you for moving forward with the process of restoring grizzly bears to the North Cascades Ecosystem (NCE).

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---

Correspondence ID: 3317Project:112008Document:124399  
Address: Phoenix, AZ

Outside Organization: Unaffiliated Individual  
Received: Dec,02 2022 07:02:09  
Correspondence Type: Web Form  
Correspondence: Thank you for moving forward with the process of restoring grizzly bears to the North Cascades Ecosystem (NCE).

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---

Correspondence ID: 3318Project:112008Document:124399  
Address: Crescent City, CA  
Outside Organization: Unaffiliated Individual  
Received: Dec,02 2022 07:02:47  
Correspondence Type: Web Form  
Correspondence: Thank you for moving forward with the process of restoring grizzly bears to the North Cascades Ecosystem (NCE).

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---

Correspondence ID: 3319Project:112008Document:124399  
Address: Sturgeon Bay, WI  
Outside Organization: Unaffiliated Individual  
Received: Dec,02 2022 07:03:45  
Correspondence Type: Web Form  
Correspondence: Thank you for moving forward with the process of restoring grizzly bears to the North Cascades Ecosystem (NCE).

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---

Correspondence ID: 3320Project:112008Document:124399  
Address: Bellmore, NY  
Outside Organization: Unaffiliated Individual  
Received: Dec,02 2022 07:05:09  
Correspondence Type: Web Form  
Correspondence: Thank you for moving forward with the process of restoring grizzly bears to the North Cascades Ecosystem (NCE).

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Correspondence ID: 3321Project:112008Document:124399  
Address: Simpsonville, SC  
Outside Organization: Unaffiliated Individual  
Received: Dec,02 2022 07:05:54  
Correspondence Type: Web Form  
Correspondence: Thank you for moving forward with the process of restoring grizzly bears to the North Cascades Ecosystem (NCE).

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Correspondence ID: 3322Project:112008Document:124399  
Address: Annapolis, MD  
Outside Organization: Unaffiliated Individual  
Received: Dec,02 2022 07:07:02  
Correspondence Type: Web Form  
Correspondence: Thank you for moving forward with the process of restoring grizzly bears to the North Cascades Ecosystem (NCE).

A healthy population of grizzly bears belongs in the NCE, their home for thousands of years. Wherever grizzlies thrive, so does wildness, clean water, and abundant native fish and wildlife.

The National Park Service and US Fish and Wildlife Service have an obligation to restore this federally listed species in the few places where that is possible. Failure to act would result in the permanent loss of grizzly bears from the park during our lifetime. Alternatively, the successful restoration will contribute to the overall health and wellbeing of the species across multiple landscapes.

Fortunately, Grizzly restoration has worked in other parts of the country and will work here too. Please act quickly and lean on the existing mountain of information your agencies have compiled to inform your final decision. The 2017 EIS outlined multiple viable strategies that were massively popular.

Please reconsider all the past public support and the time-tested strategies that will strike a balance to meet the mutual goals of grizzly bear recovery and people.

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Correspondence ID: 3323Project:112008Document:124399  
Address: Lake Arrowhead, CA  
Outside Organization: Unaffiliated Individual  
Received: Dec,02 2022 07:07:45  
Correspondence Type: Web Form  
Correspondence: Thank you for moving forward with the process of restoring grizzly bears to the North Cascades Ecosystem (NCE).

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Correspondence ID: 3324Project:112008Document:124399  
Address: Fort Pierce, FL  
Outside Organization: Unaffiliated Individual  
Received: Dec,02 2022 07:08:48  
Correspondence Type: Web Form  
Correspondence: Thank you for moving forward with the process of restoring grizzly bears to the North Cascades Ecosystem (NCE).

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Correspondence ID: 3325Project:112008Document:124399  
Address: Manhattan Beach, CA  
Outside Organization: Unaffiliated Individual  
Received: Dec,02 2022 07:09:54  
Correspondence Type: Web Form  
Correspondence: Thank you for moving forward with the process of restoring grizzly bears to the North Cascades Ecosystem (NCE).

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Correspondence ID: 3326Project:112008Document:124399  
Address: New York, NY  
Outside Organization: Unaffiliated Individual  
Received: Dec,02 2022 07:10:58  
Correspondence Type: Web Form

Correspondence: Thank you for moving forward with the process of restoring grizzly bears to the North Cascades Ecosystem (NCE).

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Correspondence ID:	3327Project:112008Document:124399
Address:	San Francisco, CA
Outside Organization:	Unaffiliated Individual
Received:	Dec,02 2022 07:11:47
Correspondence Type:	Web Form
Correspondence:	Thank you for moving forward with the process of restoring grizzly bears to the North Cascades Ecosystem (NCE).

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Correspondence ID:	3328Project:112008Document:124399
Address:	Orlando, FL
Outside Organization:	Unaffiliated Individual
Received:	Dec,02 2022 07:12:44
Correspondence Type:	Web Form
Correspondence:	Thank you for moving forward with the process of restoring grizzly bears to the North Cascades Ecosystem (NCE).

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Correspondence ID: 3329Project:112008Document:124399  
Address: Livermore, CA  
Outside Organization: Unaffiliated Individual  
Received: Dec,02 2022 07:13:58  
Correspondence Type: Web Form  
Correspondence: Thank you for moving forward with the process of restoring grizzly bears to the North Cascades Ecosystem (NCE).

A healthy population of grizzly bears belongs in the NCE, their home for thousands of years. Wherever grizzlies thrive, so does wildness, clean water, and abundant native fish and wildlife.

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Correspondence ID: 3330Project:112008Document:124399  
Address: Livermore, CA  
Outside Organization: Unaffiliated Individual  
Received: Dec,02 2022 07:14:53  
Correspondence Type: Web Form  
Correspondence: Thank you for moving forward with the process of restoring grizzly bears to the North Cascades Ecosystem (NCE).

A healthy population of grizzly bears belongs in the NCE, their home for thousands of years. Wherever grizzlies thrive, so does wildness, clean water, and abundant native fish and wildlife.

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Correspondence ID: 3331Project:112008Document:124399  
Address: Las Vegas, NV  
Outside Organization: Unaffiliated Individual  
Received: Dec,02 2022 07:16:08  
Correspondence Type: Web Form  
Correspondence: Thank you for moving forward with the process of restoring grizzly bears to the North Cascades Ecosystem (NCE).

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Correspondence ID: 3332Project:112008Document:124399  
Address: Latham, NY  
Outside Organization: Unaffiliated Individual  
Received: Dec,02 2022 07:16:58  
Correspondence Type: Web Form  
Correspondence: Thank you for moving forward with the process of restoring grizzly bears to the North Cascades Ecosystem (NCE).

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Correspondence ID: 3333Project:112008Document:124399  
Address: Lancaster, NY

Outside Organization: Unaffiliated Individual  
Received: Dec,02 2022 07:18:06  
Correspondence Type: Web Form  
Correspondence: Thank you for moving forward with the process of restoring grizzly bears to the North Cascades Ecosystem (NCE).

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Correspondence ID: 3334Project:112008Document:124399  
Address: Rapid City, SD  
Outside Organization: Unaffiliated Individual  
Received: Dec,02 2022 07:19:08  
Correspondence Type: Web Form  
Correspondence: Thank you for moving forward with the process of restoring grizzly bears to the North Cascades Ecosystem (NCE).

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Correspondence ID: 3335Project:112008Document:124399  
Address: Vardaman, MS  
Outside Organization: Unaffiliated Individual  
Received: Dec,02 2022 07:19:46  
Correspondence Type: Web Form  
Correspondence: Thank you for moving forward with the process of restoring grizzly bears to the North Cascades Ecosystem (NCE).

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Correspondence ID: 3336Project:112008Document:124399  
Address: Granger, IN  
Outside Organization: Unaffiliated Individual  
Received: Dec,02 2022 07:20:56  
Correspondence Type: Web Form  
Correspondence: Thank you for moving forward with the process of restoring grizzly bears to the North Cascades Ecosystem (NCE).

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Correspondence ID: 3337Project:112008Document:124399  
Address: Simsbury, CT  
Outside Organization: Unaffiliated Individual  
Received: Dec,02 2022 07:22:06  
Correspondence Type: Web Form  
Correspondence: Thank you for moving forward with the process of restoring grizzly bears to the North Cascades Ecosystem (NCE).

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Correspondence ID: 3338Project:112008Document:124399  
Address: Romney, WV  
Outside Organization: Unaffiliated Individual  
Received: Dec,02 2022 07:23:01  
Correspondence Type: Web Form  
Correspondence: Thank you for moving forward with the process of restoring grizzly bears to the North Cascades Ecosystem (NCE).

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Correspondence ID: 3339Project:112008Document:124399  
Address: Tucson, AZ  
Outside Organization: Unaffiliated Individual  
Received: Dec,02 2022 07:23:58  
Correspondence Type: Web Form  
Correspondence: Thank you for moving forward with the process of restoring grizzly bears to the North Cascades Ecosystem (NCE).

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---

Correspondence ID: 3340Project:112008Document:124399  
Address: Brooklyn, NY  
Outside Organization: Unaffiliated Individual  
Received: Dec,02 2022 07:25:03  
Correspondence Type: Web Form  
Correspondence: Thank you for moving forward with the process of restoring grizzly bears to the North Cascades Ecosystem (NCE).

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---

Correspondence ID: 3341Project:112008Document:124399  
Address: Cranberry Township, PA  
Outside Organization: Unaffiliated Individual  
Received: Dec,02 2022 07:26:11  
Correspondence Type: Web Form  
Correspondence: Thank you for moving forward with the process of restoring grizzly bears to the North Cascades Ecosystem (NCE).

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---

Correspondence ID: 3342Project:112008Document:124399  
Address: Golden, CO  
Outside Organization: Unaffiliated Individual  
Received: Dec,02 2022 07:27:15  
Correspondence Type: Web Form

Correspondence: Thank you for moving forward with the process of restoring grizzly bears to the North Cascades Ecosystem (NCE).

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---

Correspondence ID:	3343Project:112008Document:124399
Address:	Brooklyn, NY
Outside Organization:	Unaffiliated Individual
Received:	Dec,02 2022 07:28:10
Correspondence Type:	Web Form
Correspondence:	Thank you for moving forward with the process of restoring grizzly bears to the North Cascades Ecosystem (NCE).

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---

Correspondence ID:	3344Project:112008Document:124399
Address:	Carmel, IN
Outside Organization:	Unaffiliated Individual
Received:	Dec,02 2022 07:29:18
Correspondence Type:	Web Form
Correspondence:	Thank you for moving forward with the process of restoring grizzly bears to the North Cascades Ecosystem (NCE).

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---

Correspondence ID:	3345Project:112008Document:124399
Address:	Carmel, IN
Outside Organization:	Unaffiliated Individual
Received:	Dec,02 2022 07:29:59
Correspondence Type:	Web Form
Correspondence:	Thank you for moving forward with the process of restoring grizzly bears to the North Cascades Ecosystem (NCE).

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---

Correspondence ID:	3346Project:112008Document:124399
Address:	Buffalo, NY
Outside Organization:	Unaffiliated Individual
Received:	Dec,02 2022 07:30:52
Correspondence Type:	Web Form
Correspondence:	Thank you for moving forward with the process of restoring grizzly bears to the North Cascades Ecosystem (NCE).

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Correspondence ID: 3347Project:112008Document:124399  
Address: Santa Clarita, CA  
Outside Organization: Unaffiliated Individual  
Received: Dec,02 2022 07:32:01  
Correspondence Type: Web Form  
Correspondence: Thank you for moving forward with the process of restoring grizzly bears to the North Cascades Ecosystem (NCE).

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Correspondence ID: 3348Project:112008Document:124399  
Address: Arcata, CA  
Outside Organization: Unaffiliated Individual  
Received: Dec,02 2022 07:33:11  
Correspondence Type: Web Form  
Correspondence: Thank you for moving forward with the process of restoring grizzly bears to the North Cascades Ecosystem (NCE).

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Please reconsider all the past public support and the time-tested strategies that will strike a balance to meet the mutual goals of grizzly bear recovery and people.

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Correspondence ID: 3349Project:112008Document:124399  
Address: Salem, OR

Outside Organization: Unaffiliated Individual  
Received: Dec,02 2022 07:34:01  
Correspondence Type: Web Form  
Correspondence: Thank you for moving forward with the process of restoring grizzly bears to the North Cascades Ecosystem (NCE).

A healthy population of grizzly bears belongs in the NCE, their home for thousands of years. Wherever grizzlies thrive, so does wildness, clean water, and abundant native fish and wildlife.

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Correspondence ID: 3350Project:112008Document:124399  
Address: Park City, UT  
Outside Organization: Unaffiliated Individual  
Received: Dec,02 2022 07:35:07  
Correspondence Type: Web Form  
Correspondence: Thank you for moving forward with the process of restoring grizzly bears to the North Cascades Ecosystem (NCE).

A healthy population of grizzly bears belongs in the NCE, their home for thousands of years. Wherever grizzlies thrive, so does wildness, clean water, and abundant native fish and wildlife.

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Correspondence ID: 3351Project:112008Document:124399  
Address: Isanti, MN  
Outside Organization: Unaffiliated Individual  
Received: Dec,02 2022 07:36:04  
Correspondence Type: Web Form  
Correspondence: Thank you for moving forward with the process of restoring grizzly bears to the North Cascades Ecosystem (NCE).

A healthy population of grizzly bears belongs in the NCE, their home for thousands of years. Wherever grizzlies

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Correspondence ID: 3352Project:112008Document:124399  
Address: Milwaukee, WI  
Outside Organization: Unaffiliated Individual  
Received: Dec,02 2022 07:36:59  
Correspondence Type: Web Form  
Correspondence: Thank you for moving forward with the process of restoring grizzly bears to the North Cascades Ecosystem (NCE).

A healthy population of grizzly bears belongs in the NCE, their home for thousands of years. Wherever grizzlies thrive, so does wildness, clean water, and abundant native fish and wildlife.

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Correspondence ID: 3353Project:112008Document:124399  
Address: Massapequa Park, NY  
Outside Organization: Unaffiliated Individual  
Received: Dec,02 2022 07:38:11  
Correspondence Type: Web Form  
Correspondence: Thank you for moving forward with the process of restoring grizzly bears to the North Cascades Ecosystem (NCE).

A healthy population of grizzly bears belongs in the NCE, their home for thousands of years. Wherever grizzlies thrive, so does wildness, clean water, and abundant native fish and wildlife.

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Correspondence ID: 3354Project:112008Document:124399  
Address: Massapequa Park, NY  
Outside Organization: Unaffiliated Individual  
Received: Dec,02 2022 07:38:57  
Correspondence Type: Web Form  
Correspondence: Thank you for moving forward with the process of restoring grizzly bears to the North Cascades Ecosystem (NCE).

A healthy population of grizzly bears belongs in the NCE, their home for thousands of years. Wherever grizzlies thrive, so does wildness, clean water, and abundant native fish and wildlife.

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Correspondence ID: 3355Project:112008Document:124399  
Address: Albuquerque, NM  
Outside Organization: Unaffiliated Individual  
Received: Dec,02 2022 07:40:07  
Correspondence Type: Web Form  
Correspondence: Thank you for moving forward with the process of restoring grizzly bears to the North Cascades Ecosystem (NCE).

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Correspondence ID: 3356Project:112008Document:124399  
Address: Potomac, MD  
Outside Organization: Unaffiliated Individual  
Received: Dec,02 2022 07:40:59  
Correspondence Type: Web Form  
Correspondence: Thank you for moving forward with the process of restoring grizzly bears to the North Cascades Ecosystem (NCE).

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Correspondence ID: 3357Project:112008Document:124399  
Address: Miami, FL  
Outside Organization: Unaffiliated Individual  
Received: Dec,02 2022 07:42:06  
Correspondence Type: Web Form  
Correspondence: Thank you for moving forward with the process of restoring grizzly bears to the North Cascades Ecosystem (NCE).

A healthy population of grizzly bears belongs in the NCE, their home for thousands of years. Wherever grizzlies thrive, so does wildness, clean water, and abundant native fish and wildlife.

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Correspondence ID: 3358Project:112008Document:124399  
Address: Little Elm, TX  
Outside Organization: Unaffiliated Individual  
Received: Dec,02 2022 07:43:06  
Correspondence Type: Web Form

Correspondence: Thank you for moving forward with the process of restoring grizzly bears to the North Cascades Ecosystem (NCE).

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Correspondence ID:	3359Project:112008Document:124399
Address:	Boulder, CO
Outside Organization:	Unaffiliated Individual
Received:	Dec,02 2022 07:44:25
Correspondence Type:	Web Form
Correspondence:	Thank you for moving forward with the process of restoring grizzly bears to the North Cascades Ecosystem (NCE).

A healthy population of grizzly bears belongs in the NCE, their home for thousands of years. Wherever grizzlies thrive, so does wildness, clean water, and abundant native fish and wildlife.

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Correspondence ID:	3360Project:112008Document:124399
Address:	De Leon Springs, FL
Outside Organization:	Unaffiliated Individual
Received:	Dec,02 2022 07:45:03
Correspondence Type:	Web Form
Correspondence:	Thank you for moving forward with the process of restoring grizzly bears to the North Cascades Ecosystem (NCE).

A healthy population of grizzly bears belongs in the NCE, their home for thousands of years. Wherever grizzlies thrive, so does wildness, clean water, and abundant native fish and wildlife.

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Correspondence ID: 3361Project:112008Document:124399  
Address: Tigard, OR  
Outside Organization: Unaffiliated Individual  
Received: Dec,02 2022 07:46:07  
Correspondence Type: Web Form  
Correspondence: Thank you for moving forward with the process of restoring grizzly bears to the North Cascades Ecosystem (NCE).

A healthy population of grizzly bears belongs in the NCE, their home for thousands of years. Wherever grizzlies thrive, so does wildness, clean water, and abundant native fish and wildlife.

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Correspondence ID: 3362Project:112008Document:124399  
Address: Niagara Falls, NY  
Outside Organization: Unaffiliated Individual  
Received: Dec,02 2022 07:47:02  
Correspondence Type: Web Form  
Correspondence: Thank you for moving forward with the process of restoring grizzly bears to the North Cascades Ecosystem (NCE).

A healthy population of grizzly bears belongs in the NCE, their home for thousands of years. Wherever grizzlies thrive, so does wildness, clean water, and abundant native fish and wildlife.

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Correspondence ID: 3363Project:112008Document:124399  
Address: Santa Rosa, CA  
Outside Organization: Unaffiliated Individual  
Received: Dec,02 2022 07:48:13  
Correspondence Type: Web Form  
Correspondence: Thank you for moving forward with the process of restoring grizzly bears to the North Cascades Ecosystem (NCE).

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Correspondence ID: 3364Project:112008Document:124399  
Address: Fresno, CA  
Outside Organization: Unaffiliated Individual  
Received: Dec,02 2022 07:49:01  
Correspondence Type: Web Form  
Correspondence: Thank you for moving forward with the process of restoring grizzly bears to the North Cascades Ecosystem (NCE).

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Correspondence ID: 3365Project:112008Document:124399  
Address: Farmington, NY

Outside Organization: Unaffiliated Individual  
Received: Dec,02 2022 07:50:04  
Correspondence Type: Web Form  
Correspondence: Thank you for moving forward with the process of restoring grizzly bears to the North Cascades Ecosystem (NCE).

A healthy population of grizzly bears belongs in the NCE, their home for thousands of years. Wherever grizzlies thrive, so does wildness, clean water, and abundant native fish and wildlife.

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Correspondence ID: 3366Project:112008Document:124399  
Address: Franklin, TN  
Outside Organization: Unaffiliated Individual  
Received: Dec,02 2022 07:51:00  
Correspondence Type: Web Form  
Correspondence: Thank you for moving forward with the process of restoring grizzly bears to the North Cascades Ecosystem (NCE).

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Correspondence ID: 3367Project:112008Document:124399  
Address: Golden, CO  
Outside Organization: Unaffiliated Individual  
Received: Dec,02 2022 07:52:08  
Correspondence Type: Web Form  
Correspondence: Thank you for moving forward with the process of restoring grizzly bears to the North Cascades Ecosystem (NCE).

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---

Correspondence ID: 3368Project:112008Document:124399  
Address: Denver, CO  
Outside Organization: Unaffiliated Individual  
Received: Dec,02 2022 07:53:04  
Correspondence Type: Web Form  
Correspondence: Thank you for moving forward with the process of restoring grizzly bears to the North Cascades Ecosystem (NCE).

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Correspondence ID: 3369Project:112008Document:124399  
Address: Ann Arbor, MI  
Outside Organization: Unaffiliated Individual  
Received: Dec,02 2022 07:54:04  
Correspondence Type: Web Form  
Correspondence: Thank you for moving forward with the process of restoring grizzly bears to the North Cascades Ecosystem (NCE).

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Correspondence ID: 3370Project:112008Document:124399  
Address: Dallas, TX  
Outside Organization: Unaffiliated Individual  
Received: Dec,02 2022 07:54:58  
Correspondence Type: Web Form  
Correspondence: Thank you for moving forward with the process of restoring grizzly bears to the North Cascades Ecosystem (NCE).

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---

Correspondence ID: 3371Project:112008Document:124399  
Address: Kokomo, IN  
Outside Organization: Unaffiliated Individual  
Received: Dec,02 2022 07:56:18  
Correspondence Type: Web Form  
Correspondence: Thank you for moving forward with the process of restoring grizzly bears to the North Cascades Ecosystem (NCE).

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---

Correspondence ID: 3372Project:112008Document:124399  
Address: Kokomo, IN  
Outside Organization: Unaffiliated Individual  
Received: Dec,02 2022 07:57:07  
Correspondence Type: Web Form  
Correspondence: Thank you for moving forward with the process of restoring grizzly bears to the North Cascades Ecosystem (NCE).

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---

Correspondence ID: 3373Project:112008Document:124399  
Address: Enumclaw, WA  
Outside Organization: Unaffiliated Individual  
Received: Dec,02 2022 07:58:09  
Correspondence Type: Web Form  
Correspondence: Thank you for moving forward with the process of restoring grizzly bears to the North Cascades Ecosystem (NCE).

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Correspondence ID: 3374Project:112008Document:124399  
Address: Sequim, WA  
Outside Organization: Unaffiliated Individual  
Received: Dec,02 2022 07:59:19  
Correspondence Type: Web Form



Correspondence: Thank you for moving forward with the process of restoring grizzly bears to the North Cascades Ecosystem (NCE).

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Correspondence ID:	3375Project:112008Document:124399
Address:	Sequim, WA
Outside Organization:	Unaffiliated Individual
Received:	Dec,02 2022 08:00:10
Correspondence Type:	Web Form
Correspondence:	Thank you for moving forward with the process of restoring grizzly bears to the North Cascades Ecosystem (NCE).

A healthy population of grizzly bears belongs in the NCE, their home for thousands of years. Wherever grizzlies thrive, so does wildness, clean water, and abundant native fish and wildlife.

The National Park Service and US Fish and Wildlife Service have an obligation to restore this federally listed species in the few places where that is possible. Failure to act would result in the permanent loss of grizzly bears from the park during our lifetime. Alternatively, the successful restoration will contribute to the overall health and wellbeing of the species across multiple landscapes.

Fortunately, Grizzly restoration has worked in other parts of the country and will work here too. Please act quickly and lean on the existing mountain of information your agencies have compiled to inform your final decision. The 2017 EIS outlined multiple viable strategies that were massively popular.

Please reconsider all the past public support and the time-tested strategies that will strike a balance to meet the mutual goals of grizzly bear recovery and people.

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Correspondence ID:	3376Project:112008Document:124399
Address:	Missoula, MT
Outside Organization:	Unaffiliated Individual
Received:	Dec,02 2022 08:01:03
Correspondence Type:	Web Form
Correspondence:	Thank you for moving forward with the process of restoring grizzly bears to the North Cascades Ecosystem (NCE).

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Correspondence ID: 3377Project:112008Document:124399  
Address: Redondo Beach, CA  
Outside Organization: Unaffiliated Individual  
Received: Dec,02 2022 08:02:13  
Correspondence Type: Web Form  
Correspondence: Thank you for moving forward with the process of restoring grizzly bears to the North Cascades Ecosystem (NCE).

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Correspondence ID: 3378Project:112008Document:124399  
Address: Parma, OH  
Outside Organization: Unaffiliated Individual  
Received: Dec,02 2022 08:03:10  
Correspondence Type: Web Form  
Correspondence: Thank you for moving forward with the process of restoring grizzly bears to the North Cascades Ecosystem (NCE).

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Correspondence ID: 3379Project:112008Document:124399  
Address: Falling Waters, WV  
Outside Organization: Unaffiliated Individual  
Received: Dec,02 2022 08:04:14  
Correspondence Type: Web Form  
Correspondence: Thank you for moving forward with the process of restoring grizzly bears to the North Cascades Ecosystem (NCE).

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Correspondence ID: 3380Project:112008Document:124399  
Address: San Francisco, CA  
Outside Organization: Unaffiliated Individual  
Received: Dec,02 2022 08:05:18  
Correspondence Type: Web Form  
Correspondence: Thank you for moving forward with the process of restoring grizzly bears to the North Cascades Ecosystem (NCE).

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Correspondence ID: 3381Project:112008Document:124399  
Address: Riverview, FL

Outside Organization: Unaffiliated Individual  
Received: Dec,02 2022 08:06:10  
Correspondence Type: Web Form  
Correspondence: Thank you for moving forward with the process of restoring grizzly bears to the North Cascades Ecosystem (NCE).

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Correspondence ID: 3382Project:112008Document:124399  
Address: Tucson, AZ  
Outside Organization: Unaffiliated Individual  
Received: Dec,02 2022 08:07:19  
Correspondence Type: Web Form  
Correspondence: Thank you for moving forward with the process of restoring grizzly bears to the North Cascades Ecosystem (NCE).

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Correspondence ID: 3383Project:112008Document:124399  
Address: Quincy, IL  
Outside Organization: Unaffiliated Individual  
Received: Dec,02 2022 08:08:07  
Correspondence Type: Web Form  
Correspondence: Thank you for moving forward with the process of restoring grizzly bears to the North Cascades Ecosystem (NCE).

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Correspondence ID: 3384Project:112008Document:124399  
Address: Los Angeles, CA  
Outside Organization: Unaffiliated Individual  
Received: Dec,02 2022 08:08:57  
Correspondence Type: Web Form  
Correspondence: Thank you for moving forward with the process of restoring grizzly bears to the North Cascades Ecosystem (NCE).

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Correspondence ID: 3385Project:112008Document:124399  
Address: Monroe, NJ  
Outside Organization: Unaffiliated Individual  
Received: Dec,02 2022 08:10:07  
Correspondence Type: Web Form  
Correspondence: Thank you for moving forward with the process of restoring grizzly bears to the North Cascades Ecosystem (NCE).

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Correspondence ID: 3386Project:112008Document:124399  
Address: Hinckley, MN  
Outside Organization: Unaffiliated Individual  
Received: Dec,02 2022 08:10:56  
Correspondence Type: Web Form  
Correspondence: Thank you for moving forward with the process of restoring grizzly bears to the North Cascades Ecosystem (NCE).

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Correspondence ID: 3387Project:112008Document:124399  
Address: Lakewood, CA  
Outside Organization: Unaffiliated Individual  
Received: Dec,02 2022 08:12:14  
Correspondence Type: Web Form  
Correspondence: Thank you for moving forward with the process of restoring grizzly bears to the North Cascades Ecosystem (NCE).

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Correspondence ID: 3388Project:112008Document:124399  
Address: Cottonwood, AZ  
Outside Organization: Unaffiliated Individual  
Received: Dec,02 2022 08:13:03  
Correspondence Type: Web Form  
Correspondence: Thank you for moving forward with the process of restoring grizzly bears to the North Cascades Ecosystem (NCE).

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Correspondence ID: 3389Project:112008Document:124399  
Address: Ann Arbor, MI  
Outside Organization: Unaffiliated Individual  
Received: Dec,02 2022 08:14:06  
Correspondence Type: Web Form  
Correspondence: Thank you for moving forward with the process of restoring grizzly bears to the North Cascades Ecosystem (NCE).

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Correspondence ID: 3390Project:112008Document:124399  
Address: Northville, MI  
Outside Organization: Unaffiliated Individual  
Received: Dec,02 2022 08:15:12  
Correspondence Type: Web Form

Correspondence: Thank you for moving forward with the process of restoring grizzly bears to the North Cascades Ecosystem (NCE).

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Correspondence ID:	3391Project:112008Document:124399
Address:	Seattle, WA
Outside Organization:	Unaffiliated Individual
Received:	Dec,02 2022 08:16:15
Correspondence Type:	Web Form
Correspondence:	Thank you for moving forward with the process of restoring grizzly bears to the North Cascades Ecosystem (NCE).

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Correspondence ID:	3392Project:112008Document:124399
Address:	Candler, NC
Outside Organization:	Unaffiliated Individual
Received:	Dec,02 2022 08:17:08
Correspondence Type:	Web Form
Correspondence:	Thank you for moving forward with the process of restoring grizzly bears to the North Cascades Ecosystem (NCE).

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Correspondence ID: 3393Project:112008Document:124399  
Address: Burleson, TX  
Outside Organization: Unaffiliated Individual  
Received: Dec,02 2022 08:18:20  
Correspondence Type: Web Form  
Correspondence: Thank you for moving forward with the process of restoring grizzly bears to the North Cascades Ecosystem (NCE).

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---

Correspondence ID: 3394Project:112008Document:124399  
Address: Houston, TX  
Outside Organization: Unaffiliated Individual  
Received: Dec,02 2022 08:19:14  
Correspondence Type: Web Form  
Correspondence: Thank you for moving forward with the process of restoring grizzly bears to the North Cascades Ecosystem (NCE).

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---

Correspondence ID: 3395Project:112008Document:124399  
Address: San Diego, CA  
Outside Organization: Unaffiliated Individual  
Received: Dec,02 2022 08:20:12  
Correspondence Type: Web Form  
Correspondence: Thank you for moving forward with the process of restoring grizzly bears to the North Cascades Ecosystem (NCE).

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Correspondence ID: 3396Project:112008Document:124399  
Address: Wheatland, WY  
Outside Organization: Unaffiliated Individual  
Received: Dec,02 2022 08:21:08  
Correspondence Type: Web Form  
Correspondence: Thank you for moving forward with the process of restoring grizzly bears to the North Cascades Ecosystem (NCE).

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---

Correspondence ID: 3397Project:112008Document:124399  
Address: Seattle, WA

Outside Organization: Unaffiliated Individual  
Received: Dec,02 2022 08:22:21  
Correspondence Type: Web Form  
Correspondence: Thank you for moving forward with the process of restoring grizzly bears to the North Cascades Ecosystem (NCE).

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---

Correspondence ID: 3398Project:112008Document:124399  
Address: Las Vegas, NV  
Outside Organization: Unaffiliated Individual  
Received: Dec,02 2022 08:23:19  
Correspondence Type: Web Form  
Correspondence: Thank you for moving forward with the process of restoring grizzly bears to the North Cascades Ecosystem (NCE).

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---

Correspondence ID: 3399Project:112008Document:124399  
Address: Orlando, FL  
Outside Organization: Unaffiliated Individual  
Received: Dec,02 2022 08:23:23  
Correspondence Type: Web Form  
Correspondence: Thank you for moving forward with the process of restoring grizzly bears to the North Cascades Ecosystem (NCE).

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Correspondence ID: 3400Project:112008Document:124399  
Address: San Francisco, CA  
Outside Organization: Unaffiliated Individual  
Received: Dec,02 2022 08:24:26  
Correspondence Type: Web Form  
Correspondence: Thank you for moving forward with the process of restoring grizzly bears to the North Cascades Ecosystem (NCE).

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Correspondence ID: 3401Project:112008Document:124399  
Address: Saint Paul, MN  
Outside Organization: Unaffiliated Individual  
Received: Dec,02 2022 08:25:49  
Correspondence Type: Web Form  
Correspondence: Thank you for moving forward with the process of restoring grizzly bears to the North Cascades Ecosystem (NCE).

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Please reconsider all the past public support and the time-tested strategies that will strike a balance to meet the mutual goals of grizzly bear recovery and people.

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Correspondence ID: 3402Project:112008Document:124399  
Address: Eureka, CA  
Outside Organization: Unaffiliated Individual  
Received: Dec,02 2022 08:25:50  
Correspondence Type: Web Form  
Correspondence: Thank you for moving forward with the process of restoring grizzly bears to the North Cascades Ecosystem (NCE).

A healthy population of grizzly bears belongs in the NCE, their home for thousands of years. Wherever grizzlies thrive, so does wildness, clean water, and abundant native fish and wildlife.

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Correspondence ID: 3403Project:112008Document:124399  
Address: Athens, IL  
Outside Organization: Unaffiliated Individual  
Received: Dec,02 2022 08:26:39  
Correspondence Type: Web Form  
Correspondence: Thank you for moving forward with the process of restoring grizzly bears to the North Cascades Ecosystem (NCE).

A healthy population of grizzly bears belongs in the NCE, their home for thousands of years. Wherever grizzlies thrive, so does wildness, clean water, and abundant native fish and wildlife.

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Correspondence ID: 3404Project:112008Document:124399  
Address: Tualatin, OR  
Outside Organization: Unaffiliated Individual  
Received: Dec,02 2022 08:27:28  
Correspondence Type: Web Form  
Correspondence: Thank you for moving forward with the process of restoring grizzly bears to the North Cascades Ecosystem (NCE).

A healthy population of grizzly bears belongs in the NCE, their home for thousands of years. Wherever grizzlies thrive, so does wildness, clean water, and abundant native fish and wildlife.

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Correspondence ID: 3405Project:112008Document:124399  
Address: Parker, CO  
Outside Organization: Unaffiliated Individual  
Received: Dec,02 2022 08:28:55  
Correspondence Type: Web Form  
Correspondence: Thank you for moving forward with the process of restoring grizzly bears to the North Cascades Ecosystem (NCE).

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Correspondence ID: 3406Project:112008Document:124399  
Address: Belen, NM  
Outside Organization: Unaffiliated Individual  
Received: Dec,02 2022 08:29:35  
Correspondence Type: Web Form

Correspondence: Thank you for moving forward with the process of restoring grizzly bears to the North Cascades Ecosystem (NCE).

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Correspondence ID:	3407Project:112008Document:124399
Address:	Aurora, CO
Outside Organization:	Unaffiliated Individual
Received:	Dec,02 2022 08:30:46
Correspondence Type:	Web Form
Correspondence:	Thank you for moving forward with the process of restoring grizzly bears to the North Cascades Ecosystem (NCE).

A healthy population of grizzly bears belongs in the NCE, their home for thousands of years. Wherever grizzlies thrive, so does wildness, clean water, and abundant native fish and wildlife.

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Correspondence ID:	3408Project:112008Document:124399
Address:	Portland, OR
Outside Organization:	Unaffiliated Individual
Received:	Dec,02 2022 08:32:32
Correspondence Type:	Web Form
Correspondence:	Thank you for moving forward with the process of restoring grizzly bears to the North Cascades Ecosystem (NCE).

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Correspondence ID: 3409Project:112008Document:124399  
Address: Sarasota, FL  
Outside Organization: Unaffiliated Individual  
Received: Dec,02 2022 08:32:32  
Correspondence Type: Web Form  
Correspondence: Thank you for moving forward with the process of restoring grizzly bears to the North Cascades Ecosystem (NCE).

A healthy population of grizzly bears belongs in the NCE, their home for thousands of years. Wherever grizzlies thrive, so does wildness, clean water, and abundant native fish and wildlife.

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Correspondence ID: 3410Project:112008Document:124399  
Address: Dolores, CO  
Outside Organization: Unaffiliated Individual  
Received: Dec,02 2022 08:33:16  
Correspondence Type: Web Form  
Correspondence: Thank you for moving forward with the process of restoring grizzly bears to the North Cascades Ecosystem (NCE).

A healthy population of grizzly bears belongs in the NCE, their home for thousands of years. Wherever grizzlies thrive, so does wildness, clean water, and abundant native fish and wildlife.

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Correspondence ID: 3411Project:112008Document:124399  
Address: Sarasota, FL  
Outside Organization: Unaffiliated Individual  
Received: Dec,02 2022 08:33:44  
Correspondence Type: Web Form  
Correspondence: Thank you for moving forward with the process of restoring grizzly bears to the North Cascades Ecosystem (NCE).

A healthy population of grizzly bears belongs in the NCE, their home for thousands of years. Wherever grizzlies thrive, so does wildness, clean water, and abundant native fish and wildlife.

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Correspondence ID: 3412Project:112008Document:124399  
Address: Milwaukee, WI  
Outside Organization: Unaffiliated Individual  
Received: Dec,02 2022 08:33:45  
Correspondence Type: Web Form  
Correspondence: Thank you for moving forward with the process of restoring grizzly bears to the North Cascades Ecosystem (NCE).

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Correspondence ID: 3413Project:112008Document:124399  
Address: Phoenix, AZ

Outside Organization: Unaffiliated Individual  
Received: Dec,02 2022 08:34:23  
Correspondence Type: Web Form  
Correspondence: Thank you for moving forward with the process of restoring grizzly bears to the North Cascades Ecosystem (NCE).

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Correspondence ID: 3414Project:112008Document:124399  
Address: Rome, GA  
Outside Organization: Unaffiliated Individual  
Received: Dec,02 2022 08:35:19  
Correspondence Type: Web Form  
Correspondence: Thank you for moving forward with the process of restoring grizzly bears to the North Cascades Ecosystem (NCE).

A healthy population of grizzly bears belongs in the NCE, their home for thousands of years. Wherever grizzlies thrive, so does wildness, clean water, and abundant native fish and wildlife.

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Correspondence ID: 3415Project:112008Document:124399  
Address: Seattle, WA  
Outside Organization: Unaffiliated Individual  
Received: Dec,02 2022 08:36:35  
Correspondence Type: Web Form  
Correspondence: Thank you for moving forward with the process of restoring grizzly bears to the North Cascades Ecosystem (NCE).

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Correspondence ID: 3416Project:112008Document:124399  
Address: Berkeley, CA  
Outside Organization: Unaffiliated Individual  
Received: Dec,02 2022 08:37:20  
Correspondence Type: Web Form  
Correspondence: Thank you for moving forward with the process of restoring grizzly bears to the North Cascades Ecosystem (NCE).

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Correspondence ID: 3417Project:112008Document:124399  
Address: Stockton, CA  
Outside Organization: Unaffiliated Individual  
Received: Dec,02 2022 08:38:36  
Correspondence Type: Web Form  
Correspondence: Thank you for moving forward with the process of restoring grizzly bears to the North Cascades Ecosystem (NCE).

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Correspondence ID:	3418Project:112008Document:124399
Address:	Grass Valley, CA
Outside Organization:	Unaffiliated Individual
Received:	Dec,02 2022 08:39:34
Correspondence Type:	Web Form
Correspondence:	Thank you for moving forward with the process of restoring grizzly bears to the North Cascades Ecosystem (NCE).

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Correspondence ID:	3419Project:112008Document:124399
Address:	Remsenburg-speonk, NY
Outside Organization:	Unaffiliated Individual
Received:	Dec,02 2022 08:39:34
Correspondence Type:	Web Form
Correspondence:	Thank you for moving forward with the process of restoring grizzly bears to the North Cascades Ecosystem (NCE).

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Correspondence ID: 3420Project:112008Document:124399  
Address: Vacaville, CA  
Outside Organization: Unaffiliated Individual  
Received: Dec,02 2022 08:40:11  
Correspondence Type: Web Form  
Correspondence: Thank you for moving forward with the process of restoring grizzly bears to the North Cascades Ecosystem (NCE).

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Correspondence ID: 3421Project:112008Document:124399  
Address: St. Louis, MO  
Outside Organization: Unaffiliated Individual  
Received: Dec,02 2022 08:41:13  
Correspondence Type: Web Form  
Correspondence: Thank you for moving forward with the process of restoring grizzly bears to the North Cascades Ecosystem (NCE).

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---

Correspondence ID: 3422Project:112008Document:124399  
Address: Chicago, IL  
Outside Organization: Unaffiliated Individual  
Received: Dec,02 2022 08:41:44  
Correspondence Type: Web Form

Correspondence: Thank you for moving forward with the process of restoring grizzly bears to the North Cascades Ecosystem (NCE).

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Correspondence ID:	3423Project:112008Document:124399
Address:	Austin, TX
Outside Organization:	Unaffiliated Individual
Received:	Dec,02 2022 08:42:22
Correspondence Type:	Web Form
Correspondence:	Thank you for moving forward with the process of restoring grizzly bears to the North Cascades Ecosystem (NCE).

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Correspondence ID:	3424Project:112008Document:124399
Address:	Minneapolis, MN
Outside Organization:	Unaffiliated Individual
Received:	Dec,02 2022 08:43:32
Correspondence Type:	Web Form
Correspondence:	Thank you for moving forward with the process of restoring grizzly bears to the North Cascades Ecosystem (NCE).

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Correspondence ID:	3425Project:112008Document:124399
Address:	Mount Arlington, NJ
Outside Organization:	Unaffiliated Individual
Received:	Dec,02 2022 08:44:13
Correspondence Type:	Web Form
Correspondence:	Thank you for moving forward with the process of restoring grizzly bears to the North Cascades Ecosystem (NCE).

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Correspondence ID:	3426Project:112008Document:124399
Address:	Madison, MS
Outside Organization:	Unaffiliated Individual
Received:	Dec,02 2022 08:44:18
Correspondence Type:	Web Form
Correspondence:	Thank you for moving forward with the process of restoring grizzly bears to the North Cascades Ecosystem (NCE).

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Correspondence ID: 3427Project:112008Document:124399  
Address: Monroe, WI  
Outside Organization: Unaffiliated Individual  
Received: Dec,02 2022 08:45:35  
Correspondence Type: Web Form  
Correspondence: Thank you for moving forward with the process of restoring grizzly bears to the North Cascades Ecosystem (NCE).

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Correspondence ID: 3428Project:112008Document:124399  
Address: Granite Falls, WA  
Outside Organization: Unaffiliated Individual  
Received: Dec,02 2022 08:46:24  
Correspondence Type: Web Form  
Correspondence: Thank you for moving forward with the process of restoring grizzly bears to the North Cascades Ecosystem (NCE).

A healthy population of grizzly bears belongs in the NCE, their home for thousands of years. Wherever grizzlies thrive, so does wildness, clean water, and abundant native fish and wildlife.

The National Park Service and US Fish and Wildlife Service have an obligation to restore this federally listed species in the few places where that is possible. Failure to act would result in the permanent loss of grizzly bears from the park during our lifetime. Alternatively, the successful restoration will contribute to the overall health and wellbeing of the species across multiple landscapes.

Fortunately, Grizzly restoration has worked in other parts of the country and will work here too. Please act quickly and lean on the existing mountain of information your agencies have compiled to inform your final decision. The 2017 EIS outlined multiple viable strategies that were massively popular.

Please reconsider all the past public support and the time-tested strategies that will strike a balance to meet the mutual goals of grizzly bear recovery and people.

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Correspondence ID: 3429Project:112008Document:124399  
Address: Lake Forest Park, WA



Outside Organization: Unaffiliated Individual  
Received: Dec,02 2022 08:47:21  
Correspondence Type: Web Form  
Correspondence: Thank you for moving forward with the process of restoring grizzly bears to the North Cascades Ecosystem (NCE).

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Correspondence ID: 3430Project:112008Document:124399  
Address: Readsboro, VT  
Outside Organization: Unaffiliated Individual  
Received: Dec,02 2022 08:48:24  
Correspondence Type: Web Form  
Correspondence: Thank you for moving forward with the process of restoring grizzly bears to the North Cascades Ecosystem (NCE).

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Correspondence ID: 3431Project:112008Document:124399  
Address: Bedminster, NJ  
Outside Organization: Unaffiliated Individual  
Received: Dec,02 2022 08:48:49  
Correspondence Type: Web Form  
Correspondence: Thank you for moving forward with the process of restoring grizzly bears to the North Cascades Ecosystem (NCE).

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Correspondence ID:	3432Project:112008Document:124399
Address:	Bellingham, WA
Outside Organization:	Unaffiliated Individual
Received:	Dec,02 2022 08:48:50
Correspondence Type:	Web Form
Correspondence:	Thank you for moving forward with the process of restoring grizzly bears to the North Cascades Ecosystem (NCE).

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Correspondence ID:	3433Project:112008Document:124399
Address:	San Francisco, CA
Outside Organization:	Unaffiliated Individual
Received:	Dec,02 2022 08:49:19
Correspondence Type:	Web Form
Correspondence:	Thank you for moving forward with the process of restoring grizzly bears to the North Cascades Ecosystem (NCE).

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Correspondence ID: 3434Project:112008Document:124399  
Address: Hereford, AZ  
Outside Organization: Unaffiliated Individual  
Received: Dec,02 2022 08:50:00  
Correspondence Type: Web Form  
Correspondence: Thank you for moving forward with the process of restoring grizzly bears to the North Cascades Ecosystem (NCE).

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Correspondence ID: 3435Project:112008Document:124399  
Address: Lincoln City, OR  
Outside Organization: Unaffiliated Individual  
Received: Dec,02 2022 08:50:18  
Correspondence Type: Web Form  
Correspondence: Thank you for moving forward with the process of restoring grizzly bears to the North Cascades Ecosystem (NCE).

A healthy population of grizzly bears belongs in the NCE, their home for thousands of years. Wherever grizzlies thrive, so does wildness, clean water, and abundant native fish and wildlife.

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Correspondence ID: 3436Project:112008Document:124399  
Address: Ormond Beach, FL  
Outside Organization: Unaffiliated Individual  
Received: Dec,02 2022 08:50:44  
Correspondence Type: Web Form  
Correspondence: Thank you for moving forward with the process of restoring grizzly bears to the North Cascades Ecosystem (NCE).

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Correspondence ID: 3437Project:112008Document:124399  
Address: Omaha, NE  
Outside Organization: Unaffiliated Individual  
Received: Dec,02 2022 08:51:18  
Correspondence Type: Web Form  
Correspondence: Thank you for moving forward with the process of restoring grizzly bears to the North Cascades Ecosystem (NCE).

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Correspondence ID: 3438Project:112008Document:124399  
Address: Berkeley, CA  
Outside Organization: Unaffiliated Individual  
Received: Dec,02 2022 08:52:08  
Correspondence Type: Web Form

Correspondence: Thank you for moving forward with the process of restoring grizzly bears to the North Cascades Ecosystem (NCE).

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Correspondence ID:	3439Project:112008Document:124399
Address:	Brighton, MI
Outside Organization:	Unaffiliated Individual
Received:	Dec,02 2022 08:53:16
Correspondence Type:	Web Form
Correspondence:	Thank you for moving forward with the process of restoring grizzly bears to the North Cascades Ecosystem (NCE).

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Correspondence ID:	3440Project:112008Document:124399
Address:	Shawnee, KS
Outside Organization:	Unaffiliated Individual
Received:	Dec,02 2022 08:54:23
Correspondence Type:	Web Form
Correspondence:	Thank you for moving forward with the process of restoring grizzly bears to the North Cascades Ecosystem (NCE).

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Correspondence ID: 3441Project:112008Document:124399  
Address: Shawnee, KS  
Outside Organization: Unaffiliated Individual  
Received: Dec,02 2022 08:55:04  
Correspondence Type: Web Form  
Correspondence: Thank you for moving forward with the process of restoring grizzly bears to the North Cascades Ecosystem (NCE).

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Correspondence ID: 3442Project:112008Document:124399  
Address: Bradley, CA  
Outside Organization: Unaffiliated Individual  
Received: Dec,02 2022 08:55:55  
Correspondence Type: Web Form  
Correspondence: Thank you for moving forward with the process of restoring grizzly bears to the North Cascades Ecosystem (NCE).

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Correspondence ID: 3443Project:112008Document:124399  
Address: Eugene, OR  
Outside Organization: Unaffiliated Individual  
Received: Dec,02 2022 08:57:11  
Correspondence Type: Web Form  
Correspondence: Thank you for moving forward with the process of restoring grizzly bears to the North Cascades Ecosystem (NCE).

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Correspondence ID: 3444Project:112008Document:124399  
Address: Perry Hall, MD  
Outside Organization: Unaffiliated Individual  
Received: Dec,02 2022 08:58:07  
Correspondence Type: Web Form  
Correspondence: Thank you for moving forward with the process of restoring grizzly bears to the North Cascades Ecosystem (NCE).

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Correspondence ID: 3445Project:112008Document:124399  
Address: Lincoln City, OR

Outside Organization: Unaffiliated Individual  
Received: Dec,02 2022 08:59:10  
Correspondence Type: Web Form  
Correspondence: Thank you for moving forward with the process of restoring grizzly bears to the North Cascades Ecosystem (NCE).

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---

Correspondence ID: 3446Project:112008Document:124399  
Address: West Hollywood, CA  
Outside Organization: Unaffiliated Individual  
Received: Dec,02 2022 09:00:20  
Correspondence Type: Web Form  
Correspondence: Thank you for moving forward with the process of restoring grizzly bears to the North Cascades Ecosystem (NCE).

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---

Correspondence ID: 3447Project:112008Document:124399  
Address: Aston, PA  
Outside Organization: Unaffiliated Individual  
Received: Dec,02 2022 09:01:10  
Correspondence Type: Web Form  
Correspondence: Thank you for moving forward with the process of restoring grizzly bears to the North Cascades Ecosystem (NCE).

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Correspondence ID: 3448Project:112008Document:124399  
Address: Oviedo, FL  
Outside Organization: Unaffiliated Individual  
Received: Dec,02 2022 09:02:06  
Correspondence Type: Web Form  
Correspondence: Thank you for moving forward with the process of restoring grizzly bears to the North Cascades Ecosystem (NCE).

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---

Correspondence ID: 3449Project:112008Document:124399  
Address: Huntington Beach, CA  
Outside Organization: Unaffiliated Individual  
Received: Dec,02 2022 09:03:15  
Correspondence Type: Web Form  
Correspondence: Thank you for moving forward with the process of restoring grizzly bears to the North Cascades Ecosystem (NCE).

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---

Correspondence ID: 3450Project:112008Document:124399  
Address: Angier, NC  
Outside Organization: Unaffiliated Individual  
Received: Dec,02 2022 09:03:16  
Correspondence Type: Web Form  
Correspondence: Thank you for moving forward with the process of restoring grizzly bears to the North Cascades Ecosystem (NCE).

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---

Correspondence ID: 3451Project:112008Document:124399  
Address: Quartzsite, AZ  
Outside Organization: Unaffiliated Individual  
Received: Dec,02 2022 09:05:19  
Correspondence Type: Web Form  
Correspondence: Thank you for moving forward with the process of restoring grizzly bears to the North Cascades Ecosystem (NCE).

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---

Correspondence ID: 3452Project:112008Document:124399  
Address: San Francisco, CA  
Outside Organization: Unaffiliated Individual  
Received: Dec,02 2022 09:06:13  
Correspondence Type: Web Form  
Correspondence: Thank you for moving forward with the process of restoring grizzly bears to the North Cascades Ecosystem (NCE).

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---

Correspondence ID: 3453Project:112008Document:124399  
Address: Spring Hill, FL  
Outside Organization: Unaffiliated Individual  
Received: Dec,02 2022 09:07:08  
Correspondence Type: Web Form  
Correspondence: Thank you for moving forward with the process of restoring grizzly bears to the North Cascades Ecosystem (NCE).

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Correspondence ID: 3454Project:112008Document:124399  
Address: Buffalo, NY  
Outside Organization: Unaffiliated Individual  
Received: Dec,02 2022 09:07:47  
Correspondence Type: Web Form

Correspondence: Thank you for moving forward with the process of restoring grizzly bears to the North Cascades Ecosystem (NCE).

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Please reconsider all the past public support and the time-tested strategies that will strike a balance to meet the mutual goals of grizzly bear recovery and people.

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Correspondence ID:	3455Project:112008Document:124399
Address:	Honey Brook, PA
Outside Organization:	Unaffiliated Individual
Received:	Dec,02 2022 09:08:06
Correspondence Type:	Web Form
Correspondence:	Thank you for moving forward with the process of restoring grizzly bears to the North Cascades Ecosystem (NCE).

A healthy population of grizzly bears belongs in the NCE, their home for thousands of years. Wherever grizzlies thrive, so does wildness, clean water, and abundant native fish and wildlife.

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Correspondence ID:	3456Project:112008Document:124399
Address:	Agawam, MA
Outside Organization:	Unaffiliated Individual
Received:	Dec,02 2022 09:09:03
Correspondence Type:	Web Form
Correspondence:	Thank you for moving forward with the process of restoring grizzly bears to the North Cascades Ecosystem (NCE).

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Correspondence ID: 3457Project:112008Document:124399  
Address: Everett, WA  
Outside Organization: Unaffiliated Individual  
Received: Dec,02 2022 09:09:14  
Correspondence Type: Web Form  
Correspondence: Thank you for moving forward with the process of restoring grizzly bears to the North Cascades Ecosystem (NCE).

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Correspondence ID: 3458Project:112008Document:124399  
Address: Mount Laurel Township, NJ  
Outside Organization: Unaffiliated Individual  
Received: Dec,02 2022 09:10:08  
Correspondence Type: Web Form  
Correspondence: Thank you for moving forward with the process of restoring grizzly bears to the North Cascades Ecosystem (NCE).

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Correspondence ID: 3459Project:112008Document:124399  
Address: Middletown Township, NJ  
Outside Organization: Unaffiliated Individual  
Received: Dec,02 2022 09:11:24  
Correspondence Type: Web Form  
Correspondence: Thank you for moving forward with the process of restoring grizzly bears to the North Cascades Ecosystem (NCE).

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Correspondence ID: 3460Project:112008Document:124399  
Address: Healy, AK  
Outside Organization: Unaffiliated Individual  
Received: Dec,02 2022 09:13:16  
Correspondence Type: Web Form  
Correspondence: Thank you for moving forward with the process of restoring grizzly bears to the North Cascades Ecosystem (NCE).

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Correspondence ID: 3461Project:112008Document:124399  
Address: Golden, CO

Outside Organization: Unaffiliated Individual  
Received: Dec,02 2022 09:16:10  
Correspondence Type: Web Form  
Correspondence: Thank you for moving forward with the process of restoring grizzly bears to the North Cascades Ecosystem (NCE).

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Correspondence ID: 3462Project:112008Document:124399  
Address: Alpharetta, GA  
Outside Organization: Unaffiliated Individual  
Received: Dec,02 2022 09:52:16  
Correspondence Type: Web Form  
Correspondence: Thank you for moving forward with the process of restoring grizzly bears to the North Cascades Ecosystem (NCE).

A healthy population of grizzly bears belongs in the NCE, their home for thousands of years. Wherever grizzlies thrive, so does wildness, clean water, and abundant native fish and wildlife.

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Correspondence ID: 3463Project:112008Document:124399  
Address: Medina, OH  
Outside Organization: Unaffiliated Individual  
Received: Dec,02 2022 09:53:22  
Correspondence Type: Web Form  
Correspondence: Thank you for moving forward with the process of restoring grizzly bears to the North Cascades Ecosystem (NCE).

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Correspondence ID: 3464Project:112008Document:124399  
Address: Wyoming, MN  
Outside Organization: Unaffiliated Individual  
Received: Dec,02 2022 09:54:15  
Correspondence Type: Web Form  
Correspondence: Thank you for moving forward with the process of restoring grizzly bears to the North Cascades Ecosystem (NCE).

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Correspondence ID: 3465Project:112008Document:124399  
Address: Springfield, MA  
Outside Organization: Unaffiliated Individual  
Received: Dec,02 2022 09:55:25  
Correspondence Type: Web Form  
Correspondence: Thank you for moving forward with the process of restoring grizzly bears to the North Cascades Ecosystem (NCE).

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Correspondence ID: 3466Project:112008Document:124399  
Address: Brooklyn, NY  
Outside Organization: Unaffiliated Individual  
Received: Dec,02 2022 09:55:44  
Correspondence Type: Web Form  
Correspondence: Thank you for moving forward with the process of restoring grizzly bears to the North Cascades Ecosystem (NCE).

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Correspondence ID: 3467Project:112008Document:124399  
Address: Boothwyn, PA  
Outside Organization: Unaffiliated Individual  
Received: Dec,02 2022 09:56:17  
Correspondence Type: Web Form  
Correspondence: Thank you for moving forward with the process of restoring grizzly bears to the North Cascades Ecosystem (NCE).

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Correspondence ID: 3468Project:112008Document:124399  
Address: Tucson, AZ  
Outside Organization: Unaffiliated Individual  
Received: Dec,02 2022 09:57:08  
Correspondence Type: Web Form  
Correspondence: Thank you for moving forward with the process of restoring grizzly bears to the North Cascades Ecosystem (NCE).

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Correspondence ID: 3469Project:112008Document:124399  
Address: Orange, CA  
Outside Organization: Unaffiliated Individual  
Received: Dec,02 2022 09:57:50  
Correspondence Type: Web Form  
Correspondence: Thank you for moving forward with the process of restoring grizzly bears to the North Cascades Ecosystem (NCE).

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Correspondence ID: 3470Project:112008Document:124399  
Address: Roseville, CA  
Outside Organization: Unaffiliated Individual  
Received: Dec,02 2022 09:57:57  
Correspondence Type: Web Form

Correspondence: Thank you for moving forward with the process of restoring grizzly bears to the North Cascades Ecosystem (NCE).

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Correspondence ID:	3471Project:112008Document:124399
Address:	Houlton, ME
Outside Organization:	Unaffiliated Individual
Received:	Dec,02 2022 10:00:12
Correspondence Type:	Web Form
Correspondence:	Thank you for moving forward with the process of restoring grizzly bears to the North Cascades Ecosystem (NCE).

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Correspondence ID:	3472Project:112008Document:124399
Address:	New Freedom, PA
Outside Organization:	Unaffiliated Individual
Received:	Dec,02 2022 10:16:16
Correspondence Type:	Web Form
Correspondence:	Thank you for moving forward with the process of restoring grizzly bears to the North Cascades Ecosystem (NCE).

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Correspondence ID: 3473Project:112008Document:124399  
Address: Alpine, CA  
Outside Organization: Unaffiliated Individual  
Received: Dec,02 2022 10:16:32  
Correspondence Type: Web Form  
Correspondence: Thank you for moving forward with the process of restoring grizzly bears to the North Cascades Ecosystem (NCE).

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---

Correspondence ID: 3474Project:112008Document:124399  
Address: Lakewood, OH  
Outside Organization: Unaffiliated Individual  
Received: Dec,02 2022 10:17:17  
Correspondence Type: Web Form  
Correspondence: Thank you for moving forward with the process of restoring grizzly bears to the North Cascades Ecosystem (NCE).

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---

Correspondence ID: 3475Project:112008Document:124399  
Address: Englewood, FL  
Outside Organization: Unaffiliated Individual  
Received: Dec,02 2022 10:17:32  
Correspondence Type: Web Form  
Correspondence: Thank you for moving forward with the process of restoring grizzly bears to the North Cascades Ecosystem (NCE).

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---

Correspondence ID: 3476Project:112008Document:124399  
Address: Addison, IL  
Outside Organization: Unaffiliated Individual  
Received: Dec,02 2022 10:18:01  
Correspondence Type: Web Form  
Correspondence: Thank you for moving forward with the process of restoring grizzly bears to the North Cascades Ecosystem (NCE).

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---

Correspondence ID: 3477Project:112008Document:124399  
Address: Yakima, WA

Outside Organization: Unaffiliated Individual  
Received: Dec,02 2022 10:18:38  
Correspondence Type: Web Form  
Correspondence: Thank you for moving forward with the process of restoring grizzly bears to the North Cascades Ecosystem (NCE).

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---

Correspondence ID: 3478Project:112008Document:124399  
Address: Schenectady, NY  
Outside Organization: Unaffiliated Individual  
Received: Dec,02 2022 10:19:20  
Correspondence Type: Web Form  
Correspondence: Thank you for moving forward with the process of restoring grizzly bears to the North Cascades Ecosystem (NCE).

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Correspondence ID: 3479Project:112008Document:124399  
Address: Morgantown, WV  
Outside Organization: Unaffiliated Individual  
Received: Dec,02 2022 10:20:05  
Correspondence Type: Web Form  
Correspondence: Thank you for moving forward with the process of restoring grizzly bears to the North Cascades Ecosystem (NCE).

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Correspondence ID: 3480Project:112008Document:124399  
Address: Queens, NY  
Outside Organization: Unaffiliated Individual  
Received: Dec,02 2022 10:20:39  
Correspondence Type: Web Form  
Correspondence: Thank you for moving forward with the process of restoring grizzly bears to the North Cascades Ecosystem (NCE).

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Correspondence ID: 3481Project:112008Document:124399  
Address: Albuquerque, NM  
Outside Organization: Unaffiliated Individual  
Received: Dec,02 2022 10:20:48  
Correspondence Type: Web Form  
Correspondence: Thank you for moving forward with the process of restoring grizzly bears to the North Cascades Ecosystem (NCE).

A healthy population of grizzly bears belongs in the NCE, their home for thousands of years. Wherever grizzlies thrive, so does wildness, clean water, and abundant native fish and wildlife.

The National Park Service and US Fish and Wildlife Service have an obligation to restore this federally listed species in the few places where that is possible. Failure to act would result in the permanent loss of grizzly bears from the park during our lifetime. Alternatively, the successful restoration will contribute to the overall health and wellbeing of the species across multiple landscapes.

Fortunately, Grizzly restoration has worked in other parts of the country and will work here too. Please act quickly and lean on the existing mountain of information your agencies have compiled to inform your final decision. The 2017 EIS outlined multiple viable strategies that were massively popular.

Please reconsider all the past public support and the time-tested strategies that will strike a balance to meet the mutual goals of grizzly bear recovery and people.

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Correspondence ID: 3482Project:112008Document:124399  
Address: Columbia Heights, MN  
Outside Organization: Unaffiliated Individual  
Received: Dec,02 2022 10:21:22  
Correspondence Type: Web Form  
Correspondence: Thank you for moving forward with the process of restoring grizzly bears to the North Cascades Ecosystem (NCE).

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Correspondence ID: 3483Project:112008Document:124399  
Address: Sac City, IA  
Outside Organization: Unaffiliated Individual  
Received: Dec,02 2022 10:22:40  
Correspondence Type: Web Form  
Correspondence: Thank you for moving forward with the process of restoring grizzly bears to the North Cascades Ecosystem (NCE).

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Correspondence ID: 3484Project:112008Document:124399  
Address: Wisconsin Rapids, WI  
Outside Organization: Unaffiliated Individual  
Received: Dec,02 2022 10:22:52  
Correspondence Type: Web Form  
Correspondence: Thank you for moving forward with the process of restoring grizzly bears to the North Cascades Ecosystem (NCE).

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Correspondence ID: 3485Project:112008Document:124399  
Address: Sheffield Lake, OH  
Outside Organization: Unaffiliated Individual  
Received: Dec,02 2022 10:23:09  
Correspondence Type: Web Form  
Correspondence: Thank you for moving forward with the process of restoring grizzly bears to the North Cascades Ecosystem (NCE).

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Correspondence ID: 3486Project:112008Document:124399  
Address: Elk, CA  
Outside Organization: Unaffiliated Individual  
Received: Dec,02 2022 10:23:39  
Correspondence Type: Web Form

Correspondence: Thank you for moving forward with the process of restoring grizzly bears to the North Cascades Ecosystem (NCE).

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Correspondence ID:	3487Project:112008Document:124399
Address:	West Sacramento, CA
Outside Organization:	Unaffiliated Individual
Received:	Dec,02 2022 10:24:12
Correspondence Type:	Web Form
Correspondence:	Thank you for moving forward with the process of restoring grizzly bears to the North Cascades Ecosystem (NCE).

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Correspondence ID:	3488Project:112008Document:124399
Address:	Kirkland, WA
Outside Organization:	Unaffiliated Individual
Received:	Dec,02 2022 10:25:17
Correspondence Type:	Web Form
Correspondence:	Thank you for moving forward with the process of restoring grizzly bears to the North Cascades Ecosystem (NCE).

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Correspondence ID:	3489Project:112008Document:124399
Address:	Leavenworth, KS
Outside Organization:	Unaffiliated Individual
Received:	Dec,02 2022 10:26:11
Correspondence Type:	Web Form
Correspondence:	Thank you for moving forward with the process of restoring grizzly bears to the North Cascades Ecosystem (NCE).

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Correspondence ID:	3490Project:112008Document:124399
Address:	Lafayette, LA
Outside Organization:	Unaffiliated Individual
Received:	Dec,02 2022 10:27:24
Correspondence Type:	Web Form
Correspondence:	Thank you for moving forward with the process of restoring grizzly bears to the North Cascades Ecosystem (NCE).

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Correspondence ID: 3491Project:112008Document:124399  
Address: Bell Buckle, TN  
Outside Organization: Unaffiliated Individual  
Received: Dec,02 2022 10:28:25  
Correspondence Type: Web Form  
Correspondence: Thank you for moving forward with the process of restoring grizzly bears to the North Cascades Ecosystem (NCE).

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Correspondence ID: 3492Project:112008Document:124399  
Address: Triangle, VA  
Outside Organization: Unaffiliated Individual  
Received: Dec,02 2022 10:29:52  
Correspondence Type: Web Form  
Correspondence: Thank you for moving forward with the process of restoring grizzly bears to the North Cascades Ecosystem (NCE).

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Correspondence ID: 3493Project:112008Document:124399  
Address: Omaha, NE

Outside Organization: Unaffiliated Individual  
Received: Dec,02 2022 10:30:46  
Correspondence Type: Web Form  
Correspondence: Thank you for moving forward with the process of restoring grizzly bears to the North Cascades Ecosystem (NCE).

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Correspondence ID: 3494Project:112008Document:124399  
Address: Rehoboth Beach, DE  
Outside Organization: Unaffiliated Individual  
Received: Dec,02 2022 10:32:06  
Correspondence Type: Web Form  
Correspondence: Thank you for moving forward with the process of restoring grizzly bears to the North Cascades Ecosystem (NCE).

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Correspondence ID: 3495Project:112008Document:124399  
Address: Chicago, IL  
Outside Organization: Unaffiliated Individual  
Received: Dec,02 2022 10:33:14  
Correspondence Type: Web Form  
Correspondence: Thank you for moving forward with the process of restoring grizzly bears to the North Cascades Ecosystem (NCE).

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Correspondence ID: 3496Project:112008Document:124399  
Address: Rancho Palos Verdes, CA  
Outside Organization: Unaffiliated Individual  
Received: Dec,02 2022 10:34:24  
Correspondence Type: Web Form  
Correspondence: Thank you for moving forward with the process of restoring grizzly bears to the North Cascades Ecosystem (NCE).

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Correspondence ID: 3497Project:112008Document:124399  
Address: Seattle, WA  
Outside Organization: Unaffiliated Individual  
Received: Dec,02 2022 10:35:22  
Correspondence Type: Web Form  
Correspondence: Thank you for moving forward with the process of restoring grizzly bears to the North Cascades Ecosystem (NCE).

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Correspondence ID: 3498Project:112008Document:124399  
Address: Huntsville, AL  
Outside Organization: Unaffiliated Individual  
Received: Dec,02 2022 10:36:32  
Correspondence Type: Web Form  
Correspondence: Thank you for moving forward with the process of restoring grizzly bears to the North Cascades Ecosystem (NCE).

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Correspondence ID: 3499Project:112008Document:124399  
Address: Gaithersburg, MD  
Outside Organization: Unaffiliated Individual  
Received: Dec,02 2022 10:38:20  
Correspondence Type: Web Form  
Correspondence: Thank you for moving forward with the process of restoring grizzly bears to the North Cascades Ecosystem (NCE).

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---

Correspondence ID: 3500Project:112008Document:124399  
Address: Idaho Falls, ID  
Outside Organization: Unaffiliated Individual  
Received: Dec,02 2022 10:38:46  
Correspondence Type: Web Form  
Correspondence: Thank you for moving forward with the process of restoring grizzly bears to the North Cascades Ecosystem (NCE).

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---

Correspondence ID: 3501Project:112008Document:124399  
Address: Albany, NY  
Outside Organization: Unaffiliated Individual  
Received: Dec,02 2022 10:40:23  
Correspondence Type: Web Form  
Correspondence: Thank you for moving forward with the process of restoring grizzly bears to the North Cascades Ecosystem (NCE).

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Correspondence ID: 3502Project:112008Document:124399  
Address: Griffin, GA  
Outside Organization: Unaffiliated Individual  
Received: Dec,02 2022 10:41:45  
Correspondence Type: Web Form



Correspondence: Thank you for moving forward with the process of restoring grizzly bears to the North Cascades Ecosystem (NCE).

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Correspondence ID: 3503Project:112008Document:124399  
Address: The Bronx, NY  
Outside Organization: Unaffiliated Individual  
Received: Dec,02 2022 10:42:52  
Correspondence Type: Web Form  
Correspondence: Thank you for moving forward with the process of restoring grizzly bears to the North Cascades Ecosystem (NCE).

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---

Correspondence ID: 3504Project:112008Document:124399  
Address: Commack, NY  
Outside Organization: Unaffiliated Individual  
Received: Dec,02 2022 10:44:30  
Correspondence Type: Web Form  
Correspondence: Thank you for moving forward with the process of restoring grizzly bears to the North Cascades Ecosystem (NCE).

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---

Correspondence ID:	3505Project:112008Document:124399
Address:	Rogersville, MO
Outside Organization:	Unaffiliated Individual
Received:	Dec,02 2022 10:45:30
Correspondence Type:	Web Form
Correspondence:	Thank you for moving forward with the process of restoring grizzly bears to the North Cascades Ecosystem (NCE).

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Correspondence ID:	3506Project:112008Document:124399
Address:	River Vale, NJ
Outside Organization:	Unaffiliated Individual
Received:	Dec,02 2022 10:46:29
Correspondence Type:	Web Form
Correspondence:	Thank you for moving forward with the process of restoring grizzly bears to the North Cascades Ecosystem (NCE).

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Correspondence ID: 3507Project:112008Document:124399  
Address: Hilliard, OH  
Outside Organization: Unaffiliated Individual  
Received: Dec,02 2022 10:47:31  
Correspondence Type: Web Form  
Correspondence: Thank you for moving forward with the process of restoring grizzly bears to the North Cascades Ecosystem (NCE).

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Please reconsider all the past public support and the time-tested strategies that will strike a balance to meet the mutual goals of grizzly bear recovery and people.

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Correspondence ID: 3508Project:112008Document:124399  
Address: Poulsbo, WA  
Outside Organization: Unaffiliated Individual  
Received: Dec,02 2022 10:48:50  
Correspondence Type: Web Form  
Correspondence: Thank you for moving forward with the process of restoring grizzly bears to the North Cascades Ecosystem (NCE).

A healthy population of grizzly bears belongs in the NCE, their home for thousands of years. Wherever grizzlies thrive, so does wildness, clean water, and abundant native fish and wildlife.

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Correspondence ID: 3509Project:112008Document:124399  
Address: Inlet, NY

Outside Organization: Unaffiliated Individual  
Received: Dec,02 2022 10:49:31  
Correspondence Type: Web Form  
Correspondence: Thank you for moving forward with the process of restoring grizzly bears to the North Cascades Ecosystem (NCE).

A healthy population of grizzly bears belongs in the NCE, their home for thousands of years. Wherever grizzlies thrive, so does wildness, clean water, and abundant native fish and wildlife.

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Correspondence ID: 3510Project:112008Document:124399  
Address: Seattle, WA  
Outside Organization: Unaffiliated Individual  
Received: Dec,02 2022 10:50:52  
Correspondence Type: Web Form  
Correspondence: Thank you for moving forward with the process of restoring grizzly bears to the North Cascades Ecosystem (NCE).

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Correspondence ID: 3511Project:112008Document:124399  
Address: Washington, DC  
Outside Organization: Unaffiliated Individual  
Received: Dec,02 2022 10:51:50  
Correspondence Type: Web Form  
Correspondence: Thank you for moving forward with the process of restoring grizzly bears to the North Cascades Ecosystem (NCE).

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Correspondence ID: 3512Project:112008Document:124399  
Address: Hilliard, OH  
Outside Organization: Unaffiliated Individual  
Received: Dec,02 2022 10:51:52  
Correspondence Type: Web Form  
Correspondence: Thank you for moving forward with the process of restoring grizzly bears to the North Cascades Ecosystem (NCE).

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Correspondence ID: 3513Project:112008Document:124399  
Address: Alameda, CA  
Outside Organization: Unaffiliated Individual  
Received: Dec,02 2022 10:52:10  
Correspondence Type: Web Form  
Correspondence: Thank you for moving forward with the process of restoring grizzly bears to the North Cascades Ecosystem (NCE).

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Correspondence ID: 3514Project:112008Document:124399  
Address: Longmont, CO  
Outside Organization: Unaffiliated Individual  
Received: Dec,02 2022 10:52:33  
Correspondence Type: Web Form  
Correspondence: Thank you for moving forward with the process of restoring grizzly bears to the North Cascades Ecosystem (NCE).

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Correspondence ID: 3515Project:112008Document:124399  
Address: Goodyear, AZ  
Outside Organization: Unaffiliated Individual  
Received: Dec,02 2022 10:52:50  
Correspondence Type: Web Form  
Correspondence: Thank you for moving forward with the process of restoring grizzly bears to the North Cascades Ecosystem (NCE).

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Correspondence ID: 3516Project:112008Document:124399  
Address: Irondale, AL  
Outside Organization: Unaffiliated Individual  
Received: Dec,02 2022 10:53:10  
Correspondence Type: Web Form  
Correspondence: Thank you for moving forward with the process of restoring grizzly bears to the North Cascades Ecosystem (NCE).

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Correspondence ID: 3517Project:112008Document:124399  
Address: Irondale, AL  
Outside Organization: Unaffiliated Individual  
Received: Dec,02 2022 10:53:14  
Correspondence Type: Web Form  
Correspondence: Thank you for moving forward with the process of restoring grizzly bears to the North Cascades Ecosystem (NCE).

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Correspondence ID: 3518Project:112008Document:124399  
Address: Boerne, TX  
Outside Organization: Unaffiliated Individual  
Received: Dec,02 2022 10:55:08  
Correspondence Type: Web Form

Correspondence: Thank you for moving forward with the process of restoring grizzly bears to the North Cascades Ecosystem (NCE).

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Correspondence ID:	3519Project:112008Document:124399
Address:	Boerne, TX
Outside Organization:	Unaffiliated Individual
Received:	Dec,02 2022 10:55:27
Correspondence Type:	Web Form
Correspondence:	Thank you for moving forward with the process of restoring grizzly bears to the North Cascades Ecosystem (NCE).

A healthy population of grizzly bears belongs in the NCE, their home for thousands of years. Wherever grizzlies thrive, so does wildness, clean water, and abundant native fish and wildlife.

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Correspondence ID:	3520Project:112008Document:124399
Address:	Buena Park, CA
Outside Organization:	Unaffiliated Individual
Received:	Dec,02 2022 10:56:57
Correspondence Type:	Web Form
Correspondence:	Thank you for moving forward with the process of restoring grizzly bears to the North Cascades Ecosystem (NCE).

A healthy population of grizzly bears belongs in the NCE, their home for thousands of years. Wherever grizzlies thrive, so does wildness, clean water, and abundant native fish and wildlife.

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Correspondence ID: 3521Project:112008Document:124399  
Address: Tucson, AZ  
Outside Organization: Unaffiliated Individual  
Received: Dec,02 2022 10:57:44  
Correspondence Type: Web Form  
Correspondence: Thank you for moving forward with the process of restoring grizzly bears to the North Cascades Ecosystem (NCE).

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---

Correspondence ID: 3522Project:112008Document:124399  
Address: Savannah, GA  
Outside Organization: Unaffiliated Individual  
Received: Dec,02 2022 10:59:00  
Correspondence Type: Web Form  
Correspondence: Thank you for moving forward with the process of restoring grizzly bears to the North Cascades Ecosystem (NCE).

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Correspondence ID: 3523Project:112008Document:124399  
Address: San Clemente, CA  
Outside Organization: Unaffiliated Individual  
Received: Dec,02 2022 11:00:07  
Correspondence Type: Web Form  
Correspondence: Thank you for moving forward with the process of restoring grizzly bears to the North Cascades Ecosystem (NCE).

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Correspondence ID: 3524Project:112008Document:124399  
Address: Jackson, GA  
Outside Organization: Unaffiliated Individual  
Received: Dec,02 2022 11:01:52  
Correspondence Type: Web Form  
Correspondence: Thank you for moving forward with the process of restoring grizzly bears to the North Cascades Ecosystem (NCE).

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Correspondence ID: 3525Project:112008Document:124399  
Address: Lewisburg, PA

Outside Organization: Unaffiliated Individual  
Received: Dec,02 2022 11:02:56  
Correspondence Type: Web Form  
Correspondence: Thank you for moving forward with the process of restoring grizzly bears to the North Cascades Ecosystem (NCE).

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Correspondence ID: 3526Project:112008Document:124399  
Address: Sebastian, FL  
Outside Organization: Unaffiliated Individual  
Received: Dec,02 2022 11:03:57  
Correspondence Type: Web Form  
Correspondence: Thank you for moving forward with the process of restoring grizzly bears to the North Cascades Ecosystem (NCE).

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Correspondence ID: 3527Project:112008Document:124399  
Address: Ponce Inlet, FL  
Outside Organization: Unaffiliated Individual  
Received: Dec,02 2022 11:05:35  
Correspondence Type: Web Form  
Correspondence: Thank you for moving forward with the process of restoring grizzly bears to the North Cascades Ecosystem (NCE).

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---

Correspondence ID: 3528Project:112008Document:124399  
Address: Corpus Christi, TX  
Outside Organization: Unaffiliated Individual  
Received: Dec,02 2022 11:06:32  
Correspondence Type: Web Form  
Correspondence: Thank you for moving forward with the process of restoring grizzly bears to the North Cascades Ecosystem (NCE).

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---

Correspondence ID: 3529Project:112008Document:124399  
Address: Boston, MA  
Outside Organization: Unaffiliated Individual  
Received: Dec,02 2022 11:07:30  
Correspondence Type: Web Form  
Correspondence: Thank you for moving forward with the process of restoring grizzly bears to the North Cascades Ecosystem (NCE).

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---

Correspondence ID: 3530Project:112008Document:124399  
Address: Grand Junction, CO  
Outside Organization: Unaffiliated Individual  
Received: Dec,02 2022 11:08:54  
Correspondence Type: Web Form  
Correspondence: Thank you for moving forward with the process of restoring grizzly bears to the North Cascades Ecosystem (NCE).

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Correspondence ID: 3531Project:112008Document:124399  
Address: Fairview, OR  
Outside Organization: Unaffiliated Individual  
Received: Dec,02 2022 11:09:29  
Correspondence Type: Web Form  
Correspondence: Thank you for moving forward with the process of restoring grizzly bears to the North Cascades Ecosystem (NCE).

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---

Correspondence ID: 3532Project:112008Document:124399  
Address: Corpus Christi, TX  
Outside Organization: Unaffiliated Individual  
Received: Dec,02 2022 11:09:47  
Correspondence Type: Web Form  
Correspondence: Thank you for moving forward with the process of restoring grizzly bears to the North Cascades Ecosystem (NCE).

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Correspondence ID: 3533Project:112008Document:124399  
Address: Dallas, OR  
Outside Organization: Unaffiliated Individual  
Received: Dec,02 2022 11:09:58  
Correspondence Type: Web Form  
Correspondence: Thank you for moving forward with the process of restoring grizzly bears to the North Cascades Ecosystem (NCE).

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Correspondence ID: 3534Project:112008Document:124399  
Address: Salem, OR  
Outside Organization: Unaffiliated Individual  
Received: Dec,02 2022 11:10:35  
Correspondence Type: Web Form

Correspondence: Thank you for moving forward with the process of restoring grizzly bears to the North Cascades Ecosystem (NCE).

A healthy population of grizzly bears belongs in the NCE, their home for thousands of years. Wherever grizzlies thrive, so does wildness, clean water, and abundant native fish and wildlife.

The National Park Service and US Fish and Wildlife Service have an obligation to restore this federally listed species in the few places where that is possible. Failure to act would result in the permanent loss of grizzly bears from the park during our lifetime. Alternatively, the successful restoration will contribute to the overall health and wellbeing of the species across multiple landscapes.

Fortunately, Grizzly restoration has worked in other parts of the country and will work here too. Please act quickly and lean on the existing mountain of information your agencies have compiled to inform your final decision. The 2017 EIS outlined multiple viable strategies that were massively popular.

Please reconsider all the past public support and the time-tested strategies that will strike a balance to meet the mutual goals of grizzly bear recovery and people.

---

Correspondence ID:	3535Project:112008Document:124399
Address:	El Paso, TX
Outside Organization:	Unaffiliated Individual
Received:	Dec,02 2022 11:10:55
Correspondence Type:	Web Form
Correspondence:	Thank you for moving forward with the process of restoring grizzly bears to the North Cascades Ecosystem (NCE).

A healthy population of grizzly bears belongs in the NCE, their home for thousands of years. Wherever grizzlies thrive, so does wildness, clean water, and abundant native fish and wildlife.

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Correspondence ID:	3536Project:112008Document:124399
Address:	El Paso, TX
Outside Organization:	Unaffiliated Individual
Received:	Dec,02 2022 11:11:20
Correspondence Type:	Web Form
Correspondence:	Thank you for moving forward with the process of restoring grizzly bears to the North Cascades Ecosystem (NCE).

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Correspondence ID: 3537Project:112008Document:124399  
Address: Kirkland, WA  
Outside Organization: Unaffiliated Individual  
Received: Dec,02 2022 11:11:42  
Correspondence Type: Web Form  
Correspondence: Thank you for moving forward with the process of restoring grizzly bears to the North Cascades Ecosystem (NCE).

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---

Correspondence ID: 3538Project:112008Document:124399  
Address: Bellingham, WA  
Outside Organization: Unaffiliated Individual  
Received: Dec,02 2022 11:12:07  
Correspondence Type: Web Form  
Correspondence: Thank you for moving forward with the process of restoring grizzly bears to the North Cascades Ecosystem (NCE).

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Correspondence ID: 3539Project:112008Document:124399  
Address: Oakland, CA  
Outside Organization: Unaffiliated Individual  
Received: Dec,02 2022 11:12:19  
Correspondence Type: Web Form  
Correspondence: Thank you for moving forward with the process of restoring grizzly bears to the North Cascades Ecosystem (NCE).

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Correspondence ID: 3540Project:112008Document:124399  
Address: League City, TX  
Outside Organization: Unaffiliated Individual  
Received: Dec,02 2022 11:12:49  
Correspondence Type: Web Form  
Correspondence: Thank you for moving forward with the process of restoring grizzly bears to the North Cascades Ecosystem (NCE).

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Correspondence ID: 3541Project:112008Document:124399  
Address: Wisconsin Rapids, WI

Outside Organization: Unaffiliated Individual  
Received: Dec,02 2022 11:13:51  
Correspondence Type: Web Form  
Correspondence: Thank you for moving forward with the process of restoring grizzly bears to the North Cascades Ecosystem (NCE).

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Correspondence ID: 3542Project:112008Document:124399  
Address: Lorton, VA  
Outside Organization: Unaffiliated Individual  
Received: Dec,02 2022 11:14:50  
Correspondence Type: Web Form  
Correspondence: Thank you for moving forward with the process of restoring grizzly bears to the North Cascades Ecosystem (NCE).

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---

Correspondence ID: 3543Project:112008Document:124399  
Address: San Jose, CA  
Outside Organization: Unaffiliated Individual  
Received: Dec,02 2022 11:16:04  
Correspondence Type: Web Form  
Correspondence: Thank you for moving forward with the process of restoring grizzly bears to the North Cascades Ecosystem (NCE).

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---

Correspondence ID: 3544Project:112008Document:124399  
Address: Knoxville, TN  
Outside Organization: Unaffiliated Individual  
Received: Dec,02 2022 11:17:07  
Correspondence Type: Web Form  
Correspondence: Thank you for moving forward with the process of restoring grizzly bears to the North Cascades Ecosystem (NCE).

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---

Correspondence ID: 3545Project:112008Document:124399  
Address: Las Vegas, NV  
Outside Organization: Unaffiliated Individual  
Received: Dec,02 2022 11:18:11  
Correspondence Type: Web Form  
Correspondence: Thank you for moving forward with the process of restoring grizzly bears to the North Cascades Ecosystem (NCE).

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Correspondence ID: 3546Project:112008Document:124399  
Address: Lilburn, GA  
Outside Organization: Unaffiliated Individual  
Received: Dec,02 2022 11:19:07  
Correspondence Type: Web Form  
Correspondence: Thank you for moving forward with the process of restoring grizzly bears to the North Cascades Ecosystem (NCE).

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---

Correspondence ID: 3547Project:112008Document:124399  
Address: Phoenix, AZ  
Outside Organization: Unaffiliated Individual  
Received: Dec,02 2022 11:20:00  
Correspondence Type: Web Form  
Correspondence: Thank you for moving forward with the process of restoring grizzly bears to the North Cascades Ecosystem (NCE).

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---

Correspondence ID: 3548Project:112008Document:124399  
Address: Bellevue, WA  
Outside Organization: Unaffiliated Individual  
Received: Dec,02 2022 11:20:06  
Correspondence Type: Web Form  
Correspondence: I stand in support of the effort to restore grizzly bears to their natural habitat in the Pacific Northwest.

Thank you for the work you are doing.

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Correspondence ID: 3549Project:112008Document:124399  
Address: Santa Rosa, CA  
Outside Organization: Unaffiliated Individual  
Received: Dec,02 2022 11:21:05  
Correspondence Type: Web Form  
Correspondence: Thank you for moving forward with the process of restoring grizzly bears to the North Cascades Ecosystem (NCE).

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Correspondence ID: 3550Project:112008Document:124399  
Address: Hayesville, NC  
Outside Organization: Unaffiliated Individual  
Received: Dec,02 2022 11:22:10  
Correspondence Type: Web Form  
Correspondence: Thank you for moving forward with the process of restoring grizzly bears to the North Cascades Ecosystem (NCE).

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Correspondence ID: 3551Project:112008Document:124399  
Address: Neptune Beach, FL  
Outside Organization: Unaffiliated Individual  
Received: Dec,02 2022 11:23:27  
Correspondence Type: Web Form  
Correspondence: Thank you for moving forward with the process of restoring grizzly bears to the North Cascades Ecosystem (NCE).

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Correspondence ID: 3552Project:112008Document:124399  
Address: Villa Park, IL  
Outside Organization: Unaffiliated Individual  
Received: Dec,02 2022 11:24:18  
Correspondence Type: Web Form  
Correspondence: Thank you for moving forward with the process of restoring grizzly bears to the North Cascades Ecosystem (NCE).

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---

Correspondence ID: 3553Project:112008Document:124399  
Address: Philadelphia, PA

Outside Organization: Unaffiliated Individual  
Received: Dec,02 2022 11:24:55  
Correspondence Type: Web Form  
Correspondence: Thank you for moving forward with the process of restoring grizzly bears to the North Cascades Ecosystem (NCE).

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Correspondence ID: 3554Project:112008Document:124399  
Address: Ventura, CA  
Outside Organization: Unaffiliated Individual  
Received: Dec,02 2022 11:25:20  
Correspondence Type: Web Form  
Correspondence: Thank you for moving forward with the process of restoring grizzly bears to the North Cascades Ecosystem (NCE).

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---

Correspondence ID: 3555Project:112008Document:124399  
Address: Winston-salem, NC  
Outside Organization: Unaffiliated Individual  
Received: Dec,02 2022 11:25:43  
Correspondence Type: Web Form  
Correspondence: Thank you for moving forward with the process of restoring grizzly bears to the North Cascades Ecosystem (NCE).

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Correspondence ID: 3556Project:112008Document:124399  
Address: Schenectady, NY  
Outside Organization: Unaffiliated Individual  
Received: Dec,02 2022 11:26:26  
Correspondence Type: Web Form  
Correspondence: Thank you for moving forward with the process of restoring grizzly bears to the North Cascades Ecosystem (NCE).

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---

Correspondence ID: 3557Project:112008Document:124399  
Address: Philadelphia, PA  
Outside Organization: Unaffiliated Individual  
Received: Dec,02 2022 11:27:10  
Correspondence Type: Web Form  
Correspondence: Thank you for moving forward with the process of restoring grizzly bears to the North Cascades Ecosystem (NCE).

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---

Correspondence ID: 3558Project:112008Document:124399  
Address: Winthrop, WA  
Outside Organization: Okanogan County Farm Bureau Unaffiliated Individual(Official Rep.)  
Received: Dec,02 2022 11:27:33  
Correspondence Type: Web Form  
Correspondence: PO Box 1387  
Tonasket WA 98855

November 23, 2022

Denise Shultz, Public Information Officer,  
North Cascades National Park Service Complex,  
810 State Route 20, Sedro-Woolley, WA 98284  
nce\_grizzly@nps.gov

Andrew LaValle, Public Affairs Specialist,  
Washington Fish and Wildlife Office,  
500 Desmond Dr. SE, Lacey, WA 98503  
nce\_grizzly@nps.gov

Cc:

Frank Lands, Regional Director, Interior Regions 8, 9, 10, & 12, National Park Service.

Nanette Seto, Acting Regional Director, Pacific Region, U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service.

Re: Extension Request for Scoping Period (Federal Register / Vol. 87, No. 218 / Monday, November 14, 2022 / Notices)

Ms. Shultz and Mr. LaValle,

On November 14th, 2022, the National Park Service (NPS) and United States Fish and Wildlife Service (USFWS) issued a Notice of Intent (NOI) to reinstate a formerly terminated Grizzly bear recovery plan necessitating the development of an Environmental Impact Statement (EIS) (Federal Register / Vol. 87, No. 218 / Monday, November 14, 2022 / Notices). The affected Farm Bureaus and Counties presumed that the termination of an extensive EIS process with associated substantive comment and documentation would preclude the responsible federal departments from reinstituting such a costly, unnecessary, and controversial proposal in the short term. With no preliminary notice from NPS or USFWS to Member County Farm Bureaus and County Governments DOI issued this notice of intent providing only a 30-day scoping period which is significantly limited by fall meetings, end of year planning, and Thanksgiving and Christmas. Further no face to face in person meeting were scheduled for the scoping period. Virtual meetings fall short of providing the people of Washington ample opportunity to meaningfully engage in this matter.

To ensure meaningful participation in this process we formally request the NPS and USFWS to hold in-person public hearings in, at a minimum, each directly affected county within the NCE footprint.

We also request at the least a 30-45-day extension on the public scoping period so that the Member Farm Bureaus and Counties have sufficient time to analyze priorities and develop substantive comment for the scoping process.

Extending the scoping period is critical as the DOIs announcement for this proposal coincides with fall meetings and national holidays.

Given the significance of this proposal to the people of Washington, lessees of state and federal lands, and the presence of prime farmlands in the region of influence, an extension of the scoping period and public comment opportunity will ensure robust, thorough, and necessary public participation occurs.

The people of Washington most effected by this proposal spend their time in the field, far from a computer, and in many instances, far from reliable internet service. Rural resource dependent counties have long been underserved by federal departments in their rule-making procedures and regulatory actions, ceding the rule making influence to special interest environmental organizations who have the time and resources to drive these processes. We ask the NPS and USFWS to recognize these compounding factors and take action to facilitate comment and public participation in a comprehensive and meaningful manner. As this process proceeds it is critical that NPS and USFWS officials come out from behind their computers and meet in person, face-to-face with the people of Washington.

We request your prompt consideration and approval of this request. If you or your staff have any further questions, please contact me.

Respectfully yours,

Dick Ewing

Dick Ewing

President

Okanogan County Farm Bureau

509 293 3077

dickewing1944@gmail.com

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Correspondence ID:	3559Project:112008Document:124399
Address:	Largo, FL
Outside Organization:	Unaffiliated Individual
Received:	Dec,02 2022 11:27:52
Correspondence Type:	Web Form
Correspondence:	Thank you for moving forward with the process of restoring grizzly bears to the North Cascades Ecosystem (NCE).

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Fortunately, Grizzly restoration has worked in other parts of the country and will work here too. Please act quickly and lean on the existing mountain of information your agencies have compiled to inform your final decision. The 2017 EIS outlined multiple viable strategies that were massively popular.

Please reconsider all the past public support and the time-tested strategies that will strike a balance to meet the mutual goals of grizzly bear recovery and people.

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Correspondence ID:	3560Project:112008Document:124399
Address:	Palmyra, NY
Outside Organization:	Unaffiliated Individual
Received:	Dec,02 2022 11:29:06
Correspondence Type:	Web Form
Correspondence:	Thank you for moving forward with the process of restoring grizzly bears to the North Cascades Ecosystem (NCE).

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Correspondence ID:	3561Project:112008Document:124399
Address:	West Windsor Township, NJ
Outside Organization:	Unaffiliated Individual
Received:	Dec,02 2022 11:30:26
Correspondence Type:	Web Form
Correspondence:	Thank you for moving forward with the process of restoring grizzly bears to the North Cascades Ecosystem (NCE).

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Correspondence ID:	3562Project:112008Document:124399
Address:	Boston, MA
Outside Organization:	Unaffiliated Individual
Received:	Dec,02 2022 11:31:23
Correspondence Type:	Web Form
Correspondence:	Thank you for moving forward with the process of restoring grizzly bears to the North Cascades Ecosystem (NCE).

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Correspondence ID: 3563Project:112008Document:124399  
Address: Lakeway, TX  
Outside Organization: Unaffiliated Individual  
Received: Dec,02 2022 11:32:02  
Correspondence Type: Web Form  
Correspondence: Thank you for moving forward with the process of restoring grizzly bears to the North Cascades Ecosystem (NCE).

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Correspondence ID: 3564Project:112008Document:124399  
Address: Moraine, OH  
Outside Organization: Unaffiliated Individual  
Received: Dec,02 2022 11:32:56  
Correspondence Type: Web Form  
Correspondence: Thank you for moving forward with the process of restoring grizzly bears to the North Cascades Ecosystem (NCE).

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Correspondence ID: 3565Project:112008Document:124399  
Address: Casselberry, FL  
Outside Organization: Unaffiliated Individual  
Received: Dec,02 2022 11:34:01  
Correspondence Type: Web Form  
Correspondence: Thank you for moving forward with the process of restoring grizzly bears to the North Cascades Ecosystem (NCE).

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Correspondence ID: 3566Project:112008Document:124399  
Address: Columbia, SC  
Outside Organization: Unaffiliated Individual  
Received: Dec,02 2022 11:34:56  
Correspondence Type: Web Form  
Correspondence: Thank you for moving forward with the process of restoring grizzly bears to the North Cascades Ecosystem (NCE).

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Correspondence ID: 3567Project:112008Document:124399  
Address: Newberg, OR  
Outside Organization: Unaffiliated Individual

Received: Dec,02 2022 11:36:05  
Correspondence Type: Web Form  
Correspondence: Thank you for moving forward with the process of restoring grizzly bears to the North Cascades Ecosystem (NCE).

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Correspondence ID: 3568Project:112008Document:124399  
Address: Waukesha, WI  
Outside Organization: Unaffiliated Individual  
Received: Dec,02 2022 11:36:40  
Correspondence Type: Web Form  
Correspondence: Thank you for moving forward with the process of restoring grizzly bears to the North Cascades Ecosystem (NCE).

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Correspondence ID: 3569Project:112008Document:124399  
Address: Cleveland, OH  
Outside Organization: Unaffiliated Individual  
Received: Dec,02 2022 11:36:48  
Correspondence Type: Web Form  
Correspondence: Thank you for moving forward with the process of restoring grizzly bears to the North Cascades Ecosystem (NCE).

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Correspondence ID: 3570Project:112008Document:124399  
Address: Richmond, VA  
Outside Organization: Unaffiliated Individual  
Received: Dec,02 2022 11:38:02  
Correspondence Type: Web Form  
Correspondence: Thank you for moving forward with the process of restoring grizzly bears to the North Cascades Ecosystem (NCE).

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Correspondence ID: 3571Project:112008Document:124399  
Address: Minneapolis, MN  
Outside Organization: Unaffiliated Individual  
Received: Dec,02 2022 11:38:47  
Correspondence Type: Web Form  
Correspondence: Thank you for moving forward with the process of restoring grizzly bears to the North Cascades Ecosystem (NCE).

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Correspondence ID:	3572Project:112008Document:124399
Address:	Warrensburg, MO
Outside Organization:	Unaffiliated Individual
Received:	Dec,02 2022 11:39:11
Correspondence Type:	Web Form
Correspondence:	Thank you for moving forward with the process of restoring grizzly bears to the North Cascades Ecosystem (NCE).

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Correspondence ID:	3573Project:112008Document:124399
Address:	Malverne, NY
Outside Organization:	Unaffiliated Individual
Received:	Dec,02 2022 11:40:01
Correspondence Type:	Web Form
Correspondence:	Thank you for moving forward with the process of restoring grizzly bears to the North Cascades Ecosystem (NCE).

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Correspondence ID: 3574Project:112008Document:124399  
Address: Rohnert Park, CA  
Outside Organization: Unaffiliated Individual  
Received: Dec,02 2022 11:40:57  
Correspondence Type: Web Form  
Correspondence: Thank you for moving forward with the process of restoring grizzly bears to the North Cascades Ecosystem (NCE).

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Correspondence ID: 3575Project:112008Document:124399  
Address: Davis, CA  
Outside Organization: Unaffiliated Individual  
Received: Dec,02 2022 11:41:59  
Correspondence Type: Web Form  
Correspondence: Thank you for moving forward with the process of restoring grizzly bears to the North Cascades Ecosystem (NCE).

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Correspondence ID: 3576Project:112008Document:124399  
Address: East Moriches, NY  
Outside Organization: Unaffiliated Individual  
Received: Dec,02 2022 11:42:54  
Correspondence Type: Web Form

Correspondence: Thank you for moving forward with the process of restoring grizzly bears to the North Cascades Ecosystem (NCE).

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---

Correspondence ID:	3577Project:112008Document:124399
Address:	Austin, TX
Outside Organization:	Unaffiliated Individual
Received:	Dec,02 2022 11:43:51
Correspondence Type:	Web Form
Correspondence:	Thank you for moving forward with the process of restoring grizzly bears to the North Cascades Ecosystem (NCE).

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---

Correspondence ID:	3578Project:112008Document:124399
Address:	West Des Moines, IA
Outside Organization:	Unaffiliated Individual
Received:	Dec,02 2022 11:44:33
Correspondence Type:	Web Form
Correspondence:	Thank you for moving forward with the process of restoring grizzly bears to the North Cascades Ecosystem (NCE).

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Correspondence ID: 3579Project:112008Document:124399  
Address: Tolland, CT  
Outside Organization: Unaffiliated Individual  
Received: Dec,02 2022 11:44:54  
Correspondence Type: Web Form  
Correspondence: Thank you for moving forward with the process of restoring grizzly bears to the North Cascades Ecosystem (NCE).

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---

Correspondence ID: 3580Project:112008Document:124399  
Address: Rosemount, MN  
Outside Organization: Unaffiliated Individual  
Received: Dec,02 2022 11:45:47  
Correspondence Type: Web Form  
Correspondence: Thank you for moving forward with the process of restoring grizzly bears to the North Cascades Ecosystem (NCE).

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---

Correspondence ID: 3581Project:112008Document:124399  
Address: Kingston, NY  
Outside Organization: Unaffiliated Individual  
Received: Dec,02 2022 11:46:11  
Correspondence Type: Web Form  
Correspondence: Thank you for moving forward with the process of restoring grizzly bears to the North Cascades Ecosystem (NCE).

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---

Correspondence ID: 3582Project:112008Document:124399  
Address: Newburg, MO  
Outside Organization: Unaffiliated Individual  
Received: Dec,02 2022 11:46:30  
Correspondence Type: Web Form  
Correspondence: Thank you for moving forward with the process of restoring grizzly bears to the North Cascades Ecosystem (NCE).

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---

Correspondence ID: 3583Project:112008Document:124399  
Address: Rogersville, MO

Outside Organization: Unaffiliated Individual  
Received: Dec,02 2022 11:47:52  
Correspondence Type: Web Form  
Correspondence: Thank you for moving forward with the process of restoring grizzly bears to the North Cascades Ecosystem (NCE).

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---

Correspondence ID: 3584Project:112008Document:124399  
Address: Lakeway, TX  
Outside Organization: Unaffiliated Individual  
Received: Dec,02 2022 11:48:38  
Correspondence Type: Web Form  
Correspondence: Thank you for moving forward with the process of restoring grizzly bears to the North Cascades Ecosystem (NCE).

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Correspondence ID: 3585Project:112008Document:124399  
Address: Winchester, TN  
Outside Organization: Unaffiliated Individual  
Received: Dec,02 2022 11:49:46  
Correspondence Type: Web Form  
Correspondence: Thank you for moving forward with the process of restoring grizzly bears to the North Cascades Ecosystem (NCE).

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Please reconsider all the past public support and the time-tested strategies that will strike a balance to meet the mutual goals of grizzly bear recovery and people.

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Correspondence ID: 3586Project:112008Document:124399  
Address: Bryans Road, MD  
Outside Organization: Unaffiliated Individual  
Received: Dec,02 2022 11:50:54  
Correspondence Type: Web Form  
Correspondence: Thank you for moving forward with the process of restoring grizzly bears to the North Cascades Ecosystem (NCE).

A healthy population of grizzly bears belongs in the NCE, their home for thousands of years. Wherever grizzlies thrive, so does wildness, clean water, and abundant native fish and wildlife.

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Correspondence ID: 3587Project:112008Document:124399  
Address: Sacramento, CA  
Outside Organization: Unaffiliated Individual  
Received: Dec,02 2022 11:51:27  
Correspondence Type: Web Form  
Correspondence: Thank you for moving forward with the process of restoring grizzly bears to the North Cascades Ecosystem (NCE).

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Correspondence ID: 3588Project:112008Document:124399  
Address: Sacramento, CA  
Outside Organization: Unaffiliated Individual  
Received: Dec,02 2022 11:53:35  
Correspondence Type: Web Form  
Correspondence: Thank you for moving forward with the process of restoring grizzly bears to the North Cascades Ecosystem (NCE).

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Correspondence ID: 3589Project:112008Document:124399  
Address: Atlanta, GA  
Outside Organization: Unaffiliated Individual  
Received: Dec,02 2022 11:53:52  
Correspondence Type: Web Form  
Correspondence: Thank you for moving forward with the process of restoring grizzly bears to the North Cascades Ecosystem (NCE).

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Correspondence ID: 3590Project:112008Document:124399  
Address: Quakertown, PA  
Outside Organization: Unaffiliated Individual  
Received: Dec,02 2022 11:54:41  
Correspondence Type: Web Form  
Correspondence: Thank you for moving forward with the process of restoring grizzly bears to the North Cascades Ecosystem (NCE).

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Correspondence ID: 3591Project:112008Document:124399  
Address: East Greenbush, NY  
Outside Organization: Unaffiliated Individual  
Received: Dec,02 2022 11:54:55  
Correspondence Type: Web Form  
Correspondence: Thank you for moving forward with the process of restoring grizzly bears to the North Cascades Ecosystem (NCE).

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Correspondence ID: 3592Project:112008Document:124399  
Address: Avila Beach, CA  
Outside Organization: Unaffiliated Individual  
Received: Dec,02 2022 11:55:13  
Correspondence Type: Web Form



Correspondence: Thank you for moving forward with the process of restoring grizzly bears to the North Cascades Ecosystem (NCE).

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Correspondence ID:	3593Project:112008Document:124399
Address:	Ashby, MA
Outside Organization:	Unaffiliated Individual
Received:	Dec,02 2022 11:56:08
Correspondence Type:	Web Form
Correspondence:	Thank you for moving forward with the process of restoring grizzly bears to the North Cascades Ecosystem (NCE).

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Correspondence ID:	3594Project:112008Document:124399
Address:	Gaithersburg, MD
Outside Organization:	Unaffiliated Individual
Received:	Dec,02 2022 11:57:00
Correspondence Type:	Web Form
Correspondence:	Thank you for moving forward with the process of restoring grizzly bears to the North Cascades Ecosystem (NCE).

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Correspondence ID: 3595Project:112008Document:124399  
Address: New Milford, CT  
Outside Organization: Unaffiliated Individual  
Received: Dec,02 2022 11:57:52  
Correspondence Type: Web Form  
Correspondence: Thank you for moving forward with the process of restoring grizzly bears to the North Cascades Ecosystem (NCE).

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Correspondence ID: 3596Project:112008Document:124399  
Address: New Milford, CT  
Outside Organization: Unaffiliated Individual  
Received: Dec,02 2022 11:58:50  
Correspondence Type: Web Form  
Correspondence: Thank you for moving forward with the process of restoring grizzly bears to the North Cascades Ecosystem (NCE).

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Correspondence ID: 3597Project:112008Document:124399  
Address: Wake Forest, NC  
Outside Organization: Unaffiliated Individual  
Received: Dec,02 2022 11:59:50  
Correspondence Type: Web Form  
Correspondence: Thank you for moving forward with the process of restoring grizzly bears to the North Cascades Ecosystem (NCE).

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Correspondence ID: 3598Project:112008Document:124399  
Address: Los Angeles, CA  
Outside Organization: Unaffiliated Individual  
Received: Dec,02 2022 12:00:50  
Correspondence Type: Web Form  
Correspondence: Thank you for moving forward with the process of restoring grizzly bears to the North Cascades Ecosystem (NCE).

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Correspondence ID: 3599Project:112008Document:124399  
Address: Newark, DE

Outside Organization: Unaffiliated Individual  
Received: Dec,02 2022 12:02:11  
Correspondence Type: Web Form  
Correspondence: Thank you for moving forward with the process of restoring grizzly bears to the North Cascades Ecosystem (NCE).

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Correspondence ID: 3600Project:112008Document:124399  
Address: Clinton, MA  
Outside Organization: Unaffiliated Individual  
Received: Dec,02 2022 12:02:58  
Correspondence Type: Web Form  
Correspondence: Thank you for moving forward with the process of restoring grizzly bears to the North Cascades Ecosystem (NCE).

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Correspondence ID: 3601Project:112008Document:124399  
Address: Chattanooga, TN  
Outside Organization: Unaffiliated Individual  
Received: Dec,02 2022 12:03:57  
Correspondence Type: Web Form  
Correspondence: Thank you for moving forward with the process of restoring grizzly bears to the North Cascades Ecosystem (NCE).

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Correspondence ID: 3602Project:112008Document:124399  
Address: Bolingbrook, IL  
Outside Organization: Unaffiliated Individual  
Received: Dec,02 2022 12:04:56  
Correspondence Type: Web Form  
Correspondence: Thank you for moving forward with the process of restoring grizzly bears to the North Cascades Ecosystem (NCE).

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Correspondence ID: 3603Project:112008Document:124399  
Address: Baileys Harbor, WI  
Outside Organization: Unaffiliated Individual  
Received: Dec,02 2022 12:06:00  
Correspondence Type: Web Form  
Correspondence: Thank you for moving forward with the process of restoring grizzly bears to the North Cascades Ecosystem (NCE).

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Correspondence ID: 3604Project:112008Document:124399  
Address: Edgewater, FL  
Outside Organization: Unaffiliated Individual  
Received: Dec,02 2022 12:06:55  
Correspondence Type: Web Form  
Correspondence: Thank you for moving forward with the process of restoring grizzly bears to the North Cascades Ecosystem (NCE).

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Correspondence ID: 3605Project:112008Document:124399  
Address: Seattle, WA  
Outside Organization: Unaffiliated Individual  
Received: Dec,02 2022 12:07:07  
Correspondence Type: Web Form  
Correspondence: As a lifetime Seattle resident, I believe we should do everything we can to preserve our state. I am concerned about how many species of animals are disappearing due to climate change. Since there were abundant grizzlies in the North Cascades in the distant past, we should bring them back. They can be essential to the North Cascades ecosystem. We need to keep Washington wild in areas where we can! Thank you!

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Correspondence ID: 3606Project:112008Document:124399  
Address: Conyers, GA  
Outside Organization: Unaffiliated Individual  
Received: Dec,02 2022 12:07:51  
Correspondence Type: Web Form  
Correspondence: Thank you for moving forward with the process of restoring grizzly bears to the North Cascades Ecosystem (NCE).

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Correspondence ID: 3607Project:112008Document:124399  
Address: Brooklyn, NY  
Outside Organization: Unaffiliated Individual  
Received: Dec,02 2022 12:08:51  
Correspondence Type: Web Form  
Correspondence: Thank you for moving forward with the process of restoring grizzly bears to the North Cascades Ecosystem (NCE).

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Correspondence ID: 3608Project:112008Document:124399  
Address: Suffern, NY  
Outside Organization: Unaffiliated Individual  
Received: Dec,02 2022 12:09:58  
Correspondence Type: Web Form  
Correspondence: Thank you for moving forward with the process of restoring grizzly bears to the North Cascades Ecosystem (NCE).

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Correspondence ID: 3609Project:112008Document:124399  
Address: Washington, DC  
Outside Organization: Unaffiliated Individual  
Received: Dec,02 2022 12:11:01  
Correspondence Type: Web Form  
Correspondence: Thank you for moving forward with the process of restoring grizzly bears to the North Cascades Ecosystem (NCE).

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Correspondence ID: 3610Project:112008Document:124399  
Address: Daly City, CA  
Outside Organization: Unaffiliated Individual  
Received: Dec,02 2022 12:12:04  
Correspondence Type: Web Form  
Correspondence: Thank you for moving forward with the process of restoring grizzly bears to the North Cascades Ecosystem (NCE).

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Correspondence ID: 3611Project:112008Document:124399  
Address: Carter Lake, IA



Outside Organization: Unaffiliated Individual  
Received: Dec,02 2022 12:12:50  
Correspondence Type: Web Form  
Correspondence: Thank you for moving forward with the process of restoring grizzly bears to the North Cascades Ecosystem (NCE).

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Correspondence ID: 3612Project:112008Document:124399  
Address: Brooklyn, NY  
Outside Organization: Unaffiliated Individual  
Received: Dec,02 2022 12:13:57  
Correspondence Type: Web Form  
Correspondence: Thank you for moving forward with the process of restoring grizzly bears to the North Cascades Ecosystem (NCE).

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Fortunately, Grizzly restoration has worked in other parts of the country and will work here too. Please act quickly and lean on the existing mountain of information your agencies have compiled to inform your final decision. The 2017 EIS outlined multiple viable strategies that were massively popular.

Please reconsider all the past public support and the time-tested strategies that will strike a balance to meet the mutual goals of grizzly bear recovery and people.

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Correspondence ID: 3613Project:112008Document:124399  
Address: Hendersonville, NC  
Outside Organization: Unaffiliated Individual  
Received: Dec,02 2022 12:14:54  
Correspondence Type: Web Form  
Correspondence: Thank you for moving forward with the process of restoring grizzly bears to the North Cascades Ecosystem (NCE).

A healthy population of grizzly bears belongs in the NCE, their home for thousands of years. Wherever grizzlies

thrive, so does wildness, clean water, and abundant native fish and wildlife.

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Correspondence ID:	3614Project:112008Document:124399
Address:	Pine Plains, NY
Outside Organization:	Unaffiliated Individual
Received:	Dec,02 2022 12:16:01
Correspondence Type:	Web Form
Correspondence:	Thank you for moving forward with the process of restoring grizzly bears to the North Cascades Ecosystem (NCE).

A healthy population of grizzly bears belongs in the NCE, their home for thousands of years. Wherever grizzlies thrive, so does wildness, clean water, and abundant native fish and wildlife.

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Correspondence ID:	3615Project:112008Document:124399
Address:	Chambersburg, PA
Outside Organization:	Unaffiliated Individual
Received:	Dec,02 2022 12:17:18
Correspondence Type:	Web Form
Correspondence:	Thank you for moving forward with the process of restoring grizzly bears to the North Cascades Ecosystem (NCE).

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Correspondence ID: 3616Project:112008Document:124399  
Address: Topeka, KS  
Outside Organization: Unaffiliated Individual  
Received: Dec,02 2022 12:18:39  
Correspondence Type: Web Form  
Correspondence: Thank you for moving forward with the process of restoring grizzly bears to the North Cascades Ecosystem (NCE).

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Correspondence ID: 3617Project:112008Document:124399  
Address: New York, NY  
Outside Organization: Unaffiliated Individual  
Received: Dec,02 2022 12:19:30  
Correspondence Type: Web Form  
Correspondence: Thank you for moving forward with the process of restoring grizzly bears to the North Cascades Ecosystem (NCE).

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Correspondence ID: 3618Project:112008Document:124399  
Address: Killingly, CT  
Outside Organization: Unaffiliated Individual  
Received: Dec,02 2022 12:20:04  
Correspondence Type: Web Form  
Correspondence: Thank you for moving forward with the process of restoring grizzly bears to the North Cascades Ecosystem (NCE).

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Correspondence ID: 3619Project:112008Document:124399  
Address: Overland Park, KS  
Outside Organization: Unaffiliated Individual  
Received: Dec,02 2022 12:20:05  
Correspondence Type: Web Form  
Correspondence: Thank you for moving forward with the process of restoring grizzly bears to the North Cascades Ecosystem (NCE).

A healthy population of grizzly bears belongs in the NCE, their home for thousands of years. Wherever grizzlies thrive, so does wildness, clean water, and abundant native fish and wildlife.

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Correspondence ID: 3620Project:112008Document:124399  
Address: Bellingham, WA  
Outside Organization: Unaffiliated Individual  
Received: Dec,02 2022 12:20:36  
Correspondence Type: Web Form

Correspondence: Thank you for moving forward with the process of restoring grizzly bears to the North Cascades Ecosystem (NCE).

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Correspondence ID:	3621Project:112008Document:124399
Address:	Naples, FL
Outside Organization:	Unaffiliated Individual
Received:	Dec,02 2022 12:20:49
Correspondence Type:	Web Form
Correspondence:	Thank you for moving forward with the process of restoring grizzly bears to the North Cascades Ecosystem (NCE).

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Correspondence ID:	3622Project:112008Document:124399
Address:	Largo, FL
Outside Organization:	Unaffiliated Individual
Received:	Dec,02 2022 12:21:00
Correspondence Type:	Web Form
Correspondence:	Thank you for moving forward with the process of restoring grizzly bears to the North Cascades Ecosystem (NCE).

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Correspondence ID: 3623Project:112008Document:124399  
Address: Howard, CO  
Outside Organization: Unaffiliated Individual  
Received: Dec,02 2022 12:23:13  
Correspondence Type: Web Form  
Correspondence: Thank you for moving forward with the process of restoring grizzly bears to the North Cascades Ecosystem (NCE).

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Correspondence ID: 3624Project:112008Document:124399  
Address: Keshena, WI  
Outside Organization: Unaffiliated Individual  
Received: Dec,02 2022 12:23:48  
Correspondence Type: Web Form  
Correspondence: Thank you for moving forward with the process of restoring grizzly bears to the North Cascades Ecosystem (NCE).

A healthy population of grizzly bears belongs in the NCE, their home for thousands of years. Wherever grizzlies thrive, so does wildness, clean water, and abundant native fish and wildlife.

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Correspondence ID: 3625Project:112008Document:124399  
Address: Mount Tabor, NJ  
Outside Organization: Unaffiliated Individual  
Received: Dec,02 2022 12:25:00  
Correspondence Type: Web Form  
Correspondence: Thank you for moving forward with the process of restoring grizzly bears to the North Cascades Ecosystem (NCE).

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Correspondence ID: 3626Project:112008Document:124399  
Address: Evanston, IL  
Outside Organization: Unaffiliated Individual  
Received: Dec,02 2022 12:25:37  
Correspondence Type: Web Form  
Correspondence: Thank you for moving forward with the process of restoring grizzly bears to the North Cascades Ecosystem (NCE).

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---

Correspondence ID: 3627Project:112008Document:124399  
Address: East Palo Alto, CA

Outside Organization: Unaffiliated Individual  
Received: Dec,02 2022 12:25:59  
Correspondence Type: Web Form  
Correspondence: Thank you for moving forward with the process of restoring grizzly bears to the North Cascades Ecosystem (NCE).

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Correspondence ID: 3628Project:112008Document:124399  
Address: Cleveland, OH  
Outside Organization: Unaffiliated Individual  
Received: Dec,02 2022 12:26:58  
Correspondence Type: Web Form  
Correspondence: Thank you for moving forward with the process of restoring grizzly bears to the North Cascades Ecosystem (NCE).

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Correspondence ID: 3629Project:112008Document:124399  
Address: Lafayette, LA  
Outside Organization: Unaffiliated Individual  
Received: Dec,02 2022 12:27:48  
Correspondence Type: Web Form  
Correspondence: Thank you for moving forward with the process of restoring grizzly bears to the North Cascades Ecosystem (NCE).

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---

Correspondence ID: 3630Project:112008Document:124399  
Address: Naperville, IL  
Outside Organization: Unaffiliated Individual  
Received: Dec,02 2022 12:28:41  
Correspondence Type: Web Form  
Correspondence: Thank you for moving forward with the process of restoring grizzly bears to the North Cascades Ecosystem (NCE).

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---

Correspondence ID: 3631Project:112008Document:124399  
Address: Midway, KY  
Outside Organization: Unaffiliated Individual  
Received: Dec,02 2022 12:29:36  
Correspondence Type: Web Form  
Correspondence: Thank you for moving forward with the process of restoring grizzly bears to the North Cascades Ecosystem (NCE).

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---

Correspondence ID: 3632Project:112008Document:124399  
Address: Midway, KY  
Outside Organization: Unaffiliated Individual  
Received: Dec,02 2022 12:30:34  
Correspondence Type: Web Form  
Correspondence: Thank you for moving forward with the process of restoring grizzly bears to the North Cascades Ecosystem (NCE).

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---

Correspondence ID: 3633Project:112008Document:124399  
Address: Orlando, FL  
Outside Organization: Unaffiliated Individual  
Received: Dec,02 2022 12:31:30  
Correspondence Type: Web Form  
Correspondence: Thank you for moving forward with the process of restoring grizzly bears to the North Cascades Ecosystem (NCE).

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Correspondence ID: 3634Project:112008Document:124399  
Address: Woodbridge, VA  
Outside Organization: Unaffiliated Individual  
Received: Dec,02 2022 12:32:50  
Correspondence Type: Web Form  
Correspondence: Thank you for moving forward with the process of restoring grizzly bears to the North Cascades Ecosystem (NCE).

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---

Correspondence ID: 3635Project:112008Document:124399  
Address: Altoona, PA  
Outside Organization: Unaffiliated Individual  
Received: Dec,02 2022 12:33:48  
Correspondence Type: Web Form  
Correspondence: Thank you for moving forward with the process of restoring grizzly bears to the North Cascades Ecosystem (NCE).

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Correspondence ID: 3636Project:112008Document:124399  
Address: Dittmer, MO  
Outside Organization: Unaffiliated Individual  
Received: Dec,02 2022 12:34:41  
Correspondence Type: Web Form

Correspondence: Thank you for moving forward with the process of restoring grizzly bears to the North Cascades Ecosystem (NCE).

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Correspondence ID:	3637Project:112008Document:124399
Address:	Electric City, WA
Outside Organization:	Unaffiliated Individual
Received:	Dec,02 2022 12:35:49
Correspondence Type:	Web Form
Correspondence:	Thank you for moving forward with the process of restoring grizzly bears to the North Cascades Ecosystem (NCE).

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Correspondence ID:	3638Project:112008Document:124399
Address:	Denver, CO
Outside Organization:	Unaffiliated Individual
Received:	Dec,02 2022 12:36:38
Correspondence Type:	Web Form
Correspondence:	Thank you for moving forward with the process of restoring grizzly bears to the North Cascades Ecosystem (NCE).

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Correspondence ID:	3639Project:112008Document:124399
Address:	Cass City, MI
Outside Organization:	Unaffiliated Individual
Received:	Dec,02 2022 12:37:01
Correspondence Type:	Web Form
Correspondence:	Thank you for moving forward with the process of restoring grizzly bears to the North Cascades Ecosystem (NCE).

A healthy population of grizzly bears belongs in the NCE, their home for thousands of years. Wherever grizzlies thrive, so does wildness, clean water, and abundant native fish and wildlife.

The National Park Service and US Fish and Wildlife Service have an obligation to restore this federally listed species in the few places where that is possible. Failure to act would result in the permanent loss of grizzly bears from the park during our lifetime. Alternatively, the successful restoration will contribute to the overall health and wellbeing of the species across multiple landscapes.

Fortunately, Grizzly restoration has worked in other parts of the country and will work here too. Please act quickly and lean on the existing mountain of information your agencies have compiled to inform your final decision. The 2017 EIS outlined multiple viable strategies that were massively popular.

Please reconsider all the past public support and the time-tested strategies that will strike a balance to meet the mutual goals of grizzly bear recovery and people.

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Correspondence ID:	3640Project:112008Document:124399
Address:	Westlake Village, CA
Outside Organization:	Unaffiliated Individual
Received:	Dec,02 2022 12:37:30
Correspondence Type:	Web Form
Correspondence:	Thank you for moving forward with the process of restoring grizzly bears to the North Cascades Ecosystem (NCE).

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Correspondence ID: 3641Project:112008Document:124399  
Address: Elkton, MD  
Outside Organization: Unaffiliated Individual  
Received: Dec,02 2022 12:37:40  
Correspondence Type: Web Form  
Correspondence: Thank you for moving forward with the process of restoring grizzly bears to the North Cascades Ecosystem (NCE).

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Correspondence ID: 3642Project:112008Document:124399  
Address: Plymouth Meeting, PA  
Outside Organization: Unaffiliated Individual  
Received: Dec,02 2022 12:38:06  
Correspondence Type: Web Form  
Correspondence: Thank you for moving forward with the process of restoring grizzly bears to the North Cascades Ecosystem (NCE).

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Correspondence ID: 3643Project:112008Document:124399  
Address: Chicago, IL

Outside Organization: Unaffiliated Individual  
Received: Dec,02 2022 12:38:22  
Correspondence Type: Web Form  
Correspondence: Thank you for moving forward with the process of restoring grizzly bears to the North Cascades Ecosystem (NCE).

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Correspondence ID: 3644Project:112008Document:124399  
Address: Sarasota, FL  
Outside Organization: Unaffiliated Individual  
Received: Dec,02 2022 12:38:35  
Correspondence Type: Web Form  
Correspondence: Thank you for moving forward with the process of restoring grizzly bears to the North Cascades Ecosystem (NCE).

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Correspondence ID: 3645Project:112008Document:124399  
Address: Mazama, WA  
Outside Organization: Unaffiliated Individual  
Received: Dec,02 2022 12:38:52  
Correspondence Type: Web Form  
Correspondence: Thank you for moving forward with the process of restoring grizzly bears to the North Cascades Ecosystem (NCE).

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Correspondence ID: 3646Project:112008Document:124399  
Address: Bay Village, OH  
Outside Organization: Unaffiliated Individual  
Received: Dec,02 2022 12:39:17  
Correspondence Type: Web Form  
Correspondence: Thank you for moving forward with the process of restoring grizzly bears to the North Cascades Ecosystem (NCE).

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Correspondence ID: 3647Project:112008Document:124399  
Address: Houston, TX  
Outside Organization: Unaffiliated Individual  
Received: Dec,02 2022 12:39:33  
Correspondence Type: Web Form  
Correspondence: Thank you for moving forward with the process of restoring grizzly bears to the North Cascades Ecosystem (NCE).

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Correspondence ID: 3648Project:112008Document:124399  
Address: Towson, MD  
Outside Organization: Unaffiliated Individual  
Received: Dec,02 2022 12:39:40  
Correspondence Type: Web Form  
Correspondence: Thank you for moving forward with the process of restoring grizzly bears to the North Cascades Ecosystem (NCE).

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Correspondence ID: 3649Project:112008Document:124399  
Address: Oak Lawn, IL  
Outside Organization: Unaffiliated Individual  
Received: Dec,02 2022 12:40:04  
Correspondence Type: Web Form  
Correspondence: Thank you for moving forward with the process of restoring grizzly bears to the North Cascades Ecosystem (NCE).

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Correspondence ID: 3650Project:112008Document:124399  
Address: Islip, NY  
Outside Organization: Unaffiliated Individual  
Received: Dec,02 2022 12:40:17  
Correspondence Type: Web Form  
Correspondence: Thank you for moving forward with the process of restoring grizzly bears to the North Cascades Ecosystem (NCE).

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Correspondence ID: 3651Project:112008Document:124399  
Address: Nashville, TN  
Outside Organization: Unaffiliated Individual  
Received: Dec,02 2022 12:40:24  
Correspondence Type: Web Form  
Correspondence: Thank you for moving forward with the process of restoring grizzly bears to the North Cascades Ecosystem (NCE).

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Correspondence ID: 3652Project:112008Document:124399  
Address: Santee, CA  
Outside Organization: Unaffiliated Individual  
Received: Dec,02 2022 12:40:43  
Correspondence Type: Web Form

Correspondence: Thank you for moving forward with the process of restoring grizzly bears to the North Cascades Ecosystem (NCE).

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Correspondence ID:	3653Project:112008Document:124399
Address:	Baltimore, MD
Outside Organization:	Unaffiliated Individual
Received:	Dec,02 2022 12:40:54
Correspondence Type:	Web Form
Correspondence:	Thank you for moving forward with the process of restoring grizzly bears to the North Cascades Ecosystem (NCE).

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Correspondence ID:	3654Project:112008Document:124399
Address:	Cambridge, WI
Outside Organization:	Unaffiliated Individual
Received:	Dec,02 2022 12:41:03
Correspondence Type:	Web Form
Correspondence:	Thank you for moving forward with the process of restoring grizzly bears to the North Cascades Ecosystem (NCE).

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Correspondence ID: 3655Project:112008Document:124399  
Address: Las Vegas, NV  
Outside Organization: Unaffiliated Individual  
Received: Dec,02 2022 12:41:15  
Correspondence Type: Web Form  
Correspondence: Thank you for moving forward with the process of restoring grizzly bears to the North Cascades Ecosystem (NCE).

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Correspondence ID: 3656Project:112008Document:124399  
Address: Raymond, WA  
Outside Organization: Unaffiliated Individual  
Received: Dec,02 2022 12:41:28  
Correspondence Type: Web Form  
Correspondence: Thank you for moving forward with the process of restoring grizzly bears to the North Cascades Ecosystem (NCE).

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Correspondence ID: 3657Project:112008Document:124399  
Address: Dothan, AL  
Outside Organization: Unaffiliated Individual  
Received: Dec,02 2022 12:41:42  
Correspondence Type: Web Form  
Correspondence: Thank you for moving forward with the process of restoring grizzly bears to the North Cascades Ecosystem (NCE).

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Correspondence ID: 3658Project:112008Document:124399  
Address: Bellingham, WA  
Outside Organization: Unaffiliated Individual  
Received: Dec,02 2022 12:42:15  
Correspondence Type: Web Form  
Correspondence: Thank you for moving forward with the process of restoring grizzly bears to the North Cascades Ecosystem (NCE).

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Correspondence ID: 3659Project:112008Document:124399  
Address: Simi Valley, CA

Outside Organization: Unaffiliated Individual  
Received: Dec,02 2022 12:42:54  
Correspondence Type: Web Form  
Correspondence: Thank you for moving forward with the process of restoring grizzly bears to the North Cascades Ecosystem (NCE).

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Correspondence ID: 3660Project:112008Document:124399  
Address: Goodyear, AZ  
Outside Organization: Unaffiliated Individual  
Received: Dec,02 2022 12:43:19  
Correspondence Type: Web Form  
Correspondence: Thank you for moving forward with the process of restoring grizzly bears to the North Cascades Ecosystem (NCE).

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---

Correspondence ID: 3661Project:112008Document:124399  
Address: Garrettsville, OH  
Outside Organization: Unaffiliated Individual  
Received: Dec,02 2022 12:43:55  
Correspondence Type: Web Form  
Correspondence: Thank you for moving forward with the process of restoring grizzly bears to the North Cascades Ecosystem (NCE).

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---

Correspondence ID: 3662Project:112008Document:124399  
Address: Fairfax, VA  
Outside Organization: Unaffiliated Individual  
Received: Dec,02 2022 12:44:07  
Correspondence Type: Web Form  
Correspondence: Thank you for your service. I have family that live in Lake Chelan right on the edge of the North Cascades ecosystem as drawn in the documents provided, and that area is a beautiful landscape. I strongly support the proposal by NPS and FWS (the "Service") to reintroduce grizzly bears into the North Cascades ecosystem. Grizzly bears were previously much more widespread in the lower 48 states, and now they are functionally limited to a much smaller range in Wyoming, Montana, and Idaho (in addition to Canada and Alaska). Reintroducing them in the North Cascades would help recover and improve the ecosystem and create a second population center in the lower 48, taking some of the pressure off of the populations in the Northern Rockies. I believe the Service should work with local ranchers and landowners on management of grizzly bears, to provide education on non-lethal deterrence techniques to protect livestock, and otherwise mitigate human-wildlife conflict, and help provide education to hikers and recreating tourists on bear safety knowledge. However, I am very happy that the Service is proposing to reintroduce grizzly bears to this beautiful ecosystem where they belong. Grizzly bears have a right to be restored to the landscape. Thank you again for your service and for the opportunity to provide comment.

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Correspondence ID: 3663Project:112008Document:124399  
Address: Williamsburg, VA  
Outside Organization: Unaffiliated Individual  
Received: Dec,02 2022 12:44:44  
Correspondence Type: Web Form  
Correspondence: Thank you for moving forward with the process of restoring grizzly bears to the North Cascades Ecosystem (NCE).

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---

Correspondence ID: 3664Project:112008Document:124399  
Address: Williamsburg, VA  
Outside Organization: Unaffiliated Individual  
Received: Dec,02 2022 12:45:41  
Correspondence Type: Web Form  
Correspondence: Thank you for moving forward with the process of restoring grizzly bears to the North Cascades Ecosystem (NCE).

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---

Correspondence ID: 3665Project:112008Document:124399  
Address: Chapel Hill, NC  
Outside Organization: Unaffiliated Individual  
Received: Dec,02 2022 12:45:54  
Correspondence Type: Web Form  
Correspondence: Thank you for moving forward with the process of restoring grizzly bears to the North Cascades Ecosystem (NCE).

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Fortunately, Grizzly restoration has worked in other parts of the country and will work here too. Please act quickly and lean on the existing mountain of information your agencies have compiled to inform your final decision. The 2017 EIS outlined multiple viable strategies that were massively popular.

Please reconsider all the past public support and the time-tested strategies that will strike a balance to meet the mutual goals of grizzly bear recovery and people.

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Correspondence ID: 3666Project:112008Document:124399  
Address: Seattle, WA  
Outside Organization: Unaffiliated Individual



Received: Dec,02 2022 12:46:00  
Correspondence Type: Web Form  
Correspondence: Thank you for moving forward with the process of restoring grizzly bears to the North Cascades Ecosystem (NCE).

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Correspondence ID: 3667Project:112008Document:124399  
Address: Boise, ID  
Outside Organization: Unaffiliated Individual  
Received: Dec,02 2022 12:46:22  
Correspondence Type: Web Form  
Correspondence: Thank you for moving forward with the process of restoring grizzly bears to the North Cascades Ecosystem (NCE).

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Correspondence ID: 3668Project:112008Document:124399  
Address: Castro Valley, CA  
Outside Organization: Unaffiliated Individual  
Received: Dec,02 2022 12:46:31  
Correspondence Type: Web Form  
Correspondence: Thank you for moving forward with the process of restoring grizzly bears to the North Cascades Ecosystem (NCE).

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Correspondence ID: 3669Project:112008Document:124399  
Address: Lawrence Township, NJ  
Outside Organization: Unaffiliated Individual  
Received: Dec,02 2022 12:46:36  
Correspondence Type: Web Form  
Correspondence: Thank you for moving forward with the process of restoring grizzly bears to the North Cascades Ecosystem (NCE).

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Correspondence ID: 3670Project:112008Document:124399  
Address: Painesville, OH  
Outside Organization: Unaffiliated Individual  
Received: Dec,02 2022 12:46:45  
Correspondence Type: Web Form  
Correspondence: Thank you for moving forward with the process of restoring grizzly bears to the North Cascades Ecosystem (NCE).

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Correspondence ID:	3671Project:112008Document:124399
Address:	Seeley Lake, MT
Outside Organization:	Unaffiliated Individual
Received:	Dec,02 2022 12:46:56
Correspondence Type:	Web Form
Correspondence:	Thank you for moving forward with the process of restoring grizzly bears to the North Cascades Ecosystem (NCE).

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Correspondence ID:	3672Project:112008Document:124399
Address:	Quincy, IL
Outside Organization:	Unaffiliated Individual
Received:	Dec,02 2022 12:47:00
Correspondence Type:	Web Form
Correspondence:	Thank you for moving forward with the process of restoring grizzly bears to the North Cascades Ecosystem (NCE).

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Correspondence ID: 3673Project:112008Document:124399  
Address: Wallowa, OR  
Outside Organization: Unaffiliated Individual  
Received: Dec,02 2022 12:47:21  
Correspondence Type: Web Form  
Correspondence: Thank you for moving forward with the process of restoring grizzly bears to the North Cascades Ecosystem (NCE).

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Correspondence ID: 3674Project:112008Document:124399  
Address: Morristown, NJ  
Outside Organization: Unaffiliated Individual  
Received: Dec,02 2022 12:47:29  
Correspondence Type: Web Form  
Correspondence: Thank you for moving forward with the process of restoring grizzly bears to the North Cascades Ecosystem (NCE).

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Correspondence ID: 3675Project:112008Document:124399  
Address: La Grange, IL  
Outside Organization: Unaffiliated Individual  
Received: Dec,02 2022 12:47:36  
Correspondence Type: Web Form

Correspondence: Thank you for moving forward with the process of restoring grizzly bears to the North Cascades Ecosystem (NCE).

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Correspondence ID:	3676Project:112008Document:124399
Address:	Phoenix, AZ
Outside Organization:	Unaffiliated Individual
Received:	Dec,02 2022 12:47:54
Correspondence Type:	Web Form
Correspondence:	Thank you for moving forward with the process of restoring grizzly bears to the North Cascades Ecosystem (NCE).

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Correspondence ID:	3677Project:112008Document:124399
Address:	Killingly, CT
Outside Organization:	Unaffiliated Individual
Received:	Dec,02 2022 12:48:04
Correspondence Type:	Web Form
Correspondence:	Thank you for moving forward with the process of restoring grizzly bears to the North Cascades Ecosystem (NCE).

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Correspondence ID:	3678Project:112008Document:124399
Address:	Ford City, PA
Outside Organization:	Unaffiliated Individual
Received:	Dec,02 2022 12:48:16
Correspondence Type:	Web Form
Correspondence:	Thank you for moving forward with the process of restoring grizzly bears to the North Cascades Ecosystem (NCE).

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---

Correspondence ID:	3679Project:112008Document:124399
Address:	Killingly, CT
Outside Organization:	Unaffiliated Individual
Received:	Dec,02 2022 12:48:19
Correspondence Type:	Web Form
Correspondence:	Thank you for moving forward with the process of restoring grizzly bears to the North Cascades Ecosystem (NCE).

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---

Correspondence ID: 3680Project:112008Document:124399  
Address: Desoto, TX  
Outside Organization: Unaffiliated Individual  
Received: Dec,02 2022 12:48:33  
Correspondence Type: Web Form  
Correspondence: Thank you for moving forward with the process of restoring grizzly bears to the North Cascades Ecosystem (NCE).

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Correspondence ID: 3681Project:112008Document:124399  
Address: Conroe, TX  
Outside Organization: Unaffiliated Individual  
Received: Dec,02 2022 12:48:42  
Correspondence Type: Web Form  
Correspondence: Thank you for moving forward with the process of restoring grizzly bears to the North Cascades Ecosystem (NCE).

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---

Correspondence ID: 3682Project:112008Document:124399  
Address: Fox Lake, IL

Outside Organization: Unaffiliated Individual  
Received: Dec,02 2022 12:49:24  
Correspondence Type: Web Form  
Correspondence: Thank you for moving forward with the process of restoring grizzly bears to the North Cascades Ecosystem (NCE).

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---

Correspondence ID: 3683Project:112008Document:124399  
Address: Croswell, MI  
Outside Organization: Unaffiliated Individual  
Received: Dec,02 2022 12:49:26  
Correspondence Type: Web Form  
Correspondence: Thank you for moving forward with the process of restoring grizzly bears to the North Cascades Ecosystem (NCE).

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---

Correspondence ID: 3684Project:112008Document:124399  
Address: Sparks Glencoe, MD  
Outside Organization: Unaffiliated Individual  
Received: Dec,02 2022 12:49:27  
Correspondence Type: Web Form  
Correspondence: Thank you for moving forward with the process of restoring grizzly bears to the North Cascades Ecosystem (NCE).

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---

Correspondence ID: 3685Project:112008Document:124399  
Address: Baltimore, MD  
Outside Organization: Unaffiliated Individual  
Received: Dec,02 2022 12:49:45  
Correspondence Type: Web Form  
Correspondence: Thank you for moving forward with the process of restoring grizzly bears to the North Cascades Ecosystem (NCE).

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---

Correspondence ID: 3686Project:112008Document:124399  
Address: Brooksville, FL  
Outside Organization: Unaffiliated Individual  
Received: Dec,02 2022 12:50:05  
Correspondence Type: Web Form  
Correspondence: Thank you for moving forward with the process of restoring grizzly bears to the North Cascades Ecosystem (NCE).

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---

Correspondence ID: 3687Project:112008Document:124399  
Address: Plano, TX  
Outside Organization: Unaffiliated Individual  
Received: Dec,02 2022 12:50:23  
Correspondence Type: Web Form  
Correspondence: Thank you for moving forward with the process of restoring grizzly bears to the North Cascades Ecosystem (NCE).

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---

Correspondence ID: 3688Project:112008Document:124399  
Address: Akron, OH  
Outside Organization: Unaffiliated Individual  
Received: Dec,02 2022 12:50:59  
Correspondence Type: Web Form  
Correspondence: Thank you for moving forward with the process of restoring grizzly bears to the North Cascades Ecosystem (NCE).

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Correspondence ID: 3689Project:112008Document:124399  
Address: Peoria, AZ  
Outside Organization: Unaffiliated Individual  
Received: Dec,02 2022 12:52:16  
Correspondence Type: Web Form  
Correspondence: Thank you for moving forward with the process of restoring grizzly bears to the North Cascades Ecosystem (NCE).

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Correspondence ID: 3690Project:112008Document:124399  
Address: Sellersville, PA  
Outside Organization: Unaffiliated Individual  
Received: Dec,02 2022 12:53:28  
Correspondence Type: Web Form  
Correspondence: Thank you for moving forward with the process of restoring grizzly bears to the North Cascades Ecosystem (NCE).

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Correspondence ID: 3691Project:112008Document:124399  
Address: Pueblo, CO  
Outside Organization: Unaffiliated Individual  
Received: Dec,02 2022 12:54:15  
Correspondence Type: Web Form

Correspondence: Thank you for moving forward with the process of restoring grizzly bears to the North Cascades Ecosystem (NCE).

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Please reconsider all the past public support and the time-tested strategies that will strike a balance to meet the mutual goals of grizzly bear recovery and people.

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Correspondence ID:	3692Project:112008Document:124399
Address:	San Leandro, CA
Outside Organization:	Unaffiliated Individual
Received:	Dec,02 2022 12:55:19
Correspondence Type:	Web Form
Correspondence:	Thank you for moving forward with the process of restoring grizzly bears to the North Cascades Ecosystem (NCE).

A healthy population of grizzly bears belongs in the NCE, their home for thousands of years. Wherever grizzlies thrive, so does wildness, clean water, and abundant native fish and wildlife.

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Correspondence ID:	3693Project:112008Document:124399
Address:	Euclid, OH
Outside Organization:	Unaffiliated Individual
Received:	Dec,02 2022 12:55:19
Correspondence Type:	Web Form
Correspondence:	Thank you for moving forward with the process of restoring grizzly bears to the North Cascades Ecosystem (NCE).

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Correspondence ID: 3694Project:112008Document:124399  
Address: Oceanside, CA  
Outside Organization: Unaffiliated Individual  
Received: Dec,02 2022 12:55:24  
Correspondence Type: Web Form  
Correspondence: Thank you for moving forward with the process of restoring grizzly bears to the North Cascades Ecosystem (NCE).

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Correspondence ID: 3695Project:112008Document:124399  
Address: Lynn, MA  
Outside Organization: Unaffiliated Individual  
Received: Dec,02 2022 12:56:00  
Correspondence Type: Web Form  
Correspondence: Thank you for moving forward with the process of restoring grizzly bears to the North Cascades Ecosystem (NCE).

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Correspondence ID: 3696Project:112008Document:124399  
Address: Boulder, CO  
Outside Organization: Unaffiliated Individual  
Received: Dec,02 2022 12:56:32  
Correspondence Type: Web Form  
Correspondence: Thank you for moving forward with the process of restoring grizzly bears to the North Cascades Ecosystem (NCE).

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Correspondence ID: 3697Project:112008Document:124399  
Address: Los Angeles, CA  
Outside Organization: Unaffiliated Individual  
Received: Dec,02 2022 12:56:47  
Correspondence Type: Web Form  
Correspondence: Thank you for moving forward with the process of restoring grizzly bears to the North Cascades Ecosystem (NCE).

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Correspondence ID: 3698Project:112008Document:124399  
Address: Sandusky, OH

Outside Organization: Unaffiliated Individual  
Received: Dec,02 2022 12:57:48  
Correspondence Type: Web Form  
Correspondence: Thank you for moving forward with the process of restoring grizzly bears to the North Cascades Ecosystem (NCE).

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Correspondence ID: 3699Project:112008Document:124399  
Address: Glastonbury, CT  
Outside Organization: Unaffiliated Individual  
Received: Dec,02 2022 12:57:48  
Correspondence Type: Web Form  
Correspondence: Thank you for moving forward with the process of restoring grizzly bears to the North Cascades Ecosystem (NCE).

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Correspondence ID: 3700Project:112008Document:124399  
Address: Bristol, RI  
Outside Organization: Unaffiliated Individual  
Received: Dec,02 2022 12:58:33  
Correspondence Type: Web Form  
Correspondence: Thank you for moving forward with the process of restoring grizzly bears to the North Cascades Ecosystem (NCE).

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Correspondence ID: 3701Project:112008Document:124399  
Address: Crownsville, MD  
Outside Organization: Unaffiliated Individual  
Received: Dec,02 2022 12:59:45  
Correspondence Type: Web Form  
Correspondence: Thank you for moving forward with the process of restoring grizzly bears to the North Cascades Ecosystem (NCE).

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Correspondence ID: 3702Project:112008Document:124399  
Address: St. Petersburg, FL  
Outside Organization: Unaffiliated Individual  
Received: Dec,02 2022 13:00:42  
Correspondence Type: Web Form  
Correspondence: Thank you for moving forward with the process of restoring grizzly bears to the North Cascades Ecosystem (NCE).

A healthy population of grizzly bears belongs in the NCE, their home for thousands of years. Wherever grizzlies thrive, so does wildness, clean water, and abundant native fish and wildlife.

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Correspondence ID: 3703Project:112008Document:124399  
Address: Temple City, CA  
Outside Organization: Unaffiliated Individual  
Received: Dec,02 2022 13:01:09  
Correspondence Type: Web Form  
Correspondence: Thank you for moving forward with the process of restoring grizzly bears to the North Cascades Ecosystem (NCE).

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Correspondence ID: 3704Project:112008Document:124399  
Address: Madison, WI  
Outside Organization: Unaffiliated Individual  
Received: Dec,02 2022 13:02:12  
Correspondence Type: Web Form  
Correspondence: Thank you for moving forward with the process of restoring grizzly bears to the North Cascades Ecosystem (NCE).

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Correspondence ID: 3705Project:112008Document:124399  
Address: Citrus Heights, CA  
Outside Organization: Unaffiliated Individual  
Received: Dec,02 2022 13:02:56  
Correspondence Type: Web Form  
Correspondence: Thank you for moving forward with the process of restoring grizzly bears to the North Cascades Ecosystem (NCE).

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---

Correspondence ID: 3706Project:112008Document:124399  
Address: Baltimore, MD  
Outside Organization: Unaffiliated Individual  
Received: Dec,02 2022 13:03:46  
Correspondence Type: Web Form  
Correspondence: Thank you for moving forward with the process of restoring grizzly bears to the North Cascades Ecosystem (NCE).

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Correspondence ID: 3707Project:112008Document:124399  
Address: Beaverton, OR  
Outside Organization: Unaffiliated Individual  
Received: Dec,02 2022 13:04:52  
Correspondence Type: Web Form

Correspondence: Thank you for moving forward with the process of restoring grizzly bears to the North Cascades Ecosystem (NCE).

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Correspondence ID:	3708Project:112008Document:124399
Address:	Columbia, SC
Outside Organization:	Unaffiliated Individual
Received:	Dec,02 2022 13:04:52
Correspondence Type:	Web Form
Correspondence:	Thank you for moving forward with the process of restoring grizzly bears to the North Cascades Ecosystem (NCE).

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---

Correspondence ID:	3709Project:112008Document:124399
Address:	Carlsbad, CA
Outside Organization:	Unaffiliated Individual
Received:	Dec,02 2022 13:05:46
Correspondence Type:	Web Form
Correspondence:	Thank you for moving forward with the process of restoring grizzly bears to the North Cascades Ecosystem (NCE).

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---

Correspondence ID: 3710Project:112008Document:124399  
Address: Columbia, SC  
Outside Organization: Unaffiliated Individual  
Received: Dec,02 2022 13:06:05  
Correspondence Type: Web Form  
Correspondence: Thank you for moving forward with the process of restoring grizzly bears to the North Cascades Ecosystem (NCE).

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Correspondence ID: 3711Project:112008Document:124399  
Address: Stillwater, OK  
Outside Organization: Unaffiliated Individual  
Received: Dec,02 2022 13:06:23  
Correspondence Type: Web Form  
Correspondence: Thank you for moving forward with the process of restoring grizzly bears to the North Cascades Ecosystem (NCE).

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---

Correspondence ID: 3712Project:112008Document:124399  
Address: Jacksonville, FL  
Outside Organization: Unaffiliated Individual  
Received: Dec,02 2022 13:07:21  
Correspondence Type: Web Form  
Correspondence: Thank you for moving forward with the process of restoring grizzly bears to the North Cascades Ecosystem (NCE).

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---

Correspondence ID: 3713Project:112008Document:124399  
Address: Columbia, SC  
Outside Organization: Unaffiliated Individual  
Received: Dec,02 2022 13:07:24  
Correspondence Type: Web Form  
Correspondence: Thank you for moving forward with the process of restoring grizzly bears to the North Cascades Ecosystem (NCE).

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---

Correspondence ID: 3714Project:112008Document:124399  
Address: Pleasantville, NJ

Outside Organization: Unaffiliated Individual  
Received: Dec,02 2022 13:08:17  
Correspondence Type: Web Form  
Correspondence: Thank you for moving forward with the process of restoring grizzly bears to the North Cascades Ecosystem (NCE).

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---

Correspondence ID: 3715Project:112008Document:124399  
Address: Camas, WA  
Outside Organization: Unaffiliated Individual  
Received: Dec,02 2022 13:09:31  
Correspondence Type: Web Form  
Correspondence: Thank you for moving forward with the process of restoring grizzly bears to the North Cascades Ecosystem (NCE).

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---

Correspondence ID: 3716Project:112008Document:124399  
Address: China, ME  
Outside Organization: Unaffiliated Individual  
Received: Dec,02 2022 13:10:22  
Correspondence Type: Web Form  
Correspondence: Thank you for moving forward with the process of restoring grizzly bears to the North Cascades Ecosystem (NCE).

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Correspondence ID: 3717Project:112008Document:124399  
Address: New York, NY  
Outside Organization: Unaffiliated Individual  
Received: Dec,02 2022 13:11:20  
Correspondence Type: Web Form  
Correspondence: Thank you for moving forward with the process of restoring grizzly bears to the North Cascades Ecosystem (NCE).

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Correspondence ID: 3718Project:112008Document:124399  
Address: Homer Glen, IL  
Outside Organization: Unaffiliated Individual  
Received: Dec,02 2022 13:12:08  
Correspondence Type: Web Form  
Correspondence: Thank you for moving forward with the process of restoring grizzly bears to the North Cascades Ecosystem (NCE).

A healthy population of grizzly bears belongs in the NCE, their home for thousands of years. Wherever grizzlies thrive, so does wildness, clean water, and abundant native fish and wildlife.

The National Park Service and US Fish and Wildlife Service have an obligation to restore this federally listed species in the few places where that is possible. Failure to act would result in the permanent loss of grizzly bears from the park during our lifetime. Alternatively, the successful restoration will contribute to the overall health and wellbeing of the species across multiple landscapes.

Fortunately, Grizzly restoration has worked in other parts of the country and will work here too. Please act quickly and lean on the existing mountain of information your agencies have compiled to inform your final decision. The 2017 EIS outlined multiple viable strategies that were massively popular.

Please reconsider all the past public support and the time-tested strategies that will strike a balance to meet the mutual goals of grizzly bear recovery and people.

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Correspondence ID: 3719Project:112008Document:124399  
Address: Bend, OR  
Outside Organization: Unaffiliated Individual  
Received: Dec,02 2022 13:13:06  
Correspondence Type: Web Form  
Correspondence: Thank you for moving forward with the process of restoring grizzly bears to the North Cascades Ecosystem (NCE).

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Correspondence ID: 3720Project:112008Document:124399  
Address: Oakland, CA  
Outside Organization: Unaffiliated Individual  
Received: Dec,02 2022 13:14:08  
Correspondence Type: Web Form  
Correspondence: Thank you for moving forward with the process of restoring grizzly bears to the North Cascades Ecosystem (NCE).

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Correspondence ID: 3721Project:112008Document:124399  
Address: Kyle, TX  
Outside Organization: Unaffiliated Individual  
Received: Dec,02 2022 13:15:03  
Correspondence Type: Web Form  
Correspondence: Thank you for moving forward with the process of restoring grizzly bears to the North Cascades Ecosystem (NCE).

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Correspondence ID: 3722Project:112008Document:124399  
Address: Lake Elmo, MN  
Outside Organization: Unaffiliated Individual  
Received: Dec,02 2022 13:16:05  
Correspondence Type: Web Form  
Correspondence: Thank you for moving forward with the process of restoring grizzly bears to the North Cascades Ecosystem (NCE).

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Correspondence ID: 3723Project:112008Document:124399  
Address: Miami, FL  
Outside Organization: Unaffiliated Individual  
Received: Dec,02 2022 13:17:10  
Correspondence Type: Web Form

Correspondence: Thank you for moving forward with the process of restoring grizzly bears to the North Cascades Ecosystem (NCE).

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Correspondence ID:	3724Project:112008Document:124399
Address:	Fairborn, OH
Outside Organization:	Unaffiliated Individual
Received:	Dec,02 2022 13:18:18
Correspondence Type:	Web Form
Correspondence:	Thank you for moving forward with the process of restoring grizzly bears to the North Cascades Ecosystem (NCE).

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Correspondence ID:	3725Project:112008Document:124399
Address:	Fairborn, OH
Outside Organization:	Unaffiliated Individual
Received:	Dec,02 2022 13:19:10
Correspondence Type:	Web Form
Correspondence:	Thank you for moving forward with the process of restoring grizzly bears to the North Cascades Ecosystem (NCE).

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Correspondence ID: 3726Project:112008Document:124399  
Address: Fairborn, OH  
Outside Organization: Unaffiliated Individual  
Received: Dec,02 2022 13:20:32  
Correspondence Type: Web Form  
Correspondence: Thank you for moving forward with the process of restoring grizzly bears to the North Cascades Ecosystem (NCE).

A healthy population of grizzly bears belongs in the NCE, their home for thousands of years. Wherever grizzlies thrive, so does wildness, clean water, and abundant native fish and wildlife.

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Correspondence ID: 3727Project:112008Document:124399  
Address: Fairborn, OH  
Outside Organization: Unaffiliated Individual  
Received: Dec,02 2022 13:21:11  
Correspondence Type: Web Form  
Correspondence: Thank you for moving forward with the process of restoring grizzly bears to the North Cascades Ecosystem (NCE).

A healthy population of grizzly bears belongs in the NCE, their home for thousands of years. Wherever grizzlies thrive, so does wildness, clean water, and abundant native fish and wildlife.

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Correspondence ID: 3728Project:112008Document:124399  
Address: Belmont, MA  
Outside Organization: Unaffiliated Individual  
Received: Dec,02 2022 13:22:16  
Correspondence Type: Web Form  
Correspondence: Thank you for moving forward with the process of restoring grizzly bears to the North Cascades Ecosystem (NCE).

A healthy population of grizzly bears belongs in the NCE, their home for thousands of years. Wherever grizzlies thrive, so does wildness, clean water, and abundant native fish and wildlife.

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Correspondence ID: 3729Project:112008Document:124399  
Address: Meridian Charter Township, MI  
Outside Organization: Unaffiliated Individual  
Received: Dec,02 2022 13:23:14  
Correspondence Type: Web Form  
Correspondence: Thank you for moving forward with the process of restoring grizzly bears to the North Cascades Ecosystem (NCE).

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Correspondence ID: 3730Project:112008Document:124399  
Address: Ossining, NY

Outside Organization: Unaffiliated Individual  
Received: Dec,02 2022 13:24:19  
Correspondence Type: Web Form  
Correspondence: Thank you for moving forward with the process of restoring grizzly bears to the North Cascades Ecosystem (NCE).

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Correspondence ID: 3731Project:112008Document:124399  
Address: Burkburnett, TX  
Outside Organization: Unaffiliated Individual  
Received: Dec,02 2022 13:25:18  
Correspondence Type: Web Form  
Correspondence: Thank you for moving forward with the process of restoring grizzly bears to the North Cascades Ecosystem (NCE).

A healthy population of grizzly bears belongs in the NCE, their home for thousands of years. Wherever grizzlies thrive, so does wildness, clean water, and abundant native fish and wildlife.

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Correspondence ID: 3732Project:112008Document:124399  
Address: The Bronx, NY  
Outside Organization: Unaffiliated Individual  
Received: Dec,02 2022 13:26:13  
Correspondence Type: Web Form  
Correspondence: Thank you for moving forward with the process of restoring grizzly bears to the North Cascades Ecosystem (NCE).

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Correspondence ID: 3733Project:112008Document:124399  
Address: Lynn Haven, FL  
Outside Organization: Unaffiliated Individual  
Received: Dec,02 2022 13:27:07  
Correspondence Type: Web Form  
Correspondence: Thank you for moving forward with the process of restoring grizzly bears to the North Cascades Ecosystem (NCE).

A healthy population of grizzly bears belongs in the NCE, their home for thousands of years. Wherever grizzlies thrive, so does wildness, clean water, and abundant native fish and wildlife.

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Correspondence ID: 3734Project:112008Document:124399  
Address: New York, NY  
Outside Organization: Unaffiliated Individual  
Received: Dec,02 2022 13:28:35  
Correspondence Type: Web Form  
Correspondence: Thank you for moving forward with the process of restoring grizzly bears to the North Cascades Ecosystem (NCE).

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Correspondence ID: 3735Project:112008Document:124399  
Address: Ogden, UT  
Outside Organization: Unaffiliated Individual  
Received: Dec,02 2022 13:29:21  
Correspondence Type: Web Form  
Correspondence: Thank you for moving forward with the process of restoring grizzly bears to the North Cascades Ecosystem (NCE).

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---

Correspondence ID: 3736Project:112008Document:124399  
Address: Seattle, WA  
Outside Organization: Unaffiliated Individual  
Received: Dec,02 2022 13:30:18  
Correspondence Type: Web Form  
Correspondence: Thank you for moving forward with the process of restoring grizzly bears to the North Cascades Ecosystem (NCE).

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---

Correspondence ID: 3737Project:112008Document:124399  
Address: Ferguson, MO  
Outside Organization: Unaffiliated Individual  
Received: Dec,02 2022 13:31:16  
Correspondence Type: Web Form  
Correspondence: Thank you for moving forward with the process of restoring grizzly bears to the North Cascades Ecosystem (NCE).

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---

Correspondence ID: 3738Project:112008Document:124399  
Address: Melbourne, FL  
Outside Organization: Unaffiliated Individual  
Received: Dec,02 2022 13:32:02  
Correspondence Type: Web Form  
Correspondence: Thank you for moving forward with the process of restoring grizzly bears to the North Cascades Ecosystem (NCE).

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---

Correspondence ID: 3739Project:112008Document:124399  
Address: Melbourne, FL  
Outside Organization: Unaffiliated Individual  
Received: Dec,02 2022 13:33:04  
Correspondence Type: Web Form



Correspondence: Thank you for moving forward with the process of restoring grizzly bears to the North Cascades Ecosystem (NCE).

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Correspondence ID:	3740Project:112008Document:124399
Address:	Goose Creek, SC
Outside Organization:	Unaffiliated Individual
Received:	Dec,02 2022 13:34:05
Correspondence Type:	Web Form
Correspondence:	Thank you for moving forward with the process of restoring grizzly bears to the North Cascades Ecosystem (NCE).

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---

Correspondence ID:	3741Project:112008Document:124399
Address:	Williamstown, MA
Outside Organization:	Unaffiliated Individual
Received:	Dec,02 2022 13:35:09
Correspondence Type:	Web Form
Correspondence:	Thank you for moving forward with the process of restoring grizzly bears to the North Cascades Ecosystem (NCE).

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---

Correspondence ID: 3742Project:112008Document:124399  
Address: Los Angeles, CA  
Outside Organization: Unaffiliated Individual  
Received: Dec,02 2022 13:36:04  
Correspondence Type: Web Form  
Correspondence: Thank you for moving forward with the process of restoring grizzly bears to the North Cascades Ecosystem (NCE).

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---

Correspondence ID: 3743Project:112008Document:124399  
Address: Toquerville, UT  
Outside Organization: Unaffiliated Individual  
Received: Dec,02 2022 13:37:22  
Correspondence Type: Web Form  
Correspondence: Thank you for moving forward with the process of restoring grizzly bears to the North Cascades Ecosystem (NCE).

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Correspondence ID: 3744Project:112008Document:124399  
Address: San Angelo, TX  
Outside Organization: Unaffiliated Individual  
Received: Dec,02 2022 13:38:05  
Correspondence Type: Web Form  
Correspondence: Thank you for moving forward with the process of restoring grizzly bears to the North Cascades Ecosystem (NCE).

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Please reconsider all the past public support and the time-tested strategies that will strike a balance to meet the mutual goals of grizzly bear recovery and people.

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Correspondence ID: 3745Project:112008Document:124399  
Address: Floyd, IA  
Outside Organization: Unaffiliated Individual  
Received: Dec,02 2022 13:38:43  
Correspondence Type: Web Form  
Correspondence: Thank you for moving forward with the process of restoring grizzly bears to the North Cascades Ecosystem (NCE).

A healthy population of grizzly bears belongs in the NCE, their home for thousands of years. Wherever grizzlies thrive, so does wildness, clean water, and abundant native fish and wildlife.

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Correspondence ID: 3746Project:112008Document:124399  
Address: Greenacres, FL

Outside Organization: Unaffiliated Individual  
Received: Dec,02 2022 13:39:08  
Correspondence Type: Web Form  
Correspondence: Thank you for moving forward with the process of restoring grizzly bears to the North Cascades Ecosystem (NCE).

A healthy population of grizzly bears belongs in the NCE, their home for thousands of years. Wherever grizzlies thrive, so does wildness, clean water, and abundant native fish and wildlife.

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Correspondence ID: 3747Project:112008Document:124399  
Address: Chicago, IL  
Outside Organization: Unaffiliated Individual  
Received: Dec,02 2022 13:39:59  
Correspondence Type: Web Form  
Correspondence: Thank you for moving forward with the process of restoring grizzly bears to the North Cascades Ecosystem (NCE).

A healthy population of grizzly bears belongs in the NCE, their home for thousands of years. Wherever grizzlies thrive, so does wildness, clean water, and abundant native fish and wildlife.

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Correspondence ID: 3748Project:112008Document:124399  
Address: New York, NY  
Outside Organization: Unaffiliated Individual  
Received: Dec,02 2022 13:41:14  
Correspondence Type: Web Form  
Correspondence: Thank you for moving forward with the process of restoring grizzly bears to the North Cascades Ecosystem (NCE).

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Correspondence ID: 3749Project:112008Document:124399  
Address: Mcdonald, PA  
Outside Organization: Unaffiliated Individual  
Received: Dec,02 2022 13:42:10  
Correspondence Type: Web Form  
Correspondence: Thank you for moving forward with the process of restoring grizzly bears to the North Cascades Ecosystem (NCE).

A healthy population of grizzly bears belongs in the NCE, their home for thousands of years. Wherever grizzlies thrive, so does wildness, clean water, and abundant native fish and wildlife.

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Correspondence ID: 3750Project:112008Document:124399  
Address: Northampton, PA  
Outside Organization: Unaffiliated Individual  
Received: Dec,02 2022 13:43:09  
Correspondence Type: Web Form  
Correspondence: Thank you for moving forward with the process of restoring grizzly bears to the North Cascades Ecosystem (NCE).

A healthy population of grizzly bears belongs in the NCE, their home for thousands of years. Wherever grizzlies thrive, so does wildness, clean water, and abundant native fish and wildlife.

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Correspondence ID: 3751Project:112008Document:124399  
Address: Baileys Harbor, WI  
Outside Organization: Unaffiliated Individual  
Received: Dec,02 2022 13:44:11  
Correspondence Type: Web Form  
Correspondence: Thank you for moving forward with the process of restoring grizzly bears to the North Cascades Ecosystem (NCE).

A healthy population of grizzly bears belongs in the NCE, their home for thousands of years. Wherever grizzlies thrive, so does wildness, clean water, and abundant native fish and wildlife.

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Correspondence ID: 3752Project:112008Document:124399  
Address: Avon, CT  
Outside Organization: Unaffiliated Individual  
Received: Dec,02 2022 13:45:03  
Correspondence Type: Web Form  
Correspondence: Thank you for moving forward with the process of restoring grizzly bears to the North Cascades Ecosystem (NCE).

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Correspondence ID: 3753Project:112008Document:124399  
Address: Seabrook, NH  
Outside Organization: Unaffiliated Individual  
Received: Dec,02 2022 13:46:03  
Correspondence Type: Web Form  
Correspondence: Thank you for moving forward with the process of restoring grizzly bears to the North Cascades Ecosystem (NCE).

A healthy population of grizzly bears belongs in the NCE, their home for thousands of years. Wherever grizzlies thrive, so does wildness, clean water, and abundant native fish and wildlife.

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Correspondence ID: 3754Project:112008Document:124399  
Address: Rio Vista, CA  
Outside Organization: Unaffiliated Individual  
Received: Dec,02 2022 13:46:03  
Correspondence Type: Web Form  
Correspondence: Thank you for moving forward with the process of restoring grizzly bears to the North Cascades Ecosystem (NCE).

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Correspondence ID: 3755Project:112008Document:124399  
Address: Annapolis, MD  
Outside Organization: Unaffiliated Individual  
Received: Dec,02 2022 13:47:12  
Correspondence Type: Web Form

Correspondence: Thank you for moving forward with the process of restoring grizzly bears to the North Cascades Ecosystem (NCE).

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Correspondence ID: 3756Project:112008Document:124399  
Address: Pittsburgh, PA  
Outside Organization: Unaffiliated Individual  
Received: Dec,02 2022 13:48:18  
Correspondence Type: Web Form  
Correspondence: Thank you for moving forward with the process of restoring grizzly bears to the North Cascades Ecosystem (NCE).

A healthy population of grizzly bears belongs in the NCE, their home for thousands of years. Wherever grizzlies thrive, so does wildness, clean water, and abundant native fish and wildlife.

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Correspondence ID: 3757Project:112008Document:124399  
Address: Acton, MA  
Outside Organization: Unaffiliated Individual  
Received: Dec,02 2022 13:49:13  
Correspondence Type: Web Form  
Correspondence: Thank you for moving forward with the process of restoring grizzly bears to the North Cascades Ecosystem (NCE).

A healthy population of grizzly bears belongs in the NCE, their home for thousands of years. Wherever grizzlies thrive, so does wildness, clean water, and abundant native fish and wildlife.

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Correspondence ID: 3758Project:112008Document:124399  
Address: Mount Prospect, IL  
Outside Organization: Unaffiliated Individual  
Received: Dec,02 2022 13:50:04  
Correspondence Type: Web Form  
Correspondence: Thank you for moving forward with the process of restoring grizzly bears to the North Cascades Ecosystem (NCE).

A healthy population of grizzly bears belongs in the NCE, their home for thousands of years. Wherever grizzlies thrive, so does wildness, clean water, and abundant native fish and wildlife.

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Correspondence ID: 3759Project:112008Document:124399  
Address: San Francisco, CA  
Outside Organization: Unaffiliated Individual  
Received: Dec,02 2022 13:50:57  
Correspondence Type: Web Form  
Correspondence: Thank you for moving forward with the process of restoring grizzly bears to the North Cascades Ecosystem (NCE).

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Correspondence ID: 3760Project:112008Document:124399  
Address: Santa Barbara, CA  
Outside Organization: Unaffiliated Individual  
Received: Dec,02 2022 13:51:24  
Correspondence Type: Web Form  
Correspondence: Thank you for moving forward with the process of restoring grizzly bears to the North Cascades Ecosystem (NCE).

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Correspondence ID: 3761Project:112008Document:124399  
Address: San Francisco, CA  
Outside Organization: Unaffiliated Individual  
Received: Dec,02 2022 13:52:12  
Correspondence Type: Web Form  
Correspondence: Thank you for moving forward with the process of restoring grizzly bears to the North Cascades Ecosystem (NCE).

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Correspondence ID: 3762Project:112008Document:124399  
Address: Vancouver, WA

Outside Organization: Unaffiliated Individual  
Received: Dec,02 2022 13:53:12  
Correspondence Type: Web Form  
Correspondence: Thank you for moving forward with the process of restoring grizzly bears to the North Cascades Ecosystem (NCE).

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Correspondence ID: 3763Project:112008Document:124399  
Address: Lacey, WA  
Outside Organization: Unaffiliated Individual  
Received: Dec,02 2022 13:54:10  
Correspondence Type: Web Form  
Correspondence: Thank you for moving forward with the process of restoring grizzly bears to the North Cascades Ecosystem (NCE).

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Correspondence ID: 3764Project:112008Document:124399  
Address: Plymouth, MN  
Outside Organization: Unaffiliated Individual  
Received: Dec,02 2022 13:55:11  
Correspondence Type: Web Form  
Correspondence: Thank you for moving forward with the process of restoring grizzly bears to the North Cascades Ecosystem (NCE).

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Correspondence ID: 3765Project:112008Document:124399  
Address: San Diego, CA  
Outside Organization: Unaffiliated Individual  
Received: Dec,02 2022 13:56:22  
Correspondence Type: Web Form  
Correspondence: Thank you for moving forward with the process of restoring grizzly bears to the North Cascades Ecosystem (NCE).

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Correspondence ID: 3766Project:112008Document:124399  
Address: Nashville, TN  
Outside Organization: Unaffiliated Individual  
Received: Dec,02 2022 13:57:04  
Correspondence Type: Web Form  
Correspondence: Thank you for moving forward with the process of restoring grizzly bears to the North Cascades Ecosystem (NCE).

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Correspondence ID: 3767Project:112008Document:124399  
Address: Tucson, AZ  
Outside Organization: Unaffiliated Individual  
Received: Dec,02 2022 13:58:12  
Correspondence Type: Web Form  
Correspondence: Thank you for moving forward with the process of restoring grizzly bears to the North Cascades Ecosystem (NCE).

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Correspondence ID: 3768Project:112008Document:124399  
Address: Louisville, KY  
Outside Organization: Unaffiliated Individual  
Received: Dec,02 2022 13:59:08  
Correspondence Type: Web Form  
Correspondence: Thank you for moving forward with the process of restoring grizzly bears to the North Cascades Ecosystem (NCE).

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Correspondence ID: 3769Project:112008Document:124399  
Address: Kootenai, ID  
Outside Organization: Unaffiliated Individual  
Received: Dec,02 2022 14:00:10  
Correspondence Type: Web Form  
Correspondence: Thank you for moving forward with the process of restoring grizzly bears to the North Cascades Ecosystem (NCE).

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Correspondence ID: 3770Project:112008Document:124399  
Address: Spencer, OH  
Outside Organization: Unaffiliated Individual  
Received: Dec,02 2022 14:01:09  
Correspondence Type: Web Form  
Correspondence: Thank you for moving forward with the process of restoring grizzly bears to the North Cascades Ecosystem (NCE).

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Correspondence ID: 3771Project:112008Document:124399  
Address: Toms River, NJ  
Outside Organization: Unaffiliated Individual  
Received: Dec,02 2022 14:02:19  
Correspondence Type: Web Form

Correspondence: Thank you for moving forward with the process of restoring grizzly bears to the North Cascades Ecosystem (NCE).

A healthy population of grizzly bears belongs in the NCE, their home for thousands of years. Wherever grizzlies thrive, so does wildness, clean water, and abundant native fish and wildlife.

The National Park Service and US Fish and Wildlife Service have an obligation to restore this federally listed species in the few places where that is possible. Failure to act would result in the permanent loss of grizzly bears from the park during our lifetime. Alternatively, the successful restoration will contribute to the overall health and wellbeing of the species across multiple landscapes.

Fortunately, Grizzly restoration has worked in other parts of the country and will work here too. Please act quickly and lean on the existing mountain of information your agencies have compiled to inform your final decision. The 2017 EIS outlined multiple viable strategies that were massively popular.

Please reconsider all the past public support and the time-tested strategies that will strike a balance to meet the mutual goals of grizzly bear recovery and people.

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Correspondence ID:	3772Project:112008Document:124399
Address:	Sarasota, FL
Outside Organization:	Unaffiliated Individual
Received:	Dec,02 2022 14:03:02
Correspondence Type:	Web Form
Correspondence:	Thank you for moving forward with the process of restoring grizzly bears to the North Cascades Ecosystem (NCE).

A healthy population of grizzly bears belongs in the NCE, their home for thousands of years. Wherever grizzlies thrive, so does wildness, clean water, and abundant native fish and wildlife.

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Please reconsider all the past public support and the time-tested strategies that will strike a balance to meet the mutual goals of grizzly bear recovery and people.

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Correspondence ID:	3773Project:112008Document:124399
Address:	Colorado Springs, CO
Outside Organization:	Unaffiliated Individual
Received:	Dec,02 2022 14:04:08
Correspondence Type:	Web Form
Correspondence:	Thank you for moving forward with the process of restoring grizzly bears to the North Cascades Ecosystem (NCE).

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The National Park Service and US Fish and Wildlife Service have an obligation to restore this federally listed

species in the few places where that is possible. Failure to act would result in the permanent loss of grizzly bears from the park during our lifetime. Alternatively, the successful restoration will contribute to the overall health and wellbeing of the species across multiple landscapes.

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Please reconsider all the past public support and the time-tested strategies that will strike a balance to meet the mutual goals of grizzly bear recovery and people.

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Correspondence ID: 3774Project:112008Document:124399  
Address: Nashville, TN  
Outside Organization: Unaffiliated Individual  
Received: Dec,02 2022 14:05:21  
Correspondence Type: Web Form  
Correspondence: Thank you for moving forward with the process of restoring grizzly bears to the North Cascades Ecosystem (NCE).

A healthy population of grizzly bears belongs in the NCE, their home for thousands of years. Wherever grizzlies thrive, so does wildness, clean water, and abundant native fish and wildlife.

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Please reconsider all the past public support and the time-tested strategies that will strike a balance to meet the mutual goals of grizzly bear recovery and people.

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Correspondence ID: 3775Project:112008Document:124399  
Address: Pleasant Grove, AL  
Outside Organization: Unaffiliated Individual  
Received: Dec,02 2022 14:06:09  
Correspondence Type: Web Form  
Correspondence: Thank you for moving forward with the process of restoring grizzly bears to the North Cascades Ecosystem (NCE).

A healthy population of grizzly bears belongs in the NCE, their home for thousands of years. Wherever grizzlies thrive, so does wildness, clean water, and abundant native fish and wildlife.

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Please reconsider all the past public support and the time-tested strategies that will strike a balance to meet the mutual goals of grizzly bear recovery and people.

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Correspondence ID: 3776Project:112008Document:124399  
Address: El Paso, TX  
Outside Organization: Unaffiliated Individual  
Received: Dec,02 2022 14:07:09  
Correspondence Type: Web Form  
Correspondence: Thank you for moving forward with the process of restoring grizzly bears to the North Cascades Ecosystem (NCE).

A healthy population of grizzly bears belongs in the NCE, their home for thousands of years. Wherever grizzlies thrive, so does wildness, clean water, and abundant native fish and wildlife.

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Please reconsider all the past public support and the time-tested strategies that will strike a balance to meet the mutual goals of grizzly bear recovery and people.

---

Correspondence ID: 3777Project:112008Document:124399  
Address: El Paso, TX  
Outside Organization: Unaffiliated Individual  
Received: Dec,02 2022 14:08:05  
Correspondence Type: Web Form  
Correspondence: Thank you for moving forward with the process of restoring grizzly bears to the North Cascades Ecosystem (NCE).

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Please reconsider all the past public support and the time-tested strategies that will strike a balance to meet the mutual goals of grizzly bear recovery and people.

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Correspondence ID: 3778Project:112008Document:124399  
Address: North Canaan, CT

Outside Organization: Unaffiliated Individual  
Received: Dec,02 2022 14:09:05  
Correspondence Type: Web Form  
Correspondence: Thank you for moving forward with the process of restoring grizzly bears to the North Cascades Ecosystem (NCE).

A healthy population of grizzly bears belongs in the NCE, their home for thousands of years. Wherever grizzlies thrive, so does wildness, clean water, and abundant native fish and wildlife.

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Please reconsider all the past public support and the time-tested strategies that will strike a balance to meet the mutual goals of grizzly bear recovery and people.

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Correspondence ID: 3779Project:112008Document:124399  
Address: Modesto, CA  
Outside Organization: Unaffiliated Individual  
Received: Dec,02 2022 14:10:13  
Correspondence Type: Web Form  
Correspondence: Thank you for moving forward with the process of restoring grizzly bears to the North Cascades Ecosystem (NCE).

A healthy population of grizzly bears belongs in the NCE, their home for thousands of years. Wherever grizzlies thrive, so does wildness, clean water, and abundant native fish and wildlife.

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Correspondence ID: 3780Project:112008Document:124399  
Address: Modesto, CA  
Outside Organization: Unaffiliated Individual  
Received: Dec,02 2022 14:11:11  
Correspondence Type: Web Form  
Correspondence: Thank you for moving forward with the process of restoring grizzly bears to the North Cascades Ecosystem (NCE).

A healthy population of grizzly bears belongs in the NCE, their home for thousands of years. Wherever grizzlies

thrive, so does wildness, clean water, and abundant native fish and wildlife.

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Please reconsider all the past public support and the time-tested strategies that will strike a balance to meet the mutual goals of grizzly bear recovery and people.

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Correspondence ID: 3781Project:112008Document:124399  
Address: Littleton, CO  
Outside Organization: Unaffiliated Individual  
Received: Dec,02 2022 14:12:09  
Correspondence Type: Web Form  
Correspondence: Thank you for moving forward with the process of restoring grizzly bears to the North Cascades Ecosystem (NCE).

A healthy population of grizzly bears belongs in the NCE, their home for thousands of years. Wherever grizzlies thrive, so does wildness, clean water, and abundant native fish and wildlife.

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Please reconsider all the past public support and the time-tested strategies that will strike a balance to meet the mutual goals of grizzly bear recovery and people.

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Correspondence ID: 3782Project:112008Document:124399  
Address: Seattle, WA  
Outside Organization: Unaffiliated Individual  
Received: Dec,02 2022 14:13:07  
Correspondence Type: Web Form  
Correspondence: Thank you for moving forward with the process of restoring grizzly bears to the North Cascades Ecosystem (NCE).

A healthy population of grizzly bears belongs in the NCE, their home for thousands of years. Wherever grizzlies thrive, so does wildness, clean water, and abundant native fish and wildlife.

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Please reconsider all the past public support and the time-tested strategies that will strike a balance to meet the mutual goals of grizzly bear recovery and people.

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Correspondence ID: 3783Project:112008Document:124399  
Address: Paxton, IL  
Outside Organization: Unaffiliated Individual  
Received: Dec,02 2022 14:14:07  
Correspondence Type: Web Form  
Correspondence: Thank you for moving forward with the process of restoring grizzly bears to the North Cascades Ecosystem (NCE).

A healthy population of grizzly bears belongs in the NCE, their home for thousands of years. Wherever grizzlies thrive, so does wildness, clean water, and abundant native fish and wildlife.

The National Park Service and US Fish and Wildlife Service have an obligation to restore this federally listed species in the few places where that is possible. Failure to act would result in the permanent loss of grizzly bears from the park during our lifetime. Alternatively, the successful restoration will contribute to the overall health and wellbeing of the species across multiple landscapes.

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Please reconsider all the past public support and the time-tested strategies that will strike a balance to meet the mutual goals of grizzly bear recovery and people.

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Correspondence ID: 3784Project:112008Document:124399  
Address: Salem, OR  
Outside Organization: Unaffiliated Individual  
Received: Dec,02 2022 14:15:13  
Correspondence Type: Web Form  
Correspondence: Thank you for moving forward with the process of restoring grizzly bears to the North Cascades Ecosystem (NCE).

A healthy population of grizzly bears belongs in the NCE, their home for thousands of years. Wherever grizzlies thrive, so does wildness, clean water, and abundant native fish and wildlife.

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Please reconsider all the past public support and the time-tested strategies that will strike a balance to meet the mutual goals of grizzly bear recovery and people.

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Correspondence ID: 3785Project:112008Document:124399  
Address: Paxton, IL  
Outside Organization: Unaffiliated Individual  
Received: Dec,02 2022 14:16:18  
Correspondence Type: Web Form  
Correspondence: Thank you for moving forward with the process of restoring grizzly bears to the North Cascades Ecosystem (NCE).

A healthy population of grizzly bears belongs in the NCE, their home for thousands of years. Wherever grizzlies thrive, so does wildness, clean water, and abundant native fish and wildlife.

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Please reconsider all the past public support and the time-tested strategies that will strike a balance to meet the mutual goals of grizzly bear recovery and people.

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Correspondence ID: 3786Project:112008Document:124399  
Address: Houston, TX  
Outside Organization: Unaffiliated Individual  
Received: Dec,02 2022 14:16:21  
Correspondence Type: Web Form  
Correspondence: Please expand the Grizzly habitat to the Northern Cascade Mountains. This will help the Grizzly bear, which is endangered, thrive and survive in this remote wilderness. This will also expand their genetic diversity.

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Correspondence ID: 3787Project:112008Document:124399  
Address: Louisville, KY  
Outside Organization: Unaffiliated Individual  
Received: Dec,02 2022 14:17:27  
Correspondence Type: Web Form  
Correspondence: Thank you for moving forward with the process of restoring grizzly bears to the North Cascades Ecosystem (NCE).

A healthy population of grizzly bears belongs in the NCE, their home for thousands of years. Wherever grizzlies thrive, so does wildness, clean water, and abundant native fish and wildlife.

The National Park Service and US Fish and Wildlife Service have an obligation to restore this federally listed species in the few places where that is possible. Failure to act would result in the permanent loss of grizzly bears from the park during our lifetime. Alternatively, the successful restoration will contribute to the overall health and wellbeing of the species across multiple landscapes.

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Please reconsider all the past public support and the time-tested strategies that will strike a balance to meet the mutual goals of grizzly bear recovery and people.

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Correspondence ID: 3788Project:112008Document:124399  
Address: Tampa, FL  
Outside Organization: Unaffiliated Individual  
Received: Dec,02 2022 14:18:37  
Correspondence Type: Web Form  
Correspondence: Thank you for moving forward with the process of restoring grizzly bears to the North Cascades Ecosystem (NCE).

A healthy population of grizzly bears belongs in the NCE, their home for thousands of years. Wherever grizzlies thrive, so does wildness, clean water, and abundant native fish and wildlife.

The National Park Service and US Fish and Wildlife Service have an obligation to restore this federally listed species in the few places where that is possible. Failure to act would result in the permanent loss of grizzly bears from the park during our lifetime. Alternatively, the successful restoration will contribute to the overall health and wellbeing of the species across multiple landscapes.

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Please reconsider all the past public support and the time-tested strategies that will strike a balance to meet the mutual goals of grizzly bear recovery and people.

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Correspondence ID: 3789Project:112008Document:124399  
Address: Pasadena, CA  
Outside Organization: Unaffiliated Individual  
Received: Dec,02 2022 14:19:27  
Correspondence Type: Web Form  
Correspondence: Thank you for moving forward with the process of restoring grizzly bears to the North Cascades Ecosystem (NCE).

A healthy population of grizzly bears belongs in the NCE, their home for thousands of years. Wherever grizzlies thrive, so does wildness, clean water, and abundant native fish and wildlife.

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Please reconsider all the past public support and the time-tested strategies that will strike a balance to meet the mutual goals of grizzly bear recovery and people.

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Correspondence ID: 3790Project:112008Document:124399  
Address: St. Cloud, MN  
Outside Organization: Unaffiliated Individual

Received: Dec,02 2022 14:20:40  
Correspondence Type: Web Form  
Correspondence: Thank you for moving forward with the process of restoring grizzly bears to the North Cascades Ecosystem (NCE).

A healthy population of grizzly bears belongs in the NCE, their home for thousands of years. Wherever grizzlies thrive, so does wildness, clean water, and abundant native fish and wildlife.

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Please reconsider all the past public support and the time-tested strategies that will strike a balance to meet the mutual goals of grizzly bear recovery and people.

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Correspondence ID: 3791Project:112008Document:124399  
Address: Las Vegas, NV  
Outside Organization: Unaffiliated Individual  
Received: Dec,02 2022 14:21:33  
Correspondence Type: Web Form  
Correspondence: Thank you for moving forward with the process of restoring grizzly bears to the North Cascades Ecosystem (NCE).

A healthy population of grizzly bears belongs in the NCE, their home for thousands of years. Wherever grizzlies thrive, so does wildness, clean water, and abundant native fish and wildlife.

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Please reconsider all the past public support and the time-tested strategies that will strike a balance to meet the mutual goals of grizzly bear recovery and people.

---

Correspondence ID: 3792Project:112008Document:124399  
Address: Pittsburgh, PA  
Outside Organization: Unaffiliated Individual  
Received: Dec,02 2022 14:22:16  
Correspondence Type: Web Form  
Correspondence: Thank you for moving forward with the process of restoring grizzly bears to the North Cascades Ecosystem (NCE).

A healthy population of grizzly bears belongs in the NCE, their home for thousands of years. Wherever grizzlies thrive, so does wildness, clean water, and abundant native fish and wildlife.

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Please reconsider all the past public support and the time-tested strategies that will strike a balance to meet the mutual goals of grizzly bear recovery and people.

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Correspondence ID:	3793Project:112008Document:124399
Address:	Deshler, OH
Outside Organization:	Unaffiliated Individual
Received:	Dec,02 2022 14:23:19
Correspondence Type:	Web Form
Correspondence:	Thank you for moving forward with the process of restoring grizzly bears to the North Cascades Ecosystem (NCE).

A healthy population of grizzly bears belongs in the NCE, their home for thousands of years. Wherever grizzlies thrive, so does wildness, clean water, and abundant native fish and wildlife.

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Please reconsider all the past public support and the time-tested strategies that will strike a balance to meet the mutual goals of grizzly bear recovery and people.

---

Correspondence ID:	3794Project:112008Document:124399
Address:	Hobart, IN
Outside Organization:	Unaffiliated Individual
Received:	Dec,02 2022 14:24:34
Correspondence Type:	Web Form
Correspondence:	Thank you for moving forward with the process of restoring grizzly bears to the North Cascades Ecosystem (NCE).

A healthy population of grizzly bears belongs in the NCE, their home for thousands of years. Wherever grizzlies thrive, so does wildness, clean water, and abundant native fish and wildlife.

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Please reconsider all the past public support and the time-tested strategies that will strike a balance to meet the mutual goals of grizzly bear recovery and people.

---

Correspondence ID:	3795Project:112008Document:124399
Address:	Hobart, IN
Outside Organization:	Unaffiliated Individual
Received:	Dec,02 2022 14:25:11
Correspondence Type:	Web Form
Correspondence:	Thank you for moving forward with the process of restoring grizzly bears to the North Cascades Ecosystem (NCE).

A healthy population of grizzly bears belongs in the NCE, their home for thousands of years. Wherever grizzlies thrive, so does wildness, clean water, and abundant native fish and wildlife.

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Please reconsider all the past public support and the time-tested strategies that will strike a balance to meet the mutual goals of grizzly bear recovery and people.

---

Correspondence ID:	3796Project:112008Document:124399
Address:	Thiells, NY
Outside Organization:	Unaffiliated Individual
Received:	Dec,02 2022 14:26:11
Correspondence Type:	Web Form
Correspondence:	Thank you for moving forward with the process of restoring grizzly bears to the North Cascades Ecosystem (NCE).

A healthy population of grizzly bears belongs in the NCE, their home for thousands of years. Wherever grizzlies thrive, so does wildness, clean water, and abundant native fish and wildlife.

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Correspondence ID: 3797Project:112008Document:124399  
Address: Puyallup, WA  
Outside Organization: Unaffiliated Individual  
Received: Dec,02 2022 14:27:06  
Correspondence Type: Web Form  
Correspondence: Thank you for moving forward with the process of restoring grizzly bears to the North Cascades Ecosystem (NCE).

A healthy population of grizzly bears belongs in the NCE, their home for thousands of years. Wherever grizzlies thrive, so does wildness, clean water, and abundant native fish and wildlife.

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Please reconsider all the past public support and the time-tested strategies that will strike a balance to meet the mutual goals of grizzly bear recovery and people.

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Correspondence ID: 3798Project:112008Document:124399  
Address: Staunton, VA  
Outside Organization: Unaffiliated Individual  
Received: Dec,02 2022 14:28:02  
Correspondence Type: Web Form  
Correspondence: Thank you for moving forward with the process of restoring grizzly bears to the North Cascades Ecosystem (NCE).

A healthy population of grizzly bears belongs in the NCE, their home for thousands of years. Wherever grizzlies thrive, so does wildness, clean water, and abundant native fish and wildlife.

The National Park Service and US Fish and Wildlife Service have an obligation to restore this federally listed species in the few places where that is possible. Failure to act would result in the permanent loss of grizzly bears from the park during our lifetime. Alternatively, the successful restoration will contribute to the overall health and wellbeing of the species across multiple landscapes.

Fortunately, Grizzly restoration has worked in other parts of the country and will work here too. Please act quickly and lean on the existing mountain of information your agencies have compiled to inform your final decision. The 2017 EIS outlined multiple viable strategies that were massively popular.

Please reconsider all the past public support and the time-tested strategies that will strike a balance to meet the mutual goals of grizzly bear recovery and people.

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Correspondence ID: 3799Project:112008Document:124399  
Address: Tucson, AZ  
Outside Organization: Unaffiliated Individual  
Received: Dec,02 2022 14:29:02  
Correspondence Type: Web Form

Correspondence: Thank you for moving forward with the process of restoring grizzly bears to the North Cascades Ecosystem (NCE).

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Correspondence ID: 3800Project:112008Document:124399

Address: Auburn, WA

Outside Organization: Unaffiliated Individual

Received: Dec,02 2022 14:29:38

Correspondence Type: Web Form

Correspondence: If grizzlies are introduced into North Cascades National Park, I think it is inevitable that there will be interactions between bears and human park visitors, nearby farmers and ranchers, and perhaps other people. Some of those interactions will result in injury and possibly death to the humans.

I recognize that many precautions are being taken and much education is being disseminated to minimize these occurrences, but I am sure some will take place anyway.

In other locations, after a bear/human interaction, it is common for government people to go out and kill the bear, which is a second loss resulting from the incident.

I believe that the likelihood of human/grizzly interactions requires a public discussion and, eventually, a public policy decision as to whether it is acceptable that reintroducing grizzlies into the Park's ecosystem is worth the sacrifice a few people and a few bears.

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Correspondence ID: 3801Project:112008Document:124399

Address: Dothan, AL

Outside Organization: Unaffiliated Individual

Received: Dec,02 2022 14:29:58

Correspondence Type: Web Form

Correspondence: Thank you for moving forward with the process of restoring grizzly bears to the North Cascades Ecosystem (NCE).

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Correspondence ID: 3802Project:112008Document:124399  
Address: Somers Point, NJ  
Outside Organization: Unaffiliated Individual  
Received: Dec,02 2022 14:31:00  
Correspondence Type: Web Form  
Correspondence: Thank you for moving forward with the process of restoring grizzly bears to the North Cascades Ecosystem (NCE).

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Correspondence ID: 3803Project:112008Document:124399  
Address: Portland, OR  
Outside Organization: Unaffiliated Individual  
Received: Dec,02 2022 14:33:18  
Correspondence Type: Web Form  
Correspondence: Thank you for moving forward with the process of restoring grizzly bears to the North Cascades Ecosystem (NCE).

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Correspondence ID: 3804Project:112008Document:124399  
Address: Coral Gables, FL

Outside Organization: Unaffiliated Individual  
Received: Dec,02 2022 14:34:37  
Correspondence Type: Web Form  
Correspondence: Thank you for moving forward with the process of restoring grizzly bears to the North Cascades Ecosystem (NCE).

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Correspondence ID: 3805Project:112008Document:124399  
Address: Coral Gables, FL  
Outside Organization: Unaffiliated Individual  
Received: Dec,02 2022 14:35:26  
Correspondence Type: Web Form  
Correspondence: Thank you for moving forward with the process of restoring grizzly bears to the North Cascades Ecosystem (NCE).

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Correspondence ID: 3806Project:112008Document:124399  
Address: El Cerrito, CA  
Outside Organization: Unaffiliated Individual  
Received: Dec,02 2022 14:36:33  
Correspondence Type: Web Form  
Correspondence: Thank you for moving forward with the process of restoring grizzly bears to the North Cascades Ecosystem (NCE).

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Correspondence ID: 3807Project:112008Document:124399  
Address: Owasso, OK  
Outside Organization: Unaffiliated Individual  
Received: Dec,02 2022 14:37:33  
Correspondence Type: Web Form  
Correspondence: Thank you for moving forward with the process of restoring grizzly bears to the North Cascades Ecosystem (NCE).

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Correspondence ID: 3808Project:112008Document:124399  
Address: Fulton, MO  
Outside Organization: Unaffiliated Individual  
Received: Dec,02 2022 14:38:19  
Correspondence Type: Web Form  
Correspondence: Thank you for moving forward with the process of restoring grizzly bears to the North Cascades Ecosystem (NCE).

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Correspondence ID: 3809Project:112008Document:124399  
Address: Pamplico, SC  
Outside Organization: Unaffiliated Individual  
Received: Dec,02 2022 14:39:40  
Correspondence Type: Web Form  
Correspondence: Thank you for moving forward with the process of restoring grizzly bears to the North Cascades Ecosystem (NCE).

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Correspondence ID: 3810Project:112008Document:124399  
Address: Waite Hill, OH  
Outside Organization: Unaffiliated Individual  
Received: Dec,02 2022 14:40:41  
Correspondence Type: Web Form  
Correspondence: Thank you for moving forward with the process of restoring grizzly bears to the North Cascades Ecosystem (NCE).

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Correspondence ID: 3811Project:112008Document:124399  
Address: Worcester, MA  
Outside Organization: Unaffiliated Individual  
Received: Dec,02 2022 14:56:14  
Correspondence Type: Web Form  
Correspondence: Thank you for moving forward with the process of restoring grizzly bears to the North Cascades Ecosystem (NCE).

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Correspondence ID: 3812Project:112008Document:124399  
Address: Pownal, VT  
Outside Organization: Unaffiliated Individual  
Received: Dec,02 2022 15:02:25  
Correspondence Type: Web Form  
Correspondence: Thank you for moving forward with the process of restoring grizzly bears to the North Cascades Ecosystem (NCE).

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Correspondence ID: 3813Project:112008Document:124399  
Address: Pownal, VT  
Outside Organization: Unaffiliated Individual  
Received: Dec,02 2022 15:02:54  
Correspondence Type: Web Form



Correspondence: Thank you for moving forward with the process of restoring grizzly bears to the North Cascades Ecosystem (NCE).

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Correspondence ID:	3814Project:112008Document:124399
Address:	Tuscaloosa, AL
Outside Organization:	Unaffiliated Individual
Received:	Dec,02 2022 15:03:46
Correspondence Type:	Web Form
Correspondence:	Thank you for moving forward with the process of restoring grizzly bears to the North Cascades Ecosystem (NCE).

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Correspondence ID:	3815Project:112008Document:124399
Address:	Hartland, MI
Outside Organization:	Unaffiliated Individual
Received:	Dec,02 2022 15:04:31
Correspondence Type:	Web Form
Correspondence:	Thank you for moving forward with the process of restoring grizzly bears to the North Cascades Ecosystem (NCE).

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Correspondence ID:	3816Project:112008Document:124399
Address:	Green Bay, WI
Outside Organization:	Unaffiliated Individual
Received:	Dec,02 2022 15:06:05
Correspondence Type:	Web Form
Correspondence:	Thank you for moving forward with the process of restoring grizzly bears to the North Cascades Ecosystem (NCE).

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Correspondence ID:	3817Project:112008Document:124399
Address:	Bloomfield Township, MI
Outside Organization:	Unaffiliated Individual
Received:	Dec,02 2022 15:13:17
Correspondence Type:	Web Form
Correspondence:	Thank you for moving forward with the process of restoring grizzly bears to the North Cascades Ecosystem (NCE).

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Correspondence ID: 3818Project:112008Document:124399  
Address: Miller Place, NY  
Outside Organization: Unaffiliated Individual  
Received: Dec,02 2022 15:20:47  
Correspondence Type: Web Form  
Correspondence: Thank you for moving forward with the process of restoring grizzly bears to the North Cascades Ecosystem (NCE).

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---

Correspondence ID: 3819Project:112008Document:124399  
Address: East Wenatchee, WA  
Outside Organization: Unaffiliated Individual  
Received: Dec,02 2022 15:41:10  
Correspondence Type: Web Form  
Correspondence: NO to the reintroduction of grizzlies. Actually there is no "reintroduction". Several thorough studies have been held regarding grizzlies in the Cascades since at least the 1970's. No proof was ever found of grizzlies residing in the Cascades. However, a rare grizzly has been found to wander over from the Canadian side. I have had property near the Pasayten Wilderness for over 30 years. There is not much habitat in the Wilderness to sustain them, so they tend to return to the Canadian side. We are tired of the feds and city-dwellers telling us how to live and who shall reside near us. Stop this action to install grizzlies at once.

---

Correspondence ID: 3820Project:112008Document:124399  
Address: Cashmere, wa, WA  
Outside Organization: Unaffiliated Individual  
Received: Dec,02 2022 15:48:05  
Correspondence Type: Web Form  
Correspondence: No, I do not want grizzly bears brought in to washington state. If they come in on their own will, that's okay. But the rate of 30 breeding pairs a year dropped into our forests, is too much. It will be just like reintroducing wolves, only worse! Tax dollars will be used to thin them out when they cause problems?? They are very large and formidable animals...what about hikers on the PCT?? What about the native black bears? If people want to see them , they can visit Yellowstone or Alaska..

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Correspondence ID: 3821Project:112008Document:124399  
Address: Lake stevens, WA

Outside Organization: Unaffiliated Individual  
Received: Dec,02 2022 16:34:49  
Correspondence Type: Web Form  
Correspondence: As an avid hiker throughout the North Cascades and Baker area, I would absolutely love for grizzlies to be re-introduced into the North Cascades. That would do wonders for the species and for the North Cascades ecosystem

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Correspondence ID: 3822Project:112008Document:124399  
Address: Seattle, WA  
Outside Organization: University of Washington Unaffiliated Individual  
Received: Dec,02 2022 17:33:09  
Correspondence Type: Web Form  
Correspondence: I support alternative B in the EIS, which is to reintroduce grizzly bears to the North Cascades under the experimental population designation of ESA. Grizzly bears are an important missing component of the North Cascades ecosystem; bringing them back will make this system one of the few in the lower 48 that has a complete predator guild, now that wolves have returned and fishers have been reintroduced. Grizzlies have lower rates of livestock depredation than do wolves, coyotes, and cougars, and attacks on people are very rare. Listing their population as "experimental" allows for individuals to be lethally removed if they do threaten people or livestock. Ideally, grizzlies would recolonize this ecosystem on their own. But studies have shown this is unlikely to occur due to major dispersal barriers. Thus, I support a more active approach to recovering grizzlies in the North Cascades. Although there is the potential for conflict with humans, I believe the benefits of their presence in this large wilderness area far outweigh the costs.

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Correspondence ID: 3823Project:112008Document:124399  
Address: Street, MD  
Outside Organization: Unaffiliated Individual  
Received: Dec,02 2022 17:54:48  
Correspondence Type: Web Form  
Correspondence: Thank you for moving forward with the process of restoring grizzly bears to the North Cascades Ecosystem (NCE).

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---

Correspondence ID: 3824Project:112008Document:124399  
Address: Garden City, NY  
Outside Organization: Unaffiliated Individual  
Received: Dec,02 2022 17:58:12  
Correspondence Type: Web Form

Correspondence: Thank you for moving forward with the process of restoring grizzly bears to the North Cascades Ecosystem (NCE).

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Correspondence ID: 3825Project:112008Document:124399  
Address: Graham, WA  
Outside Organization: Unaffiliated Individual  
Received: Dec,02 2022 18:47:05  
Correspondence Type: Web Form  
Correspondence: I support grizzly bears being reintroduced back into the Cascades. While I understand the concerns about potential conflicts with humans, I believe we are smart and resourceful enough to devise both preventions and solutions towards those rare incidents while fulfilling our responsibility to restore such a vital keystone species to the ecosystem.

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Correspondence ID: 3826Project:112008Document:124399  
Address: West Covina, CA  
Outside Organization: Unaffiliated Individual  
Received: Dec,02 2022 18:51:24  
Correspondence Type: Web Form  
Correspondence: Thank you for moving forward with the process of restoring grizzly bears to the North Cascades Ecosystem (NCE).

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Please reconsider all the past public support and the time-tested strategies that will strike a balance to meet the mutual goals of grizzly bear recovery and people.

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Correspondence ID: 3827Project:112008Document:124399

Address: Wenatchee, WA  
Outside Organization: Unaffiliated Individual  
Received: Dec,02 2022 19:09:36  
Correspondence Type: Web Form  
Correspondence: I would like to see Grizzly bears in the North Cascades. I am a backpacker and would be nervous in camping in intense grizzly areas but still think that the bears belong there

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Correspondence ID: 3828Project:112008Document:124399  
Address: Monroe, WA  
Outside Organization: Unaffiliated Individual  
Received: Dec,02 2022 19:33:50  
Correspondence Type: Web Form  
Correspondence: Respectfully this is a bad idea. First, if repopulation is needed, and no credible data apart from the desire to reduce deer/elk as a means of reducing citizens' exercise of 2nd Amendment rights, then start in Canada and see how that works over 25 years. All the data in support seems skewed to gain more federal and state funding, increasing pension personnel who otherwise would be assisting Washington enforce existing policies, helping manage existing wildlife that are actually threatened. These agencies can't manage salamanders and salmon despite decades of data, and supporting law. Second, if repopulation is needed, then when the first child is mauled or killed camping or hiking, or just playing in their backyard, have Paula MacKay and Robert Long pay all the costs and explain the necessity to the surviving family in person. This is a gimmick program. Third, who will pay the costs of harm or will everyone involved with reintroduction have immunity and without accountability. If it's such a solid idea, backed by empirical evidence then each officer, agent and employee involved should bear the costs of any and all harm or injury caused, not individual taxpayers or citizens. Fourth, when a motorcycle, electric car or commercial vehicle traveling I-5 at 75 mph or state highways and hits a 800lb grizzly what processes are in place? Last, since an adult male grizzly needs a large range (50-150 sq miles and travel up to 800 miles), when they start killing in Renton, Issaquah and Sammish watch how the fight shifts and it will... too late.

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Correspondence ID: 3829Project:112008Document:124399  
Address: Seattle, WA  
Outside Organization: Unaffiliated Individual  
Received: Dec,02 2022 20:08:33  
Correspondence Type: Web Form  
Correspondence: I am very excited that Grizzly Bears might be introduced to the North Cascades, as they would enhance the ecosystem tremendously. We definitely should work to repair some of the harm we have done to the ecosystem when we removed grizzlies from the North Cascades. We need these keystone species omnivores. Please please reintroduce them & they are native and very much belong here in the Pacific Northwest

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Correspondence ID: 3830Project:112008Document:124399  
Address: Staten Island, NY  
Outside Organization: Unaffiliated Individual  
Received: Dec,02 2022 21:00:32  
Correspondence Type: Web Form  
Correspondence: Thank you for moving forward with the process of restoring grizzly bears to the North Cascades Ecosystem (NCE).

A healthy population of grizzly bears belongs in the NCE, their home for thousands of years. Wherever grizzlies thrive, so does wildness, clean water, and abundant native fish and wildlife.

The National Park Service and US Fish and Wildlife Service have an obligation to restore this federally listed species in the few places where that is possible. Failure to act would result in the permanent loss of grizzly bears from the park during our lifetime. Alternatively, the successful restoration will contribute to the overall health and wellbeing of the species across multiple landscapes.

Fortunately, Grizzly restoration has worked in other parts of the country and will work here too. Please act quickly and lean on the existing mountain of information your agencies have compiled to inform your final decision. The 2017 EIS outlined multiple viable strategies that were massively popular.

Please reconsider all the past public support and the time-tested strategies that will strike a balance to meet the mutual goals of grizzly bear recovery and people.

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Correspondence ID: 3831Project:112008Document:124399  
Address: Tonasket, WA  
Outside Organization: Unaffiliated Individual  
Received: Dec,02 2022 21:13:54  
Correspondence Type: Web Form  
Correspondence: Grizzly Bears will be attracted to Okanogan counties fruit bearing trees which support an abundant agricultural economy. This will be dangerous working conditions for pickers which would discourage employment and add very expensive protection measures such as electric fencing or lighting. Are you considering the legal recourse available to agricultural businesses and their employees should dangerous situations arise? Have you anticipated the mitigation costs involved? Will Grizzlies be fitted with tracking devices to warn of potential confrontations at orchards?

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Correspondence ID: 3832Project:112008Document:124399  
Address: Saint George, UT  
Outside Organization: Unaffiliated Individual  
Received: Dec,02 2022 21:24:18  
Correspondence Type: Web Form  
Correspondence: I strongly support and applaud this proposed action.

Grizzlies are necessary apex predators that would benefit the ecological health of the North Cascades.

Alternatives should evaluate different reintroduction options and how any human conflicts would be handled. Non-lethal methods should always be preferred.

I hope this proposal will be approved and successfully implemented.

Thank you very much for considering my input.

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Correspondence ID: 3833Project:112008Document:124399  
Address: Strafford, MO  
Outside Organization: Unaffiliated Individual  
Received: Dec,03 2022  
Correspondence Type: Web Form  
Correspondence: Thank you for moving forward with the process of restoring grizzly bears to the North Cascades Ecosystem (NCE).

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Please reconsider all the past public support and the time-tested strategies that will strike a balance to meet the mutual goals of grizzly bear recovery and people.

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Correspondence ID: 3834Project:112008Document:124399

Address: Coulee Dam, WA

Outside Organization: None Unaffiliated Individual

Received: Dec,03 2022

Correspondence Type: Web Form

Correspondence: Hello,

All Animals are important to Indigenous people. Some Tribes consider the bear their brother and don't hunt them or like to see others kill them.

Indigenous people have been here longer than anyone else regardless of what History says. All Tribes should have a say in this matter because the United States was all our land before non Indians came here thousands of years ago.

Indigenous people still teach their kids about how important animals are to the Culture. These teachings have been handed down over generations.

Animals are needed to keep balance in our Native world.

People just trophy hunt animals or for the money they can get for them.

Tribal members should have the final say on any animal in the USA, like I said this was our land for thousands of years before our land was taken from us.

This shows that non members want to take more from our Native Culture. We have lost a lot because of non members over thousands of years.

You need to think about what you are doing to Native American People.

If it was flipped to where Indigenous people was the ones to make decisions on what to take away from non Tribal members they would sue the Indigenous people over it because it's part of their lives.

Animals are very important to our way of life and the United States.

Please don't use any personal information on anything. This should be private on who comments or emails you. I don't want people attacking me because of what I said.

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Correspondence ID: 3835Project:112008Document:124399

Address: Bozeman, MT

Outside Organization: Unaffiliated Individual

Received: Dec,03 2022 06:20:34

Correspondence Type: Web Form

Correspondence: Thank you for moving forward with the process of restoring grizzly bears to the North Cascades Ecosystem (NCE).

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Please reconsider all the past public support and the time-tested strategies that will strike a balance to meet the mutual goals of grizzly bear recovery and people.

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Correspondence ID: 3836Project:112008Document:124399  
Address: Pateros, WA  
Outside Organization: Indian Dan Canyon Ranch and Land Company Unaffiliated Individual(Official Rep.)  
Received: Dec,03 2022 06:53:38  
Correspondence Type: Web Form  
Correspondence: I am against the propagation of Grizzlies. I do not want predators such as this in our region any more than I want disease or depraved humans around. Some things that have existed but can be culled are best culled. It is part of natural selection that I applaud. Thank you for giving us a chance to comment. Please listen to the citizens that live amongst the wild rather than some "club members" that don't. Sincerely, [REDACTED]  
[REDACTED]

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Correspondence ID: 3837Project:112008Document:124399  
Address: Smithtown, NY  
Outside Organization: Unaffiliated Individual  
Received: Dec,03 2022 07:35:46  
Correspondence Type: Web Form  
Correspondence: Thank you for moving forward with the process of restoring grizzly bears to the North Cascades Ecosystem (NCE).

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Correspondence ID: 3838Project:112008Document:124399  
Address: Cañon City, CO  
Outside Organization: Unaffiliated Individual  
Received: Dec,03 2022 08:18:41  
Correspondence Type: Web Form  
Correspondence: Thank you for moving forward with the process of restoring grizzly bears to the North Cascades Ecosystem (NCE).

A healthy population of grizzly bears belongs in the NCE, their home for thousands of years. Wherever grizzlies thrive, so does wildness, clean water, and abundant native fish and wildlife.

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Correspondence ID:	3839Project:112008Document:124399
Address:	Shoreline, WA
Outside Organization:	Unaffiliated Individual
Received:	Dec,03 2022 08:20:45
Correspondence Type:	Web Form
Correspondence:	Hello

I'm writing in **\*\*support\*\*** of the Grizzly bear reintroduction and restoration proposal - **\*\*Proposed Action - Restoration as an Experimental Population.\*\***

Support of healthy intact ecosystems is essential for continuity of lands we rely on but have long taken for granted. These healthy ecosystems give us our food, water, air and natural spaces. Restoring Grizzlies to healthy sustainable populations is a way to restore what has been degraded and improve the health and vitality of our region for future generations.

I support the Proposed Action - to actively reintroduce experimental populations of Grizzlies under 10j provisions. The science does not support natural restoration. There is no evidence of a sufficient population in the NCE to allow for Alternative A to work. Passive measures have not worked and there's no evidence they will work any better with time.

I am supportive of the incremental experimental reintroduction plan. Having a smaller but sufficient initial population, allow for study of key indicators, and learn from it and adjust in subsequent years.

Issues I believe need consideration:

Program continuity: given that this will take many years to execute and measure and decades to be successful, we need a way to ensure program continuity that is science based and not based on political whims.

Communities & Tribes: The Grizzly restoration plan must include partnerships and consultation as active stakeholders of tribes in Washington and British Columbia, and communities adjacent to the NCE.

Indigenous Knowledge: The tribes themselves have the deepest history and knowledge and a critical role in understanding the role this species plays in the ecosystem. We need to listen and learn.

Education: A robust education program that dispels myths and educates people on the unanticipated ways a species like Grizzlies can positively impact the ecosystem.

Top Risks & Mitigation plans: Identify top risks to success and have proactive mitigations plans in place.

Continuous Study & Measurement for Success: Have clear objectives we're measuring against - measurements of success in reintroduction, measurements and study of ecosystem impacts, and measurement and monitoring of key risk factors

Thank you for resurrecting this proposal. I look forward to hearing the decision and watching the restoration of our ecosystem and its historic and rich biodiversity.

Thank you for resurrecting this proposal and for your consideration.

Respectfully,



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Correspondence ID: 3840Project:112008Document:124399  
Address: Littleton, CO  
Outside Organization: Unaffiliated Individual  
Received: Dec,03 2022 08:32:23  
Correspondence Type: Web Form  
Correspondence: Thank you for moving forward with the process of restoring grizzly bears to the North Cascades Ecosystem (NCE).

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Please reconsider all the past public support and the time-tested strategies that will strike a balance to meet the mutual goals of grizzly bear recovery and people.

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Correspondence ID: 3841Project:112008Document:124399  
Address: Littleton, CO  
Outside Organization: Unaffiliated Individual  
Received: Dec,03 2022 08:40:18  
Correspondence Type: Web Form  
Correspondence: Thank you for moving forward with the process of restoring grizzly bears to the North Cascades Ecosystem (NCE).

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Correspondence ID: 3842Project:112008Document:124399  
Address: St. Louis, MO  
Outside Organization: Unaffiliated Individual  
Received: Dec,03 2022 08:40:54  
Correspondence Type: Web Form  
Correspondence: Thank you for moving forward with the process of restoring grizzly bears to the North Cascades Ecosystem (NCE).

A healthy population of grizzly bears belongs in the NCE, their home for thousands of years. Wherever grizzlies thrive, so does wildness, clean water, and abundant native fish and wildlife.

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Correspondence ID: 3843Project:112008Document:124399  
Address: Florence, OR  
Outside Organization: Unaffiliated Individual  
Received: Dec,03 2022 09:13:49  
Correspondence Type: Web Form  
Correspondence: Thank you for moving forward with the process of restoring grizzly bears to the North Cascades Ecosystem (NCE).

A healthy population of grizzly bears belongs in the NCE, their home for thousands of years. Wherever grizzlies thrive, so does wildness, clean water, and abundant native fish and wildlife.

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Correspondence ID: 3844Project:112008Document:124399  
Address: Seattle, WA  
Outside Organization: Woodland Park Zoo Volunteer Unaffiliated Individual  
Received: Dec,03 2022 09:58:33  
Correspondence Type: Web Form

Correspondence: Grizzly bears should be recovered to the North Cascades because they are critically important to the ecosystem and culturally important to the indigenous people of our region!

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Correspondence ID: 3845Project:112008Document:124399  
Address: Quincy, IL  
Outside Organization: Unaffiliated Individual  
Received: Dec,03 2022 11:03:48  
Correspondence Type: Web Form  
Correspondence: Thank you for moving forward with the process of restoring grizzly bears to the North Cascades Ecosystem (NCE).

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Correspondence ID: 3846Project:112008Document:124399  
Address: Shoreline, WA  
Outside Organization: Unaffiliated Individual  
Received: Dec,03 2022 11:38:03  
Correspondence Type: Web Form  
Correspondence: I would like to put forth my whole-hearted YES for reintroducing grizzly bears to the North Cascades! They are an important part of biodiversity that is currently missing.

Please say yes to reintroducing grizzly bears to the North Cascades.

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Correspondence ID: 3847Project:112008Document:124399  
Address: Seattle, WA  
Outside Organization: Unaffiliated Individual  
Received: Dec,03 2022 12:01:01  
Correspondence Type: Web Form  
Correspondence: I believe that grizzlies should be restored to the north cascades region. Since the National Park Service and US Forest Service do not have the money to consistently repair roads in backcountry areas, those areas will be less accessible to visitation. And since there will be fewer people in the backcountry, there will be fewer interactions with grizzlies.

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Correspondence ID: 3848Project:112008Document:124399  
Address: Dolores, CO  
Outside Organization: Unaffiliated Individual  
Received: Dec,03 2022 13:28:54  
Correspondence Type: Web Form

Correspondence: Thank you for moving forward with the process of restoring grizzly bears to the North Cascades Ecosystem (NCE).

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Correspondence ID: 3849Project:112008Document:124399  
Address: Morrisville, VT  
Outside Organization: Unaffiliated Individual  
Received: Dec,03 2022 16:17:46  
Correspondence Type: Web Form  
Correspondence: I'm writing in support of the effort to reintroduce Grizzly Bears to the North Cascades ecosystem. Many years of living in Washington State and Montana, and thousands of days hiking in the mountains of both have illustrated to me the benefits of a biodiverse ecosystem and the pleasure of sharing a piece of the world with the animals and plants who have evolved for longer than us to live in that world. The North Cascades feel strangely quiet in comparison to the North Continental Divide Ecosystem and would be enlivened by the return of apex predators native to that country: wolves, a few more wolverines, and of course Grizzlies. With so much ecological upheaval underway, I suspect it's difficult to formulate any plan for reintroduction. I think it's difficult for the bears too, the ones who've been dwindling in that part of WA/BC and the ones under consideration for relocation. While I'll be interested to see the ways in which this can be accomplished in relation to the local human populations and realized that these animals won't be reintroduced in a "wilderness" vacuum, I strongly object to any plan involving lethal control of individuals or the population as a whole. The bears'll have enough trouble with roads, harassment (even unintentional) by recreational users, and mast and fruit failures with wacky climatic changes. Living alongside them in Montana taught me that conflicts are comparatively workable, and worth dealing with in creative, non-lethal manners. We'll need their help and cooperation in the reintroduction endeavor, and the more we have around, the better.

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Correspondence ID: 3850Project:112008Document:124399  
Address: Edmonds, WA  
Outside Organization: Unaffiliated Individual  
Received: Dec,03 2022 17:01:43  
Correspondence Type: Web Form  
Correspondence: I strongly encourage and support actions to reintroduce grizzly bears to the North Cascades, with its 6 million acres of wild land--enough to support a population of at least 200 of these magnificent and iconic animals. Grizzlies are necessary for the proper functioning of the North Cascades ecosystem. They are a symbol of wildness, wilderness, and the American West. And, at a time of massive species and environmental decline, necessary for the preservation of an important, major species in the U.S. Their range once spanned half the continent; now they are found in only 2% of their former range in the continental U.S. Research has shown the North Cascades National Park to provide suitable habitat and adequate food sources. Grizzlies are omnivores: 10% of their diet is meat or fish, and much of that is winter-killed carrion. It's reported that there are more than

100 plant species that grizzlies eat in this area. In the past in the North Cascades, they ate salmon, berries, tubers, roots, deer and small mammals. We need to support the resilience of this species and help balance the ecosystem. Grizzlies are considered an umbrella species. Their conservation will benefit other species. Grizzlies weed out injured and weak deer, elk and small mammals. They turn over the soil searching for roots, and spread seed, keeping plant and animal communities healthy. In other ecosystems where grizzlies live, it is said that they infrequently kill livestock. Their impact on livestock should not be a factor in the decision to restore these native, American animals to the North Cascades. They are solitary and mostly vegetarians. They can be aggressive, but it is reported that people are seldom their prey and fatalities are rare. They benefit the economy by boosting tourism to view these magnificent, charismatic animals, symbols of the wilderness of our heritage.

At a time of drastically declining species in the United States and around the globe due to climate change and environmental destruction, it is crucial now more than ever to save these symbols of our land and history. It is morally wrong to take no action and allow these majestic animals to become extinct. It is our responsibility as stewards of the land, of this country and of all of its inhabitants to take a stand to protect our irreplaceable wildlife heritage. Including the grizzly bear. We have the habitat and the resources to do so. In 2019, several agencies had put up the resources toward an Environmental Impact Statement, but these efforts were squashed by the Trump Administration's Dept. of the Interior. Hopefully, the reopening of this program will finally be successful--and equivalent funding and action will be made available. We must act now and begin the restoration of this amazing animal--without delay.

(Information gathered from articles in "The Seattle Times" (Lynda Mapes 2019 and Isabella Breda 2022), "National Parks" magazine (Kate Siber; Nicholas Bruillard) and the North Cascades Conservation Council website.)

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Correspondence ID:	3851Project:112008Document:124399
Address:	Braintree, MA
Outside Organization:	Unaffiliated Individual
Received:	Dec,03 2022 17:18:51
Correspondence Type:	Web Form
Correspondence:	Thank you for moving forward with the process of restoring grizzly bears to the North Cascades Ecosystem (NCE).

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Fortunately, Grizzly restoration has worked in other parts of the country and will work here too. Please act quickly and lean on the existing mountain of information your agencies have compiled to inform your final decision. The 2017 EIS outlined multiple viable strategies that were massively popular.

Please reconsider all the past public support and the time-tested strategies that will strike a balance to meet the mutual goals of grizzly bear recovery and people.

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Correspondence ID:	3852Project:112008Document:124399
Address:	Sunnyvale, CA
Outside Organization:	Unaffiliated Individual
Received:	Dec,03 2022 17:45:00
Correspondence Type:	Web Form
Correspondence:	Thank you for moving forward with the process of restoring grizzly bears to the North Cascades Ecosystem (NCE).

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Correspondence ID: 3853Project:112008Document:124399  
Address: Grass Valley, CA  
Outside Organization: Unaffiliated Individual  
Received: Dec,03 2022 17:49:29  
Correspondence Type: Web Form  
Correspondence: Thank you for moving forward with the process of restoring grizzly bears to the North Cascades Ecosystem (NCE).

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Correspondence ID: 3854Project:112008Document:124399  
Address: Grass Valley, CA  
Outside Organization: Unaffiliated Individual  
Received: Dec,03 2022 17:50:10  
Correspondence Type: Web Form  
Correspondence: Thank you for moving forward with the process of restoring grizzly bears to the North Cascades Ecosystem (NCE).

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The National Park Service and US Fish and Wildlife Service have an obligation to restore this federally listed species in the few places where that is possible. Failure to act would result in the permanent loss of grizzly bears from the park during our lifetime. Alternatively, the successful restoration will contribute to the overall health and



wellbeing of the species across multiple landscapes.

Fortunately, Grizzly restoration has worked in other parts of the country and will work here too. Please act quickly and lean on the existing mountain of information your agencies have compiled to inform your final decision. The 2017 EIS outlined multiple viable strategies that were massively popular.

Please reconsider all the past public support and the time-tested strategies that will strike a balance to meet the mutual goals of grizzly bear recovery and people.

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Correspondence ID: 3855Project:112008Document:124399

Address: East Wenatchee, WA

Outside Organization: Unaffiliated Individual

Received: Dec,03 2022 20:38:08

Correspondence Type: Web Form

Correspondence: I have lived in Washington state for 35 years and I camp and hike in the North Cascades National Park. I have concerns about the reintroduction of grizzlies which would decrease my use of the park. When I go to Glacier, Grand Teton, or Yellowstone I do not do a lot of the hiking that I would want to nor do I backpack there because of the Grizzlies being there. While I know that a dangerous interaction with them is unlikely I do not feel comfortable taking that small risk. Unless there is going to be a great benefit to the North Cascades National Park region ecosystem I see no reason to reintroduce the grizzly.

Sincerely yours,

[REDACTED]

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Correspondence ID: 3856Project:112008Document:124399

Address: Maple Falls, WA

Outside Organization: Unaffiliated Individual

Received: Dec,03 2022 21:07:02

Correspondence Type: Web Form

Correspondence: Please reintroduce these incredibly needed animals for our ecosystem. Right next door in Canada they thrive and I am so happy to see voices speaking up for these magnificent animals . I know God wants us to coexist and live and what better example of God's creation then these magnificent animals. Please bring them back and thank you and much respect for the great agency you guys have

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Correspondence ID: 3857Project:112008Document:124399

Address: Jersey City, NJ

Outside Organization: Unaffiliated Individual

Received: Dec,03 2022 23:23:24

Correspondence Type: Web Form

Correspondence: Thank you for moving forward with the process of restoring grizzly bears to the North Cascades Ecosystem (NCE).

A healthy population of grizzly bears belongs in the NCE, their home for thousands of years. Wherever grizzlies thrive, so does wildness, clean water, and abundant native fish and wildlife.

The National Park Service and US Fish and Wildlife Service have an obligation to restore this federally listed species in the few places where that is possible. Failure to act would result in the permanent loss of grizzly bears from the park during our lifetime. Alternatively, the successful restoration will contribute to the overall health and wellbeing of the species across multiple landscapes.

Fortunately, Grizzly restoration has worked in other parts of the country and will work here too. Please act quickly and lean on the existing mountain of information your agencies have compiled to inform your final decision. The 2017 EIS outlined multiple viable strategies that were massively popular.

Please reconsider all the past public support and the time-tested strategies that will strike a balance to meet the mutual goals of grizzly bear recovery and people.

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Correspondence ID: 3858Project:112008Document:124399  
Address: Oak Harbor, WA  
Outside Organization: Unaffiliated Individual  
Received: Dec,04 2022 09:33:49  
Correspondence Type: Web Form  
Correspondence: As a former backpacker, I am opposed to introducing grizzly bears into the North Cascades. The danger to human life that these animals pose is not worth the ecosystem diversity benefits.

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Correspondence ID: 3859Project:112008Document:124399  
Address: Los Angeles, CA  
Outside Organization: Unaffiliated Individual  
Received: Dec,04 2022 10:19:17  
Correspondence Type: Web Form  
Correspondence: Thank you for moving forward with the process of restoring grizzly bears to the North Cascades Ecosystem (NCE).

A healthy population of grizzly bears belongs in the NCE, their home for thousands of years. Wherever grizzlies thrive, so does wildness, clean water, and abundant native fish and wildlife.

The National Park Service and US Fish and Wildlife Service have an obligation to restore this federally listed species in the few places where that is possible. Failure to act would result in the permanent loss of grizzly bears from the park during our lifetime. Alternatively, the successful restoration will contribute to the overall health and wellbeing of the species across multiple landscapes.

Fortunately, Grizzly restoration has worked in other parts of the country and will work here too. Please act quickly and lean on the existing mountain of information your agencies have compiled to inform your final decision. The 2017 EIS outlined multiple viable strategies that were massively popular.

Please reconsider all the past public support and the time-tested strategies that will strike a balance to meet the mutual goals of grizzly bear recovery and people.

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Correspondence ID: 3860Project:112008Document:124399  
Address: Chicopee, MA  
Outside Organization: Unaffiliated Individual  
Received: Dec,04 2022 12:30:07  
Correspondence Type: Web Form  
Correspondence: Thank you for moving forward with the process of restoring grizzly bears to the North Cascades Ecosystem (NCE).

A healthy population of grizzly bears belongs in the NCE, their home for thousands of years. Wherever grizzlies thrive, so does wildness, clean water, and abundant native fish and wildlife.

The National Park Service and US Fish and Wildlife Service have an obligation to restore this federally listed species in the few places where that is possible. Failure to act would result in the permanent loss of grizzly bears from the park during our lifetime. Alternatively, the successful restoration will contribute to the overall health and wellbeing of the species across multiple landscapes.

Fortunately, Grizzly restoration has worked in other parts of the country and will work here too. Please act

quickly and lean on the existing mountain of information your agencies have compiled to inform your final decision. The 2017 EIS outlined multiple viable strategies that were massively popular.

Please reconsider all the past public support and the time-tested strategies that will strike a balance to meet the mutual goals of grizzly bear recovery and people.

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Correspondence ID: 3861Project:112008Document:124399

Address: Battle Ground, WA

Outside Organization: Laurie Kerr Unaffiliated Individual

Received: Dec,04 2022 14:27:37

Correspondence Type: Web Form

Correspondence: I support reintroducing grizzly bears to the North Cascades and urge you to ensure that the plan to do so is strong enough to successfully reestablish a healthy grizzly population in this wild and rugged area. The lack of recent evidence of reproduction indicates that a grizzly bear population, as defined in the Bitterroot EIS (USFWS 2000), no longer exists within the North Cascades (NPS and USFWS 2017). Lyons et al. (2018) estimated the carrying capacity of the North Cascades at approximately 278 bears.

The plan that's adopted needs to set up a swift timeline for reintroduction. It should recognize the importance of interaction, breeding, and other species' needs while providing for future considerations related to the bears' long-term recovery. And while species recovery must be balanced with the needs of people, I strongly oppose a rule that would allow landowners to hunt or kill bears on their property. Instead, the plan must focus on nonlethal strategies to address potential conflicts between bears and humans.

Restoring grizzlies to the North Cascades will benefit not only the bears but the entire ecosystem. Additionally, these bruins would facilitate tourism in the North Cascades; my fondest memory of visiting Glacier National Park was in viewing a grazing Grizzly Bear alongside our trail as we grouped together noisily and carefully, and continued on our way.

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Correspondence ID: 3862Project:112008Document:124399

Address: Indianola, WA

Outside Organization: Unaffiliated Individual

Received: Dec,04 2022 16:49:58

Correspondence Type: Web Form

Correspondence: Thank you for moving forward with the process of restoring grizzly bears to the North Cascades Ecosystem (NCE).

A healthy population of grizzly bears belongs in the NCE, their home for thousands of years. Wherever grizzlies thrive, so does wildness, clean water, and abundant native fish and wildlife.

The National Park Service and US Fish and Wildlife Service have an obligation to restore this federally listed species in the few places where that is possible. Failure to act would result in the permanent loss of grizzly bears from the park during our lifetime. Alternatively, the successful restoration will contribute to the overall health and wellbeing of the species across multiple landscapes.

Fortunately, Grizzly restoration has worked in other parts of the country and will work here too. Please act quickly and lean on the existing mountain of information your agencies have compiled to inform your final decision. The 2017 EIS outlined multiple viable strategies that were massively popular.

Please reconsider all the past public support and the time-tested strategies that will strike a balance to meet the mutual goals of grizzly bear recovery and people.

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Correspondence ID: 3863Project:112008Document:124399

Address: Missoula, MT  
Outside Organization: Unaffiliated Individual  
Received: Dec,04 2022 17:11:22  
Correspondence Type: Web Form  
Correspondence: Please expand Grizzly territory. This is positive for the environment and tourism/economy.

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Correspondence ID: 3864Project:112008Document:124399  
Address: Nampa, ID  
Outside Organization: Unaffiliated Individual  
Received: Dec,04 2022 18:39:14  
Correspondence Type: Web Form  
Correspondence: I think it's important to put the grizzly bears back in their natural ecosystem where they once thrived. Bears are such beautiful majestic creatures and they deserve to be in this world just as much as we do. I think them being reintroduced into the Cascade ecosystem would benefit all.

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Correspondence ID: 3865Project:112008Document:124399  
Address: Redmond, WA  
Outside Organization: Unaffiliated Individual  
Received: Dec,04 2022 20:03:57  
Correspondence Type: Web Form  
Correspondence: Hello, Please reintroduce grizzly bears into the North Cascades. They are an important part of the ecosystem and our national heritage. I firmly believe that people should share the Earth with wildlife.

Thank you,  
[REDACTED]

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Correspondence ID: 3866Project:112008Document:124399  
Address: Seattle, WA  
Outside Organization: self Unaffiliated Individual  
Received: Dec,04 2022 20:39:12  
Correspondence Type: Web Form  
Correspondence: I have enjoyed living with brown bears in Alaska (my home in Anchorage was in the Chugach Mtns) and recall seeing a grizzly around Lake Anne off Hwy 20 many years ago. I encourage the reintroduction of grizzly bears to Washington. I believe in restoring wildlife and their habitats, as much as we are able, to stem the tide of biodiversity loss and to restore our once rich ecosystems which should exist for their own sake. I have personally enjoyed observing brown bears in the wild, and would very much like to do so again. I also value their role in ecosystems and hope they will return in strength as soon as we are able to muster the courage to support them.

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Correspondence ID: 3867Project:112008Document:124399  
Address: Stanwood, WA  
Outside Organization: Unaffiliated Individual  
Received: Dec,04 2022 22:28:40  
Correspondence Type: Web Form  
Correspondence: To Superintendent Striker:

Please include these areas in scoping for the proposal to reintroduce grizzly bears to the North Cascades:

1. Continue and even enhance the ongoing public education and safety measures that have been undertaken for years at campgrounds, trailheads, and throughout the North Cascades National Park and Wilderness ecosystems.
2. As climate change continues to affect natural habitats, it is imperative that measures be included to provide for

prime grizzly foraging habitat for decades to come. Management strategies need to be flexible enough so that meadow habitats for grizzly bears are not lost in the future.

3. Fire management strategies need to be reviewed and perhaps updated to be adaptive and utilize the benefits that naturally-occurring fires (ex. caused by lightning strikes) bring in creating prime foraging habitat for grizzly bears.

4. Not to exclude other species that could potentially be affected by management strategies for grizzly bears, scoping needs to address adverse affects that could result for other species living in the same areas as grizzly bears. Wherever possible, human-induced disruptions should minimize or eliminate disturbances for spotted owls and other listed species.

Thank you for the opportunity to comment on this important issue. It has been decades since the reintroduction of grizzly bears to the North Cascades ecosystem was approved and it is good to see this process gearing up again.

Sincerely,

[REDACTED]

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Correspondence ID:	3868Project:112008Document:124399
Address:	Vashon, WA
Outside Organization:	Unaffiliated Individual
Received:	Dec,05 2022 09:34:07
Correspondence Type:	Web Form
Correspondence:	Hello,

Is this the correct to comment on reintroduction of grizzly bears to the Northwest Cascade ecosystem ?

If so, I would like to say that I am wholeheartedly in favor of this reintroduction to return the environment to a more natural state. As these bears are a keystone species, their presence would also benefit smaller animals and the ecology of this area in general.

Thank you !

[REDACTED]  
[REDACTED]

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Correspondence ID:	3869Project:112008Document:124399
Address:	Seattle, WA
Outside Organization:	University of Washington Unaffiliated Individual
Received:	Dec,05 2022 09:43:00
Correspondence Type:	Web Form
Correspondence:	The decision to reintroduce Grizzlies to the North Cascades is a decision of whether human values of ecosystem management are stronger than our fear. Despite the new tasks of education and management, the restoration of trophic balance and wilderness integrity is vital to Washington and the National Park Service's mission. As an adventurer on these lands, grizzlies only enhance the respect and awareness for the land.

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Correspondence ID:	3870Project:112008Document:124399
Address:	Portland, OR
Outside Organization:	Unaffiliated Individual
Received:	Dec,05 2022 10:01:18
Correspondence Type:	Web Form
Correspondence:	I have long enjoyed hiking and camping in the North Cascades. I wish to comment in support of the Grizzly Bear Reintroduction plan being considered at this time. Grizzly Bears once roamed the Cascades

below the Canadian Border and gave definition to the identity of indigneous peoples as well as non Indian peoples. I know and love the wildness of these mountain ranges and feel strongly that the rugged and beautiful landscapes hold less integrity without one of its keystone species. Work on this project has been going on a long time and I am thrilled that it has finally come to this stage where such a reintroduction plan can take the form of policy and implementation.

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Correspondence ID: 3871Project:112008Document:124399  
Address: Portland, OR  
Outside Organization: Unaffiliated Individual  
Received: Dec,05 2022 10:14:39  
Correspondence Type: Web Form  
Correspondence: I lived in Wenatchee, WA for 40 years and hiked, backpacked, camped and otherwise enjoyed the wilderness. This seems like a great habitat for grizzlies. I support the return of grizzlies to this region. This endangered species needs our protection and help to return to the north Cascades. Thank you for your consideration of my comments.

---

Correspondence ID: 3872Project:112008Document:124399  
Address: Sequim, WA  
Outside Organization: Unaffiliated Individual  
Received: Dec,05 2022 12:47:12  
Correspondence Type: Web Form  
Correspondence: IN FAVOR of reintroducing/translocating grizzly bears to North Cascades wilderness. Humans are procreating at an unbridled rate and destroying everything in our paths (unless big bucks are to be made). Grizzlies, on the other hand, are invaluable to the natural balance of our natural world. We all have a moral obligation to save, care for, revere and hold sacred creatures other than humans. Land owning is an unfathomable concept to nature and in nature. Whether it is a lion wandering across an invisible demarcation to be slaughtered by a 'trophy hunter'; or a wolf crossing 'state' boundaries to be killed for 'sport', or grizzlies foraging for food and shot by 'landowners'; this senseless destruction of all that is not human must stop. BTW, grizzlies are primarily herbivores, only preying on animal protein when other sources are scarce.

We are only harming ourselves in the long run...killing the bees with pesticides means no pollinated crops; acidifying the oceans means no kelp beds that support so many types of life including fish for our tables, etc. etc. etc.

As a taxpayer and therefore stake holder (not owner) of our North Cascades National Forests and Parks, I plead on behalf of these magnificent creatures....give them space to roam and forage and mate and raise their young and just let them be...bears, not trophies on the walls of sport killers.

---

Correspondence ID: 3873Project:112008Document:124399  
Address: Springfield, MO  
Outside Organization: Unaffiliated Individual  
Received: Dec,05 2022 14:08:37  
Correspondence Type: Web Form  
Correspondence: Grizzly bears have lived on this landscape for thousands of years and deserve to be here. Grizzly bears are culturally important to many Indigenous people in the region non-indigenous people who understand the value and importance of bears in our wildlands. Grizzly bears are an endangered species that we must actively recover or risk losing. I want to pass down a wild landscape that includes all native species, including the grizzly. Grizzly bears provide ecosystem services, spreading seeds, cleaning up carrion and aerating alpine meadows, like any other native species. There are few places left in the lower 48 states with habitat as secure, wild and productive as the North Cascades -

or where the federal government plans to restore them.  
I hope to see a grizzly bear one day in the North Cascades.

---

Correspondence ID: 3874Project:112008Document:124399

Address: wenatchee, WA

Outside Organization: Unaffiliated Individual

Received: Dec,05 2022 14:24:19

Correspondence Type: Web Form

Correspondence: I just wanted to comment on the grizzly bear relocation proposal. I am against spending our tax dollars on this project and the environmental impact. If more grizzlies make their way down here on their own, then fine. The relocation area would be literally in our back yard per your previous map. You need to consider local input, not from people out of the proposed area.

---

Correspondence ID: 3875Project:112008Document:124399

Address: Sedro-Woolley, WA

Outside Organization: Unaffiliated Individual

Received: Dec,05 2022 15:40:31

Correspondence Type: Web Form

Correspondence: There are a couple of ways this could play out. It will either be a huge waste of taxpayer money and a sustainable grizzly population will not be established (best outcome), or the bears will do extremely well with no natural predators and no lack of food, and they will cause further decline in ungulate populations, for which there is already little to no predator control.

On the bright side, after a few inevitable and fatal grizzly attacks on humans, like those that have been seen in Idaho and Montana and other states, there will likely become more room at today's overcrowded trailheads. I understand that bear attacks are statistically rare, but how many human deaths would it be worth to reintroduce grizzly's into the North Cascades?

RCW 77.12.035 exists for a reason, don't try to circumvent the spirit of an existing state law for something as unadvisable as this. I recommend the 'no action' alternative.

---

Correspondence ID: 3876Project:112008Document:124399

Address: Seattle, WA

Outside Organization: retired Unaffiliated Individual

Received: Dec,05 2022 17:36:54

Correspondence Type: Web Form

Correspondence: I support the reintroduction of grizzly bears in North Cascades National Park. Humans and grizzlies have successfully coexisted in National Parks in Montana and Wyoming. Grizzlies should be restored to their original habitat whenever possible. I have backpacked for over 60 years including several trips in grizzly country. The well-preserved NCNP is uniquely situated to host the return of the grizzly. Let it happen ASAP.

---

Correspondence ID: 3877Project:112008Document:124399

Address: Seattle, WA

Outside Organization: retired Unaffiliated Individual

Received: Dec,05 2022 17:37:11

Correspondence Type: Web Form

Correspondence: I support the reintroduction of grizzly bears in North Cascades National Park. Humans and grizzlies have successfully coexisted in National Parks in Montana and Wyoming. Grizzlies should be restored to their original habitat whenever possible. I have backpacked for over 60 years including several trips in grizzly country. The well-preserved NCNP is uniquely situated to host the return of the grizzly. Let it happen ASAP.

---

Correspondence ID: 3878Project:112008Document:124399  
Address: Seattle, WA  
Outside Organization: Unaffiliated Individual  
Received: Dec,05 2022 17:46:06  
Correspondence Type: Web Form  
Correspondence: Sirs,

I would like to add my voice to the many others urging the NPS to facilitate the reintroduction of grizzly bears to the North Cascades National Park.

This magnificent species deserves a chance to survive and thrive in what is its historic native habitat. Concerns about interactions with human park users and livestock have been successfully addressed in other areas of reintroduction and should not be an insurmountable hurdle.

The bears deserve a chance.

Thanks for your attention.

[REDACTED]

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Correspondence ID: 3879Project:112008Document:124399  
Address: Jackson, WY  
Outside Organization: Unaffiliated Individual  
Received: Dec,05 2022 17:53:50  
Correspondence Type: Web Form  
Correspondence: As a graduate of Seattle University and former Park Ranger/Paramedic at Yellowstone, Yosemite and Grand Teton, I fully support a reintroduction of grizzly bears to the North Cascades.

Grizzly bears are keystone species that positively affect the ecosystem by dispersing seeds, tilling the land, fertilizing forests, and helping to regulate prey species. In addition, grizzlies are true emblems of wilderness that inspire people to get outside and protect our nation's special places.

By working together, I'm confident we can minimize human-bear conflicts and create a successful coexistence between people and bears.

Please let me know if there is anything I help with and I'd be happy to speak publically if needed to help bring these magnificent creature back to the North Cascades!

---

Correspondence ID: 3880Project:112008Document:124399  
Address: Wenatchee, WA  
Outside Organization: Unaffiliated Individual  
Received: Dec,05 2022 18:19:44  
Correspondence Type: Web Form

Correspondence: I support the proposed action to reintroduce grizzly bears to North Cascades National Park. I say so as a life-long backpacker and one who has hiked and camped in grizzly bear country. I accept the small risk of being attacked by a grizzly bear as a small price for restoring this magnificent animal to the North Cascades.

I also feel strongly that the North Cascades needs to be re-evaluated from a fire ecology perspective. I have done some replication work, using the 1930s Osborne Panoramas north of Stevens Pass and at Slate Peak. I see that the area of meadow and shrubland has shrunk over the past eighty to ninety years. Not only have most lightning caused fires been suppressed over the past eighty years, there has been no replacement for indigenous burning, which historically promoted huckleberry production, and various bulbs including Erythroniums. There is a widespread mis-assumption that since the high Cascades is in a cool wet zone, that these ecosystems have not departed from historic condition. It is not the case. There is simply less food produced now for many animals. The fact that mountain goats have never recovered from over-hunting I postulate is due in large part to fire suppression. I have



examined 1930s photos from the Lake Chelan area, and see much shrubland and meadow land on north aspects that has now been treed over, making less forage available for goats and grizzlies.

So reintroduce the bears, but also implement a prescribed fire program in subalpine areas.

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Correspondence ID: 3881Project:112008Document:124399  
Address: Seattle, WA  
Outside Organization: Unaffiliated Individual  
Received: Dec,06 2022 10:39:09  
Correspondence Type: Web Form  
Correspondence: Thank you for re-pursuing this EIS that was previously put on hold. I support the effort to reintroduce grizzly bears in the North Cascades. Below are my suggestions for consideration in the EIS:

\* When evaluating the potential impact for human-grizzly interactions, please frame the risk relative to other activities that happen within the park. For example, how does the likelihood of a fatal grizzly encounter compare to other fatal events that have happened in the park, hiker medical emergencies, drowning, vehicle collisions, etc.

\* The proposed action includes: "guidelines for management actions to respond to human-grizzly bear conflicts; improved sanitation on public lands". I'm hoping that adding metal bear bins or food hanging wires in the backcountry falls into one of those categories. I think this will be an important piece to include in the proposed action since providing proper food storage options for backcountry users will lead to more consistent food management than relying on users to provide their own containers (like bear canisters). When considering locations for these food container systems, please include areas that are frequented by climbers that are not on established trails (i.e., Boston Basin, the Ptarmigan Traverse, etc.). Mountaineering continues to grow in popularity, bringing more users into the backcountry and away from established trails.

\* I know some backcountry users feel that a fire arm is the only way to protect themselves from bears in areas with grizzlies. I could imagine an unintended consequence of the reintroduction effort is more recreationists carrying fire arms which could carry a risk to other users from accidental shootings. Please consider addressing the need for fire arm safety education and potentially revisiting fire arm laws in the complex. This could be potential mitigation. As someone who spends a lot of time hiking off trail, I worry more about someone being trigger-happy and mistaking me for a predator than I do actually encountering a predator.

Thank you for considering my comments! And a shout out to the individual reading and coding these. Thanks for your good work.

---

Correspondence ID: 3882Project:112008Document:124399  
Address: Seattle, WA  
Outside Organization: Unaffiliated Individual  
Received: Dec,06 2022 11:31:58  
Correspondence Type: Web Form  
Correspondence: I am writing to voice my support for restoring a healthy population of grizzly bears to the North Cascades, their home for thousands of years. Specifically, I support Alternative C: Incremental Restoration, with additional bear transplants as needed to ensure sustained population growth. Alternative C strikes a sound balance to meet the mutual goals of grizzly bear recovery and the needs of people. I believe grizzly bears will benefit our region's ecosystems and economies alike, and preserve true wildness for future generations to cherish and enjoy. During your scoping period and in recent public polling, broad support has been documented for grizzly bear restoration. Please do the right thing and bring back this native species through the strategy laid out in Alternative C. Doing so will restore an important piece of our ecosystem, regional culture, and natural heritage.

---

Correspondence ID: 3883Project:112008Document:124399

Address: Olympia, WA

Outside Organization: Unaffiliated Individual

Received: Dec,06 2022 11:36:29

Correspondence Type:Web Form

Correspondence: Bring the Grizzly's back to Washington!

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Correspondence ID: 3884Project:112008Document:124399

Address: Seattle, WA

Outside Organization: Unaffiliated Individual

Received: Dec,06 2022 11:41:21

Correspondence Type:Web Form

Correspondence: Bears play essential role in the ecosystem, please help protecting them by offering a sustainable area to live and thrive.

---

Correspondence ID: 3885Project:112008Document:124399

Address: Bellevue, WA

Outside Organization: Unaffiliated Individual

Received: Dec,06 2022 12:34:31

Correspondence Type:Web Form

Correspondence: Bringing grizzlies back is a terrible idea!!

---

Correspondence ID: 3886Project:112008Document:124399

Address: Chelan, WA

Outside Organization: Stehekin River Resort Inc. Unaffiliated Individual(Official Rep.)

Received: Dec,06 2022 12:53:59

Correspondence Type:Web Form

Correspondence: Why are we having this conversation about introducing grizzly bear into the North Cascades National Park? What are you thinking? Introducing grizzly bear in a National Park with a community/resident population including a public school district, world class hiking, heavy Pacific Crest trail backpacking, camping, fishing, in a family vacation destination environment is fraught with unnecessary public risk and danger. Bears frighten me. Encountering a grizzly bear hiking with my family would terrify me. Thank you for reading my feedback.

---

Correspondence ID: 3887Project:112008Document:124399

Address: Shelton, WA

Outside Organization: Unaffiliated Individual

Received: Dec,06 2022 13:09:19

Correspondence Type:Web Form

Correspondence: I am strongly in favor of promoting the grizzly population in the North Cascades National Park. The bears belong there. I hope the NPS and FWS will act quickly to begin this process. Thank you, [REDACTED]  
[REDACTED] 12-6-22

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Correspondence ID: 3888Project:112008Document:124399

Address: Quincy, WA

Outside Organization: Unaffiliated Individual

Received: Dec,06 2022 13:32:56

Correspondence Type:Web Form

Correspondence: I do not support the reintroduction of grizzly bears in Washington State. With some of the top-end predators, people are slow moving snacks. The horror of watching a family member or friend attacked will leave deep emotional scares.

---

Correspondence ID: 3889Project:112008Document:124399

Address: BELLEVUE, WA

Outside Organization: Unaffiliated Individual

Received: Dec,06 2022 13:47:12

Correspondence Type: Web Form

Correspondence: I fully support the restoration of grizzly bears into the North Cascades. They are a key species and until recent decades, have lived and prospered in the abundant and supportive North Cascades ecosystem. They were eradicated from their home from habitat loss, excessive hunting and mismanagement of conflicts between humans and their livestock. I believe it is not only a conservation and preservation priority, but also a moral obligation to establish the North Cascades as their home land once again. The reintroduction of the wolf population to Yellowstone brought a recovering ecosystem, natural biodiversity, increased tourism, boosts to the local economy, educational opportunities and greater cooperation between private land management and wildlife. This is a successful example of how the grizzly could and should be introduced back into the North Cascades.

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Correspondence ID: 3890Project:112008Document:124399

Address: Shoreline, WA

Outside Organization: Unaffiliated Individual

Received: Dec,06 2022 14:15:31

Correspondence Type: Web Form

Correspondence: We need to restore our earth's balance to save our planet

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Correspondence ID: 3891Project:112008Document:124399

Address: Saint Charles, MN

Outside Organization: Unaffiliated Individual

Received: Dec,06 2022 15:02:23

Correspondence Type: Web Form

Correspondence: Oppose the capture of grizzlies from the Northern Continental Divide Ecosystem. The federal agencies plan to kidnap bears from either British Columbia or the Northern Continental Divide Ecosystem (NCDE) around Glacier National Park to move to the North Cascades. But grizzlies have still not recovered in the NCDE, and there are no "extra" bears there to move to Washington. Such a plan would weaken the NCDE grizzly population and diminish the likelihood of developing the needed population linkages between the NCDE grizzlies and those elsewhere, such as in Yellowstone.

Oppose an "experimental population" designation. The agencies must create and analyze an alternative that does not rely on the so-called "experimental" population designation. Under such a designation, individual bears from the NCDE--which are currently protected under the Endangered Species Act--would be taken from their home range and transported to Washington state, where they would lose their protections under the ESA.

Analyze a natural recovery alternative. This is NOT the same as the No Action alternative. Under a natural recovery alternative, the FWS and NPS would actively work with agencies in British Columbia to ensure that grizzlies are protected on both sides of the border. Under this alternative, the agencies would identify and protect corridors and connectivity so that bears could move across the border without getting killed.

Develop an alternative that doesn't violate the Wilderness Act. The agencies must not pursue alternatives that would violate the Wilderness Act and would entail heavy-handed, stressful management of bears. Should the NPS choose to translocate bears, the agency should first consider limiting translocation to sites outside of Wilderness. If the NPS decides to translocate within Wilderness, it must comply with the Wilderness Act: no helicopters, no motorized equipment, and no invasive monitoring.

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Correspondence ID: 3892Project:112008Document:124399

Address: Baltimore, MD

Outside Organization: Unaffiliated Individual

Received: Dec,06 2022 15:02:29

Correspondence Type: Web Form

Correspondence: • Oppose the capture of grizzlies from the Northern Continental Divide Ecosystem. The federal agencies plan to kidnap bears from either British Columbia or the Northern Continental Divide Ecosystem (NCDE) around Glacier National Park to move to the North Cascades. But grizzlies have still not recovered in the NCDE, and there are no "extra" bears there to move to Washington. Such a plan would weaken the NCDE grizzly population and diminish the likelihood of developing the needed population linkages between the NCDE grizzlies and those elsewhere, such as in Yellowstone.

• Oppose an "experimental population" designation. The agencies must create and analyze an alternative that does not rely on the so-called "experimental" population designation. Under such a designation, individual bears from the NCDE--which are currently protected under the Endangered Species Act--would be taken from their home range and transported to Washington state, where they would lose their protections under the ESA.

• Analyze a natural recovery alternative. This is NOT the same as the No Action alternative. Under a natural recovery alternative, the FWS and NPS would actively work with agencies in British Columbia to ensure that grizzlies are protected on both sides of the border. Under this alternative, the agencies would identify and protect corridors and connectivity so that bears could move across the border without getting killed.

• Develop an alternative that doesn't violate the Wilderness Act. The agencies must not pursue alternatives that would violate the Wilderness Act and would entail heavy-handed, stressful management of bears. Should the NPS choose to translocate bears, the agency should first consider limiting translocation to sites outside of Wilderness. If the NPS decides to translocate within Wilderness, it must comply with the Wilderness Act: no helicopters, no motorized equipment, and no invasive monitoring.

Thank you!

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Correspondence ID: 3893Project:112008Document:124399

Address: miami, FL

Outside Organization: Unaffiliated Individual

Received: Dec,06 2022 15:02:42

Correspondence Type: Web Form

Correspondence: Oppose the capture of grizzlies from the Northern Continental Divide Ecosystem. The federal agencies plan to kidnap bears from either British Columbia or the Northern Continental Divide Ecosystem (NCDE) around Glacier National Park to move to the North Cascades. But grizzlies have still not recovered in the NCDE, and there are no "extra" bears there to move to Washington. Such a plan would weaken the NCDE grizzly population and diminish the likelihood of developing the needed population linkages between the NCDE grizzlies and those elsewhere, such as in Yellowstone.

Oppose an "experimental population" designation. The agencies must create and analyze an alternative that does not rely on the so-called "experimental" population designation. Under such a designation, individual bears from the NCDE--which are currently protected under the Endangered Species Act--would be taken from their home range and transported to Washington state, where they would lose their protections under the ESA.

Analyze a natural recovery alternative. This is NOT the same as the No Action alternative. Under a natural recovery alternative, the FWS and NPS would actively work with agencies in British Columbia to ensure that grizzlies are protected on both sides of the border. Under this alternative, the agencies would identify and protect corridors and connectivity so that bears could move across the border without getting killed.

Develop an alternative that doesn't violate the Wilderness Act. The agencies must not pursue alternatives that would violate the Wilderness Act and would entail heavy-handed, stressful management of bears. Should the NPS choose to translocate bears, the agency should first consider limiting translocation to sites outside of Wilderness. If the NPS decides to translocate within Wilderness, it must comply with the Wilderness Act: no helicopters, no motorized equipment, and no invasive monitoring.

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Correspondence ID: 3894Project:112008Document:124399

Address: Lauderdale by the Sea, FL

Outside Organization: Unaffiliated Individual

Received: Dec,06 2022 15:04:07

Correspondence Type: Web Form

Correspondence: Oppose the capture of grizzlies from the Northern Continental Divide Ecosystem. The federal agencies plan to kidnap bears from either British Columbia or the Northern Continental Divide Ecosystem (NCDE) around Glacier National Park to move to the North Cascades. But grizzlies have still not recovered in the NCDE, and there are no "extra" bears there to move to Washington. Such a plan would weaken the NCDE grizzly population and diminish the likelihood of developing the needed population linkages between the NCDE grizzlies and those elsewhere, such as in Yellowstone.

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Correspondence ID: 3895Project:112008Document:124399

Address: Tampa, FL

Outside Organization: Unaffiliated Individual

Received: Dec,06 2022 15:04:09

Correspondence Type: Web Form

Correspondence: Oppose the capture of grizzlies from the Northern Continental Divide Ecosystem. The federal agencies plan to kidnap bears from either British Columbia or the Northern Continental Divide Ecosystem (NCDE) around Glacier National Park to move to the North Cascades. But grizzlies have still not recovered in the NCDE, and there are no "extra" bears there to move to Washington. Such a plan would weaken the NCDE grizzly population and diminish the likelihood of developing the needed population linkages between the NCDE grizzlies and those elsewhere, such as in Yellowstone.

Oppose an "experimental population" designation. The agencies must create and analyze an alternative that does not rely on the so-called "experimental" population designation. Under such a designation, individual bears from the NCDE--which are currently protected under the Endangered Species Act--would be taken from their home range and transported to Washington state, where they would lose their protections under the ESA.

Analyze a natural recovery alternative. This is NOT the same as the No Action alternative. Under a natural recovery alternative, the FWS and NPS would actively work with agencies in British Columbia to ensure that grizzlies are protected on both sides of the border. Under this alternative, the agencies would identify and protect corridors and connectivity so that bears could move across the border without getting killed.

Develop an alternative that doesn't violate the Wilderness Act. The agencies must not pursue alternatives that would violate the Wilderness Act and would entail heavy-handed, stressful management of bears. Should the NPS choose to translocate bears, the agency should first consider limiting translocation to sites outside of Wilderness. If the NPS decides to translocate within Wilderness, it must comply with the Wilderness Act: no helicopters, no motorized equipment, and no invasive monitoring.

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Correspondence ID: 3896Project:112008Document:124399

Address: Fenton, MO

Outside Organization: Unaffiliated Individual

Received: Dec,06 2022 15:04:11

Correspondence Type: Web Form

Correspondence: Oppose the capture of grizzlies from the Northern Continental Divide Ecosystem. The federal agencies plan to kidnap bears from either British Columbia or the Northern Continental Divide Ecosystem (NCDE) around Glacier National Park to move to the North Cascades. But grizzlies have still not recovered in the NCDE, and there are no "extra" bears there to move to Washington. Such a plan would weaken the NCDE grizzly population and diminish the likelihood of developing the needed population linkages between the NCDE grizzlies and those elsewhere, such as in Yellowstone.

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Correspondence ID: 3897Project:112008Document:124399

Address: Los Angeles, CA

Outside Organization: Unaffiliated Individual

Received: Dec,06 2022 15:04:24

Correspondence Type: Web Form

Correspondence: I oppose the capture of grizzlies from the Northern Continental Divide Ecosystem. The federal agencies plan to kidnap bears from either British Columbia or the Northern Continental Divide Ecosystem

(NCDE) around Glacier National Park to move to the North Cascades. But grizzlies have still not recovered in the NCDE, and there are no "extra" bears there to move to Washington. Such a plan would weaken the NCDE grizzly population and diminish the likelihood of developing the needed population linkages between the NCDE grizzlies and those elsewhere, such as in Yellowstone.

I oppose an "experimental population" designation. The agencies must create and analyze an alternative that does not rely on the so-called "experimental" population designation. Under such a designation, individual bears from the NCDE--which are currently protected under the Endangered Species Act--would be taken from their home range and transported to Washington state, where they would lose their protections under the ESA.

Analyze a natural recovery alternative. This is NOT the same as the No Action alternative. Under a natural recovery alternative, the FWS and NPS would actively work with agencies in British Columbia to ensure that grizzlies are protected on both sides of the border. Under this alternative, the agencies would identify and protect corridors and connectivity so that bears could move across the border without getting killed.

Develop an alternative that doesn't violate the Wilderness Act. The agencies must not pursue alternatives that would violate the Wilderness Act and would entail heavy-handed, stressful management of bears. Should the NPS choose to translocate bears, the agency should first consider limiting translocation to sites outside of Wilderness. If the NPS decides to translocate within Wilderness, it must comply with the Wilderness Act: no helicopters, no motorized equipment, and no invasive monitoring.

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Correspondence ID: 3898Project:112008Document:124399

Address: Geneva, IL

Outside Organization: Unaffiliated Individual

Received: Dec,06 2022 15:04:47

Correspondence Type: Web Form

Correspondence: Oppose the capture of grizzlies from the Northern Continental Divide Ecosystem. The federal agencies plan to kidnap bears from either British Columbia or the Northern Continental Divide Ecosystem (NCDE) around Glacier National Park to move to the North Cascades. But grizzlies have still not recovered in the NCDE, and there are no "extra" bears there to move to Washington. Such a plan would weaken the NCDE grizzly population and diminish the likelihood of developing the needed population linkages between the NCDE grizzlies and those elsewhere, such as in Yellowstone.

Oppose an "experimental population" designation. The agencies must create and analyze an alternative that does not rely on the so-called "experimental" population designation. Under such a designation, individual bears from the NCDE--which are currently protected under the Endangered Species Act--would be taken from their home range and transported to Washington state, where they would lose their protections under the ESA.

Analyze a natural recovery alternative. This is NOT the same as the No Action alternative. Under a natural recovery alternative, the FWS and NPS would actively work with agencies in British Columbia to ensure that grizzlies are protected on both sides of the border. Under this alternative, the agencies would identify and protect corridors and connectivity so that bears could move across the border without getting killed.

Develop an alternative that doesn't violate the Wilderness Act. The agencies must not pursue alternatives that would violate the Wilderness Act and would entail heavy-handed, stressful management of bears. Should the NPS choose to translocate bears, the agency should first consider limiting translocation to sites outside of Wilderness. If the NPS decides to translocate within Wilderness, it must comply with the Wilderness Act: no helicopters, no motorized equipment, and no invasive monitoring.

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Correspondence ID: 3899Project:112008Document:124399

Address: Woodside, NY

Outside Organization: Unaffiliated Individual

Received: Dec,06 2022 15:05:32

Correspondence Type: Web Form

Correspondence: Oppose the capture of grizzlies from the Northern Continental Divide Ecosystem. The federal agencies plan to kidnap bears from either British Columbia or the Northern Continental Divide Ecosystem (NCDE) around Glacier National Park to move to the North Cascades. But grizzlies have still not recovered in the NCDE, and there are no "extra" bears there to move to Washington. Such a plan would weaken the NCDE grizzly population and diminish the likelihood of developing the needed population linkages between the NCDE grizzlies

and those elsewhere, such as in Yellowstone.

Oppose an "experimental population" designation. The agencies must create and analyze an alternative that does not rely on the so-called "experimental" population designation. Under such a designation, individual bears from the NCDE--which are currently protected under the Endangered Species Act--would be taken from their home range and transported to Washington state, where they would lose their protections under the ESA.

Analyze a natural recovery alternative. This is NOT the same as the No Action alternative. Under a natural recovery alternative, the FWS and NPS would actively work with agencies in British Columbia to ensure that grizzlies are protected on both sides of the border. Under this alternative, the agencies would identify and protect corridors and connectivity so that bears could move across the border without getting killed.

Develop an alternative that doesn't violate the Wilderness Act. The agencies must not pursue alternatives that would violate the Wilderness Act and would entail heavy-handed, stressful management of bears. Should the NPS choose to translocate bears, the agency should first consider limiting translocation to sites outside of Wilderness. If the NPS decides to translocate within Wilderness, it must comply with the Wilderness Act: no helicopters, no motorized equipment, and no invasive monitoring.

Thank you.

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Correspondence ID:	3900Project:112008Document:124399
Address:	Lords Valley, PA
Outside Organization:	Unaffiliated Individual
Received:	Dec,06 2022 15:05:36
Correspondence Type:	Web Form

Correspondence: Oppose the capture of grizzlies from the Northern Continental Divide Ecosystem. The federal agencies plan to kidnap bears from either British Columbia or the Northern Continental Divide Ecosystem (NCDE) around Glacier National Park to move to the North Cascades. But grizzlies have still not recovered in the NCDE, and there are no "extra" bears there to move to Washington. Such a plan would weaken the NCDE grizzly population and diminish the likelihood of developing the needed population linkages between the NCDE grizzlies and those elsewhere, such as in Yellowstone.

Oppose an "experimental population" designation. The agencies must create and analyze an alternative that does not rely on the so-called "experimental" population designation. Under such a designation, individual bears from the NCDE--which are currently protected under the Endangered Species Act--would be taken from their home range and transported to Washington state, where they would lose their protections under the ESA.

Analyze a natural recovery alternative. This is NOT the same as the No Action alternative. Under a natural recovery alternative, the FWS and NPS would actively work with agencies in British Columbia to ensure that grizzlies are protected on both sides of the border. Under this alternative, the agencies would identify and protect corridors and connectivity so that bears could move across the border without getting killed.

Develop an alternative that doesn't violate the Wilderness Act. The agencies must not pursue alternatives that would violate the Wilderness Act and would entail heavy-handed, stressful management of bears. Should the NPS choose to translocate bears, the agency should first consider limiting translocation to sites outside of Wilderness. If the NPS decides to translocate within Wilderness, it must comply with the Wilderness Act: no helicopters, no motorized equipment, and no invasive monitoring.

Thank you!

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Correspondence ID:	3901Project:112008Document:124399
Address:	Manchaca, TX
Outside Organization:	Unaffiliated Individual
Received:	Dec,06 2022 15:05:54
Correspondence Type:	Web Form

Correspondence: The federal agencies plan to kidnap bears from either British Columbia or the Northern Continental Divide Ecosystem (NCDE) around Glacier National Park to move to the North Cascades. But grizzlies have still not recovered in the NCDE, and there are no "extra" bears there to move to Washington. Such a plan would weaken the NCDE grizzly population and diminish the likelihood of developing the needed population linkages between the NCDE grizzlies and those elsewhere, such as in Yellowstone.

The agencies must create and analyze an alternative that does not rely on the so-called "experimental" population designation. Under such a designation, individual bears from the NCDE--which are currently protected under the Endangered Species Act--would be taken from their home range and transported to Washington state, where they would lose their protections under the ESA.

You must analyze a natural recovery alternative. This is NOT the same as the No Action alternative. Under a natural recovery alternative, the FWS and NPS would actively work with agencies in British Columbia to ensure that grizzlies are protected on both sides of the border. Under this alternative, the agencies would identify and protect corridors and connectivity so that bears could move across the border without getting killed.

You must develop an alternative that doesn't violate the Wilderness Act. The agencies must not pursue alternatives that would violate the Wilderness Act and would entail heavy-handed, stressful management of bears. Should the NPS choose to translocate bears, the agency should first consider limiting translocation to sites outside of Wilderness. If the NPS decides to translocate within Wilderness, it must comply with the Wilderness Act: no helicopters, no motorized equipment, and no invasive monitoring.

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Correspondence ID:	3902Project:112008Document:124399
Address:	Los Angeles, CA
Outside Organization:	Unaffiliated Individual
Received:	Dec,06 2022 15:06:12
Correspondence Type:	Web Form
Correspondence:	We must protect our precious iconic essential wildlife and their habitat at all costs!

My feedback are as follows:

--Oppose the capture of grizzlies from the Northern Continental Divide Ecosystem. The federal agencies plan to kidnap bears from either British Columbia or the Northern Continental Divide Ecosystem (NCDE) around Glacier National Park to move to the North Cascades. But grizzlies have still not recovered in the NCDE, and there are no "extra" bears there to move to Washington. Such a plan would weaken the NCDE grizzly population and diminish the likelihood of developing the needed population linkages between the NCDE grizzlies and those elsewhere, such as in Yellowstone.

--Oppose an "experimental population" designation. The agencies must create and analyze an alternative that does not rely on the so-called "experimental" population designation. Under such a designation, individual bears from the NCDE--which are currently protected under the Endangered Species Act--would be taken from their home range and transported to Washington state, where they would lose their protections under the ESA.

--Analyze a natural recovery alternative. This is NOT the same as the No Action alternative. Under a natural recovery alternative, the FWS and NPS would actively work with agencies in British Columbia to ensure that grizzlies are protected on both sides of the border. Under this alternative, the agencies would identify and protect corridors and connectivity so that bears could move across the border without getting killed.

--Develop an alternative that doesn't violate the Wilderness Act. The agencies must not pursue alternatives that would violate the Wilderness Act and would entail heavy-handed, stressful management of bears. Should the NPS choose to translocate bears, the agency should first consider limiting translocation to sites outside of Wilderness. If the NPS decides to translocate within Wilderness, it must comply with the Wilderness Act: no helicopters, no motorized equipment, and no invasive monitoring.



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Correspondence ID: 3903Project:112008Document:124399

Address: Boerne, TX

Outside Organization: Unaffiliated Individual

Received: Dec,06 2022 15:06:13

Correspondence Type: Web Form

Correspondence: Oppose the capture of grizzlies from the Northern Continental Divide Ecosystem. The federal agencies plan to kidnap bears from either British Columbia or the Northern Continental Divide Ecosystem (NCDE) around Glacier National Park to move to the North Cascades. But grizzlies have still not recovered in the NCDE, and there are no "extra" bears there to move to Washington. Such a plan would weaken the NCDE grizzly population and diminish the likelihood of developing the needed population linkages between the NCDE grizzlies and those elsewhere, such as in Yellowstone.

Oppose an "experimental population" designation. The agencies must create and analyze an alternative that does not rely on the so-called "experimental" population designation. Under such a designation, individual bears from the NCDE--which are currently protected under the Endangered Species Act--would be taken from their home range and transported to Washington state, where they would lose their protections under the ESA.

Analyze a natural recovery alternative. This is NOT the same as the No Action alternative. Under a natural recovery alternative, the FWS and NPS would actively work with agencies in British Columbia to ensure that grizzlies are protected on both sides of the border. Under this alternative, the agencies would identify and protect corridors and connectivity so that bears could move across the border without getting killed.

Develop an alternative that doesn't violate the Wilderness Act. The agencies must not pursue alternatives that would violate the Wilderness Act and would entail heavy-handed, stressful management of bears. Should the NPS choose to translocate bears, the agency should first consider limiting translocation to sites outside of Wilderness. If the NPS decides to translocate within Wilderness, it must comply with the Wilderness Act: no helicopters, no motorized equipment, and no invasive monitoring.

Thank y'all.

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Correspondence ID: 3904Project:112008Document:124399

Address: Champs, NY

Outside Organization: Unaffiliated Individual

Received: Dec,06 2022 15:06:22

Correspondence Type: Web Form

Correspondence: Oppose the capture of grizzlies from the Northern Continental Divide Ecosystem. The federal agencies plan to kidnap bears from either British Columbia or the Northern Continental Divide Ecosystem (NCDE) around Glacier National Park to move to the North Cascades. But grizzlies have still not recovered in the NCDE, and there are no "extra" bears there to move to Washington. Such a plan would weaken the NCDE grizzly population and diminish the likelihood of developing the needed population linkages between the NCDE grizzlies and those elsewhere, such as in Yellowstone.

Oppose an "experimental population" designation. The agencies must create and analyze an alternative that does not rely on the so-called "experimental" population designation. Under such a designation, individual bears from the NCDE--which are currently protected under the Endangered Species Act--would be taken from their home range and transported to Washington state, where they would lose their protections under the ESA.

Analyze a natural recovery alternative. This is NOT the same as the No Action alternative. Under a natural recovery alternative, the FWS and NPS would actively work with agencies in British Columbia to ensure that grizzlies are protected on both sides of the border. Under this alternative, the agencies would identify and protect corridors and connectivity so that bears could move across the border without getting killed.

Develop an alternative that doesn't violate the Wilderness Act. The agencies must not pursue alternatives that would violate the Wilderness Act and would entail heavy-handed, stressful management of bears. Should the NPS choose to translocate bears, the agency should first consider limiting translocation to sites outside of Wilderness. If the NPS decides to translocate within Wilderness, it must comply with the Wilderness Act: no helicopters, no motorized equipment, and no invasive monitoring.

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Correspondence ID: 3905Project:112008Document:124399

Address: Marshfield, VT

Outside Organization: Unaffiliated Individual

Received: Dec,06 2022 15:06:25

Correspondence Type: Web Form

Correspondence: In support of Wilderness Watch, we urge you to develop an alternative plan that doesn't violate the Wilderness Act. Agencies must not pursue alternatives that would violate the Wilderness Act which would entail heavy-handed, stressful management of bears. Should the NPS choose to translocate bears, the agency should first consider limiting translocation to sites outside of Wilderness. If the NPS decides to translocate within Wilderness, it must comply with the Wilderness Act: no helicopters, no motorized equipment, and no invasive monitoring!

Thanks for considering our views.

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Correspondence ID: 3906Project:112008Document:124399

Address: Ridgefield, NJ

Outside Organization: none Unaffiliated Individual

Received: Dec,06 2022 15:06:29

Correspondence Type: Web Form

Correspondence: Oppose the capture of grizzlies from the Northern Continental Divide Ecosystem. The federal agencies plan to kidnap bears from either British Columbia or the Northern Continental Divide Ecosystem (NCDE) around Glacier National Park to move to the North Cascades. But grizzlies have still not recovered in the NCDE, and there are no "extra" bears there to move to Washington. Such a plan would weaken the NCDE grizzly population and diminish the likelihood of developing the needed population linkages between the NCDE grizzlies and those elsewhere, such as in Yellowstone.

Oppose an "experimental population" designation. The agencies must create and analyze an alternative that does not rely on the so-called "experimental" population designation. Under such a designation, individual bears from the NCDE--which are currently protected under the Endangered Species Act--would be taken from their home range and transported to Washington state, where they would lose their protections under the ESA.

Analyze a natural recovery alternative. This is NOT the same as the No Action alternative. Under a natural recovery alternative, the FWS and NPS would actively work with agencies in British Columbia to ensure that grizzlies are protected on both sides of the border. Under this alternative, the agencies would identify and protect corridors and connectivity so that bears could move across the border without getting killed.

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Thank you!

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Correspondence ID: 3907Project:112008Document:124399

Address: Chicago, IL

Outside Organization: Unaffiliated Individual

Received: Dec,06 2022 15:06:34

Correspondence Type: Web Form

Correspondence: An organization I trust suggested these comments. I think they're all excellent, and apologize for not putting them into my own words. There's no need, really.

Oppose the capture of grizzlies from the Northern Continental Divide Ecosystem. The federal agencies plan to

kidnap bears from either British Columbia or the Northern Continental Divide Ecosystem (NCDE) around Glacier National Park to move to the North Cascades. But grizzlies have still not recovered in the NCDE, and there are no "extra" bears there to move to Washington. Such a plan would weaken the NCDE grizzly population and diminish the likelihood of developing the needed population linkages between the NCDE grizzlies and those elsewhere, such as in Yellowstone.

Oppose an "experimental population" designation. The agencies must create and analyze an alternative that does not rely on the so-called "experimental" population designation. Under such a designation, individual bears from the NCDE--which are currently protected under the Endangered Species Act--would be taken from their home range and transported to Washington state, where they would lose their protections under the ESA.

Analyze a natural recovery alternative. This is NOT the same as the No Action alternative. Under a natural recovery alternative, the FWS and NPS would actively work with agencies in British Columbia to ensure that grizzlies are protected on both sides of the border. Under this alternative, the agencies would identify and protect corridors and connectivity so that bears could move across the border without getting killed.

Develop an alternative that doesn't violate the Wilderness Act. The agencies must not pursue alternatives that would violate the Wilderness Act and would entail heavy-handed, stressful management of bears. Should the NPS choose to translocate bears, the agency should first consider limiting translocation to sites outside of Wilderness. If the NPS decides to translocate within Wilderness, it must comply with the Wilderness Act: no helicopters, no motorized equipment, and no invasive monitoring.

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Correspondence ID: 3908Project:112008Document:124399

Address: Roanoke, VA

Outside Organization: Unaffiliated Individual

Received: Dec,06 2022 15:06:35

Correspondence Type: Web Form

Correspondence: Bears belong where they have always been.

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Correspondence ID: 3909Project:112008Document:124399

Address: Chagrin Falls, OH

Outside Organization: Unaffiliated Individual

Received: Dec,06 2022 15:06:39

Correspondence Type: Web Form

Correspondence: The initial plan would most likely degrade Wilderness in the North Cascades, weaken the grizzly population in the Northern Continental Divide Ecosystem (NCDE) around Glacier National Park, and strip the individual grizzlies of their current protections under the Endangered Species Act.

- Oppose the capture of grizzlies from the Northern Continental Divide Ecosystem. The federal agencies plan to kidnap bears from either British Columbia or the Northern Continental Divide Ecosystem (NCDE) around Glacier National Park to move to the North Cascades. But grizzlies have still not recovered in the NCDE, and there are no "extra" bears there to move to Washington. Such a plan would weaken the NCDE grizzly population and diminish the likelihood of developing the needed population linkages between the NCDE grizzlies and those elsewhere, such as in Yellowstone. Below are some common sense actions.

- Oppose an "experimental population" designation. The agencies must create and analyze an alternative that does not rely on the so-called "experimental" population designation. Under such a designation, individual bears from the NCDE--which are currently protected under the Endangered Species Act--would be taken from their home range and transported to Washington state, where they would lose their protections under the ESA.

- Analyze a natural recovery alternative. This is NOT the same as the No Action alternative. Under a natural recovery alternative, the FWS and NPS would actively work with agencies in British Columbia to ensure that grizzlies are protected on both sides of the border. Under this alternative, the agencies would identify and protect corridors and connectivity so that bears could move across the border without getting killed.

- Develop an alternative that doesn't violate the Wilderness Act. The agencies must not pursue alternatives that would violate the Wilderness Act and would entail heavy-handed, stressful management of bears. Should the NPS choose to translocate bears, the agency should first consider limiting translocation to sites outside of Wilderness. If the NPS decides to translocate within Wilderness, it must comply with the Wilderness Act: no helicopters, no

motorized equipment, and no invasive monitoring.  
Thank you!

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Correspondence ID: 3910Project:112008Document:124399  
Address: Tyler, TX  
Outside Organization: Unaffiliated Individual  
Received: Dec,06 2022 15:07:06  
Correspondence Type: Web Form  
Correspondence: The federal agencies plan to kidnap bears from either British Columbia or the Northern Continental Divide Ecosystem (NCDE) around Glacier National Park to move to the North Cascades. But grizzlies have still not recovered in the NCDE, and there are no "extra" bears there to move to Washington. Such a plan would weaken the NCDE grizzly population and diminish the likelihood of developing the needed population linkages between the NCDE grizzlies and those elsewhere, such as in Yellowstone.

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Correspondence ID: 3911Project:112008Document:124399  
Address: New York, NY  
Outside Organization: Unaffiliated Individual  
Received: Dec,06 2022 15:07:21  
Correspondence Type: Web Form  
Correspondence: Under this designation, the bears (at least any captured in the U.S.) would lose their current protections under the Endangered Species Act (ESA) and could be shot, re-captured, or killed in the North Cascades.  
The rugged North Cascades are historic grizzly bear habitat, and there may still be a few currently living on the U.S. side of the border, with a grizzly bear photographed there in 2010.  
But recovery efforts must meet the requirements of the Wilderness Act. This means restoring the area's grizzly population without the use of motor vehicles, helicopters, and motorized equipment in Wilderness, without trammeling or manipulating Wilderness or its wildlife.

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Correspondence ID: 3912Project:112008Document:124399  
Address: Long Beach, CA  
Outside Organization: Unaffiliated Individual  
Received: Dec,06 2022 15:07:25  
Correspondence Type: Web Form  
Correspondence: Protect our essential wildlife and their habitat.

--Oppose the capture of grizzlies from the Northern Continental Divide Ecosystem. The federal agencies plan to kidnap bears from either British Columbia or the Northern Continental Divide Ecosystem (NCDE) around Glacier National Park to move to the North Cascades. But grizzlies have still not recovered in the NCDE, and there are no "extra" bears there to move to Washington. Such a plan would weaken the NCDE grizzly population and diminish the likelihood of developing the needed population linkages between the NCDE grizzlies and those elsewhere, such as in Yellowstone.

--Oppose an "experimental population" designation. The agencies must create and analyze an alternative that does not rely on the so-called "experimental" population designation. Under such a designation, individual bears from the NCDE--which are currently protected under the Endangered Species Act--would be taken from their home range and transported to Washington state, where they would lose their protections under the ESA.

--Analyze a natural recovery alternative. This is NOT the same as the No Action alternative. Under a natural recovery alternative, the FWS and NPS would actively work with agencies in British Columbia to ensure that grizzlies are protected on both sides of the border. Under this alternative, the agencies would identify and protect corridors and connectivity so that bears could move across the border without getting killed.

--Develop an alternative that doesn't violate the Wilderness Act. The agencies must not pursue alternatives that would violate the Wilderness Act and would entail heavy-handed, stressful management of bears. Should the NPS choose to translocate bears, the agency should first consider limiting translocation to sites outside of Wilderness.

If the NPS decides to translocate within Wilderness, it must comply with the Wilderness Act: no helicopters, no motorized equipment, and no invasive monitoring.

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Correspondence ID: 3913Project:112008Document:124399  
Address: Laguna Hills, CA  
Outside Organization: Unaffiliated Individual  
Received: Dec,06 2022 15:07:50  
Correspondence Type: Web Form  
Correspondence: Oppose the capture of grizzlies from the Northern Continental Divide Ecosystem. The federal agencies plan to kidnap bears from either British Columbia or the Northern Continental Divide Ecosystem (NCDE) around Glacier National Park to move to the North Cascades. But grizzlies have still not recovered in the NCDE, and there are no "extra" bears there to move to Washington. Such a plan would weaken the NCDE grizzly population and diminish the likelihood of developing the needed population linkages between the NCDE grizzlies and those elsewhere, such as in Yellowstone.

Oppose an "experimental population" designation. The agencies must create and analyze an alternative that does not rely on the so-called "experimental" population designation. Under such a designation, individual bears from the NCDE--which are currently protected under the Endangered Species Act--would be taken from their home range and transported to Washington state, where they would lose their protections under the ESA.

Analyze a natural recovery alternative. This is NOT the same as the No Action alternative. Under a natural recovery alternative, the FWS and NPS would actively work with agencies in British Columbia to ensure that grizzlies are protected on both sides of the border. Under this alternative, the agencies would identify and protect corridors and connectivity so that bears could move across the border without getting killed.

Develop an alternative that doesn't violate the Wilderness Act. The agencies must not pursue alternatives that would violate the Wilderness Act and would entail heavy-handed, stressful management of bears. Should the NPS choose to translocate bears, the agency should first consider limiting translocation to sites outside of Wilderness. If the NPS decides to translocate within Wilderness, it must comply with the Wilderness Act: no helicopters, no motorized equipment, and no invasive monitoring.

Thank you!

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Correspondence ID: 3914Project:112008Document:124399  
Address: Wilmington, VT  
Outside Organization: Unaffiliated Individual  
Received: Dec,06 2022 15:07:51  
Correspondence Type: Web Form  
Correspondence: • Oppose the capture of grizzlies from the Northern Continental Divide Ecosystem. The federal agencies plan to kidnap bears from either British Columbia or the Northern Continental Divide Ecosystem (NCDE) around Glacier National Park to move to the North Cascades. But grizzlies have still not recovered in the NCDE, and there are no "extra" bears there to move to Washington. Such a plan would weaken the NCDE grizzly population and diminish the likelihood of developing the needed population linkages between the NCDE grizzlies and those elsewhere, such as in Yellowstone.  
• Oppose an "experimental population" designation. The agencies must create and analyze an alternative that does not rely on the so-called "experimental" population designation. Under such a designation, individual bears from the NCDE--which are currently protected under the Endangered Species Act--would be taken from their home range and transported to Washington state, where they would lose their protections under the ESA.  
• Analyze a natural recovery alternative. This is NOT the same as the No Action alternative. Under a natural recovery alternative, the FWS and NPS would actively work with agencies in British Columbia to ensure that grizzlies are protected on both sides of the border. Under this alternative, the agencies would identify and protect corridors and connectivity so that bears could move across the border without getting killed.  
• Develop an alternative that doesn't violate the Wilderness Act. The agencies must not pursue alternatives that

would violate the Wilderness Act and would entail heavy-handed, stressful management of bears. Should the NPS choose to translocate bears, the agency should first consider limiting translocation to sites outside of Wilderness. If the NPS decides to translocate within Wilderness, it must comply with the Wilderness Act: no helicopters, no motorized equipment, and no invasive monitoring.

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Correspondence ID: 3915Project:112008Document:124399  
Address: Spring Valley, CA  
Outside Organization: Unaffiliated Individual  
Received: Dec,06 2022 15:07:54  
Correspondence Type: Web Form  
Correspondence: I am writing in regards to ask you to reconsider your approach for grizzly recovery in the Cascades.

The proposed action lacks a natural recovery option. The best way to meet the goal of a viable grizzly population in the North Cascades would be to allow for and boldly promote the natural recovery of grizzlies. This is a very different approach than the "no action" option, which is to "do nothing."

A natural recovery alternative would require working with British Columbia to protect grizzlies over a larger land base and would provide for connectivity between populations in the U.S. and Canada using protected habitat corridors. It would also include other measures to ensure that grizzlies are not killed by humans, regardless of what side of the border they are on and whether they are in National Parks, Wilderness, or other public or private lands. It might take longer and require more patience than the instant gratification of capturing and releasing dozens of bears, but it would ultimately create a more durable population sharing the landscape with a human population that is more likely to respect the bears that make it back to the North Cascades on their own.

The initial plan would most likely degrade Wilderness in the North Cascades, weaken the grizzly population in the Northern Continental Divide Ecosystem (NCDE) around Glacier National Park, and strip the individual grizzlies of their current protections under the Endangered Species Act.

Please reconsider this approach and the idea of an "experimental" population. Instead, analyze a natural recovery alternative, one that doesn't violate the Wilderness Act.

Thank you for your attention to this matter.

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Correspondence ID: 3916Project:112008Document:124399  
Address: PLattsburgh, NY  
Outside Organization: Unaffiliated Individual  
Received: Dec,06 2022 15:08:08  
Correspondence Type: Web Form  
Correspondence: Oppose the capture of grizzlies from the Northern Continental Divide Ecosystem. The federal agencies plan to kidnap bears from either British Columbia or the Northern Continental Divide Ecosystem (NCDE) around Glacier National Park to move to the North Cascades. But grizzlies have still not recovered in the NCDE, and there are no "extra" bears there to move to Washington. Such a plan would weaken the NCDE grizzly population and diminish the likelihood of developing the needed population linkages between the NCDE grizzlies and those elsewhere, such as in Yellowstone.  
Oppose an "experimental population" designation. The agencies must create and analyze an alternative that does not rely on the so-called "experimental" population designation. Under such a designation, individual bears from the NCDE--which are currently protected under the Endangered Species Act--would be taken from their home range and transported to Washington state, where they would lose their protections under the ESA.  
Analyze a natural recovery alternative. This is NOT the same as the No Action alternative. Under a natural recovery alternative, the FWS and NPS would actively work with agencies in British Columbia to ensure that grizzlies are protected on both sides of the border. Under this alternative, the agencies would identify and protect corridors and connectivity so that bears could move across the border without getting killed.

Develop an alternative that doesn't violate the Wilderness Act. The agencies must not pursue alternatives that would violate the Wilderness Act and would entail heavy-handed, stressful management of bears. Should the NPS choose to translocate bears, the agency should first consider limiting translocation to sites outside of Wilderness. If the NPS decides to translocate within Wilderness, it must comply with the Wilderness Act: no helicopters, no motorized equipment, and no invasive monitoring.

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Correspondence ID: 3917Project:112008Document:124399  
Address: White Bear Lake, MN  
Outside Organization: Unaffiliated Individual  
Received: Dec,06 2022 15:08:23  
Correspondence Type: Web Form  
Correspondence: Please consider the following comments:

I oppose the capture of grizzlies from the Northern Continental Divide Ecosystem. The federal agencies plan to kidnap bears from either British Columbia or the Northern Continental Divide Ecosystem (NCDE) around Glacier National Park to move to the North Cascades. But grizzlies have still not recovered in the NCDE, and there are no "extra" bears there to move to Washington. Such a plan would weaken the NCDE grizzly population and diminish the likelihood of developing the needed population linkages between the NCDE grizzlies and those elsewhere, such as in Yellowstone.

I oppose an "experimental population" designation. The agencies must create and analyze an alternative that does not rely on the so-called "experimental" population designation. Under such a designation, individual bears from the NCDE--which are currently protected under the Endangered Species Act--would be taken from their home range and transported to Washington state, where they would lose their protections under the ESA.

Please analyze a natural recovery alternative. This is NOT the same as the No Action alternative. Under a natural recovery alternative, the FWS and NPS would actively work with agencies in British Columbia to ensure that grizzlies are protected on both sides of the border. Under this alternative, the agencies would identify and protect corridors and connectivity so that bears could move across the border without getting killed.

Please develop an alternative that doesn't violate the Wilderness Act. The agencies must not pursue alternatives that would violate the Wilderness Act and would entail heavy-handed, stressful management of bears. Should the NPS choose to translocate bears, the agency should first consider limiting translocation to sites outside of Wilderness. If the NPS decides to translocate within Wilderness, it must comply with the Wilderness Act: no helicopters, no motorized equipment, and no invasive monitoring.

Thank you for your consideration of these comments.

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Correspondence ID: 3918Project:112008Document:124399  
Address: Los Angeles, CA  
Outside Organization: Unaffiliated Individual  
Received: Dec,06 2022 15:08:26  
Correspondence Type: Web Form  
Correspondence: Protect wildlife/ habitat!!!

--Oppose the capture of grizzlies from the Northern Continental Divide Ecosystem. The federal agencies plan to kidnap bears from either British Columbia or the Northern Continental Divide Ecosystem (NCDE) around Glacier National Park to move to the North Cascades. But grizzlies have still not recovered in the NCDE, and there are no "extra" bears there to move to Washington. Such a plan would weaken the NCDE grizzly population and diminish the likelihood of developing the needed population linkages between the NCDE grizzlies and those elsewhere, such as in Yellowstone.

--Oppose an "experimental population" designation. The agencies must create and analyze an alternative that does not rely on the so-called "experimental" population designation. Under such a designation, individual bears

from the NCDE--which are currently protected under the Endangered Species Act--would be taken from their home range and transported to Washington state, where they would lose their protections under the ESA.

--Analyze a natural recovery alternative. This is NOT the same as the No Action alternative. Under a natural recovery alternative, the FWS and NPS would actively work with agencies in British Columbia to ensure that grizzlies are protected on both sides of the border. Under this alternative, the agencies would identify and protect corridors and connectivity so that bears could move across the border without getting killed.

--Develop an alternative that doesn't violate the Wilderness Act. The agencies must not pursue alternatives that would violate the Wilderness Act and would entail heavy-handed, stressful management of bears. Should the NPS choose to translocate bears, the agency should first consider limiting translocation to sites outside of Wilderness. If the NPS decides to translocate within Wilderness, it must comply with the Wilderness Act: no helicopters, no motorized equipment, and no invasive monitoring.

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Correspondence ID: 3919Project:112008Document:124399

Address: Parkside, PA

Outside Organization: Unaffiliated Individual

Received: Dec,06 2022 15:08:30

Correspondence Type: Web Form

Correspondence: Oppose the capture of grizzlies from the Northern Continental Divide Ecosystem. The federal agencies plan to kidnap bears from either British Columbia or the Northern Continental Divide Ecosystem (NCDE) around Glacier National Park to move to the North Cascades. But grizzlies have still not recovered in the NCDE, and there are no "extra" bears there to move to Washington. Such a plan would weaken the NCDE grizzly population and diminish the likelihood of developing the needed population linkages between the NCDE grizzlies and those elsewhere, such as in Yellowstone.

Oppose an "experimental population" designation. The agencies must create and analyze an alternative that does not rely on the so-called "experimental" population designation. Under such a designation, individual bears from the NCDE--which are currently protected under the Endangered Species Act--would be taken from their home range and transported to Washington state, where they would lose their protections under the ESA.

Analyze a natural recovery alternative. This is NOT the same as the No Action alternative. Under a natural recovery alternative, the FWS and NPS would actively work with agencies in British Columbia to ensure that grizzlies are protected on both sides of the border. Under this alternative, the agencies would identify and protect corridors and connectivity so that bears could move across the border without getting killed.

Develop an alternative that doesn't violate the Wilderness Act. The agencies must not pursue alternatives that would violate the Wilderness Act and would entail heavy-handed, stressful management of bears. Should the NPS choose to translocate bears, the agency should first consider limiting translocation to sites outside of Wilderness. If the NPS decides to translocate within Wilderness, it must comply with the Wilderness Act: no helicopters, no motorized equipment, and no invasive monitoring.

Thank you!

**STOP DESTROYING OUR PLANET!**

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Correspondence ID: 3920Project:112008Document:124399

Address: Mountain Home, ID

Outside Organization: Unaffiliated Individual

Received: Dec,06 2022 15:08:30

Correspondence Type: Web Form

Correspondence: I'm a passionate wildlife advocate and would like the most environmentally sustainable options for grizzly recovery.

I oppose the capture of grizzlies from the Northern Continental Divide Ecosystem. The federal agencies plan to kidnap bears from either British Columbia or the Northern Continental Divide Ecosystem (NCDE) around Glacier National Park to move to the North Cascades. But grizzlies have still not recovered in the NCDE, and there are no "extra" bears there to move to Washington. Such a plan would weaken the NCDE grizzly population and diminish the likelihood of developing the needed population linkages between the NCDE grizzlies and those elsewhere, such as in Yellowstone.



I oppose an "experimental population" designation. The agencies must create and analyze an alternative that does not rely on the so-called "experimental" population designation. Under such a designation, individual bears from the NCDE--which are currently protected under the Endangered Species Act--would be taken from their home range and transported to Washington state, where they would lose their protections under the ESA.

Please analyze a natural recovery alternative. This is NOT the same as the No Action alternative. Under a natural recovery alternative, the FWS and NPS would actively work with agencies in British Columbia to ensure that grizzlies are protected on both sides of the border. Under this alternative, the agencies would identify and protect corridors and connectivity so that bears could move across the border without getting killed.

Please develop an alternative that doesn't violate the Wilderness Act. The agencies must not pursue alternatives that would violate the Wilderness Act and would entail heavy-handed, stressful management of bears. Should the NPS choose to translocate bears, the agency should first consider limiting translocation to sites outside of Wilderness. If the NPS decides to translocate within Wilderness, it must comply with the Wilderness Act: no helicopters, no motorized equipment, and no invasive monitoring.

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Correspondence ID: 3921Project:112008Document:124399  
Address: Burbank, CA  
Outside Organization: Unaffiliated Individual  
Received: Dec,06 2022 15:08:46  
Correspondence Type: Web Form  
Correspondence: I oppose the capture of grizzlies from the Northern Continental Divide Ecosystem.  
I oppose an "experimental population" designation.  
You should analyze a natural recovery alternative. This is NOT the same as the No Action alternative.  
Lastly you need to develop an alternative that doesn't violate the Wilderness Act.

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Correspondence ID: 3922Project:112008Document:124399  
Address: Elgin, IL  
Outside Organization: Biss engineering Unaffiliated Individual  
Received: Dec,06 2022 15:08:47  
Correspondence Type: Web Form  
Correspondence: 1. I oppose the capture of grizzlies from the Northern Continental Divide Ecosystem. Leave bears where they are and promote native population health and growth.

2. I oppose the "experimental population" designation. Leave bears in the NCDE. These are protected under the Endangered Species Act and would lose this protections under the ESA if moved. This appears to be the real reason to move them, to allow them to be killed by ranchers.

3. Develop a natural native population recovery plan that includes identifying and protecting corridors and connectivity so that bears could move across the border without getting killed by the local psychopaths.

4. Develop an alternative that doesn't violate the Wilderness Act. Should the NPS choose to translocate bears, the agency should first consider limiting translocation to sites outside of Wilderness. If the NPS decides to translocate within Wilderness, it must comply with the Wilderness Act: no helicopters, no motorized equipment, and no invasive monitoring.

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Correspondence ID: 3923Project:112008Document:124399  
Address: Knoxville, TN  
Outside Organization: Unaffiliated Individual  
Received: Dec,06 2022 15:08:57  
Correspondence Type: Web Form

Correspondence: Oppose the capture of grizzlies from the Northern Continental Divide Ecosystem. The federal agencies plan to kidnap bears from either British Columbia or the Northern Continental Divide Ecosystem (NCDE) around Glacier National Park to move to the North Cascades. But grizzlies have still not recovered in the NCDE, and there are no "extra" bears there to move to Washington. Such a plan would weaken the NCDE grizzly population and diminish the likelihood of developing the needed population linkages between the NCDE grizzlies and those elsewhere, such as in Yellowstone.

Oppose an "experimental population" designation. The agencies must create and analyze an alternative that does not rely on the so-called "experimental" population designation. Under such a designation, individual bears from the NCDE--which are currently protected under the Endangered Species Act--would be taken from their home range and transported to Washington state, where they would lose their protections under the ESA.

Analyze a natural recovery alternative. This is NOT the same as the No Action alternative. Under a natural recovery alternative, the FWS and NPS would actively work with agencies in British Columbia to ensure that grizzlies are protected on both sides of the border. Under this alternative, the agencies would identify and protect corridors and connectivity so that bears could move across the border without getting killed.

Develop an alternative that doesn't violate the Wilderness Act. The agencies must not pursue alternatives that would violate the Wilderness Act and would entail heavy-handed, stressful management of bears. Should the NPS choose to translocate bears, the agency should first consider limiting translocation to sites outside of Wilderness. If the NPS decides to translocate within Wilderness, it must comply with the Wilderness Act: no helicopters, no motorized equipment, and no invasive monitoring.

Thank you!

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Correspondence ID: 3924Project:112008Document:124399

Address: Cameron, MT

Outside Organization: Unaffiliated Individual

Received: Dec,06 2022 15:09:04

Correspondence Type: Web Form

Correspondence: I oppose the capture of grizzlies from the Northern Continental Divide Ecosystem. Federal agencies plan to kidnap bears from either British Columbia or the Northern Continental Divide Ecosystem (NCDE) around Glacier National Park to move to the North Cascades. But grizzlies still haven't recovered in the NCDE, and there are no "extra" bears there to move to Washington. Such a plan would weaken the NCDE grizzly population and diminish the likelihood of developing the needed population linkages between the NCDE grizzlies and those elsewhere, such as in Yellowstone.

I also oppose an "experimental population" designation. The agencies must create and analyze an alternative that does not rely on the so-called "experimental" population designation. Under such a designation, individual bears from the NCDE--which are currently protected under the Endangered Species Act--would be taken from their home range and transported to Washington state, where they would lose their protections under the ESA.

It is critical to analyze a natural recovery alternative. This is NOT the same as the No Action alternative. Under a natural recovery alternative, the FWS and NPS would actively work with agencies in British Columbia to ensure that grizzlies are protected on both sides of the border. Under this alternative, the agencies would identify and protect corridors and connectivity so that bears could move across the border without getting killed.

Please develop an alternative that doesn't violate the Wilderness Act. The agencies must not pursue alternatives that would violate the Wilderness Act and would entail heavy-handed, stressful management of bears. Should the NPS choose to translocate bears, the agency should first consider limiting translocation to sites outside of Wilderness. If the NPS decides to translocate within Wilderness, it must comply with the Wilderness Act: no helicopters, no motorized equipment, and no invasive monitoring.

Thank you.

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Correspondence ID: 3925Project:112008Document:124399

Address: Saint Charles, MN

Outside Organization: Unaffiliated Individual  
Received: Dec,06 2022 15:09:23  
Correspondence Type: Web Form

Correspondence: Oppose the capture of grizzlies from the Northern Continental Divide Ecosystem. The federal agencies plan to kidnap bears from either British Columbia or the Northern Continental Divide Ecosystem (NCDE) around Glacier National Park to move to the North Cascades. But grizzlies have still not recovered in the NCDE, and there are no "extra" bears there to move to Washington. Such a plan would weaken the NCDE grizzly population and diminish the likelihood of developing the needed population linkages between the NCDE grizzlies and those elsewhere, such as in Yellowstone.

Oppose an "experimental population" designation. The agencies must create and analyze an alternative that does not rely on the so-called "experimental" population designation. Under such a designation, individual bears from the NCDE--which are currently protected under the Endangered Species Act--would be taken from their home range and transported to Washington state, where they would lose their protections under the ESA.

Analyze a natural recovery alternative. This is NOT the same as the No Action alternative. Under a natural recovery alternative, the FWS and NPS would actively work with agencies in British Columbia to ensure that grizzlies are protected on both sides of the border. Under this alternative, the agencies would identify and protect corridors and connectivity so that bears could move across the border without getting killed.

Develop an alternative that doesn't violate the Wilderness Act. The agencies must not pursue alternatives that would violate the Wilderness Act and would entail heavy-handed, stressful management of bears. Should the NPS choose to translocate bears, the agency should first consider limiting translocation to sites outside of Wilderness. If the NPS decides to translocate within Wilderness, it must comply with the Wilderness Act: no helicopters, no motorized equipment, and no invasive monitoring.

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Correspondence ID: 3926Project:112008Document:124399

Address: Chicago, IL  
Outside Organization: Unaffiliated Individual  
Received: Dec,06 2022 15:09:40  
Correspondence Type: Web Form

Correspondence: An organization I trust suggested these comments. I think they're all excellent, and apologize for not putting them into my own words. There's no need, really.

Oppose the capture of grizzlies from the Northern Continental Divide Ecosystem. The federal agencies plan to kidnap bears from either British Columbia or the Northern Continental Divide Ecosystem (NCDE) around Glacier National Park to move to the North Cascades. But grizzlies have still not recovered in the NCDE, and there are no "extra" bears there to move to Washington. Such a plan would weaken the NCDE grizzly population and diminish the likelihood of developing the needed population linkages between the NCDE grizzlies and those elsewhere, such as in Yellowstone.

Oppose an "experimental population" designation. The agencies must create and analyze an alternative that does not rely on the so-called "experimental" population designation. Under such a designation, individual bears from the NCDE--which are currently protected under the Endangered Species Act--would be taken from their home range and transported to Washington state, where they would lose their protections under the ESA.

Analyze a natural recovery alternative. This is NOT the same as the No Action alternative. Under a natural recovery alternative, the FWS and NPS would actively work with agencies in British Columbia to ensure that grizzlies are protected on both sides of the border. Under this alternative, the agencies would identify and protect corridors and connectivity so that bears could move across the border without getting killed.

Develop an alternative that doesn't violate the Wilderness Act. The agencies must not pursue alternatives that would violate the Wilderness Act and would entail heavy-handed, stressful management of bears. Should the NPS choose to translocate bears, the agency should first consider limiting translocation to sites outside of Wilderness. If the NPS decides to translocate within Wilderness, it must comply with the Wilderness Act: no helicopters, no motorized equipment, and no invasive monitoring.

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Correspondence ID: 3927Project:112008Document:124399

Address: Los Angeles, CA  
Outside Organization: Unaffiliated Individual  
Received: Dec,06 2022 15:09:42  
Correspondence Type: Web Form  
Correspondence: We must protect our precious iconic essential wildlife and their habitat at all costs

--Oppose the capture of grizzlies from the Northern Continental Divide Ecosystem. The federal agencies plan to kidnap bears from either British Columbia or the Northern Continental Divide Ecosystem (NCDE) around Glacier National Park to move to the North Cascades. But grizzlies have still not recovered in the NCDE, and there are no "extra" bears there to move to Washington. Such a plan would weaken the NCDE grizzly population and diminish the likelihood of developing the needed population linkages between the NCDE grizzlies and those elsewhere, such as in Yellowstone.

--Oppose an "experimental population" designation. The agencies must create and analyze an alternative that does not rely on the so-called "experimental" population designation. Under such a designation, individual bears from the NCDE--which are currently protected under the Endangered Species Act--would be taken from their home range and transported to Washington state, where they would lose their protections under the ESA.

--Analyze a natural recovery alternative. This is NOT the same as the No Action alternative. Under a natural recovery alternative, the FWS and NPS would actively work with agencies in British Columbia to ensure that grizzlies are protected on both sides of the border. Under this alternative, the agencies would identify and protect corridors and connectivity so that bears could move across the border without getting killed.

--Develop an alternative that doesn't violate the Wilderness Act. The agencies must not pursue alternatives that would violate the Wilderness Act and would entail heavy-handed, stressful management of bears. Should the NPS choose to translocate bears, the agency should first consider limiting translocation to sites outside of Wilderness. If the NPS decides to translocate within Wilderness, it must comply with the Wilderness Act: no helicopters, no motorized equipment, and no invasive monitoring.

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Correspondence ID: 3928Project:112008Document:124399  
Address: Belvidere, IL  
Outside Organization: Unaffiliated Individual  
Received: Dec,06 2022 15:10:05  
Correspondence Type: Web Form  
Correspondence: Oppose the capture of grizzlies from the Northern Continental Divide Ecosystem. The federal agencies plan to kidnap bears from either British Columbia or the Northern Continental Divide Ecosystem (NCDE) around Glacier National Park to move to the North Cascades. But grizzlies have still not recovered in the NCDE, and there are no "extra" bears there to move to Washington. Such a plan would weaken the NCDE grizzly population and diminish the likelihood of developing the needed population linkages between the NCDE grizzlies and those elsewhere, such as in Yellowstone.

Oppose an "experimental population" designation. The agencies must create and analyze an alternative that does not rely on the so-called "experimental" population designation. Under such a designation, individual bears from the NCDE--which are currently protected under the Endangered Species Act--would be taken from their home range and transported to Washington state, where they would lose their protections under the ESA.  
Analyze a natural recovery alternative. This is NOT the same as the No Action alternative. Under a natural recovery alternative, the FWS and NPS would actively work with agencies in British Columbia to ensure that grizzlies are protected on both sides of the border. Under this alternative, the agencies would identify and protect corridors and connectivity so that bears could move across the border without getting killed.

Develop an alternative that doesn't violate the Wilderness Act. The agencies must not pursue alternatives that would violate the Wilderness Act and would entail heavy-handed, stressful management of bears. Should the NPS choose to translocate bears, the agency should first consider limiting translocation to sites outside of Wilderness.

If the NPS decides to translocate within Wilderness, it must comply with the Wilderness Act: no helicopters, no motorized equipment, and no invasive monitoring.

Thank you!

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Correspondence ID: 3929Project:112008Document:124399

Address: Mesquite, TX

Outside Organization: Unaffiliated Individual

Received: Dec,06 2022 15:10:13

Correspondence Type: Web Form

Correspondence: ALL please consider these measures

- Oppose the capture of grizzlies from the Northern Continental Divide Ecosystem. The federal agencies plan to kidnap bears from either British Columbia or the Northern Continental Divide Ecosystem (NCDE) around Glacier National Park to move to the North Cascades. But grizzlies have still not recovered in the NCDE, and there are no "extra" bears there to move to Washington. Such a plan would weaken the NCDE grizzly population and diminish the likelihood of developing the needed population linkages between the NCDE grizzlies and those elsewhere, such as in Yellowstone.

- Oppose an "experimental population" designation. The agencies must create and analyze an alternative that does not rely on the so-called "experimental" population designation. Under such a designation, individual bears from the NCDE--which are currently protected under the Endangered Species Act--would be taken from their home range and transported to Washington state, where they would lose their protections under the ESA.

- Analyze a natural recovery alternative. This is NOT the same as the No Action alternative. Under a natural recovery alternative, the FWS and NPS would actively work with agencies in British Columbia to ensure that grizzlies are protected on both sides of the border. Under this alternative, the agencies would identify and protect corridors and connectivity so that bears could move across the border without getting killed.

- Develop an alternative that doesn't violate the Wilderness Act. The agencies must not pursue alternatives that would violate the Wilderness Act and would entail heavy-handed, stressful management of bears. Should the NPS choose to translocate bears, the agency should first consider limiting translocation to sites outside of Wilderness. If the NPS decides to translocate within Wilderness, it must comply with the Wilderness Act: no helicopters, no motorized equipment, and no invasive monitoring.

Thank you!

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Correspondence ID: 3930Project:112008Document:124399

Address: Saint Paul, MN

Outside Organization: Unaffiliated Individual

Received: Dec,06 2022 15:10:21

Correspondence Type: Web Form

Correspondence: Oppose the capture of grizzlies from the Northern Continental Divide Ecosystem. The federal agencies plan to kidnap bears from either British Columbia or the Northern Continental Divide Ecosystem (NCDE) around Glacier National Park to move to the North Cascades. But grizzlies have still not recovered in the NCDE, and there are no "extra" bears there to move to Washington. Such a plan would weaken the NCDE grizzly population and diminish the likelihood of developing the needed population linkages between the NCDE grizzlies and those elsewhere, such as in Yellowstone.

Oppose an "experimental population" designation. The agencies must create and analyze an alternative that does not rely on the so-called "experimental" population designation. Under such a designation, individual bears from the NCDE--which are currently protected under the Endangered Species Act--would be taken from their home range and transported to Washington state, where they would lose their protections under the ESA.

Analyze a natural recovery alternative. This is NOT the same as the No Action alternative. Under a natural recovery alternative, the FWS and NPS would actively work with agencies in British Columbia to ensure that grizzlies are protected on both sides of the border. Under this alternative, the agencies would identify and protect corridors and connectivity so that bears could move across the border without getting killed.

Develop an alternative that doesn't violate the Wilderness Act. The agencies must not pursue alternatives that would violate the Wilderness Act and would entail heavy-handed, stressful management of bears. Should the NPS choose to translocate bears, the agency should first consider limiting translocation to sites outside of Wilderness.

If the NPS decides to translocate within Wilderness, it must comply with the Wilderness Act: no helicopters, no motorized equipment, and no invasive monitoring.

Please let the authorities on Grizzly Bears guide your decisions. These are majestic Bears, and they need to be protected and helped to increase in numbers.

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Correspondence ID: 3931Project:112008Document:124399  
Address: Saint Louis, MO  
Outside Organization: Unaffiliated Individual  
Received: Dec,06 2022 15:10:45  
Correspondence Type: Web Form  
Correspondence: Oppose the capture of grizzlies from the Northern Continental Divide Ecosystem. The federal agencies plan to kidnap bears from either British Columbia or the Northern Continental Divide Ecosystem (NCDE) around Glacier National Park to move to the North Cascades. But grizzlies have still not recovered in the NCDE, and there are no "extra" bears there to move to Washington. Such a plan would weaken the NCDE grizzly population and diminish the likelihood of developing the needed population linkages between the NCDE grizzlies and those elsewhere, such as in Yellowstone.  
Oppose an "experimental population" designation. The agencies must create and analyze an alternative that does not rely on the so-called "experimental" population designation. Under such a designation, individual bears from the NCDE--which are currently protected under the Endangered Species Act--would be taken from their home range and transported to Washington state, where they would lose their protections under the ESA.  
Analyze a natural recovery alternative. This is NOT the same as the No Action alternative. Under a natural recovery alternative, the FWS and NPS would actively work with agencies in British Columbia to ensure that grizzlies are protected on both sides of the border. Under this alternative, the agencies would identify and protect corridors and connectivity so that bears could move across the border without getting killed.  
Develop an alternative that doesn't violate the Wilderness Act. The agencies must not pursue alternatives that would violate the Wilderness Act and would entail heavy-handed, stressful management of bears. Should the NPS choose to translocate bears, the agency should first consider limiting translocation to sites outside of Wilderness. If the NPS decides to translocate within Wilderness, it must comply with the Wilderness Act: no helicopters, no motorized equipment, and no invasive monitoring.

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Correspondence ID: 3932Project:112008Document:124399  
Address: Durham, NC  
Outside Organization: Unaffiliated Individual  
Received: Dec,06 2022 15:10:55  
Correspondence Type: Web Form  
Correspondence: Oppose the capture of grizzlies from the Northern Continental Divide Ecosystem. The federal agencies plan to kidnap bears from either British Columbia or the Northern Continental Divide Ecosystem (NCDE) around Glacier National Park to move to the North Cascades. But grizzlies have still not recovered in the NCDE, and there are no "extra" bears there to move to Washington. Such a plan would weaken the NCDE grizzly population and diminish the likelihood of developing the needed population linkages between the NCDE grizzlies and those elsewhere, such as in Yellowstone.

Oppose an "experimental population" designation. The agencies must create and analyze an alternative that does not rely on the so-called "experimental" population designation. Under such a designation, individual bears from the NCDE--which are currently protected under the Endangered Species Act--would be taken from their home range and transported to Washington state, where they would lose their protections under the ESA.

Analyze a natural recovery alternative. This is NOT the same as the No Action alternative. Under a natural recovery alternative, the FWS and NPS would actively work with agencies in British Columbia to ensure that grizzlies are protected on both sides of the border. Under this alternative, the agencies would identify and protect corridors and connectivity so that bears could move across the border without getting killed.

Develop an alternative that doesn't violate the Wilderness Act. The agencies must not pursue alternatives that would violate the Wilderness Act and would entail heavy-handed, stressful management of bears. Should the NPS

choose to translocate bears, the agency should first consider limiting translocation to sites outside of Wilderness. If the NPS decides to translocate within Wilderness, it must comply with the Wilderness Act: no helicopters, no motorized equipment, and no invasive monitoring.

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Correspondence ID: 3933Project:112008Document:124399

Address: Regina, UN

Outside Organization: Unaffiliated Individual

Received: Dec,06 2022 15:11:01

Correspondence Type: Web Form

Correspondence: • Oppose the capture of grizzlies from the Northern Continental Divide Ecosystem. The federal agencies plan to kidnap bears from either British Columbia or the Northern Continental Divide Ecosystem (NCDE) around Glacier National Park to move to the North Cascades. But grizzlies have still not recovered in the NCDE, and there are no "extra" bears there to move to Washington. Such a plan would weaken the NCDE grizzly population and diminish the likelihood of developing the needed population linkages between the NCDE grizzlies and those elsewhere, such as in Yellowstone.

- Oppose an "experimental population" designation. The agencies must create and analyze an alternative that does not rely on the so-called "experimental" population designation. Under such a designation, individual bears from the NCDE--which are currently protected under the Endangered Species Act--would be taken from their home range and transported to Washington state, where they would lose their protections under the ESA.

- Analyze a natural recovery alternative. This is NOT the same as the No Action alternative. Under a natural recovery alternative, the FWS and NPS would actively work with agencies in British Columbia to ensure that grizzlies are protected on both sides of the border. Under this alternative, the agencies would identify and protect corridors and connectivity so that bears could move across the border without getting killed.

- Develop an alternative that doesn't violate the Wilderness Act. The agencies must not pursue alternatives that would violate the Wilderness Act and would entail heavy-handed, stressful management of bears. Should the NPS choose to translocate bears, the agency should first consider limiting translocation to sites outside of Wilderness. If the NPS decides to translocate within Wilderness, it must comply with the Wilderness Act: no helicopters, no motorized equipment, and no invasive monitoring.

Thank you!

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Correspondence ID: 3934Project:112008Document:124399

Address: Liberty Twp, OH

Outside Organization: Unaffiliated Individual

Received: Dec,06 2022 15:11:04

Correspondence Type: Web Form

Correspondence: I oppose the capture of grizzlies from the Northern Continental Divide Ecosystem. The federal agencies plan to kidnap bears from either British Columbia or the Northern Continental Divide Ecosystem (NCDE) around Glacier National Park to move to the North Cascades. But grizzlies have still not recovered in the NCDE, and there are no "extra" bears there to move to Washington. Such a plan would weaken the NCDE grizzly population and diminish the likelihood of developing the needed population linkages between the NCDE grizzlies and those elsewhere, such as in Yellowstone.

I oppose an "experimental population" designation. The agencies must create and analyze an alternative that does not rely on the so-called "experimental" population designation. Under such a designation, individual bears from the NCDE--which are currently protected under the Endangered Species Act--would be taken from their home range and transported to Washington state, where they would lose their protections under the ESA.

Analyze a natural recovery alternative. This is NOT the same as the No Action alternative. Under a natural recovery alternative, the FWS and NPS would actively work with agencies in British Columbia to ensure that grizzlies are protected on both sides of the border. Under this alternative, the agencies would identify and protect corridors and connectivity so that bears could move across the border without getting killed.

Develop an alternative that doesn't violate the Wilderness Act. The agencies must not pursue alternatives that

would violate the Wilderness Act and would entail heavy-handed, stressful management of bears. Should the NPS choose to translocate bears, the agency should first consider limiting translocation to sites outside of Wilderness. If the NPS decides to translocate within Wilderness, it must comply with the Wilderness Act: no helicopters, no motorized equipment, and no invasive monitoring.

Thank you for your consideration.

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Correspondence ID: 3935Project:112008Document:124399  
Address: Burlington, VT  
Outside Organization: Unaffiliated Individual  
Received: Dec,06 2022 15:11:19  
Correspondence Type: Web Form  
Correspondence: I urge opposition to the capture of grizzlies from the Northern Continental Divide Ecosystem. The federal agencies plan to kidnap bears from either British Columbia or the Northern Continental Divide Ecosystem (NCDE) around Glacier National Park to move to the North Cascades. But grizzlies have still not recovered in the NCDE, and there are no "extra" bears there to move to Washington. Such a plan would weaken the NCDE grizzly population and diminish the likelihood of developing the needed population linkages between the NCDE grizzlies and those elsewhere, such as in Yellowstone.

I oppose an "experimental population" designation. The agencies must create and analyze an alternative that does not rely on the so-called "experimental" population designation. Under such a designation, individual bears from the NCDE--which are currently protected under the Endangered Species Act--would be taken from their home range and transported to Washington state, where they would lose their protections under the ESA.

Please analyze a natural recovery alternative. This is NOT the same as the No Action alternative. Under a natural recovery alternative, the FWS and NPS would actively work with agencies in British Columbia to ensure that grizzlies are protected on both sides of the border. Under this alternative, the agencies would identify and protect corridors and connectivity so that bears could move across the border without getting killed.

I urge development of an alternative that doesn't violate the Wilderness Act. The agencies must not pursue alternatives that would violate the Wilderness Act and would entail heavy-handed, stressful management of bears. Should the NPS choose to translocate bears, the agency should first consider limiting translocation to sites outside of Wilderness. If the NPS decides to translocate within Wilderness, it must comply with the Wilderness Act: no helicopters, no motorized equipment, and no invasive monitoring.

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Correspondence ID: 3936Project:112008Document:124399  
Address: Benicia, CA  
Outside Organization: Unaffiliated Individual  
Received: Dec,06 2022 15:11:33  
Correspondence Type: Web Form  
Correspondence: The current plan by NPS and FWS to relocate grizzlies is misguided in many ways.

First of all: why in heaven's name would any agency think it was a good idea to capture bears that might lose their current protections under the Endangered Species Act (ESA)? These bears could be shot, re-captured, or killed in the North Cascades. This is not protecting them!

Secondly: The definition of "Wilderness" means restoring the area's grizzly population without the use of motor vehicles, helicopters, and motorized equipment, without trammeling or manipulating Wilderness or its wildlife. This plan stomps on the definition of Wilderness.

Third: This plan would initiate heavy-handed management that would not only be detrimental to Wilderness, but to bears as well. The bears would be subjected to initial capture, handling, and helicopter flight, and attendant



stress from such activities.

Some may be injured or even die as a result!

How is that being protective of wildlife?

They would likely be collared, drugged, subject to samples taken, and handled for many years. And if that weren't enough, the proposed plan ignores the literature describing the effects of helicopters on wildlife, including grizzlies.

To conclude, a plan is needed that might take longer and require more patience than the instant gratification of capturing and releasing dozens of bears.

A longer timeline would ultimately create a more durable population sharing the landscape with a human population that is more likely to respect the bears that make it back to the North Cascades on their own.

Please consider these arguments and re-think your misguided proposal.

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Correspondence ID: 3937Project:112008Document:124399  
Address: San Diego, CA  
Outside Organization: Unaffiliated Individual  
Received: Dec,06 2022 15:11:34  
Correspondence Type: Web Form  
Correspondence: Oppose the capture of grizzlies from the Northern Continental Divide Ecosystem. The federal agencies plan to kidnap bears from either British Columbia or the Northern Continental Divide Ecosystem (NCDE) around Glacier National Park to move to the North Cascades. But grizzlies have still not recovered in the NCDE, and there are no "extra" bears there to move to Washington. Such a plan would weaken the NCDE grizzly population and diminish the likelihood of developing the needed population linkages between the NCDE grizzlies and those elsewhere, such as in Yellowstone.

The agencies must create and analyze an alternative that does not rely on the so-called "experimental" population designation. Under such a designation, individual bears from the NCDE--which are currently protected under the Endangered Species Act--would be taken from their home range and transported to Washington state, where they would lose their protections under the ESA.

Analyze a natural recovery alternative. This is NOT the same as the No Action alternative. Under a natural recovery alternative, the FWS and NPS would actively work with agencies in British Columbia to ensure that grizzlies are protected on both sides of the border. Under this alternative, the agencies would identify and protect corridors and connectivity so that bears could move across the border without getting killed.

Develop an alternative that doesn't violate the Wilderness Act. The agencies must not pursue alternatives that would violate the Wilderness Act and would entail heavy-handed, stressful management of bears. Should the NPS choose to translocate bears, the agency should first consider limiting translocation to sites outside of Wilderness. If the NPS decides to translocate within Wilderness, it must comply with the Wilderness Act: no helicopters, no motorized equipment, and no invasive monitoring.

Thank you!

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Correspondence ID: 3938Project:112008Document:124399  
Address: Anderson, CA  
Outside Organization: Unaffiliated Individual  
Received: Dec,06 2022 15:11:43  
Correspondence Type: Web Form  
Correspondence: The National Park Service (NPS) and the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service (FWS) have re-started their plan to translocate grizzly bears into the North Cascades Ecosystem (NCE) in Washington. While a new population of grizzlies in the North Cascades would restore this magnificent species to that ecosystem, the agencies' initial plan is misguided many ways.

The initial plan would most likely degrade Wilderness in the North Cascades, weaken the grizzly population in the Northern Continental Divide Ecosystem (NCDE) around Glacier National Park, and strip the individual grizzlies of their current protections under the Endangered Species Act.

Our ecosystems are already fragile and I don't think your plans are the right solution.

Oppose the capture of grizzlies from the Northern Continental Divide Ecosystem. The federal agencies plan to kidnap bears from either British Columbia or the Northern Continental Divide Ecosystem (NCDE) around Glacier National Park to move to the North Cascades. But grizzlies have still not recovered in the NCDE, and there are no "extra" bears there to move to Washington. Such a plan would weaken the NCDE grizzly population and diminish the likelihood of developing the needed population linkages between the NCDE grizzlies and those elsewhere, such as in Yellowstone.

Oppose an "experimental population" designation. The agencies must create and analyze an alternative that does not rely on the so-called "experimental" population designation. Under such a designation, individual bears from the NCDE--which are currently protected under the Endangered Species Act--would be taken from their home range and transported to Washington state, where they would lose their protections under the ESA.

Analyze a natural recovery alternative. This is NOT the same as the No Action alternative. Under a natural recovery alternative, the FWS and NPS would actively work with agencies in British Columbia to ensure that grizzlies are protected on both sides of the border. Under this alternative, the agencies would identify and protect corridors and connectivity so that bears could move across the border without getting killed.

Develop an alternative that doesn't violate the Wilderness Act. The agencies must not pursue alternatives that would violate the Wilderness Act and would entail heavy-handed, stressful management of bears. Should the NPS choose to translocate bears, the agency should first consider limiting translocation to sites outside of Wilderness. If the NPS decides to translocate within Wilderness, it must comply with the Wilderness Act: no helicopters, no motorized equipment, and no invasive monitoring.

Thank you.

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Correspondence ID: 3939Project:112008Document:124399

Address: Aston, PA

Outside Organization: Unaffiliated Individual

Received: Dec,06 2022 15:11:44

Correspondence Type: Web Form

Correspondence: Grizzlies have still not recovered in the NCDE, and there are no "extra" bears there to move to Washington. Such a plan would weaken the NCDE grizzly population and diminish the likelihood of developing the needed population linkages between the NCDE grizzlies and those elsewhere, such as in Yellowstone.

Individual bears from the NCDE--which are currently protected under the Endangered Species Act--would be taken from their home range and transported to Washington state, where they would lose their protections under the ESA.

Under a natural recovery alternative, the FWS and NPS would actively work with agencies in British Columbia to ensure that grizzlies are protected on both sides of the border. Under this alternative, the agencies would identify and protect corridors and connectivity so that bears could move across the border without getting killed.

The agencies must not pursue alternatives that would violate the Wilderness Act and would entail heavy-handed, stressful management of bears. Should the NPS choose to translocate bears, the agency should first consider

limiting translocation to sites outside of Wilderness. If the NPS decides to translocate within Wilderness, it must comply with the Wilderness Act: no helicopters, no motorized equipment, and no invasive monitoring.

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Correspondence ID: 3940Project:112008Document:124399

Address: Portland, OR

Outside Organization: Unaffiliated Individual

Received: Dec,06 2022 15:11:50

Correspondence Type: Web Form

Correspondence: Please:

Oppose the capture of grizzlies from the Northern Continental Divide Ecosystem. The federal agencies plan to kidnap bears from either British Columbia or the Northern Continental Divide Ecosystem (NCDE) around Glacier National Park to move to the North Cascades. But grizzlies have still not recovered in the NCDE, and there are no "extra" bears there to move to Washington. Such a plan would weaken the NCDE grizzly population and diminish the likelihood of developing the needed population linkages between the NCDE grizzlies and those elsewhere, such as in Yellowstone.

Oppose an "experimental population" designation. The agencies must create and analyze an alternative that does not rely on the so-called "experimental" population designation. Under such a designation, individual bears from the NCDE--which are currently protected under the Endangered Species Act--would be taken from their home range and transported to Washington state, where they would lose their protections under the ESA.

Analyze a natural recovery alternative. This is NOT the same as the No Action alternative. Under a natural recovery alternative, the FWS and NPS would actively work with agencies in British Columbia to ensure that grizzlies are protected on both sides of the border. Under this alternative, the agencies would identify and protect corridors and connectivity so that bears could move across the border without getting killed.

Develop an alternative that doesn't violate the Wilderness Act. The agencies must not pursue alternatives that would violate the Wilderness Act and would entail heavy-handed, stressful management of bears. Should the NPS choose to translocate bears, the agency should first consider limiting translocation to sites outside of Wilderness. If the NPS decides to translocate within Wilderness, it must comply with the Wilderness Act: no helicopters, no motorized equipment, and no invasive monitoring.

Thank you!

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Correspondence ID: 3941Project:112008Document:124399

Address: pompano, FL

Outside Organization: Unaffiliated Individual

Received: Dec,06 2022 15:11:56

Correspondence Type: Web Form

Correspondence: Oppose the capture of grizzlies from the Northern Continental Divide Ecosystem.

Oppose an "experimental population" designation.

Analyze a natural recovery alternative.

Develop an alternative that doesn't violate the Wilderness Act.

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Correspondence ID: 3942Project:112008Document:124399

Address: Lawrence, MA

Outside Organization: Unaffiliated Individual

Received: Dec,06 2022 15:12:06

Correspondence Type: Web Form

Correspondence: The federal agencies plan to kidnap bears from either British Columbia or the Northern Continental Divide Ecosystem (NCDE) around Glacier National Park to move to the North Cascades. But grizzlies have still not recovered in the NCDE, and there are no "extra" bears there to move to Washington. Such a plan would weaken the NCDE grizzly population and diminish the likelihood of developing the needed population linkages between the NCDE grizzlies and those elsewhere, such as in Yellowstone.

Please don't do this. It's an awful plan. I do animal rescue and we never bring animals to another location

especially in another state. It's illegal in Massachusetts to relocate wildlife. You'll be jeopardizing their very existence.

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Correspondence ID: 3943Project:112008Document:124399  
Address: Los Altos Hills, CA  
Outside Organization: Unaffiliated Individual  
Received: Dec,06 2022 15:12:14  
Correspondence Type: Web Form  
Correspondence: Develop an alternative that doesn't violate the Wilderness Act. The agencies must not pursue alternatives that would violate the Wilderness Act and would entail heavy-handed, stressful management of bears. Should the NPS choose to translocate bears, the agency should first consider limiting translocation to sites outside of Wilderness. If the NPS decides to translocate within Wilderness, it must comply with the Wilderness Act: no helicopters, no motorized equipment, and no invasive monitoring.  
Thank you!

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Correspondence ID: 3944Project:112008Document:124399  
Address: Cloverdale, CA  
Outside Organization: Living Space Design Unaffiliated Individual(Official Rep.)  
Received: Dec,06 2022 15:12:22  
Correspondence Type: Web Form  
Correspondence: In complete agreement with Wilderness Watch I submit the following comments:

I oppose the capture of grizzlies from the Northern Continental Divide Ecosystem. The federal agencies plan to kidnap bears from either British Columbia or the Northern Continental Divide Ecosystem (NCDE) around Glacier National Park to move to the North Cascades. But grizzlies have still not recovered in the NCDE, and there are no "extra" bears there to move to Washington. Such a plan would weaken the NCDE grizzly population and diminish the likelihood of developing the needed population linkages between the NCDE grizzlies and those elsewhere, such as in Yellowstone

I Oppose an "experimental population" designation. The agencies must create and analyze an alternative that does not rely on the so-called "experimental" population designation. Under such a designation, individual bears from the NCDE--which are currently protected under the Endangered Species Act--would be taken from their home range and transported to Washington state, where they would lose their protections under the ESA.

The National Park Service sorely needs to do a better job and analyze a natural recovery alternative. This is NOT the same as the No Action alternative. Under a natural recovery alternative, the FWS and NPS would actively work with agencies in British Columbia to ensure that grizzlies are protected on both sides of the border. Under this alternative, the agencies would identify and protect corridors and connectivity so that bears could move across the border without getting killed.

The National Park Service must develop an alternative that doesn't violate the Wilderness Act - an obvious requirement. The agency(ies) must not pursue alternatives that would violate the Wilderness Act and would entail heavy-handed, stressful management of bears. Should the NPS choose to translocate bears, the agency should first consider limiting translocation to sites outside of Wilderness. If the NPS decides to translocate within Wilderness, it must comply with the Wilderness Act: no helicopters, no motorized equipment, and no invasive monitoring.

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Correspondence ID: 3945Project:112008Document:124399  
Address: Stamford, CT  
Outside Organization: Wilderness Watch Unaffiliated Individual  
Received: Dec,06 2022 15:12:26  
Correspondence Type: Web Form

Correspondence: We are submitting comments to ask for the protections of our magnificent and majestic wild Grizzly Bears and their habitats. These iconic animals are Vitally Important to our ecosystems and environments and they deserve to live in their natural spaces and lands, and to do so in Peace. Humans have been encroaching on their lands for decades now and we must learn to peacefully co-exist with them and to respect them and their babies and their habitats. Thank You.

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Correspondence ID: 3946Project:112008Document:124399

Address: Eugene, OR

Outside Organization: Unaffiliated Individual

Received: Dec,06 2022 15:12:32

Correspondence Type: Web Form

Correspondence: Sound science principles and I oppose the capture of grizzlies from the Northern Continental Divide Ecosystem. The federal agencies plan to kidnap bears from either British Columbia or the Northern Continental Divide Ecosystem (NCDE) around Glacier National Park to move to the North Cascades. But grizzlies have still not recovered in the NCDE, and there are no "extra" bears there to move to Washington. Such a plan would weaken the NCDE grizzly population and diminish the likelihood of developing the needed population linkages between the NCDE grizzlies and those elsewhere, such as in Yellowstone. Oppose an "experimental population" designation. The agencies must create and analyze an alternative that does not rely on the so-called "experimental" population designation. Under such a designation, individual bears from the NCDE--which are currently protected under the Endangered Species Act--would be taken from their home range and transported to Washington state, where they would lose their protections under the ESA.

Analyze a natural recovery alternative. This is NOT the same as the No Action alternative. Under a natural recovery alternative, the FWS and NPS would actively work with agencies in British Columbia to ensure that grizzlies are protected on both sides of the border. Under this alternative, the agencies would identify and protect corridors and connectivity so that bears could move across the border without getting killed.

Develop an alternative that doesn't violate the Wilderness Act. The agencies must not pursue alternatives that would violate the Wilderness Act and would entail heavy-handed, stressful management of bears. Should the NPS choose to translocate bears, the agency should first consider limiting translocation to sites outside of Wilderness. If the NPS decides to translocate within Wilderness, it must comply with the Wilderness Act: no helicopters, no motorized equipment, and no invasive monitoring.

Please, do not translocate grizzlies any where.

Thanks,

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Correspondence ID: 3947Project:112008Document:124399

Address: Birmingham, UN

Outside Organization: Unaffiliated Individual

Received: Dec,06 2022 15:12:49

Correspondence Type: Web Form

Correspondence: Develop an alternative that doesn't violate the Wilderness Act. The agencies must not pursue alternatives that would violate the Wilderness Act and would entail heavy-handed, stressful management of bears. Should the NPS choose to translocate bears, the agency should first consider limiting translocation to sites outside of Wilderness. If the NPS decides to translocate within Wilderness, it must comply with the Wilderness Act: no helicopters, no motorized equipment, and no invasive monitoring.

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Correspondence ID: 3948Project:112008Document:124399

Address: Huntington Beach, CA

Outside Organization: Unaffiliated Individual

Received: Dec,06 2022 15:13:19

Correspondence Type: Web Form

Correspondence: I am speaking about your proposed plan for grizzly recovery. I oppose the capture of grizzly bears from the North Continental Divide ecosystem.  
I oppose an "experimental population" designation. Analyze and provide an alternative that does not violate the  
Wilderness Act. Grizzlies must be protected and helped to recover in the best way possible. It must be a true recovery plan.  
Thank you for doing the right thing.

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Correspondence ID: 3949Project:112008Document:124399

Address: Kirkland, WA  
Outside Organization: Unaffiliated Individual  
Received: Dec,06 2022 15:13:24  
Correspondence Type: Web Form

Correspondence: I oppose the capture of grizzlies from the Northern Continental Divide Ecosystem. The federal agencies plan to kidnap bears from either British Columbia or the Northern Continental Divide Ecosystem (NCDE) around Glacier National Park to move to the North Cascades.

I oppose an "experimental population" designation. The agencies must create and analyze an alternative that does not rely on the so-called "experimental" population designation. Under such a designation, individual bears from the NCDE--which are currently protected under the Endangered Species Act--would be taken from their home range and transported to Washington state, where they would lose their protections under the ESA.

I support the analysis of a natural recovery alternative. This is NOT the same as the No Action alternative. Under a natural recovery alternative, the FWS and NPS would actively work with agencies in British Columbia to ensure that grizzlies are protected on both sides of the border. Under this alternative, the agencies would identify and protect corridors and connectivity so that bears could move across the border without getting killed.

I support developing an alternative that doesn't violate the Wilderness Act: no helicopters, no motorized equipment, and no invasive monitoring.

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Correspondence ID: 3950Project:112008Document:124399

Address: Chicago, IL  
Outside Organization: Unaffiliated Individual  
Received: Dec,06 2022 15:13:26  
Correspondence Type: Web Form

Correspondence: • Oppose the capture of grizzlies from the Northern Continental Divide Ecosystem. The federal agencies plan to kidnap bears from either British Columbia or the Northern Continental Divide Ecosystem (NCDE) around Glacier National Park to move to the North Cascades. But grizzlies have still not recovered in the NCDE, and there are no "extra" bears there to move to Washington. Such a plan would weaken the NCDE grizzly population and diminish the likelihood of developing the needed population linkages between the NCDE grizzlies and those elsewhere, such as in Yellowstone.

- Oppose an "experimental population" designation. The agencies must create and analyze an alternative that does not rely on the so-called "experimental" population designation. Under such a designation, individual bears from the NCDE--which are currently protected under the Endangered Species Act--would be taken from their home range and transported to Washington state, where they would lose their protections under the ESA.

- Analyze a natural recovery alternative. This is NOT the same as the No Action alternative. Under a natural recovery alternative, the FWS and NPS would actively work with agencies in British Columbia to ensure that grizzlies are protected on both sides of the border. Under this alternative, the agencies would identify and protect corridors and connectivity so that bears could move across the border without getting killed.

- Develop an alternative that doesn't violate the Wilderness Act. The agencies must not pursue alternatives that would violate the Wilderness Act and would entail heavy-handed, stressful management of bears. Should the NPS choose to translocate bears, the agency should first consider limiting translocation to sites outside of Wilderness. If the NPS decides to translocate within Wilderness, it must comply with the Wilderness Act: no helicopters, no

motorized equipment, and no invasive monitoring.  
Thank you!

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Correspondence ID: 3951Project:112008Document:124399

Address: Schaumburg, IL

Outside Organization: Unaffiliated Individual

Received: Dec,06 2022 15:13:32

Correspondence Type: Web Form

Correspondence: Oppose the capture of grizzlies from the Northern Continental Divide Ecosystem. The federal agencies plan to kidnap bears from either British Columbia or the Northern Continental Divide Ecosystem (NCDE) around Glacier National Park to move to the North Cascades. But grizzlies have still not recovered in the NCDE, and there are no "extra" bears there to move to Washington. Such a plan would weaken the NCDE grizzly population and diminish the likelihood of developing the needed population linkages between the NCDE grizzlies and those elsewhere, such as in Yellowstone.

Oppose an "experimental population" designation. The agencies must create and analyze an alternative that does not rely on the so-called "experimental" population designation. Under such a designation, individual bears from the NCDE--which are currently protected under the Endangered Species Act--would be taken from their home range and transported to Washington state, where they would lose their protections under the ESA.

Analyze a natural recovery alternative. This is NOT the same as the No Action alternative. Under a natural recovery alternative, the FWS and NPS would actively work with agencies in British Columbia to ensure that grizzlies are protected on both sides of the border. Under this alternative, the agencies would identify and protect corridors and connectivity so that bears could move across the border without getting killed.

Develop an alternative that doesn't violate the Wilderness Act. The agencies must not pursue alternatives that would violate the Wilderness Act and would entail heavy-handed, stressful management of bears. Should the NPS choose to translocate bears, the agency should first consider limiting translocation to sites outside of Wilderness. If the NPS decides to translocate within Wilderness, it must comply with the Wilderness Act: no helicopters, no motorized equipment, and no invasive monitoring.

Thank you for your consideration.

Sincerely,



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Correspondence ID: 3952Project:112008Document:124399

Address: Etna, NH

Outside Organization: Unaffiliated Individual

Received: Dec,06 2022 15:13:43

Correspondence Type: Web Form

Correspondence: I oppose the capture of grizzlies from the Northern Continental Divide Ecosystem. The federal agencies plan to kidnap bears from either British Columbia or the Northern Continental Divide Ecosystem (NCDE) around Glacier National Park to move to the North Cascades. But grizzlies have still not recovered in the NCDE, and there are no "extra" bears there to move to Washington. Such a plan would weaken the NCDE grizzly population and diminish the likelihood of developing the needed population linkages between the NCDE grizzlies and those elsewhere, such as in Yellowstone.

I oppose an "experimental population" designation. The agencies must create and analyze an alternative that does not rely on the so-called "experimental" population designation. Under such a designation, individual bears from the NCDE--which are currently protected under the Endangered Species Act--would be taken from their home range and transported to Washington state, where they would lose their protections under the ESA.

Analyze a natural recovery alternative. This is NOT the same as the No Action alternative. Under a natural recovery alternative, the FWS and NPS would actively work with agencies in British Columbia to ensure that grizzlies are protected on both sides of the border. Under this alternative, the agencies would identify and protect

corridors and connectivity so that bears could move across the border without getting killed.

Please develop an alternative that doesn't violate the Wilderness Act. The agencies must not pursue alternatives that would violate the Wilderness Act and would entail heavy-handed, stressful management of bears. Should the NPS choose to translocate bears, the agency should first consider limiting translocation to sites outside of Wilderness. If the NPS decides to translocate within Wilderness, it must comply with the Wilderness Act: no helicopters, no motorized equipment, and no invasive monitoring.

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Correspondence ID: 3953Project:112008Document:124399

Address: Eureka, CA

Outside Organization: Unaffiliated Individual

Received: Dec,06 2022 15:14:06

Correspondence Type: Web Form

Correspondence: Oppose the capture of grizzlies from the Northern Continental Divide Ecosystem. It is my understanding the federal agencies plan to kidnap bears from either British Columbia or the Northern Continental Divide Ecosystem (NCDE) around Glacier National Park to move to the North Cascades. But grizzlies have still not recovered in the NCDE, and there are no "extra" bears there to move to Washington. Such a plan would weaken the NCDE grizzly population and diminish the likelihood of developing the needed population linkages between the NCDE grizzlies and those elsewhere, such as in Yellowstone.

Oppose an "experimental population" designation. The agencies must create and analyze an alternative that does not rely on the so-called "experimental" population designation. Under such a designation, individual bears from the NCDE--which are currently protected under the Endangered Species Act--would be taken from their home range and transported to Washington state, where they would lose their protections under the ESA.

Analyze a natural recovery alternative. This is NOT the same as the No Action alternative. Under a natural recovery alternative, the FWS and NPS would actively work with agencies in British Columbia to ensure that grizzlies are protected on both sides of the border. Under this alternative, the agencies would identify and protect corridors and connectivity so that bears could move across the border without getting killed.

Develop an alternative that doesn't violate the Wilderness Act. The agencies must not pursue alternatives that would violate the Wilderness Act and would entail heavy-handed, stressful management of bears. Should the NPS choose to translocate bears, the agency should first consider limiting translocation to sites outside of Wilderness. If the NPS decides to translocate within Wilderness, it must comply with the Wilderness Act: no helicopters, no motorized equipment, and no invasive monitoring.

Thank you!

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Correspondence ID: 3954Project:112008Document:124399

Address: Loch Arbour, NJ

Outside Organization: Unaffiliated Individual

Received: Dec,06 2022 15:14:08

Correspondence Type: Web Form

Correspondence: Dear Sir or Madam:

I am writing to request that the National Park Service reconsider its approach to grizzly bear recovery. To wit:

Oppose the capture of grizzlies from the Northern Continental Divide Ecosystem. The federal agencies plan to kidnap bears from either British Columbia or the Northern Continental Divide Ecosystem (NCDE) around Glacier National Park to move to the North Cascades. But grizzlies have still not recovered in the NCDE, and there are no "extra" bears there to move to Washington. Such a plan would weaken the NCDE grizzly population and diminish the likelihood of developing the needed population linkages between the NCDE grizzlies and those elsewhere, such as in Yellowstone.

Oppose an "experimental population" designation. The agencies must create and analyze an alternative that does not rely on the so-called "experimental" population designation. Under such a designation, individual bears from



the NCDE--which are currently protected under the Endangered Species Act--would be taken from their home range and transported to Washington state, where they would lose their protections under the ESA.

Analyze a natural recovery alternative. This is NOT the same as the No Action alternative. Under a natural recovery alternative, the FWS and NPS would actively work with agencies in British Columbia to ensure that grizzlies are protected on both sides of the border. Under this alternative, the agencies would identify and protect corridors and connectivity so that bears could move across the border without getting killed.

Develop an alternative that doesn't violate the Wilderness Act. The agencies must not pursue alternatives that would violate the Wilderness Act and would entail heavy-handed, stressful management of bears. Should the NPS choose to translocate bears, the agency should first consider limiting translocation to sites outside of Wilderness. If the NPS decides to translocate within Wilderness, it must comply with the Wilderness Act: no helicopters, no motorized equipment, and no invasive monitoring.

Thank you for your attention to this matter.

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Correspondence ID: 3955Project:112008Document:124399

Address: Jacksonville, FL

Outside Organization: Unaffiliated Individual

Received: Dec,06 2022 15:14:34

Correspondence Type: Web Form

Correspondence: Oppose the capture of grizzlies from the Northern Continental Divide Ecosystem. The federal agencies plan to kidnap bears from either British Columbia or the Northern Continental Divide Ecosystem (NCDE) around Glacier National Park to move to the North Cascades. But grizzlies have still not recovered in the NCDE, and there are no "extra" bears there to move to Washington. Such a plan would weaken the NCDE grizzly population and diminish the likelihood of developing the needed population linkages between the NCDE grizzlies and those elsewhere, such as in Yellowstone.

Oppose an "experimental population" designation. The agencies must create and analyze an alternative that does not rely on the so-called "experimental" population designation. Under such a designation, individual bears from the NCDE--which are currently protected under the Endangered Species Act--would be taken from their home range and transported to Washington state, where they would lose their protections under the ESA.

Analyze a natural recovery alternative. This is NOT the same as the No Action alternative. Under a natural recovery alternative, the FWS and NPS would actively work with agencies in British Columbia to ensure that grizzlies are protected on both sides of the border. Under this alternative, the agencies would identify and protect corridors and connectivity so that bears could move across the border without getting killed.

Develop an alternative that doesn't violate the Wilderness Act. The agencies must not pursue alternatives that would violate the Wilderness Act and would entail heavy-handed, stressful management of bears. Should the NPS choose to translocate bears, the agency should first consider limiting translocation to sites outside of Wilderness. If the NPS decides to translocate within Wilderness, it must comply with the Wilderness Act: no helicopters, no motorized equipment, and no invasive monitoring.

Thank you!

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Correspondence ID: 3956Project:112008Document:124399

Address: Tucson, AZ

Outside Organization: Unaffiliated Individual

Received: Dec,06 2022 15:14:41

Correspondence Type: Web Form

Correspondence: The federal agencies plan to kidnap bears from either British Columbia or the Northern Continental Divide Ecosystem (NCDE) around Glacier National Park to move to the North Cascades. But grizzlies have still not recovered in the NCDE, and there are no "extra" bears there to move to Washington. Such a plan would weaken the NCDE grizzly population and diminish the likelihood of developing the needed population linkages between the NCDE grizzlies and those elsewhere, such as in Yellowstone.

The agencies must create and analyze an alternative that does not rely on the so-called "experimental" population designation. Under such a designation, individual bears from the NCDE--which are currently protected under the

Endangered Species Act--would be taken from their home range and transported to Washington state, where they would lose their protections under the ESA.

The agencies must not pursue alternatives that would violate the Wilderness Act and would entail heavy-handed, stressful management of bears. Should the NPS choose to translocate bears, the agency should first consider limiting translocation to sites outside of Wilderness. If the NPS decides to translocate within Wilderness, it must comply with the Wilderness Act: no helicopters, no motorized equipment, and no invasive monitoring.

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Correspondence ID: 3957Project:112008Document:124399

Address: Stevens Point, WI

Outside Organization: Unaffiliated Individual

Received: Dec,06 2022 15:15:17

Correspondence Type: Web Form

Correspondence: Oppose the capture of grizzlies from the Northern Continental Divide Ecosystem. The federal agencies plan to kidnap bears from either British Columbia or the Northern Continental Divide Ecosystem (NCDE) around Glacier National Park to move to the North Cascades. But grizzlies have still not recovered in the NCDE, and there are no "extra" bears there to move to Washington. Such a plan would weaken the NCDE grizzly population and diminish the likelihood of developing the needed population linkages between the NCDE grizzlies and those elsewhere, such as in Yellowstone.

Oppose an "experimental population" designation. The agencies must create and analyze an alternative that does not rely on the so-called "experimental" population designation. Under such a designation, individual bears from the NCDE--which are currently protected under the Endangered Species Act--would be taken from their home range and transported to Washington state, where they would lose their protections under the ESA.

Analyze a natural recovery alternative. This is NOT the same as the No Action alternative. Under a natural recovery alternative, the FWS and NPS would actively work with agencies in British Columbia to ensure that grizzlies are protected on both sides of the border. Under this alternative, the agencies would identify and protect corridors and connectivity so that bears could move across the border without getting killed.

Develop an alternative that doesn't violate the Wilderness Act. The agencies must not pursue alternatives that would violate the Wilderness Act and would entail heavy-handed, stressful management of bears. Should the NPS choose to translocate bears, the agency should first consider limiting translocation to sites outside of Wilderness. If the NPS decides to translocate within Wilderness, it must comply with the Wilderness Act: no helicopters, no motorized equipment, and no invasive monitoring.

Thank you!

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Correspondence ID: 3958Project:112008Document:124399

Address: Oak Park, IL

Outside Organization: Unaffiliated Individual

Received: Dec,06 2022 15:15:22

Correspondence Type: Web Form

Correspondence: As someone who cares deeply about the well-being of our Earth and all creatures who share it, I support the recovery of grizzly bears and other native species where suitable habitat exists. Recovery efforts must meet the requirements of the Wilderness Act, as heavy-handed management would not only be detrimental to Wilderness, but to bears as well.

The proposed action lacks a natural recovery option. The best way to meet the goal of a viable grizzly population in the North Cascades would be to allow for and boldly promote the natural recovery of grizzlies.

Please consider the following:

Oppose the capture of grizzlies from the Northern Continental Divide Ecosystem. The federal agencies plan to kidnap bears from either British Columbia or the Northern Continental Divide Ecosystem (NCDE) around Glacier National Park to move to the North Cascades. But grizzlies have still not recovered in the NCDE, and there are no "extra" bears there to move to Washington. Such a plan would weaken the NCDE grizzly population

and diminish the likelihood of developing the needed population linkages between the NCDE grizzlies and those elsewhere, such as in Yellowstone.

Oppose an "experimental population" designation. The agencies must create and analyze an alternative that does not rely on the so-called "experimental" population designation. Under such a designation, individual bears from the NCDE--which are currently protected under the Endangered Species Act--would be taken from their home range and transported to Washington state, where they would lose their protections under the ESA.

Analyze a natural recovery alternative. This is NOT the same as the No Action alternative. Under a natural recovery alternative, the FWS and NPS would actively work with agencies in British Columbia to ensure that grizzlies are protected on both sides of the border. Under this alternative, the agencies would identify and protect corridors and connectivity so that bears could move across the border without getting killed.

Develop an alternative that doesn't violate the Wilderness Act. The agencies must not pursue alternatives that would violate the Wilderness Act and would entail heavy-handed, stressful management of bears. Should the NPS choose to translocate bears, the agency should first consider limiting translocation to sites outside of Wilderness. If the NPS decides to translocate within Wilderness, it must comply with the Wilderness Act: no helicopters, no motorized equipment, and no invasive monitoring.

Thank you for considering my thoughts.

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Correspondence ID: 3959Project:112008Document:124399

Address: new york, NY

Outside Organization: Unaffiliated Individual

Received: Dec,06 2022 15:15:25

Correspondence Type: Web Form

Correspondence: We must do everything possible to protect grizzly bears and prevent future extinction- all actions must keep this goal in mind.

Oppose the capture of grizzlies from the Northern Continental Divide Ecosystem. The federal agencies plan to kidnap bears from either British Columbia or the Northern Continental Divide Ecosystem (NCDE) around Glacier National Park to move to the North Cascades. But grizzlies have still not recovered in the NCDE, and there are no "extra" bears there to move to Washington. Such a plan would weaken the NCDE grizzly population and diminish the likelihood of developing the needed population linkages between the NCDE grizzlies and those elsewhere, such as in Yellowstone.

Oppose an "experimental population" designation. The agencies must create and analyze an alternative that does not rely on the so-called "experimental" population designation. Under such a designation, individual bears from the NCDE--which are currently protected under the Endangered Species Act--would be taken from their home range and transported to Washington state, where they would lose their protections under the ESA.

Analyze a natural recovery alternative. This is NOT the same as the No Action alternative. Under a natural recovery alternative, the FWS and NPS would actively work with agencies in British Columbia to ensure that grizzlies are protected on both sides of the border. Under this alternative, the agencies would identify and protect corridors and connectivity so that bears could move across the border without getting killed.

Develop an alternative that doesn't violate the Wilderness Act. The agencies must not pursue alternatives that would violate the Wilderness Act and would entail heavy-handed, stressful management of bears. Should the NPS choose to translocate bears, the agency should first consider limiting translocation to sites outside of Wilderness. If the NPS decides to translocate within Wilderness, it must comply with the Wilderness Act: no helicopters, no motorized equipment, and no invasive monitoring.

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Correspondence ID: 3960Project:112008Document:124399

Address: Oakland, CA  
Outside Organization: Unaffiliated Individual  
Received: Dec,06 2022 15:15:47  
Correspondence Type: Web Form  
Correspondence: I am writing to ask that the National Park Service reconsider their approach to grizzly recovery in the North Cascades.

I oppose the capture of grizzlies from the Northern Continental Divide Ecosystem. The federal agencies plan to kidnap bears from either British Columbia or the Northern Continental Divide Ecosystem (NCDE) around Glacier National Park to move to the North Cascades. But grizzlies have still not recovered in the NCDE, and there are no "extra" bears there to move to Washington. Such a plan would weaken the NCDE grizzly population and diminish the likelihood of developing the needed population linkages between the NCDE grizzlies and those elsewhere, such as in Yellowstone.

I oppose an "experimental population" designation. The agencies must create and analyze an alternative that does not rely on the so-called "experimental" population designation. Under such a designation, individual bears from the NCDE--which are currently protected under the Endangered Species Act--would be taken from their home range and transported to Washington state, where they would lose their protections under the ESA.

I support analyzing a natural recovery alternative. This is NOT the same as the No Action alternative. Under a natural recovery alternative, the FWS and NPS would actively work with agencies in British Columbia to ensure that grizzlies are protected on both sides of the border. Under this alternative, the agencies would identify and protect corridors and connectivity so that bears could move across the border without getting killed.

I support the development of an alternative that doesn't violate the Wilderness Act. The agencies must not pursue alternatives that would violate the Wilderness Act and would entail heavy-handed, stressful management of bears. Should the NPS choose to translocate bears, the agency should first consider limiting translocation to sites outside of Wilderness. If the NPS decides to translocate within Wilderness, it must comply with the Wilderness Act: no helicopters, no motorized equipment, and no invasive monitoring.

Thank you.

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Correspondence ID: 3961Project:112008Document:124399  
Address: Phoenixville, PA  
Outside Organization: Unaffiliated Individual  
Received: Dec,06 2022 15:15:52  
Correspondence Type: Web Form  
Correspondence: CAN YOU JUST LEAVE THESE ANIMALS ALONE...STOP MESSING WITH THE ECOSYSTEM!

Develop an alternative that doesn't violate the Wilderness Act. The agencies must not pursue alternatives that would violate the Wilderness Act and would entail heavy-handed, stressful management of bears. Should the NPS choose to translocate bears, the agency should first consider limiting translocation to sites outside of Wilderness. If the NPS decides to translocate within Wilderness, it must comply with the Wilderness Act: no helicopters, no motorized equipment, and no invasive monitoring.

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Correspondence ID: 3962Project:112008Document:124399  
Address: Portland, OR  
Outside Organization: Unaffiliated Individual  
Received: Dec,06 2022 15:15:56  
Correspondence Type: Web Form  
Correspondence: Please oppose the capture of grizzlies from the Northern Continental Divide Ecosystem. The federal agencies plan to kidnap bears from either British Columbia or the Northern Continental Divide Ecosystem (NCDE) around Glacier National Park to move to the North Cascades. But grizzlies have still not recovered in the

NCDE, and there are no "extra" bears there to move to Washington. Such a plan would weaken the NCDE grizzly population and diminish the likelihood of developing the needed population linkages between the NCDE grizzlies and those elsewhere, such as in Yellowstone National Park.

Also, I oppose an "experimental population" designation. The agencies must create and analyze an alternative that does not rely on the so-called "experimental" population designation. Under such a designation, individual bears from the NCDE--which are currently protected under the Endangered Species Act--would be taken from their home range and transported to Washington state, where they would lose their protections under the ESA.

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Correspondence ID: 3963Project:112008Document:124399  
Address: Hagerstown, MD  
Outside Organization: Unaffiliated Individual  
Received: Dec,06 2022 15:16:08  
Correspondence Type: Web Form  
Correspondence: Please save the grizzly bears.. don't let them become extinct!!!!

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Correspondence ID: 3964Project:112008Document:124399  
Address: East Brunswick, NJ  
Outside Organization: Unaffiliated Individual  
Received: Dec,06 2022 15:16:14  
Correspondence Type: Web Form  
Correspondence: Dear National Park Service:

The federal agencies plan to kidnap bears from either British Columbia or the Northern Continental Divide Ecosystem (NCDE) around Glacier National Park to move to the North Cascades. But grizzlies have still not recovered in the NCDE, and there are no "extra" bears there to move to Washington. Such a plan would weaken the NCDE grizzly population and diminish the likelihood of developing the needed population linkages between the NCDE grizzlies and those elsewhere, such as in Yellowstone.

The agencies must create and analyze an alternative that does not rely on the so-called "experimental" population designation. Under such a designation, individual bears from the NCDE--which are currently protected under the Endangered Species Act--would be taken from their home range and transported to Washington state, where they would lose their protections under the ESA.

Analyze a natural recovery alternative. This is NOT the same as the No Action alternative. Under a natural recovery alternative, the FWS and NPS would actively work with agencies in British Columbia to ensure that grizzlies are protected on both sides of the border. Under this alternative, the agencies would identify and protect corridors and connectivity so that bears could move across the border without getting killed.

Develop an alternative that doesn't violate the Wilderness Act. The agencies must not pursue alternatives that would violate the Wilderness Act and would entail heavy-handed, stressful management of bears. Should the NPS choose to translocate bears, the agency should first consider limiting translocation to sites outside of Wilderness. If the NPS decides to translocate within Wilderness, it must comply with the Wilderness Act: no helicopters, no motorized equipment, and no invasive monitoring.

Thank you.

Sincerely,  


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Correspondence ID: 3965Project:112008Document:124399

Address: Wilton, CT  
Outside Organization: Wilderness Watch Unaffiliated Individual  
Received: Dec,06 2022 15:16:23  
Correspondence Type: Web Form  
Correspondence: Please carefully review your plan involving our magnificent wild Grizzly Bear population and give them the best chances of survival in spaces that will benefit them and their families. They are one of our most beautiful and Iconic wild species that we all love to see when we visit the Western States of our beautiful Country.  
Thank You

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Correspondence ID: 3966Project:112008Document:124399  
Address: Marietta, GA  
Outside Organization: Unaffiliated Individual  
Received: Dec,06 2022 15:16:35  
Correspondence Type: Web Form  
Correspondence: I am writing to encourage the National Park Service to OPPOSE the capture of grizzlies from the Northern Continental Divide Ecosystem and an "experimental population" designation for these bears, where they would lose their protections under the ESA.

We need to analyze a natural recovery alternative. This is NOT the same as the No Action alternative. Under a natural recovery alternative, the FWS and NPS would actively work with agencies in British Columbia to ensure that grizzlies are protected on both sides of the border. We should develop an alternative that doesn't violate the Wilderness Act. The agencies must not pursue alternatives that would violate the Wilderness Act and would entail heavy-handed, stressful management of bears. Should the NPS choose to translocate bears, the agency should first consider limiting translocation to sites outside of Wilderness. If the NPS decides to translocate within Wilderness, it must comply with the Wilderness Act: no helicopters, no motorized equipment, and no invasive monitoring.

Thank you for considering these needed protections for our endangered grizzly bears.

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Correspondence ID: 3967Project:112008Document:124399  
Address: St Paul, MN  
Outside Organization: Self Unaffiliated Individual  
Received: Dec,06 2022 15:16:36  
Correspondence Type: Web Form  
Correspondence: Recover the Grizzlies...don't move them, help them recover in their habitat!

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Correspondence ID: 3968Project:112008Document:124399  
Address: Walnut Creek, CA  
Outside Organization: Unaffiliated Individual  
Received: Dec,06 2022 15:16:51  
Correspondence Type: Web Form  
Correspondence: I oppose the capture of grizzlies from the Northern Continental Divide Ecosystem. The grizzlies have still not recovered in the NCDE, and there are no "extra" bears there to move to Washington. The plan proposed would weaken the NCDE grizzly population and diminish the likelihood of developing the needed population linkages between the NCDE grizzlies and those elsewhere, such as in Yellowstone.

I also oppose an "experimental population" designation. This designation would take them from their home range and transport them to Washington where they are not protected under the Endangered Species Act. The agencies must analyze and propose an alternative to this "experimental" population designation.

Under a natural recovery alternative, the FWS and NPS would actively work with agencies in British Columbia to ensure that grizzlies are protected on both sides of the border. Under this alternative, the agencies would identify and protect corridors and connectivity so that bears could move across the border without getting killed.

Develop an alternative that doesn't violate the Wilderness Act. The agencies must not pursue alternatives that would violate the Wilderness Act and would entail heavy-handed, stressful management of bears. Should the NPS choose to translocate bears, the agency should first consider limiting translocation to sites outside of Wilderness. If the NPS decides to translocate within Wilderness, it must comply with the Wilderness Act: no helicopters, no motorized equipment, and no invasive monitoring.

Protect the Grizzlies,

[REDACTED]

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Correspondence ID: 3969Project:112008Document:124399  
Address: New York, NY  
Outside Organization: Unaffiliated Individual  
Received: Dec,06 2022 15:16:53  
Correspondence Type: Web Form  
Correspondence: Please adopt a plan that does not disrupt the natural ecosystem, protects the bears during transport and provides for continuing efforts to help the relocated bears thrive in their new environment. The current proposal falls short of these basic necessities.

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Correspondence ID: 3970Project:112008Document:124399  
Address: Bealeton, VA  
Outside Organization: Unaffiliated Individual  
Received: Dec,06 2022 15:16:53  
Correspondence Type: Web Form  
Correspondence: Develop an alternative that doesn't violate the Wilderness Act. The agencies must not pursue alternatives that would violate the Wilderness Act and would entail heavy-handed, stressful management of bears. Should the NPS choose to translocate bears, the agency should first consider limiting translocation to sites outside of Wilderness. If the NPS decides to translocate within Wilderness, it must comply with the Wilderness Act: no helicopters, no motorized equipment, and no invasive monitoring.

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Correspondence ID: 3971Project:112008Document:124399  
Address: Arlington, WA  
Outside Organization: Unaffiliated Individual  
Received: Dec,06 2022 15:17:02  
Correspondence Type: Web Form  
Correspondence: Oppose the capture of grizzlies from the Northern Continental Divide Ecosystem. The federal agencies plan to kidnap bears from either British Columbia or the Northern Continental Divide Ecosystem (NCDE) around Glacier National Park to move to the North Cascades. But grizzlies have still not recovered in the NCDE, and there are no "extra" bears there to move to Washington. Such a plan would weaken the NCDE grizzly population and diminish the likelihood of developing the needed population linkages between the NCDE grizzlies and those elsewhere, such as in Yellowstone.  
Oppose an "experimental population" designation. The agencies must create and analyze an alternative that does not rely on the so-called "experimental" population designation. Under such a designation, individual bears from the NCDE--which are currently protected under the Endangered Species Act--would be taken from their home range and transported to Washington state, where they would lose their protections under the ESA.  
Analyze a natural recovery alternative. This is NOT the same as the No Action alternative. Under a natural recovery alternative, the FWS and NPS would actively work with agencies in British Columbia to ensure that grizzlies are protected on both sides of the border. Under this alternative, the agencies would identify and protect corridors and connectivity so that bears could move across the border without getting killed.  
Develop an alternative that doesn't violate the Wilderness Act. The agencies must not pursue alternatives that would violate the Wilderness Act and would entail heavy-handed, stressful management of bears. Should the NPS

choose to translocate bears, the agency should first consider limiting translocation to sites outside of Wilderness. If the NPS decides to translocate within Wilderness, it must comply with the Wilderness Act: no helicopters, no motorized equipment, and no invasive monitoring.

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Correspondence ID: 3972Project:112008Document:124399

Address: Houston, TX

Outside Organization: Unaffiliated Individual

Received: Dec,06 2022 15:17:11

Correspondence Type: Web Form

Correspondence: I join all those expressing their opposition to the capture of grizzlies from the Northern Continental Divide Ecosystem.

As you know, federal agencies plan to kidnap bears from either British Columbia or the Northern Continental Divide Ecosystem (NCDE) around Glacier National Park to move to the North Cascades. But grizzlies have still not recovered in the NCDE, and there are no "extra" bears there to move to Washington. Such a plan would weaken the NCDE grizzly population and diminish the likelihood of developing the needed population linkages between the NCDE grizzlies and those elsewhere, such as in Yellowstone.

I also oppose an "experimental population" designation. The agencies must create and analyze an alternative that does NOT rely on the so-called "experimental" population designation. Under such a designation, individual bears from the NCDE--which are currently protected under the Endangered Species Act--would be taken from their home range and transported to Washington state, where they would lose their protections under the ESA. I ask you to analyze a natural recovery alternative. This is NOT the same as the "No Action" alternative. Under a natural recovery alternative, the FWS and NPS would actively work with agencies in British Columbia to ensure grizzlies are protected on BOTH sides of the border. Under this alternative, agencies would identify and protect corridors and connectivity so bears could move across the border without getting killed.

I also ask you to develop an alternative that doesn't violate the Wilderness Act. The necessary agencies must not pursue alternatives that would violate the Wilderness Act by including heavy-handed, stressful management of bears. Should the NPS choose to translocate bears, the agency should first consider limiting translocation to sites outside of Wilderness. If the NPS decides to translocate within Wilderness, it must comply with the Wilderness Act: no helicopters, no motorized equipment, and no invasive monitoring.

Thank you!

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Correspondence ID: 3973Project:112008Document:124399

Address: Belgrade, MT

Outside Organization: Unaffiliated Individual

Received: Dec,06 2022 15:17:13

Correspondence Type: Web Form

Correspondence: Hello,

I would like to encourage you to reconsider your approach to grizzly recovery in the North Cascades.

Please consider the following points:

Oppose the capture of grizzlies from the Northern Continental Divide Ecosystem. The federal agencies plan to kidnap bears from either British Columbia or the Northern Continental Divide Ecosystem (NCDE) around Glacier National Park to move to the North Cascades. But grizzlies have still not recovered in the NCDE, and there are no "extra" bears there to move to Washington. Such a plan would weaken the NCDE grizzly population and diminish the likelihood of developing the needed population linkages between the NCDE grizzlies and those elsewhere, such as in Yellowstone.

Oppose an "experimental population" designation. The agencies must create and analyze an alternative that does not rely on the so-called "experimental" population designation. Under such a designation, individual bears from the NCDE--which are currently protected under the Endangered Species Act--would be taken from their home range and transported to Washington state, where they would lose their protections under the ESA.

Analyze a natural recovery alternative. This is NOT the same as the No Action alternative. Under a natural recovery alternative, the FWS and NPS would actively work with agencies in British Columbia to ensure that grizzlies are protected on both sides of the border. Under this alternative, the agencies would identify and protect



corridors and connectivity so that bears could move across the border without getting killed.

Develop an alternative that doesn't violate the Wilderness Act. The agencies must not pursue alternatives that would violate the Wilderness Act and would entail heavy-handed, stressful management of bears. Should the NPS choose to translocate bears, the agency should first consider limiting translocation to sites outside of Wilderness. If the NPS decides to translocate within Wilderness, it must comply with the Wilderness Act: no helicopters, no motorized equipment, and no invasive monitoring.

Regards,

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Correspondence ID: 3974Project:112008Document:124399

Address: Conyers, GA

Outside Organization: Unaffiliated Individual

Received: Dec,06 2022 15:17:16

Correspondence Type: Web Form

Correspondence: Oppose the capture of grizzlies from the Northern Continental Divide Ecosystem. The federal agencies plan to kidnap bears from either British Columbia or the Northern Continental Divide Ecosystem (NCDE) around Glacier National Park to move to the North Cascades. But grizzlies have still not recovered in the NCDE, and there are no "extra" bears there to move to Washington. Such a plan would weaken the NCDE grizzly population and diminish the likelihood of developing the needed population linkages between the NCDE grizzlies and those elsewhere, such as in Yellowstone.

Oppose an "experimental population" designation. The agencies must create and analyze an alternative that does not rely on the so-called "experimental" population designation. Under such a designation, individual bears from the NCDE--which are currently protected under the Endangered Species Act--would be taken from their home range and transported to Washington state, where they would lose their protections under the ESA.

Analyze a natural recovery alternative. This is NOT the same as the No Action alternative. Under a natural recovery alternative, the FWS and NPS would actively work with agencies in British Columbia to ensure that grizzlies are protected on both sides of the border. Under this alternative, the agencies would identify and protect corridors and connectivity so that bears could move across the border without getting killed.

Develop an alternative that doesn't violate the Wilderness Act. The agencies must not pursue alternatives that would violate the Wilderness Act and would entail heavy-handed, stressful management of bears. Should the NPS choose to translocate bears, the agency should first consider limiting translocation to sites outside of Wilderness. If the NPS decides to translocate within Wilderness, it must comply with the Wilderness Act: no helicopters, no motorized equipment, and no invasive monitoring.

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Correspondence ID: 3975Project:112008Document:124399

Address: Pasadena, CA

Outside Organization: Unaffiliated Individual

Received: Dec,06 2022 15:17:28

Correspondence Type: Web Form

Correspondence: I oppose the capture of grizzlies from the Northern Continental Divide Ecosystem. The federal agencies plan to kidnap bears from either British Columbia or the Northern Continental Divide Ecosystem (NCDE) around Glacier National Park to move to the North Cascades. But grizzlies have still not recovered in the NCDE, and there are no "extra" bears there to move to Washington. Such a plan would weaken the NCDE grizzly population and diminish the likelihood of developing the needed population linkages between the NCDE grizzlies and those elsewhere, such as in Yellowstone.

I also oppose an "experimental population" designation. The agencies must create and analyze an alternative that does not rely on the so-called "experimental" population designation. Under such a designation, individual bears from the NCDE--which are currently protected under the Endangered Species Act--would be taken from their home range and transported to Washington state, where they would lose their protections under the ESA.

I think you should analyze a natural recovery alternative. This is NOT the same as the No Action alternative. Under a natural recovery alternative, the FWS and NPS would actively work with agencies in British Columbia to ensure that grizzlies are protected on both sides of the border. Under this alternative, the agencies would identify

and protect corridors and connectivity so that bears could move across the border without getting killed.

I support the development of an alternative that doesn't violate the Wilderness Act. The agencies must not pursue alternatives that would violate the Wilderness Act and would entail heavy-handed, stressful management of bears. Should the NPS choose to translocate bears, the agency should first consider limiting translocation to sites outside of Wilderness. If the NPS decides to translocate within Wilderness, it must comply with the Wilderness Act: no helicopters, no motorized equipment, and no invasive monitoring.

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Correspondence ID: 3976Project:112008Document:124399

Address: New York, NY

Outside Organization: Unaffiliated Individual

Received: Dec,06 2022 15:17:41

Correspondence Type: Web Form

Correspondence: Please Analyze a natural recovery alternative. This is NOT the same as the No Action alternative. Under a natural recovery alternative, the FWS and NPS would actively work with agencies in British Columbia to ensure that grizzlies are protected on both sides of the border. Under this alternative, the agencies would identify and protect corridors and connectivity so that bears could move across the border without getting killed. It is vital to maintain the protections afforded Grizzlies and other endangered species by honoring the Endangered Species Act, and to allow animals to roam freely without fear of harassment or death by misguided hunting practices.

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Correspondence ID: 3977Project:112008Document:124399

Address: Houston, TX

Outside Organization: Unaffiliated Individual

Received: Dec,06 2022 15:17:54

Correspondence Type: Web Form

Correspondence: Oppose the capture of grizzlies from the Northern Continental Divide Ecosystem. The federal agencies plan to kidnap bears from either British Columbia or the Northern Continental Divide Ecosystem (NCDE) around Glacier National Park to move to the North Cascades. But grizzlies have still not recovered in the NCDE, and there are no "extra" bears there to move to Washington. Such a plan would weaken the NCDE grizzly population and diminish the likelihood of developing the needed population linkages between the NCDE grizzlies and those elsewhere, such as in Yellowstone.

Oppose an "experimental population" designation. The agencies must create and analyze an alternative that does not rely on the so-called "experimental" population designation. Under such a designation, individual bears from the NCDE--which are currently protected under the Endangered Species Act--would be taken from their home range and transported to Washington state, where they would lose their protections under the ESA.

Analyze a natural recovery alternative. This is NOT the same as the No Action alternative. Under a natural recovery alternative, the FWS and NPS would actively work with agencies in British Columbia to ensure that grizzlies are protected on both sides of the border. Under this alternative, the agencies would identify and protect corridors and connectivity so that bears could move across the border without getting killed.

Develop an alternative that doesn't violate the Wilderness Act. The agencies must not pursue alternatives that would violate the Wilderness Act and would entail heavy-handed, stressful management of bears. Should the NPS choose to translocate bears, the agency should first consider limiting translocation to sites outside of Wilderness. If the NPS decides to translocate within Wilderness, it must comply with the Wilderness Act: no helicopters, no motorized equipment, and no invasive monitoring.

Sincerely,  
Kathleen Ilexander

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Correspondence ID: 3978Project:112008Document:124399

Address: Glendale, AZ

Outside Organization: Unaffiliated Individual  
Received: Dec,06 2022 15:17:55  
Correspondence Type: Web Form

Correspondence: The federal agencies plan to kidnap bears from either British Columbia or the Northern Continental Divide Ecosystem (NCDE) around Glacier National Park to move to the North Cascades. But grizzlies have still not recovered in the NCDE, and there are no "extra" bears there to move to Washington. Such a plan would weaken the NCDE grizzly population and diminish the likelihood of developing the needed population linkages between the NCDE grizzlies and those elsewhere, such as in Yellowstone.

Federal agencies must create and analyze an alternative that does not rely on the so-called "experimental" population designation. Under such a designation, individual bears from the NCDE--which are currently protected under the Endangered Species Act--would be taken from their home range and transported to Washington state, where they would lose their protections under the ESA.

Analyze a natural recovery alternative.

This is NOT the same as the No Action alternative. Under a natural recovery alternative, the FWS and NPS would actively work with agencies in British Columbia to ensure that grizzlies are protected on both sides of the border. Under this alternative, the agencies would identify and protect corridors and connectivity so that bears could move across the border without getting killed.

Develop an alternative that doesn't violate the Wilderness Act. The agencies must not pursue alternatives that would violate the Wilderness Act and would entail heavy-handed, stressful management of bears. Should the NPS choose to translocate bears, the agency should first consider limiting translocation to sites outside of Wilderness. If the NPS decides to translocate within Wilderness, it must comply with the Wilderness Act: no helicopters, no motorized equipment, and no invasive monitoring.

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Correspondence ID: 3979Project:112008Document:124399

Address: Batavia, OH  
Outside Organization: Unaffiliated Individual  
Received: Dec,06 2022 15:18:05  
Correspondence Type: Web Form

Correspondence: • Oppose the capture of grizzlies from the Northern Continental Divide Ecosystem. The federal agencies plan to kidnap bears from either British Columbia or the Northern Continental Divide Ecosystem (NCDE) around Glacier National Park to move to the North Cascades. But grizzlies have still not recovered in the NCDE, and there are no "extra" bears there to move to Washington. Such a plan would weaken the NCDE grizzly population and diminish the likelihood of developing the needed population linkages between the NCDE grizzlies and those elsewhere, such as in Yellowstone.

• Oppose an "experimental population" designation. The agencies must create and analyze an alternative that does not rely on the so-called "experimental" population designation. Under such a designation, individual bears from the NCDE--which are currently protected under the Endangered Species Act--would be taken from their home range and transported to Washington state, where they would lose their protections under the ESA.

• Analyze a natural recovery alternative. This is NOT the same as the No Action alternative. Under a natural recovery alternative, the FWS and NPS would actively work with agencies in British Columbia to ensure that grizzlies are protected on both sides of the border. Under this alternative, the agencies would identify and protect corridors and connectivity so that bears could move across the border without getting killed.

• Develop an alternative that doesn't violate the Wilderness Act. The agencies must not pursue alternatives that would violate the Wilderness Act and would entail heavy-handed, stressful management of bears. Should the NPS choose to translocate bears, the agency should first consider limiting translocation to sites outside of Wilderness. If the NPS decides to translocate within Wilderness, it must comply with the Wilderness Act: no helicopters, no motorized equipment, and no invasive monitoring.

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Correspondence ID: 3980Project:112008Document:124399

Address: Truckee, CA  
Outside Organization: Unaffiliated Individual

Received: Dec,06 2022 15:18:11

Correspondence Type: Web Form

Correspondence: Please Oppose the capture of grizzlies from the Northern Continental Divide Ecosystem. The federal agencies plan to kidnap bears from either British Columbia or the Northern Continental Divide Ecosystem (NCDE) around Glacier National Park to move to the North Cascades. But grizzlies have still not recovered in the NCDE, and there are no "extra" bears there to move to Washington. Such a plan would weaken the NCDE grizzly population and diminish the likelihood of developing the needed population linkages between the NCDE grizzlies and those elsewhere, such as in Yellowstone.

Please Oppose an "experimental population" designation. The agencies must create and analyze an alternative that does not rely on the so-called "experimental" population designation. Under such a designation, individual bears from the NCDE--which are currently protected under the Endangered Species Act--would be taken from their home range and transported to Washington state, where they would lose their protections under the ESA.

Please Analyze a natural recovery alternative. This is NOT the same as the No Action alternative. Under a natural recovery alternative, the FWS and NPS would actively work with agencies in British Columbia to ensure that grizzlies are protected on both sides of the border. Under this alternative, the agencies would identify and protect corridors and connectivity so that bears could move across the border without getting killed.

Please Develop an alternative that doesn't violate the Wilderness Act. The agencies must not pursue alternatives that would violate the Wilderness Act and would entail heavy-handed, stressful management of bears. Should the NPS choose to translocate bears, the agency should first consider limiting translocation to sites outside of Wilderness. If the NPS decides to translocate within Wilderness, it must comply with the Wilderness Act: no helicopters, no motorized equipment, and no invasive monitoring.

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Correspondence ID: 3981Project:112008Document:124399

Address: Trabuco Canyon, CA

Outside Organization: Unaffiliated Individual

Received: Dec,06 2022 15:18:19

Correspondence Type: Web Form

Correspondence: While a new population of grizzlies in the North Cascades would restore this magnificent species to that ecosystem, the agencies' initial plan is misguided many ways.

The initial plan would most likely degrade Wilderness in the North Cascades, weaken the grizzly population in the Northern Continental Divide Ecosystem (NCDE) around Glacier National Park, and strip the individual grizzlies of their current protections under the Endangered Species Act.

The proposed action includes a problematic proposal to designate the reintroduced grizzly bears in the NCE as an "experimental population" under section 10(j) of the U.S. Endangered Species Act (ESA). Under this designation, the bears (at least any captured in the U.S.) would lose their current protections under the Endangered Species Act (ESA) and could be shot, re-captured, or killed in the North Cascades.

I support the recovery of grizzly bears and other native species where suitable habitat exists. The rugged North Cascades are historic grizzly bear habitat, and there may still be a few currently living on the U.S. side of the border, with a grizzly bear photographed there in 2010.

But recovery efforts must meet the requirements of the Wilderness Act. This means restoring the area's grizzly population without the use of motor vehicles, helicopters, and motorized equipment in Wilderness, without trammeling or manipulating Wilderness or its wildlife. However suitable the habitat in the North Cascades is, I take issue with the methods likely to be used--the reintroduction plan could be extremely intrusive in designated Wilderness, could rely on activities prohibited by the Wilderness Act, and could come at a significant cost to Wilderness.

The plan's proposed helicopter landings would most likely occur either in Wilderness in North Cascades National Park or in Wilderness within the surrounding National Forests, despite most of the project area being outside of Wilderness. The extensive use of helicopters in Wilderness would continue indefinitely for monitoring bear movement and numbers, and would degrade the Wildernesses involved.

Heavy-handed management would not only be detrimental to Wilderness, but to bears as well, as they would be subjected to initial capture, handling, and helicopter flight, and attendant stress from such activities. Some may be injured or even die as a result. They would likely be collared, drugged, subject to samples taken, and handled for many years. And if that weren't enough, the proposed plan ignores the literature describing the effects of helicopters on wildlife, including grizzlies.

It's also questionable whether a translocation plan will be successful without Canadian support. Information is lacking on the status of grizzlies on the Canadian side of the border though this area is crucial in any success, as bears wander between the U.S. and British Columbia in the North Cascades ecosystem.

The essential irony is that agencies recognize the best place to release bears is in the exceedingly rare wildness of the North Cascades. The best grizzly habitat is synonymous with Wilderness: space to roam, isolation, denning sites, safety from human-caused mortality, and distance from human conflicts and garbage. But the agency's proposed methods of re-establishing grizzlies diminish all these advantages.

If the Park Service adopts a translocation plan, it must be in line with the letter and spirit of the Wilderness Act. Monitoring should take place in a way that's respectful to Wilderness and bears, including using hair snags, camera traps, scat collection, and on-the-ground sightings to know whether the bears are thriving. It's wrong to rely on intrusive radio-collaring, helicopter landings, and ongoing sedating, capturing, and handling of the bears.

The proposed action lacks a natural recovery option. The best way to meet the goal of a viable grizzly population in the North Cascades would be to allow for and boldly promote the natural recovery of grizzlies. This is a very different approach than the "no action" option, which is to "do nothing." A natural recovery alternative would require working with British Columbia to protect grizzlies over a larger land base and would provide for connectivity between populations in the U.S. and Canada using protected habitat corridors. It would also include other measures to ensure that grizzlies are not killed by humans, regardless of what side of the border they are on and whether they are in National Parks, Wilderness, or other public or private lands. It might take longer and require more patience than the instant gratification of capturing and releasing dozens of bears, but it would ultimately create a more durable population sharing the landscape with a human population that is more likely to respect the bears that make it back to the North Cascades on their own.

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Correspondence ID: 3982Project:112008Document:124399

Address: Santa Barbara, CA

Outside Organization: Unaffiliated Individual

Received: Dec,06 2022 15:18:30

Correspondence Type: Web Form

Correspondence: I hereby urge you to:

Oppose the capture of grizzlies from the Northern Continental Divide Ecosystem. The federal agencies plan to kidnap bears from either British Columbia or the Northern Continental Divide Ecosystem (NCDE) around Glacier National Park to move to the North Cascades. But grizzlies have still not recovered in the NCDE, and there are no "extra" bears there to move to Washington. Such a plan would weaken the NCDE grizzly population and diminish the likelihood of developing the needed population linkages between the NCDE grizzlies and those elsewhere, such as in Yellowstone.

Oppose an "experimental population" designation. The agencies must create and analyze an alternative that does not rely on the so-called "experimental" population designation. Under such a designation, individual bears from the NCDE--which are currently protected under the Endangered Species Act--would be taken from their home range and transported to Washington state, where they would lose their protections under the ESA.

Analyze a natural recovery alternative. This is NOT the same as the No Action alternative. Under a natural recovery

alternative, the FWS and NPS would actively work with agencies in British Columbia to ensure that grizzlies are protected on both sides of the border. Under this alternative, the agencies would identify and protect corridors and connectivity so that bears could move across the border without getting killed.

Develop an alternative that doesn't violate the Wilderness Act. The agencies must not pursue alternatives that would violate the Wilderness Act and would entail heavy-handed, stressful management of bears. Should the NPS choose to translocate bears, the agency should first consider limiting translocation to sites outside of Wilderness. If the NPS decides to translocate within Wilderness, it must comply with the Wilderness Act: no helicopters, no motorized equipment, and no invasive monitoring.

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Correspondence ID: 3983Project:112008Document:124399

Address: Bellingham, WA

Outside Organization: Unaffiliated Individual

Received: Dec,06 2022 15:18:32

Correspondence Type: Web Form

Correspondence: First, I oppose the capture of grizzlies from the Northern Continental Divide Ecosystem. The federal agencies plan to kidnap bears from either British Columbia or the Northern Continental Divide Ecosystem (NCDE) around Glacier National Park to move to the North Cascades. But grizzlies have still not recovered in the NCDE, and there are no "extra" bears there to move to Washington. Such a plan would weaken the NCDE grizzly population and diminish the likelihood of developing the needed population linkages between the NCDE grizzlies and those elsewhere, such as in Yellowstone.

Also, I oppose an "experimental population" designation. The agencies must create and analyze an alternative that does not rely on the so-called "experimental" population designation. Under such a designation, individual bears from the NCDE--which are currently protected under the Endangered Species Act--would be taken from their home range and transported to Washington state, where they would lose their protections under the ESA.

The National Park Service should analyze a natural recovery alternative. This is NOT the same as the No Action alternative. Under a natural recovery alternative, the FWS and NPS would actively work with agencies in British Columbia to ensure that grizzlies are protected on both sides of the border. Under this alternative, the agencies would identify and protect corridors and connectivity so that bears could move across the border without getting killed.

Please develop an alternative that doesn't violate the Wilderness Act. The agencies must not pursue alternatives that would violate the Wilderness Act and would entail heavy-handed, stressful management of bears. Should the NPS choose to translocate bears, the agency should first consider limiting translocation to sites outside of Wilderness. If the NPS decides to translocate within Wilderness, it must comply with the Wilderness Act: no helicopters, no motorized equipment, and no invasive monitoring.

Thank you!

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Correspondence ID: 3984Project:112008Document:124399

Address: Rochester, NY

Outside Organization: none Unaffiliated Individual

Received: Dec,06 2022 15:19:07

Correspondence Type: Web Form

Correspondence: WE MUST SAVE ALL OF OUR WILD LIFE !!!

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Correspondence ID: 3985Project:112008Document:124399

Address: Wadsworth, OH

Outside Organization: Unaffiliated Individual

Received: Dec,06 2022 15:19:09

Correspondence Type: Web Form

Correspondence: I oppose the capture of grizzlies from the Northern Continental Divide Ecosystem. The federal agencies plan to kidnap bears from either British Columbia or the Northern Continental Divide Ecosystem (NCDE) around Glacier National Park to move to the North Cascades. But grizzlies have still not recovered in the NCDE, and there are no "extra" bears there to move to Washington. Such a plan would weaken the NCDE grizzly population and diminish the likelihood of developing the needed population linkages between the NCDE grizzlies and those elsewhere, such as in Yellowstone.

I oppose an "experimental population" designation. The agencies must create and analyze an alternative that does not rely on the so-called "experimental" population designation. Under such a designation, individual bears from the NCDE--which are currently protected under the Endangered Species Act--would be taken from their home range and transported to Washington state, where they would lose their protections under the ESA.

Officials should analyze a natural recovery alternative. This is NOT the same as the No Action alternative. Under a natural recovery alternative, the FWS and NPS would actively work with agencies in British Columbia to ensure that grizzlies are protected on both sides of the border. Under this alternative, the agencies would identify and protect corridors and connectivity so that bears could move across the border without getting killed.

Please develop an alternative that doesn't violate the Wilderness Act. The agencies must not pursue alternatives that would violate the Wilderness Act and would entail heavy-handed, stressful management of bears. Should the NPS choose to translocate bears, the agency should first consider limiting translocation to sites outside of Wilderness. If the NPS decides to translocate within Wilderness, it must comply with the Wilderness Act: no helicopters, no motorized equipment, and no invasive monitoring.

Thank you for considering my comments.

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Correspondence ID:	3986Project:112008Document:124399
Address:	Stow, OH
Outside Organization:	Unaffiliated Individual
Received:	Dec,06 2022 15:20:12
Correspondence Type:	Web Form
Correspondence:	I oppose the killing of grizzly bears in the Northern Cascades. Let them leave in peace and wild.

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Correspondence ID:	3987Project:112008Document:124399
Address:	Massapequa Park, NY
Outside Organization:	Unaffiliated Individual
Received:	Dec,06 2022 15:20:28
Correspondence Type:	Web Form
Correspondence:	I oppose the capture of grizzlies from the Northern Continental Divide Ecosystem. The federal agencies plan to kidnap bears from either British Columbia or the Northern Continental Divide Ecosystem (NCDE) around Glacier National Park to move to the North Cascades. But grizzlies have still not recovered in the NCDE, and there are no "extra" bears there to move to Washington. Such a plan would weaken the NCDE grizzly population and diminish the likelihood of developing the needed population linkages between the NCDE grizzlies and those elsewhere, such as in Yellowstone.

I oppose an "experimental population" designation. The agencies must create and analyze an alternative that does not rely on the so-called "experimental" population designation. Under such a designation, individual bears from the NCDE--which are currently protected under the Endangered Species Act--would be taken from their home range and transported to Washington state, where they would lose their protections under the ESA.

Please analyze a natural recovery alternative. This is NOT the same as the No Action alternative. Under a natural recovery alternative, the FWS and NPS would actively work with agencies in British Columbia to ensure that grizzlies are protected on both sides of the border. Under this alternative, the agencies would identify and protect

corridors and connectivity so that bears could move across the border without getting killed.

And please develop an alternative that doesn't violate the Wilderness Act. The agencies must not pursue alternatives that would violate the Wilderness Act and would entail heavy-handed, stressful management of bears. Should the NPS choose to translocate bears, the agency should first consider limiting translocation to sites outside of Wilderness. If the NPS decides to translocate within Wilderness, it must comply with the Wilderness Act: no helicopters, no motorized equipment, and no invasive monitoring.

Please do the right thing by the bears and THEIR habitat and thank you.

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Correspondence ID: 3988Project:112008Document:124399  
Address: Dover, NH  
Outside Organization: Unaffiliated Individual  
Received: Dec,06 2022 15:20:28  
Correspondence Type: Web Form  
Correspondence: Oppose the capture of grizzlies from the Northern Continental Divide Ecosystem. The federal agencies plan to kidnap bears from either British Columbia or the Northern Continental Divide Ecosystem (NCDE) around Glacier National Park to move to the North Cascades. But grizzlies have still not recovered in the NCDE, and there are no "extra" bears there to move to Washington. Such a plan would weaken the NCDE grizzly population and diminish the likelihood of developing the needed population linkages between the NCDE grizzlies and those elsewhere, such as in Yellowstone.  
Oppose an "experimental population" designation. The agencies must create and analyze an alternative that does not rely on the so-called "experimental" population designation. Under such a designation, individual bears from the NCDE--which are currently protected under the Endangered Species Act--would be taken from their home range and transported to Washington state, where they would lose their protections under the ESA.  
Analyze a natural recovery alternative. This is NOT the same as the No Action alternative. Under a natural recovery alternative, the FWS and NPS would actively work with agencies in British Columbia to ensure that grizzlies are protected on both sides of the border. Under this alternative, the agencies would identify and protect corridors and connectivity so that bears could move across the border without getting killed.  
Develop an alternative that doesn't violate the Wilderness Act. The agencies must not pursue alternatives that would violate the Wilderness Act and would entail heavy-handed, stressful management of bears. Should the NPS choose to translocate bears, the agency should first consider limiting translocation to sites outside of Wilderness. If the NPS decides to translocate within Wilderness, it must comply with the Wilderness Act: no helicopters, no motorized equipment, and no invasive monitoring.  
Thank you!

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Correspondence ID: 3989Project:112008Document:124399  
Address: carl junction, MO  
Outside Organization: Unaffiliated Individual  
Received: Dec,06 2022 15:20:31  
Correspondence Type: Web Form  
Correspondence: The proposed action lacks a natural recovery option. The best way to meet the goal of a viable grizzly population in the North Cascades would be to allow for and boldly promote the natural recovery of grizzlies.  
If the Park Service adopts a translocation plan, it must be in line with the letter and spirit of the Wilderness Act. Monitoring should take place in a way that's respectful to Wilderness and bears, including using hair snags, camera traps, scat collection, and on-the-ground sightings to know whether the bears are thriving. It's wrong to rely on intrusive radio-collaring, helicopter landings, and ongoing sedating, capturing, and handling of the bears.

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Correspondence ID: 3990Project:112008Document:124399  
Address: Soquel, CA  
Outside Organization: Unaffiliated Individual



Received: Dec,06 2022 15:20:35

Correspondence Type: Web Form

Correspondence: Please reconsider your approach to grizzly recovery in the North Cascades.

I oppose the capture of grizzlies from the Northern Continental Divide Ecosystem. The federal agencies plan to kidnap bears from either British Columbia or the Northern Continental Divide Ecosystem (NCDE) around Glacier National Park to move to the North Cascades. But grizzlies have still not recovered in the NCDE, and there are no "extra" bears there to move to Washington. Such a plan would weaken the NCDE grizzly population and diminish the likelihood of developing the needed population linkages between the NCDE grizzlies and those elsewhere, such as in Yellowstone.

I oppose an "experimental population" designation. The agencies must create and analyze an alternative that does not rely on the so-called "experimental" population designation. Under such a designation, individual bears from the NCDE--which are currently protected under the Endangered Species Act--would be taken from their home range and transported to Washington state, where they would lose their protections under the ESA.

Please analyze a natural recovery alternative. This is NOT the same as the No Action alternative. Under a natural recovery alternative, the FWS and NPS would actively work with agencies in British Columbia to ensure that grizzlies are protected on both sides of the border. Under this alternative, the agencies would identify and protect corridors and connectivity so that bears could move across the border without getting killed.

And please develop an alternative that doesn't violate the Wilderness Act. The agencies must not pursue alternatives that would violate the Wilderness Act and would entail heavy-handed, stressful management of bears. Should the NPS choose to translocate bears, the agency should first consider limiting translocation to sites outside of Wilderness. If the NPS decides to translocate within Wilderness, it must comply with the Wilderness Act: no helicopters, no motorized equipment, and no invasive monitoring.

Many thanks!

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Correspondence ID: 3991Project:112008Document:124399

Address: Bronxville, NY

Outside Organization: Unaffiliated Individual

Received: Dec,06 2022 15:20:55

Correspondence Type: Web Form

Correspondence: Oppose the capture of grizzlies from the Northern Continental Divide Ecosystem. The federal agencies plan to kidnap bears from either British Columbia or the Northern Continental Divide Ecosystem (NCDE) around Glacier National Park to move to the North Cascades. But grizzlies have still not recovered in the NCDE, and there are no "extra" bears there to move to Washington. Such a plan would weaken the NCDE grizzly population and diminish the likelihood of developing the needed population linkages between the NCDE grizzlies and those elsewhere, such as in Yellowstone.

Oppose an "experimental population" designation. The agencies must create and analyze an alternative that does not rely on the so-called "experimental" population designation. Under such a designation, individual bears from the NCDE--which are currently protected under the Endangered Species Act--would be taken from their home range and transported to Washington state, where they would lose their protections under the ESA.

Analyze a natural recovery alternative. This is NOT the same as the No Action alternative. Under a natural recovery alternative, the FWS and NPS would actively work with agencies in British Columbia to ensure that grizzlies are protected on both sides of the border. Under this alternative, the agencies would identify and protect corridors and connectivity so that bears could move across the border without getting killed.

Develop an alternative that doesn't violate the Wilderness Act. The agencies must not pursue alternatives that would violate the Wilderness Act and would entail heavy-handed, stressful management of bears. Should the NPS choose to translocate bears, the agency should first consider limiting translocation to sites outside of Wilderness. If the NPS decides to translocate within Wilderness, it must comply with the Wilderness Act: no helicopters, no motorized equipment, and no invasive monitoring.

Thank you!

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Correspondence ID: 3992Project:112008Document:124399

Address: Edmonds, WA

Outside Organization: Unaffiliated Individual  
Received: Dec,06 2022 15:20:57  
Correspondence Type: Web Form  
Correspondence: The various agencies need to reconsider their approach to grizzly bear recovery in the North Cascades.

Oppose the capture of grizzlies from the Northern Continental Divide Ecosystem. The federal agencies plan to kidnap bears from either British Columbia or the Northern Continental Divide Ecosystem (NCDE) around Glacier National Park to move to the North Cascades. But grizzlies have still not recovered in the NCDE, and there are no "extra" bears there to move to Washington. Such a plan would weaken the NCDE grizzly population and diminish the likelihood of developing the needed population linkages between the NCDE grizzlies and those elsewhere, such as in Yellowstone.

Oppose an "experimental population" designation. The agencies must create and analyze an alternative that does not rely on the so-called "experimental" population designation. Under such a designation, individual bears from the NCDE--which are currently protected under the Endangered Species Act--would be taken from their home range and transported to Washington state, where they would lose their protections under the ESA.

Analyze a natural recovery alternative. This is NOT the same as the No Action alternative. Under a natural recovery alternative, the FWS and NPS would actively work with agencies in British Columbia to ensure that grizzlies are protected on both sides of the border. Under this alternative, the agencies would identify and protect corridors and connectivity so that bears could move across the border without getting killed.

Develop an alternative that doesn't violate the Wilderness Act. The agencies must not pursue alternatives that would violate the Wilderness Act and would entail heavy-handed, stressful management of bears. Should the NPS choose to translocate bears, the agency should first consider limiting translocation to sites outside of Wilderness. If the NPS decides to translocate within Wilderness, it must comply with the Wilderness Act: no helicopters, no motorized equipment, and no invasive monitoring.

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Correspondence ID: 3993Project:112008Document:124399  
Address: Eureka, MT  
Outside Organization: "The Paula Gordon Show" Producer/Host Unaffiliated Individual(Official Rep.)  
Received: Dec,06 2022 15:21:02  
Correspondence Type: Web Form  
Correspondence: We LIVE with the great BEARS of the West. The current plans to relocate bears into the Northern Cascades is NOT being "mindful" of the bears OR the Wilderness Act. This must NOT be designated an "experimental population"! Really, Folks.

You KNOW this! Taking individual BEARS out of their home range/s (including Montana?) they will LOOSE their Endangered Species Act protection (and in Montana, we already have all kinds of horrible examples of violating even IT!). PEOPLE should KNOW this by now!!! Bears are NOT TOYS to be tinkered with!

PLEASE!! ANALYZE a Natural RECOVERY Alternative!! Good intentions are NOT enough. RESPECT for the species as a whole -- and we've learned SO much from both successes and, painfully, from DISrespectful actions -- MUST be the Guiding Light in your work.

Speaking for the Bears who NEED passionate, informed CHAMPIONS (YOU could be among them!?!),

██████████

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Correspondence ID: 3994Project:112008Document:124399  
Address: Evanston, IL  
Outside Organization: Social-Emotional Behavior Solutions K-12 Unaffiliated Individual

Received: Dec,06 2022 15:21:08

Correspondence Type: Web Form

Correspondence: I oppose the capture of grizzlies from the Northern Continental Divide Ecosystem. The federal agencies plan to kidnap bears from either British Columbia or the Northern Continental Divide Ecosystem (NCDE) around Glacier National Park to move to the North Cascades. But grizzlies have still not recovered in the NCDE, and there are no "extra" bears there to move to Washington. Such a plan would weaken the NCDE grizzly population and diminish the likelihood of developing the needed population linkages between the NCDE grizzlies and those elsewhere, such as in Yellowstone.

I oppose an "experimental population" designation. The agencies must create and analyze an alternative that does not rely on the so-called "experimental" population designation. Under such a designation, individual bears from the NCDE--which are currently protected under the Endangered Species Act--would be taken from their home range and transported to Washington state, where they would lose their protections under the ESA.

Please analyze a natural recovery alternative. This is NOT the same as the No Action alternative. Under a natural recovery alternative, the FWS and NPS would actively work with agencies in British Columbia to ensure that grizzlies are protected on both sides of the border. Under this alternative, the agencies would identify and protect corridors and connectivity so that bears could move across the border without getting killed.

Also, develop an alternative that doesn't violate the Wilderness Act. The agencies must not pursue alternatives that would violate the Wilderness Act and would entail heavy-handed, stressful management of bears. Should the NPS choose to translocate bears, the agency should first consider limiting translocation to sites outside of Wilderness. If the NPS decides to translocate within Wilderness, it must comply with the Wilderness Act: no helicopters, no motorized equipment, and no invasive monitoring.

Thank you!

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Correspondence ID: 3995Project:112008Document:124399

Address: TALLAHASSEE, FL

Outside Organization: Unaffiliated Individual

Received: Dec,06 2022 15:21:10

Correspondence Type: Web Form

Correspondence: Hello,

The federal agencies plan to kidnap bears from either British Columbia or the Northern Continental Divide Ecosystem (NCDE) around Glacier National Park to move to the North Cascades. But grizzlies have still not recovered in the NCDE, and there are no "extra" bears there to move to Washington. Such a plan would weaken the NCDE grizzly population and diminish the likelihood of developing the needed population linkages between the NCDE grizzlies and those elsewhere, such as in Yellowstone.

The agencies must create and analyze an alternative that does not rely on the so-called "experimental" population designation. Under such a designation, individual bears from the NCDE--which are currently protected under the Endangered Species Act--would be taken from their home range and transported to Washington state, where they would lose their protections under the ESA.

This is NOT the same as the No Action alternative. Under a natural recovery alternative, the FWS and NPS would actively work with agencies in British Columbia to ensure that grizzlies are protected on both sides of the border. Under this alternative, the agencies would identify and protect corridors and connectivity so that bears could move across the border without getting killed.

The agencies must not pursue alternatives that would violate the Wilderness Act and would entail heavy-handed, stressful management of bears. Should the NPS choose to translocate bears, the agency should first consider limiting translocation to sites outside of Wilderness. If the NPS decides to translocate within Wilderness, it must comply with the Wilderness Act: no helicopters, no motorized equipment, and no invasive monitoring.

Thank you!

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Correspondence ID: 3996Project:112008Document:124399

Address: Lebanon, NJ

Outside Organization: No Unaffiliated Individual  
Received: Dec,06 2022 15:21:12  
Correspondence Type: Web Form  
Correspondence: This is Soooo important. Please!

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Correspondence ID: 3997Project:112008Document:124399  
Address: Milford, CT  
Outside Organization: Wilderness Watch Unaffiliated Individual  
Received: Dec,06 2022 15:21:16  
Correspondence Type: Web Form  
Correspondence: I am writing to ask that your proposed plan regarding our wild Grizzly Bear population is carefully reviewed in order to protect these magnificent animals from harm and loss of their natural habitats and surroundings. We love to travel out West to view our iconic animals such as the Grizzly Bears, Elk, Wolves, our American Wild Horses, and all other species of our wild animals. Please protect all because they are ALL PART OF OUR AMERICAN TREASURES AND HERITAGE..

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Correspondence ID: 3998Project:112008Document:124399  
Address: La Mesa, CA  
Outside Organization: Unaffiliated Individual  
Received: Dec,06 2022 15:21:19  
Correspondence Type: Web Form  
Correspondence: Dear Park Service, to whom it may concern:

I oppose the capture of grizzlies from the Northern Continental Divide Ecosystem. The federal agencies plan to kidnap bears from either British Columbia or the Northern Continental Divide Ecosystem (NCDE) around Glacier National Park to move to the North Cascades. But grizzlies have still not recovered in the NCDE, and there are no "extra" bears there to move to Washington. Such a plan would weaken the NCDE grizzly population and diminish the likelihood of developing the needed population linkages between the NCDE grizzlies and those elsewhere, such as in Yellowstone.

I oppose an "experimental population" designation. The agencies must create and analyze an alternative that does not rely on the so-called "experimental" population designation. Under such a designation, individual bears from the NCDE--which are currently protected under the Endangered Species Act--would be taken from their home range and transported to Washington state, where they would lose their protections under the ESA. Analyze a natural recovery alternative. This is NOT the same as the No Action alternative. Under a natural recovery alternative, the FWS and NPS would actively work with agencies in British Columbia to ensure that grizzlies are protected on both sides of the border. Under this alternative, the agencies would identify and protect corridors and connectivity so that bears could move across the border without getting killed.

Please develop an alternative that doesn't violate the Wilderness Act. The agencies must not pursue alternatives that would violate the Wilderness Act and would entail heavy-handed, stressful management of bears. Should the NPS choose to translocate bears, the agency should first consider limiting translocation to sites outside of Wilderness. If the NPS decides to translocate within Wilderness, it must comply with the Wilderness Act: no helicopters, no motorized equipment, and no invasive monitoring.

Thank you for your consideration.

Sincerely,



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Correspondence ID: 3999Project:112008Document:124399  
Address: Romney, WV

Outside Organization: Self Unaffiliated Individual

Received: Dec,06 2022 15:21:55

Correspondence Type: Web Form

Correspondence: Let'm live.

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Correspondence ID: 4000Project:112008Document:124399

Address: San Francisco, CA

Outside Organization: Unaffiliated Individual

Received: Dec,06 2022 15:21:57

Correspondence Type: Web Form

Correspondence: Oppose the capture of grizzlies from the Northern Continental Divide Ecosystem. The federal agencies plan to kidnap bears from either British Columbia or the Northern Continental Divide Ecosystem (NCDE) around Glacier National Park to move to the North Cascades. But grizzlies have still not recovered in the NCDE, and there are no "extra" bears there to move to Washington. Such a plan would weaken the NCDE grizzly population and diminish the likelihood of developing the needed population linkages between the NCDE grizzlies and those elsewhere, such as in Yellowstone.

Oppose an "experimental population" designation. The agencies must create and analyze an alternative that does not rely on the so-called "experimental" population designation. Under such a designation, individual bears from the NCDE--which are currently protected under the Endangered Species Act--would be taken from their home range and transported to Washington state, where they would lose their protections under the ESA.

Analyze a natural recovery alternative. This is NOT the same as the No Action alternative. Under a natural recovery alternative, the FWS and NPS would actively work with agencies in British Columbia to ensure that grizzlies are protected on both sides of the border. Under this alternative, the agencies would identify and protect corridors and connectivity so that bears could move across the border without getting killed.

Develop an alternative that doesn't violate the Wilderness Act. The agencies must not pursue alternatives that would violate the Wilderness Act and would entail heavy-handed, stressful management of bears. Should the NPS choose to translocate bears, the agency should first consider limiting translocation to sites outside of Wilderness. If the NPS decides to translocate within Wilderness, it must comply with the Wilderness Act: no helicopters, no motorized equipment, and no invasive monitoring.

Thank you!

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Correspondence ID: 4001Project:112008Document:124399

Address: Fontana, CA

Outside Organization: California Steel Industries, Inc. Unaffiliated Individual

Received: Dec,06 2022 15:22:01

Correspondence Type: Web Form

Correspondence: Oppose the capture of grizzlies from the Northern Continental Divide Ecosystem. The federal agencies plan to kidnap bears from either British Columbia or the Northern Continental Divide Ecosystem (NCDE) around Glacier National Park to move to the North Cascades. But grizzlies have still not recovered in the NCDE, and there are no "extra" bears there to move to Washington. Such a plan would weaken the NCDE grizzly population and diminish the likelihood of developing the needed population linkages between the NCDE grizzlies and those elsewhere, such as in Yellowstone.

Oppose an "experimental population" designation. The agencies must create and analyze an alternative that does not rely on the so-called "experimental" population designation. Under such a designation, individual bears from the NCDE--which are currently protected under the Endangered Species Act--would be taken from their home range and transported to Washington state, where they would lose their protections under the ESA.

Analyze a natural recovery alternative. This is NOT the same as the No Action alternative. Under a natural recovery alternative, the FWS and NPS would actively work with agencies in British Columbia to ensure that grizzlies are protected on both sides of the border. Under this alternative, the agencies would identify and protect corridors and connectivity so that bears could move across the border without getting killed.

Develop an alternative that doesn't violate the Wilderness Act. The agencies must not pursue alternatives that would violate the Wilderness Act and would entail heavy-handed, stressful management of bears. Should the NPS choose to translocate bears, the agency should first consider limiting translocation to sites outside of Wilderness.

If the NPS decides to translocate within Wilderness, it must comply with the Wilderness Act: no helicopters, no motorized equipment, and no invasive monitoring.

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Correspondence ID: 4002Project:112008Document:124399  
Address: Royal Oak, MI  
Outside Organization: Unaffiliated Individual  
Received: Dec,06 2022 15:22:08  
Correspondence Type: Web Form  
Correspondence: Hello,

I oppose the capture of grizzlies from the Northern Continental Divide Ecosystem. The federal agencies plan to take bears from either British Columbia or the Northern Continental Divide Ecosystem (NCDE) around Glacier National Park to move to the North Cascades. But grizzlies have still not recovered in the NCDE, and there are no "extra" bears there to move to Washington. Such a plan would weaken the NCDE grizzly population and diminish the likelihood of developing the needed population linkages between the NCDE grizzlies and those elsewhere, such as in Yellowstone.

I also oppose an "experimental population" designation. The agencies must create and analyze an alternative that does not rely on the so-called "experimental" population designation. Under such a designation, individual bears from the NCDE--which are currently protected under the Endangered Species Act--would be taken from their home range and transported to Washington state, where they would lose their protections under the ESA.

Please also analyze a natural recovery alternative. This is NOT the same as the No Action alternative. Under a natural recovery alternative, the FWS and NPS would actively work with agencies in British Columbia to ensure that grizzlies are protected on both sides of the border. Under this alternative, the agencies would identify and protect corridors and connectivity so that bears could move across the border without getting killed.

Please develop an alternative that doesn't violate the Wilderness Act. The agencies must not pursue alternatives that would violate the Wilderness Act and would entail heavy-handed, stressful management of bears. Should the NPS choose to translocate bears, the agency should first consider limiting translocation to sites outside of Wilderness. If the NPS decides to translocate within Wilderness, it must comply with the Wilderness Act: no helicopters, no motorized equipment, and no invasive monitoring.

Thank you.

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Correspondence ID: 4003Project:112008Document:124399  
Address: Los Angeles, CA  
Outside Organization: Unaffiliated Individual  
Received: Dec,06 2022 15:22:11  
Correspondence Type: Web Form  
Correspondence: PLEASE.....

Oppose the capture of grizzlies from the Northern Continental Divide Ecosystem. The federal agencies plan to kidnap bears from either British Columbia or the Northern Continental Divide Ecosystem (NCDE) around Glacier National Park to move to the North Cascades. But grizzlies have still not recovered in the NCDE, and there are no "extra" bears there to move to Washington. Such a plan would weaken the NCDE grizzly population and diminish the likelihood of developing the needed population linkages between the NCDE grizzlies and those elsewhere, such as in Yellowstone.

Oppose an "experimental population" designation. The agencies must create and analyze an alternative that does not rely on the so-called "experimental" population designation. Under such a designation, individual bears from the NCDE--which are currently protected under the Endangered Species Act--would be taken from their home range and transported to Washington state, where they would lose their protections under the ESA.

Analyze a natural recovery alternative. This is NOT the same as the No Action alternative. Under a natural recovery

alternative, the FWS and NPS would actively work with agencies in British Columbia to ensure that grizzlies are protected on both sides of the border. Under this alternative, the agencies would identify and protect corridors and connectivity so that bears could move across the border without getting killed.

Develop an alternative that doesn't violate the Wilderness Act. The agencies must not pursue alternatives that would violate the Wilderness Act and would entail heavy-handed, stressful management of bears. Should the NPS choose to translocate bears, the agency should first consider limiting translocation to sites outside of Wilderness. If the NPS decides to translocate within Wilderness, it must comply with the Wilderness Act: no helicopters, no motorized equipment, and no invasive monitoring.

Thank you!

[REDACTED]

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Correspondence ID: 4004Project:112008Document:124399

Address: Napa, CA

Outside Organization: Unaffiliated Individual

Received: Dec,06 2022 15:22:18

Correspondence Type: Web Form

Correspondence: • Oppose the capture of grizzlies from the Northern Continental Divide Ecosystem. The federal agencies plan to kidnap bears from either British Columbia or the Northern Continental Divide Ecosystem (NCDE) around Glacier National Park to move to the North Cascades. But grizzlies have still not recovered in the NCDE, and there are no "extra" bears there to move to Washington. Such a plan would weaken the NCDE grizzly population and diminish the likelihood of developing the needed population linkages between the NCDE grizzlies and those elsewhere, such as in Yellowstone.

• Oppose an "experimental population" designation. The agencies must create and analyze an alternative that does not rely on the so-called "experimental" population designation. Under such a designation, individual bears from the NCDE--which are currently protected under the Endangered Species Act--would be taken from their home range and transported to Washington state, where they would lose their protections under the ESA.

• Analyze a natural recovery alternative. This is NOT the same as the No Action alternative. Under a natural recovery alternative, the FWS and NPS would actively work with agencies in British Columbia to ensure that grizzlies are protected on both sides of the border. Under this alternative, the agencies would identify and protect corridors and connectivity so that bears could move across the border without getting killed.

• Develop an alternative that doesn't violate the Wilderness Act. The agencies must not pursue alternatives that would violate the Wilderness Act and would entail heavy-handed, stressful management of bears. Should the NPS choose to translocate bears, the agency should first consider limiting translocation to sites outside of Wilderness. If the NPS decides to translocate within Wilderness, it must comply with the Wilderness Act: no helicopters, no motorized equipment, and no invasive monitoring.

Thank you!

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Correspondence ID: 4005Project:112008Document:124399

Address: Palm Harbor, FL

Outside Organization: Select or enter Unaffiliated Individual

Received: Dec,06 2022 15:22:21

Correspondence Type: Web Form

Correspondence: Oppose the capture of grizzlies from the Northern Continental Divide Ecosystem. The federal agencies plan to kidnap bears from either British Columbia or the Northern Continental Divide Ecosystem (NCDE) around Glacier National Park to move to the North Cascades. But grizzlies have still not recovered in the NCDE, and there are no "extra" bears there to move to Washington. Such a plan would weaken the NCDE grizzly population and diminish the likelihood of developing the needed population linkages between the NCDE grizzlies and those elsewhere, such as in Yellowstone.

Oppose an "experimental population" designation. The agencies must create and analyze an alternative that does not rely on the so-called "experimental" population designation. Under such a designation, individual bears from the NCDE--which are currently protected under the Endangered Species Act--would be taken from their home range and transported to Washington state, where they would lose their protections under the ESA.

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Correspondence ID: 4006Project:112008Document:124399

Address: Revere, MA

Outside Organization: Unaffiliated Individual

Received: Dec,06 2022 15:22:40

Correspondence Type: Web Form

Correspondence: Oppose the capture of grizzlies from the Northern Continental Divide Ecosystem. The federal agencies plan to kidnap bears from either British Columbia or the Northern Continental Divide Ecosystem (NCDE) around Glacier National Park to move to the North Cascades. But grizzlies have still not recovered in the NCDE, and there are no "extra" bears there to move to Washington. Such a plan would weaken the NCDE grizzly population and diminish the likelihood of developing the needed population linkages between the NCDE grizzlies and those elsewhere, such as in Yellowstone.

Oppose an "experimental population" designation. The agencies must create and analyze an alternative that does not rely on the so-called "experimental" population designation. Under such a designation, individual bears from the NCDE--which are currently protected under the Endangered Species Act--would be taken from their home range and transported to Washington state, where they would lose their protections under the ESA.

Analyze a natural recovery alternative. This is NOT the same as the No Action alternative. Under a natural recovery alternative, the FWS and NPS would actively work with agencies in British Columbia to ensure that grizzlies are protected on both sides of the border. Under this alternative, the agencies would identify and protect corridors and connectivity so that bears could move across the border without getting killed.

Develop an alternative that doesn't violate the Wilderness Act. The agencies must not pursue alternatives that would violate the Wilderness Act and would entail heavy-handed, stressful management of bears. Should the NPS choose to translocate bears, the agency should first consider limiting translocation to sites outside of Wilderness. If the NPS decides to translocate within Wilderness, it must comply with the Wilderness Act: no helicopters, no motorized equipment, and no invasive monitoring.

Thank you!

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Correspondence ID: 4007Project:112008Document:124399

Address: Fairview Park, OH

Outside Organization: Unaffiliated Individual

Received: Dec,06 2022 15:22:42

Correspondence Type: Web Form

Correspondence: Re: 2022 North Cascades Ecosystem Grizzly Bear Restoration Plan/Environmental Impact Statement

Relocating grizzlies from BC, CA to the Northern Cascades leave both area w/ a severely limited population in both areas, a reduced gene pool and harder to recover in either area.

Grizzlies relocated to the Northern Cascades will lose endangered species status though they will in fact remain so.

As such the current relocation plan is ecologically and legally compromised and should be withdrawn for further consideration.

Thank you

██████████

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Correspondence ID: 4008Project:112008Document:124399

Address: Volcano, CA

Outside Organization: Lucky Duck Ranch Unaffiliated Individual

Received: Dec,06 2022 15:23:44



Correspondence Type: Web Form

Correspondence: Please take all the precautions needed to protect the bears and the environment before instituting a new plan. The protections in the Wilderness Act must be fully included in any new plans. Do no harm, please!

---

Correspondence ID: 4009Project:112008Document:124399

Address: Los Angeles, CA

Outside Organization: Unaffiliated Individual

Received: Dec,06 2022 15:23:46

Correspondence Type: Web Form

Correspondence: Oppose the capture of grizzlies from the Northern Continental Divide Ecosystem. The federal agencies plan to kidnap bears from either British Columbia or the Northern Continental Divide Ecosystem (NCDE) around Glacier National Park to move to the North Cascades. But grizzlies have still not recovered in the NCDE, and there are no "extra" bears there to move to Washington. Such a plan would weaken the NCDE grizzly population and diminish the likelihood of developing the needed population linkages between the NCDE grizzlies and those elsewhere, such as in Yellowstone.

Oppose an "experimental population" designation. The agencies must create and analyze an alternative that does not rely on the so-called "experimental" population designation. Under such a designation, individual bears from the NCDE--which are currently protected under the Endangered Species Act--would be taken from their home range and transported to Washington state, where they would lose their protections under the ESA.

Analyze a natural recovery alternative. This is NOT the same as the No Action alternative. Under a natural recovery alternative, the FWS and NPS would actively work with agencies in British Columbia to ensure that grizzlies are protected on both sides of the border. Under this alternative, the agencies would identify and protect corridors and connectivity so that bears could move across the border without getting killed.

Develop an alternative that doesn't violate the Wilderness Act. The agencies must not pursue alternatives that would violate the Wilderness Act and would entail heavy-handed, stressful management of bears. Should the NPS choose to translocate bears, the agency should first consider limiting translocation to sites outside of Wilderness. If the NPS decides to translocate within Wilderness, it must comply with the Wilderness Act: no helicopters, no motorized equipment, and no invasive monitoring.

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Correspondence ID: 4010Project:112008Document:124399

Address: Windsor, NY

Outside Organization: Unaffiliated Individual

Received: Dec,06 2022 15:24:17

Correspondence Type: Web Form

Correspondence: It seems to me its about time to put research & thought into creating habitats where grizzlies & other animals can MIGRATE from one wilderness to another.

Capturing bears from one area - breaking up families, possibly - to start a population in another and at the same time removing protections from these bears, sure does lack common sense.

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Correspondence ID: 4011Project:112008Document:124399

Address: dubuque, IA

Outside Organization: n/a Unaffiliated Individual

Received: Dec,06 2022 15:24:21

Correspondence Type: Web Form

Correspondence: The federal agencies plan to kidnap bears from either British Columbia or the Northern Continental Divide Ecosystem (NCDE) around Glacier National Park to move to the North Cascades. But grizzlies have still not recovered in the NCDE, and there are no "extra" bears there to move to Washington. Such a plan would weaken the NCDE grizzly population and diminish the likelihood of developing the needed population linkages between the NCDE grizzlies and those elsewhere, such as in Yellowstone.

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Correspondence ID: 4012Project:112008Document:124399

Address: Washington, DC  
Outside Organization: Na Unaffiliated Individual  
Received: Dec,06 2022 15:24:47  
Correspondence Type: Web Form  
Correspondence: Some points to emphasize (please use your own words if possible):

Oppose the capture of grizzlies from the Northern Continental Divide Ecosystem. The federal agencies plan to kidnap bears from either British Columbia or the Northern Continental Divide Ecosystem (NCDE) around Glacier National Park to move to the North Cascades. But grizzlies have still not recovered in the NCDE, and there are no "extra" bears there to move to Washington. Such a plan would weaken the NCDE grizzly population and diminish the likelihood of developing the needed population linkages between the NCDE grizzlies and those elsewhere, such as in Yellowstone. Oppose an "experimental population" designation. The agencies must create and analyze an alternative that does not rely on the so-called "experimental" population designation. Under such a designation, individual bears from the NCDE--which are currently protected under the Endangered Species Act--would be taken from their home range and transported to Washington state, where they would lose their protections under the ESA. Analyze a natural recovery alternative. This is NOT the same as the No Action alternative. Under a natural recovery alternative, the FWS and NPS would actively work with agencies in British Columbia to ensure that grizzlies are protected on both sides of the border. Under this alternative, the agencies would identify and protect corridors and connectivity so that bears could move across the border without getting killed. Develop an alternative that doesn't violate the Wilderness Act. The agencies must not pursue alternatives that would violate the Wilderness Act and would entail heavy-handed, stressful management of bears. Should the NPS choose to translocate bears, the agency should first consider limiting translocation to sites outside of Wilderness. If the NPS decides to translocate within Wilderness, it must comply with the Wilderness Act: no helicopters, no motorized equipment, and no invasive monitoring.

Thank you!

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Correspondence ID: 4013Project:112008Document:124399  
Address: fargo, ND  
Outside Organization: Unaffiliated Individual  
Received: Dec,06 2022 15:24:51  
Correspondence Type: Web Form  
Correspondence: I Oppose the capture of grizzlies from the Northern Continental Divide Ecosystem. The federal agencies plan to kidnap bears from either British Columbia or the Northern Continental Divide Ecosystem (NCDE) around Glacier National Park to move to the North Cascades. But grizzlies have still not recovered in the NCDE, and there are no "extra" bears there to move to Washington. Such a plan would weaken the NCDE grizzly population and diminish the likelihood of developing the needed population linkages between the NCDE grizzlies and those elsewhere, such as in Yellowstone.  
I Oppose an "experimental population" designation. The agencies must create and analyze an alternative that does not rely on the so-called "experimental" population designation. Under such a designation, individual bears from the NCDE--which are currently protected under the Endangered Species Act--would be taken from their home range and transported to Washington state, where they would lose their protections under the ESA.  
We need to analyze a natural recovery alternative. This is NOT the same as the No Action alternative. Under a natural recovery alternative, the FWS and NPS would actively work with agencies in British Columbia to ensure that grizzlies are protected on both sides of the border. Under this alternative, the agencies would identify and protect corridors and connectivity so that bears could move across the border without getting killed.  
We need to develop an alternative that doesn't violate the Wilderness Act. The agencies must not pursue alternatives that would violate the Wilderness Act and would entail heavy-handed, stressful management of bears. Should the NPS choose to translocate bears, the agency should first consider limiting translocation to sites outside of Wilderness. If the NPS decides to translocate within Wilderness, it must comply with the Wilderness Act: no helicopters, no motorized equipment, and no invasive monitoring.

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Correspondence ID: 4014Project:112008Document:124399

Address: Lake Oswego, OR  
Outside Organization: Unaffiliated Individual  
Received: Dec,06 2022 15:24:55  
Correspondence Type: Web Form

Correspondence: It is imperative that an alternative must be created that does not rely on the so-called "experimental" population designation. Under such a designation, individual bears from the NCDE--which are currently protected under the Endangered Species Act--would be taken from their home range and transported to Washington state, where they would lose their protections under the ESA.

An alternative must be developed that doesn't violate the Wilderness Act. The agencies must not pursue alternatives that would violate the Wilderness Act and would entail heavy-handed, stressful management of bears. Should the NPS choose to translocate bears, the agency should first consider limiting translocation to sites outside of Wilderness. If the NPS decides to translocate within Wilderness, it must comply with the Wilderness Act: no helicopters, no motorized equipment, and no invasive monitoring must be that doesn't violate the Wilderness Act. The agencies must not pursue alternatives that would violate the Wilderness Act and would entail heavy-handed, stressful management of bears. Should the NPS choose to translocate bears, the agency should first consider limiting translocation to sites outside of Wilderness. If the NPS decides to translocate within Wilderness, it must comply with the Wilderness Act: no helicopters, no motorized equipment, and no invasive monitoring.

Please enact and implement a plan that will protect the bears, the biodiversity, and the lands that these bear populations reside in.

Thank you.

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Correspondence ID: 4015Project:112008Document:124399  
Address: Clayton, NC  
Outside Organization: Unaffiliated Individual  
Received: Dec,06 2022 15:24:56  
Correspondence Type: Web Form

Correspondence: I strongly oppose the capture of grizzlies from the Northern Continental Divide Ecosystem. The federal agencies plan to kidnap bears from either British Columbia or the Northern Continental Divide Ecosystem (NCDE) around Glacier National Park to move to the North Cascades. But grizzlies have still not recovered in the NCDE, and there are no "extra" bears there to move to Washington. Such a plan would weaken the NCDE grizzly population and diminish the likelihood of developing the needed population linkages between the NCDE grizzlies and those elsewhere, such as in Yellowstone.

I strongly oppose an "experimental population" designation. The agencies must create and analyze an alternative that does not rely on the so-called "experimental" population designation. Under such a designation, individual bears from the NCDE--which are currently protected under the Endangered Species Act--would be taken from their home range and transported to Washington state, where they would lose their protections under the ESA.

Analyze a natural recovery alternative. This is NOT the same as the No Action alternative. Under a natural recovery alternative, the FWS and NPS would actively work with agencies in British Columbia to ensure that grizzlies are protected on both sides of the border. Under this alternative, the agencies would identify and protect corridors and connectivity so that bears could move across the border without getting killed.

Develop an alternative that doesn't violate the Wilderness Act. The agencies must not pursue alternatives that would violate the Wilderness Act and would entail heavy-handed, stressful management of bears. Should the NPS choose to translocate bears, the agency should first consider limiting translocation to sites outside of Wilderness. If the NPS decides to translocate within Wilderness, it must comply with the Wilderness Act: no helicopters, no motorized equipment, and no invasive monitoring.

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Correspondence ID: 4016Project:112008Document:124399  
Address: Santa Cruz, CA  
Outside Organization: Unaffiliated Individual  
Received: Dec,06 2022 15:25:09

Correspondence Type: Web Form

Correspondence: Have a heart/ use it:

Oppose the capture of grizzlies from the Northern Continental Divide Ecosystem. The federal agencies plan to kidnap bears from either British Columbia or the Northern Continental Divide Ecosystem (NCDE) around Glacier National Park to move to the North Cascades. But grizzlies have still not recovered in the NCDE, and there are no "extra" bears there to move to Washington. Such a plan would weaken the NCDE grizzly population and diminish the likelihood of developing the needed population linkages between the NCDE grizzlies and those elsewhere, such as in Yellowstone.

Oppose an "experimental population" designation. The agencies must create and analyze an alternative that does not rely on the so-called "experimental" population designation. Under such a designation, individual bears from the NCDE--which are currently protected under the Endangered Species Act--would be taken from their home range and transported to Washington state, where they would lose their protections under the ESA.

Analyze a natural recovery alternative. This is NOT the same as the No Action alternative. Under a natural recovery alternative, the FWS and NPS would actively work with agencies in British Columbia to ensure that grizzlies are protected on both sides of the border. Under this alternative, the agencies would identify and protect corridors and connectivity so that bears could move across the border without getting killed.

Develop an alternative that doesn't violate the Wilderness Act. The agencies must not pursue alternatives that would violate the Wilderness Act and would entail heavy-handed, stressful management of bears. Should the NPS choose to translocate bears, the agency should first consider limiting translocation to sites outside of Wilderness. If the NPS decides to translocate within Wilderness, it must comply with the Wilderness Act: no helicopters, no motorized equipment, and no invasive monitoring.

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Correspondence ID: 4017Project:112008Document:124399

Address: Cary, NC

Outside Organization: Unaffiliated Individual

Received: Dec,06 2022 15:25:49

Correspondence Type: Web Form

Correspondence: Please reconsider your approach to grizzly bear recovery in the north cascades.

I Oppose the capture of grizzlies from the Northern Continental Divide Ecosystem. The federal agencies plan to kidnap bears from either British Columbia or the Northern Continental Divide Ecosystem (NCDE) around Glacier National Park to move to the North Cascades. But grizzlies have still not recovered in the NCDE, and there are no "extra" bears there to move to Washington. Such a plan would weaken the NCDE grizzly population and diminish the likelihood of developing the needed population linkages between the NCDE grizzlies and those elsewhere, such as in Yellowstone.

I also urge you to Oppose an "experimental population" designation. The agencies must create and analyze an alternative that does not rely on the so-called "experimental" population designation. Under such a designation, individual bears from the NCDE--which are currently protected under the Endangered Species Act--would be taken from their home range and transported to Washington state, where they would lose their protections under the ESA.

Analyze a natural recovery alternative. This is NOT the same as the No Action alternative. Under a natural recovery alternative, the FWS and NPS would actively work with agencies in British Columbia to ensure that grizzlies are protected on both sides of the border. Under this alternative, the agencies would identify and protect corridors and connectivity so that bears could move across the border without getting killed.

Please Develop an alternative that doesn't violate the Wilderness Act. The agencies must not pursue alternatives that would violate the Wilderness Act and would entail heavy-handed, stressful management of bears. Should the NPS choose to translocate bears, the agency should first consider limiting translocation to sites outside of Wilderness. If the NPS decides to translocate within Wilderness, it must comply with the Wilderness Act: no helicopters, no motorized equipment, and no invasive monitoring.

Thank you!

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Correspondence ID: 4018Project:112008Document:124399

Address: San Antonio, TX

Outside Organization: Unaffiliated Individual

Received: Dec,06 2022 15:25:52

Correspondence Type: Web Form

Correspondence: Oppose the capture of grizzlies from the Northern Continental Divide Ecosystem. The federal agencies plan to kidnap bears from either British Columbia or the Northern Continental Divide Ecosystem (NCDE) around Glacier National Park to move to the North Cascades. But grizzlies have still not recovered in the NCDE, and there are no "extra" bears there to move to Washington. Such a plan would weaken the NCDE grizzly population and diminish the likelihood of developing the needed population linkages between the NCDE grizzlies and those elsewhere, such as in Yellowstone.

Oppose an "experimental population" designation. The agencies must create and analyze an alternative that does not rely on the so-called "experimental" population designation. Under such a designation, individual bears from the NCDE--which are currently protected under the Endangered Species Act--would be taken from their home range and transported to Washington state, where they would lose their protections under the ESA.

Analyze a natural recovery alternative. This is NOT the same as the No Action alternative. Under a natural recovery alternative, the FWS and NPS would actively work with agencies in British Columbia to ensure that grizzlies are protected on both sides of the border. Under this alternative, the agencies would identify and protect corridors and connectivity so that bears could move across the border without getting killed.

Develop an alternative that doesn't violate the Wilderness Act. The agencies must not pursue alternatives that would violate the Wilderness Act and would entail heavy-handed, stressful management of bears. Should the NPS choose to translocate bears, the agency should first consider limiting translocation to sites outside of Wilderness. If the NPS decides to translocate within Wilderness, it must comply with the Wilderness Act: no helicopters, no motorized equipment, and no invasive monitoring.

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Correspondence ID: 4019Project:112008Document:124399

Address: North Sandwich, NH

Outside Organization: Unaffiliated Individual

Received: Dec,06 2022 15:25:52

Correspondence Type: Web Form

Correspondence: Oppose the capture of grizzlies from the Northern Continental Divide Ecosystem. The federal agencies plan to kidnap bears from either British Columbia or the Northern Continental Divide Ecosystem (NCDE) around Glacier National Park to move to the North Cascades. But grizzlies have still not recovered in the NCDE, and there are no "extra" bears there to move to Washington. Such a plan would weaken the NCDE grizzly population and diminish the likelihood of developing the needed population linkages between the NCDE grizzlies and those elsewhere, such as in Yellowstone.

Oppose an "experimental population" designation. The agencies must create and analyze an alternative that does not rely on the so-called "experimental" population designation. Under such a designation, individual bears from the NCDE--which are currently protected under the Endangered Species Act--would be taken from their home range and transported to Washington state, where they would lose their protections under the ESA.

Analyze a natural recovery alternative. This is NOT the same as the No Action alternative. Under a natural recovery alternative, the FWS and NPS would actively work with agencies in British Columbia to ensure that grizzlies are protected on both sides of the border. Under this alternative, the agencies would identify and protect corridors and connectivity so that bears could move across the border without getting killed.

Develop an alternative that doesn't violate the Wilderness Act. The agencies must not pursue alternatives that would violate the Wilderness Act and would entail heavy-handed, stressful management of bears. Should the NPS choose to translocate bears, the agency should first consider limiting translocation to sites outside of Wilderness. If the NPS decides to translocate within Wilderness, it must comply with the Wilderness Act: no helicopters, no motorized equipment, and no invasive monitoring.

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Correspondence ID: 4020Project:112008Document:124399

Address: Estero, FL  
Outside Organization: Unaffiliated Individual  
Received: Dec,06 2022 15:26:54  
Correspondence Type: Web Form  
Correspondence: I oppose the capture of grizzlies from the Northern Continental Divide Ecosystem.

I oppose an "experimental population" designation.

Please analyze a natural recovery alternative.

Please develop an alternative that doesn't violate the Wilderness Act.

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Correspondence ID: 4021Project:112008Document:124399  
Address: Portland, OR  
Outside Organization: NA Unaffiliated Individual  
Received: Dec,06 2022 15:27:05  
Correspondence Type: Web Form  
Correspondence: Please oppose an "experimental population" designation. The agencies must create and analyze an alternative that does not rely on the so-called "experimental" population designation. Under such a designation, individual bears from the NCDE--which are currently protected under the Endangered Species Act--would be taken from their home range and transported to Washington state, where they would lose their protections under the ESA.

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Correspondence ID: 4022Project:112008Document:124399  
Address: Port Hueneme, CA  
Outside Organization: Unaffiliated Individual  
Received: Dec,06 2022 15:27:23  
Correspondence Type: Web Form  
Correspondence: I am writing to offer improvements to the current grizzly relocation plans, to wit:

1. I oppose the capture of grizzlies from the Northern Continental Divide Ecosystem. The federal agencies plan to kidnap bears from either British Columbia or the Northern Continental Divide Ecosystem (NCDE) around Glacier National Park to move to the North Cascades. But grizzlies have still not recovered in the NCDE, and there are no "extra" bears there to move to Washington. Such a plan would weaken the NCDE grizzly population and diminish the likelihood of developing the needed population linkages between the NCDE grizzlies and those elsewhere, such as in Yellowstone.

2. I oppose an "experimental population" designation. The agencies must create and analyze an alternative that does not rely on the so-called "experimental" population designation. Under such a designation, individual bears from the NCDE--which are currently protected under the Endangered Species Act--would be taken from their home range and transported to Washington state, where they would lose their protections under the ESA.

3. The Service needs to analyze a natural recovery alternative. This is NOT the same as the No Action alternative. Under a natural recovery alternative, the FWS and NPS would actively work with agencies in British Columbia to ensure that grizzlies are protected on both sides of the border. Under this alternative, the agencies would identify and protect corridors and connectivity so that bears could move across the border without getting killed.

4. Finally, the Service must develop an alternative that doesn't violate the Wilderness Act. The agencies must not pursue alternatives that would violate the Wilderness Act and would entail heavy-handed, stressful management of bears. Should the NPS choose to translocate bears, the agency should first consider limiting translocation to sites outside of Wilderness. If the NPS decides to translocate within Wilderness, it must comply with the Wilderness Act: no helicopters, no motorized equipment, and no invasive monitoring.

Thank you for your attention to my comments.

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Correspondence ID: 4023Project:112008Document:124399  
Address: Hillside, NJ  
Outside Organization: Unaffiliated Individual  
Received: Dec,06 2022 15:27:30  
Correspondence Type: Web Form  
Correspondence: To whom it may concern:

I am writing to encourage the The National Park Service (NPS) and the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service (FWS) to reconsider their approach to grizzly recovery in the North Cascades.

Specifically, I encourage the agencies to take the following actions:

Oppose the capture of grizzlies from the Northern Continental Divide Ecosystem. The federal agencies plan to kidnap bears from either British Columbia or the Northern Continental Divide Ecosystem (NCDE) around Glacier National Park to move to the North Cascades. But grizzlies have still not recovered in the NCDE, and there are no "extra" bears there to move to Washington. Such a plan would weaken the NCDE grizzly population and diminish the likelihood of developing the needed population linkages between the NCDE grizzlies and those elsewhere, such as in Yellowstone.

Oppose an "experimental population" designation. The agencies must create and analyze an alternative that does not rely on the so-called "experimental" population designation. Under such a designation, individual bears from the NCDE--which are currently protected under the Endangered Species Act--would be taken from their home range and transported to Washington state, where they would lose their protections under the ESA.

Analyze a natural recovery alternative. This is NOT the same as the No Action alternative. Under a natural recovery alternative, the FWS and NPS would actively work with agencies in British Columbia to ensure that grizzlies are protected on both sides of the border. Under this alternative, the agencies would identify and protect corridors and connectivity so that bears could move across the border without getting killed.

Develop an alternative that doesn't violate the Wilderness Act. The agencies must not pursue alternatives that would violate the Wilderness Act and would entail heavy-handed, stressful management of bears. Should the NPS choose to translocate bears, the agency should first consider limiting translocation to sites outside of Wilderness. If the NPS decides to translocate within Wilderness, it must comply with the Wilderness Act: no helicopters, no motorized equipment, and no invasive monitoring.

Thank you for your thoughtful consideration of these recommendations, which I hope will be implemented by the NPS and FWS.

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Correspondence ID: 4024Project:112008Document:124399  
Address: Dover, DE  
Outside Organization: NONE Unaffiliated Individual  
Received: Dec,06 2022 15:27:55  
Correspondence Type: Web Form

Correspondence: I oppose the capture of grizzlies from the Northern Continental Divide Ecosystem. The federal agencies plan to kidnap bears from either British Columbia or the Northern Continental Divide Ecosystem (NCDE) around Glacier National Park to move to the North Cascades. But grizzlies have still not recovered in the NCDE, and there are no "extra" bears there to move to Washington. Such a plan would weaken the NCDE grizzly population and diminish the likelihood of developing the needed population linkages between the

NCDE grizzlies and those elsewhere, such as in Yellowstone.

I oppose an "experimental population" designation. The agencies must create and analyze an alternative that does not rely on the so-called "experimental" population designation. Under such a designation, individual bears from the NCDE--which are currently protected under the Endangered Species Act--would be taken from their home range and transported to Washington state, where they would lose their protections under the ESA.

Analyze a natural recovery alternative. This is NOT the same as the No Action alternative. Under a natural recovery alternative, the FWS and NPS would actively work with agencies in British Columbia to ensure that grizzlies are protected on both sides of the border. Under this alternative, the agencies would identify and protect corridors and connectivity so that bears could move across the border without getting killed.

Develop an alternative that doesn't violate the Wilderness Act. The agencies must not pursue alternatives that would violate the Wilderness Act and would entail heavy-handed, stressful management of bears. Should the NPS choose to translocate bears, the agency should first consider limiting translocation to sites outside of Wilderness. If the NPS decides to translocate within Wilderness, it must comply with the Wilderness Act: no helicopters, no motorized equipment, and no invasive monitoring.

Thank you!

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Correspondence ID: 4025Project:112008Document:124399

Address: Queens, NY

Outside Organization: Unaffiliated Individual

Received: Dec,06 2022 15:28:04

Correspondence Type: Web Form

Correspondence: Oppose the capture of grizzlies from the Northern Continental Divide Ecosystem. The federal agencies plan to kidnap bears from either British Columbia or the Northern Continental Divide Ecosystem (NCDE) around Glacier National Park to move to the North Cascades. But grizzlies have still not recovered in the NCDE, and there are no "extra" bears there to move to Washington. Such a plan would weaken the NCDE grizzly population and diminish the likelihood of developing the needed population linkages between the NCDE grizzlies and those elsewhere, such as in Yellowstone.

Oppose an "experimental population" designation. The agencies must create and analyze an alternative that does not rely on the so-called "experimental" population designation. Under such a designation, individual bears from the NCDE--which are currently protected under the Endangered Species Act--would be taken from their home range and transported to Washington state, where they would lose their protections under the ESA.

Analyze a natural recovery alternative. This is NOT the same as the No Action alternative. Under a natural recovery alternative, the FWS and NPS would actively work with agencies in British Columbia to ensure that grizzlies are protected on both sides of the border. Under this alternative, the agencies would identify and protect corridors and connectivity so that bears could move across the border without getting killed.

Develop an alternative that doesn't violate the Wilderness Act. The agencies must not pursue alternatives that would violate the Wilderness Act and would entail heavy-handed, stressful management of bears. Should the NPS choose to translocate bears, the agency should first consider limiting translocation to sites outside of Wilderness. If the NPS decides to translocate within Wilderness, it must comply with the Wilderness Act: no helicopters, no motorized equipment, and no invasive monitoring.

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Correspondence ID: 4026Project:112008Document:124399

Address: Brooklyn, NY

Outside Organization: Unaffiliated Individual

Received: Dec,06 2022 15:28:05

Correspondence Type: Web Form

Correspondence: I Oppose the capture of grizzlies from the Northern Continental Divide Ecosystem. The federal agencies plan to kidnap bears from either British Columbia or the Northern Continental Divide Ecosystem (NCDE) around Glacier National Park to move to the North Cascades. But grizzlies have still not recovered in the NCDE, and there are no "extra" bears there to move to Washington. Such a plan would weaken the NCDE grizzly population and diminish the likelihood of developing the needed population linkages between the NCDE grizzlies and those elsewhere, such as in Yellowstone.



I Oppose an "experimental population" designation. The agencies must create and analyze an alternative that does not rely on the so-called "experimental" population designation. Under such a designation, individual bears from the NCDE--which are currently protected under the Endangered Species Act--would be taken from their home range and transported to Washington state, where they would lose their protections under the ESA.

Analyze a natural recovery alternative. This is NOT the same as the No Action alternative. Under a natural recovery alternative, the FWS and NPS would actively work with agencies in British Columbia to ensure that grizzlies are protected on both sides of the border. Under this alternative, the agencies would identify and protect corridors and connectivity so that bears could move across the border without getting killed.

Develop an alternative that doesn't violate the Wilderness Act. The agencies must not pursue alternatives that would violate the Wilderness Act and would entail heavy-handed, stressful management of bears. Should the NPS choose to translocate bears, the agency should first consider limiting translocation to sites outside of Wilderness. If the NPS decides to translocate within Wilderness, it must comply with the Wilderness Act: no helicopters, no motorized equipment, and no invasive monitoring.

Thank you

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Correspondence ID: 4027Project:112008Document:124399

Address: Frankfort, KY

Outside Organization: Unaffiliated Individual

Received: Dec,06 2022 15:28:22

Correspondence Type: Web Form

Correspondence: Analyze a natural recovery alternative. This is NOT the same as the No Action alternative.

Under a natural recovery alternative, the FWS and NPS would actively work with agencies in British Columbia to ensure that grizzlies are protected on both sides of the border. Under this alternative, the agencies would identify and protect corridors and connectivity so that bears could move across the border without getting killed.

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Correspondence ID: 4028Project:112008Document:124399

Address: Fremont, CA

Outside Organization: Unaffiliated Individual

Received: Dec,06 2022 15:28:26

Correspondence Type: Web Form

Correspondence: Oppose the capture of grizzlies from the Northern Continental Divide Ecosystem. The federal agencies plan to kidnap bears from either British Columbia or the Northern Continental Divide Ecosystem (NCDE) around Glacier National Park to move to the North Cascades. But grizzlies have still not recovered in the NCDE, and there are no "extra" bears there to move to Washington. Such a plan would weaken the NCDE grizzly population and diminish the likelihood of developing the needed population linkages between the NCDE grizzlies and those elsewhere, such as in Yellowstone.

Oppose an "experimental population" designation. The agencies must create and analyze an alternative that does not rely on the so-called "experimental" population designation. Under such a designation, individual bears from the NCDE--which are currently protected under the Endangered Species Act--would be taken from their home range and transported to Washington state, where they would lose their protections under the ESA.

Analyze a natural recovery alternative. This is NOT the same as the No Action alternative. Under a natural recovery alternative, the FWS and NPS would actively work with agencies in British Columbia to ensure that grizzlies are protected on both sides of the border. Under this alternative, the agencies would identify and protect corridors and connectivity so that bears could move across the border without getting killed.

Develop an alternative that doesn't violate the Wilderness Act. The agencies must not pursue alternatives that would violate the Wilderness Act and would entail heavy-handed, stressful management of bears. Should the NPS choose to translocate bears, the agency should first consider limiting translocation to sites outside of Wilderness. If the NPS decides to translocate within Wilderness, it must comply with the Wilderness Act: no helicopters, no motorized equipment, and no invasive monitoring.

Thank you.

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Correspondence ID: 4029Project:112008Document:124399  
Address: Marquette, MI  
Outside Organization: Unaffiliated Individual  
Received: Dec,06 2022 15:28:48  
Correspondence Type: Web Form  
Correspondence: Please help protect our Grizzly bears, Thank you.

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Correspondence ID: 4030Project:112008Document:124399  
Address: New Albany, OH  
Outside Organization: Unaffiliated Individual  
Received: Dec,06 2022 15:29:01  
Correspondence Type: Web Form  
Correspondence: No capturing of grizzlies

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Correspondence ID: 4031Project:112008Document:124399  
Address: Redondo Beach, CA  
Outside Organization: Unaffiliated Individual  
Received: Dec,06 2022 15:30:20  
Correspondence Type: Web Form  
Correspondence: I oppose the capture of grizzlies from the Northern Continental Divide Ecosystem. The federal agencies plan to kidnap bears from either British Columbia or the Northern Continental Divide Ecosystem (NCDE) around Glacier National Park to move to the North Cascades. But grizzlies have still not recovered in the NCDE, and there are no "extra" bears there to move to Washington. Such a plan would weaken the NCDE grizzly population and diminish the likelihood of developing the needed population linkages between the NCDE grizzlies and those elsewhere, such as in Yellowstone.

I oppose an "experimental population" designation. The agencies must create and analyze an alternative that does not rely on the so-called "experimental" population designation. Under such a designation, individual bears from the NCDE--which are currently protected under the Endangered Species Act--would be taken from their home range and transported to Washington state, where they would lose their protections under the ESA.

Analyze a natural recovery alternative. This is NOT the same as the No Action alternative. Under a natural recovery alternative, the FWS and NPS would actively work with agencies in British Columbia to ensure that grizzlies are protected on both sides of the border. Under this alternative, the agencies would identify and protect corridors and connectivity so that bears could move across the border without getting killed.

Develop an alternative that doesn't violate the Wilderness Act. The agencies must not pursue alternatives that would violate the Wilderness Act and would entail heavy-handed, stressful management of bears. Should the NPS choose to translocate bears, the agency should first consider limiting translocation to sites outside of Wilderness. If the NPS decides to translocate within Wilderness, it must comply with the Wilderness Act: no helicopters, no motorized equipment, and no invasive monitoring.

Develop an alternative that doesn't violate the Wilderness Act. The agencies must not pursue alternatives that would violate the Wilderness Act and would entail heavy-handed, stressful management of bears. Should the NPS choose to translocate bears, the agency should first consider limiting translocation to sites outside of Wilderness. If the NPS decides to translocate within Wilderness, it must comply with the Wilderness Act: no helicopters, no motorized equipment, and no invasive monitoring.

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Correspondence ID: 4032Project:112008Document:124399  
Address: Lake Worth Beach, FL

Outside Organization: na Unaffiliated Individual  
Received: Dec,06 2022 15:30:53  
Correspondence Type: Web Form

Correspondence: I oppose the capture of grizzlies from the Northern Continental Divide Ecosystem. The federal agencies plan to kidnap bears from either British Columbia or the Northern Continental Divide Ecosystem (NCDE) around Glacier National Park to move to the North Cascades. Grizzlies have still not recovered in the NCDE, and there are no "extra" bears there to move to Washington. Such a plan would weaken the NCDE grizzly population and diminish the likelihood of developing the needed population linkages between the NCDE grizzlies and those elsewhere, such as in Yellowstone.

I oppose an "experimental population" designation. The agencies must create and analyze an alternative that does not rely on the so-called "experimental" population designation. Under such a designation, individual bears from the NCDE--which are currently protected under the Endangered Species Act--would be taken from their home range and transported to Washington state, where they would lose their protections under the ESA.

Analyze a natural recovery alternative. This is NOT the same as the No Action alternative. Under a natural recovery alternative, the FWS and NPS would actively work with agencies in British Columbia to ensure that grizzlies are protected on both sides of the border. Under this alternative, the agencies would identify and protect corridors and connectivity so that bears could move across the border without getting killed.

Please develop an alternative that doesn't violate the Wilderness Act. The agencies must not pursue alternatives that would violate the Wilderness Act and would entail heavy-handed, stressful management of bears. Should the NPS choose to translocate bears, the agency should first consider limiting translocation to sites outside of Wilderness. If the NPS decides to translocate within Wilderness, it must comply with the Wilderness Act: no helicopters, no motorized equipment, and no invasive monitoring.

Setting up the habitat and permitting the Grizzly Bears to exist may in time help to populate the area.

Thank you!

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Correspondence ID: 4033Project:112008Document:124399  
Address: Middletown, NY  
Outside Organization: - Select - Unaffiliated Individual  
Received: Dec,06 2022 15:31:05  
Correspondence Type: Web Form  
Correspondence: To Whom it may concern,

I am writing to express the following:

I oppose the capture of grizzlies from the Northern Continental Divide Ecosystem. The federal agencies plan to kidnap bears from either British Columbia or the Northern Continental Divide Ecosystem (NCDE) around Glacier National Park to move to the North Cascades. But grizzlies have still not recovered in the NCDE, and there are no "extra" bears there to move to Washington. Such a plan would weaken the NCDE grizzly population and diminish the likelihood of developing the needed population linkages between the NCDE grizzlies and those elsewhere, such as in Yellowstone.

I oppose an "experimental population" designation. The agencies must create and analyze an alternative that does not rely on the so-called "experimental" population designation. Under such a designation, individual bears from the NCDE--which are currently protected under the Endangered Species Act--would be taken from their home range and transported to Washington state, where they would lose their protections under the ESA.

Analyze a natural recovery alternative. This is NOT the same as the No Action alternative. Under a natural recovery alternative, the FWS and NPS would actively work with agencies in British Columbia to ensure that grizzlies are protected on both sides of the border. Under this alternative, the agencies would identify and protect corridors and connectivity so that bears could move across the border without getting killed.

Develop an alternative that doesn't violate the Wilderness Act. The agencies must not pursue alternatives that would violate the Wilderness Act and would entail heavy-handed, stressful management of bears. Should the NPS choose to translocate bears, the agency should first consider limiting translocation to sites outside of Wilderness. If the NPS decides to translocate within Wilderness, it must comply with the Wilderness Act: no helicopters, no

motorized equipment, and no invasive monitoring.

Thank you!

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Correspondence ID: 4034Project:112008Document:124399

Address: La Mesa, CA

Outside Organization: Unaffiliated Individual

Received: Dec,06 2022 15:31:14

Correspondence Type: Web Form

Correspondence: Develop an alternative that doesn't violate the Wilderness Act. The agencies must not pursue alternatives that would violate the Wilderness Act and would entail heavy-handed, stressful management of bears. Should the NPS choose to translocate bears, the agency should first consider limiting translocation to sites outside of Wilderness. If the NPS decides to translocate within Wilderness, it must comply with the Wilderness Act: no helicopters, no motorized equipment, and no invasive monitoring.

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Correspondence ID: 4035Project:112008Document:124399

Address: Wilton Manors, FL

Outside Organization: Unaffiliated Individual

Received: Dec,06 2022 15:31:22

Correspondence Type: Web Form

Correspondence: Dear National Park Service (NPS) and the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service (FWS):

Please consider the following information before you make a final decision:

I oppose the capture of grizzlies from the Northern Continental Divide Ecosystem. The federal agencies plan to kidnap bears from either British Columbia or the Northern Continental Divide Ecosystem (NCDE) around Glacier National Park to move to the North Cascades. But grizzlies have still not recovered in the NCDE, and there are no "extra" bears there to move to Washington. Such a plan would weaken the NCDE grizzly population and diminish the likelihood of developing the needed population linkages between the NCDE grizzlies and those elsewhere, such as in Yellowstone.

I oppose an "experimental population" designation. The agencies must create and analyze an alternative that does not rely on the so-called "experimental" population designation. Under such a designation, individual bears from the NCDE--which are currently protected under the Endangered Species Act--would be taken from their home range and transported to Washington state, where they would lose their protections under the ESA.

Please analyze a natural recovery alternative. This is NOT the same as the No Action alternative. Under a natural recovery alternative, the FWS and NPS would actively work with agencies in British Columbia to ensure that grizzlies are protected on both sides of the border. Under this alternative, the agencies would identify and protect corridors and connectivity so that bears could move across the border without getting killed.

Please develop an alternative that doesn't violate the Wilderness Act. The agencies must not pursue alternatives that would violate the Wilderness Act and would entail heavy-handed, stressful management of bears. Should the NPS choose to translocate bears, the agency should first consider limiting translocation to sites outside of Wilderness. If the NPS decides to translocate within Wilderness, it must comply with the Wilderness Act: no helicopters, no motorized equipment, and no invasive monitoring.

Thank you for your time and consideration.

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Correspondence ID: 4036Project:112008Document:124399

Address: Mountainside, NJ

Outside Organization: Unaffiliated Individual

Received: Dec,06 2022 15:31:25

Correspondence Type: Web Form

Correspondence: Everyone is always saying kill the bears, the deer, or anything wild. We need our wildlife we can learn to live with them is a whole lot better than not living with them because they got in the way of our life. Explain to your kids and Grandkids why there are no longer any wildlife around. Tell them they got to be a bother and would walk in your neighborhood. Sorry kids we could not learn to live with them and work with them to maintain life for both humans and wildlife. THATS RIGHT TELL THEM THE HUNTERS CALL THE SHOTS. NOT THE AVERAGE PERSON WHO WANTS AND WILL DEAL WITH WILDLIFE. BUT HUNTERS AND THE PEOPLE WHO COLLECT THE LICENSES MONEY WANTED THE HUNT. SO GOODBY BAMBI AND BEARS.

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Correspondence ID: 4037Project:112008Document:124399

Address: Village of Tularosa, NM

Outside Organization: Retired Unaffiliated Individual

Received: Dec,06 2022 15:31:42

Correspondence Type: Web Form

Correspondence: Oppose the capture of grizzlies from the Northern Continental Divide Ecosystem. The federal agencies plan to kidnap bears from either British Columbia or the Northern Continental Divide Ecosystem (NCDE) around Glacier National Park to move to the North Cascades. But grizzlies have still not recovered in the NCDE, and there are no "extra" bears there to move to Washington. Such a plan would weaken the NCDE grizzly population and diminish the likelihood of developing the needed population linkages between the NCDE grizzlies and those elsewhere, such as in Yellowstone.

Oppose an "experimental population" designation. The agencies must create and analyze an alternative that does not rely on the so-called "experimental" population designation. Under such a designation, individual bears from the NCDE--which are currently protected under the Endangered Species Act--would be taken from their home range and transported to Washington state, where they would lose their protections under the ESA.

Analyze a natural recovery alternative. This is NOT the same as the No Action alternative. Under a natural recovery alternative, the FWS and NPS would actively work with agencies in British Columbia to ensure that grizzlies are protected on both sides of the border. Under this alternative, the agencies would identify and protect corridors and connectivity so that bears could move across the border without getting killed.

Develop an alternative that doesn't violate the Wilderness Act. The agencies must not pursue alternatives that would violate the Wilderness Act and would entail heavy-handed, stressful management of bears. Should the NPS choose to translocate bears, the agency should first consider limiting translocation to sites outside of Wilderness. If the NPS decides to translocate within Wilderness, it must comply with the Wilderness Act: no helicopters, no motorized equipment, and no invasive monitoring.

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Correspondence ID: 4038Project:112008Document:124399

Address: Baiersbronn, UN

Outside Organization: Unaffiliated Individual

Received: Dec,06 2022 15:32:14

Correspondence Type: Web Form

Correspondence: Dear Ladies and Gentlemen,

Thank you for the opportunity to comment this issue

Oppose the capture of grizzlies from the Northern Continental Divide Ecosystem. The federal agencies plan to kidnap bears from either British Columbia or the Northern Continental Divide Ecosystem (NCDE) around Glacier National Park to move to the North Cascades. But grizzlies have still not recovered in the NCDE, and there are no "extra" bears there to move to Washington. Such a plan would weaken the NCDE grizzly population and diminish the likelihood of developing the needed population linkages between the NCDE grizzlies and those elsewhere, such as in Yellowstone.

Oppose an "experimental population" designation. The agencies must create and analyze an alternative that does not rely on the so-called "experimental" population designation. Under such a designation, individual bears from


the NCDE--which are currently protected under the Endangered Species Act--would be taken from their home range and transported to Washington state, where they would lose their protections under the ESA.

Analyze a natural recovery alternative. This is NOT the same as the No Action alternative. Under a natural recovery alternative, the FWS and NPS would actively work with agencies in British Columbia to ensure that grizzlies are protected on both sides of the border. Under this alternative, the agencies would identify and protect corridors and connectivity so that bears could move across the border without getting killed.

Develop an alternative that doesn't violate the Wilderness Act. The agencies must not pursue alternatives that would violate the Wilderness Act and would entail heavy-handed, stressful management of bears. Should the NPS choose to translocate bears, the agency should first consider limiting translocation to sites outside of Wilderness. If the NPS decides to translocate within Wilderness, it must comply with the Wilderness Act: no helicopters, no motorized equipment, and no invasive monitoring.

Thank you!

Sincerely,

  
Baierbronn  
Germany

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Correspondence ID: 4039Project:112008Document:124399

Address: Vineland, NJ

Outside Organization: Unaffiliated Individual

Received: Dec,06 2022 15:32:19

Correspondence Type: Web Form

Correspondence: Oppose the capture of grizzlies from the Northern Continental Divide Ecosystem. The federal agencies plan to kidnap bears from either British Columbia or the Northern Continental Divide Ecosystem (NCDE) around Glacier National Park to move to the North Cascades. But grizzlies have still not recovered in the NCDE, and there are no "extra" bears there to move to Washington. Such a plan would weaken the NCDE grizzly population and diminish the likelihood of developing the needed population linkages between the NCDE grizzlies and those elsewhere, such as in Yellowstone.

Oppose an "experimental population" designation. The agencies must create and analyze an alternative that does not rely on the so-called "experimental" population designation. Under such a designation, individual bears from the NCDE--which are currently protected under the Endangered Species Act--would be taken from their home range and transported to Washington state, where they would lose their protections under the ESA.

Analyze a natural recovery alternative. This is NOT the same as the No Action alternative. Under a natural recovery alternative, the FWS and NPS would actively work with agencies in British Columbia to ensure that grizzlies are protected on both sides of the border. Under this alternative, the agencies would identify and protect corridors and connectivity so that bears could move across the border without getting killed.

Develop an alternative that doesn't violate the Wilderness Act. The agencies must not pursue alternatives that would violate the Wilderness Act and would entail heavy-handed, stressful management of bears. Should the NPS choose to translocate bears, the agency should first consider limiting translocation to sites outside of Wilderness. If the NPS decides to translocate within Wilderness, it must comply with the Wilderness Act: no helicopters, no motorized equipment, and no invasive monitoring.

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Correspondence ID: 4040Project:112008Document:124399

Address: Sandy, UT

Outside Organization: Unaffiliated Individual

Received: Dec,06 2022 15:32:24

Correspondence Type: Web Form

Correspondence: Oppose the capture of grizzlies from the Northern Continental Divide Ecosystem. The federal agencies plan to kidnap bears from either British Columbia or the Northern Continental Divide Ecosystem (NCDE) around Glacier National Park to move to the North Cascades. But grizzlies have still not recovered in the NCDE, and there are no "extra" bears there to move to Washington. Such a plan would weaken the NCDE grizzly population and diminish the likelihood of developing the needed population linkages between the NCDE grizzlies and those elsewhere, such as in Yellowstone.

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Correspondence ID: 4041Project:112008Document:124399

Address: Aurora, CO

Outside Organization: Unaffiliated Individual

Received: Dec,06 2022 15:32:26

Correspondence Type:Web Form

Correspondence: Let them recover

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Correspondence ID: 4042Project:112008Document:124399

Address: Solana Beach, CA

Outside Organization: Unaffiliated Individual

Received: Dec,06 2022 15:32:43

Correspondence Type: Web Form

Correspondence: Dear Sir and Madame,

1) I oppose the capture of grizzlies from the Northern Continental Divide Ecosystem. The federal agencies plan to kidnap bears from either British Columbia or the Northern Continental Divide Ecosystem (NCDE) around Glacier National Park to move to the North Cascades. But grizzlies have still not recovered in the NCDE, and there are no "extra" bears there to move to Washington. Such a plan would weaken the NCDE grizzly population and diminish the likelihood of developing the needed population linkages between the NCDE grizzlies and those elsewhere, such as in Yellowstone.

2) I oppose an "experimental population" designation. The agencies must create and analyze an alternative that does not rely on the so-called "experimental" population designation. Under such a designation, individual bears from the NCDE--which are currently protected under the Endangered Species Act--would be taken from their home range and transported to Washington state, where they would lose their protections under the ESA.

3) Analyze a natural recovery alternative. This is NOT the same as the No Action alternative. Under a natural recovery alternative, the FWS and NPS would actively work with agencies in British Columbia to ensure that grizzlies are protected on both sides of the border. Under this alternative, the agencies would identify and protect corridors and connectivity so that bears could move across the border without getting killed.

4) Develop an alternative that doesn't violate the Wilderness Act. The agencies must not pursue alternatives that would violate the Wilderness Act and would entail heavy-handed, stressful management of bears. Should the NPS choose to translocate bears, the agency should first consider limiting translocation to sites outside of Wilderness. If the NPS decides to translocate within Wilderness, it must comply with the Wilderness Act: no helicopters, no motorized equipment, and no invasive monitoring.

Thank you for your consideration.

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Correspondence ID: 4043Project:112008Document:124399

Address: Eugene, OR

Outside Organization: Private Citizen Unaffiliated Individual

Received: Dec,06 2022 15:32:55

Correspondence Type: Web Form

Correspondence: Please provide reintroduction of the grizzly bear into the North Cascade region of Washington State using the LEAST intrusive methods for designated Wilderness and the existing population of


Grizzlies in the Glacier Nation Park region. It makes no sense to take from a limited population in Gracier Park and move them to the North Cascades.

Do NOT allow any usage of the Wilderness areas outside of written agreements that are current. No motorized use. No invasive equipment. No noise. No large intrusions.

Let this reintroduction be natural without hunting and trapping.

I have spent many trips into the North Cascades Wilderness area and have first hand knowledge of the land and its wild beauty

Thank you

  
A concerned US citizen.

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Correspondence ID: 4044Project:112008Document:124399

Address: Las Vegas, NV

Outside Organization: Unaffiliated Individual

Received: Dec,06 2022 15:33:13

Correspondence Type: Web Form

Correspondence: This is NOT the same as the No Action alterative. Under a natural recovery alternative, the FWS and NPS would actively work with agencies in British Columbia to ensure that grizzlies are protected on both sides of the border. Under this alternative, the agencies would identify and protect corridors and connectivity so that bears could move across the border without getting killed.

Develop an alternative that doesn't violate the Wilderness Act. The agencies must not pursue alternatives that would violate the Wilderness Act and would entail heavy-handed, stressful management of bears. Should the NPS choose to translocate bears, the agency should first consider limiting translocation to sites outside of Wilderness. If the NPS decides to translocate within Wilderness, it must comply with the Wilderness Act: no helicopters, no motorized equipment, and no invasive monitoring.

Thank you! 🌲❤️🐻

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Correspondence ID: 4045Project:112008Document:124399

Address: Ypsilanti, MI

Outside Organization: Unaffiliated Individual

Received: Dec,06 2022 15:33:21

Correspondence Type: Web Form

Correspondence: The proposed action lacks a natural recovery option. The best way to meet the goal of a viable grizzly population in the North Cascades would be to allow for and boldly promote the natural recovery of grizzlies.

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Correspondence ID: 4046Project:112008Document:124399

Address: Sanibel, FL

Outside Organization: Unaffiliated Individual

Received: Dec,06 2022 15:33:26

Correspondence Type: Web Form

Correspondence: I write to oppose the capture of grizzlies from the Northern Continental Divide Ecosystem. The federal agencies plan to kidnap bears from either British Columbia or the Northern Continental Divide Ecosystem (NCDE) around Glacier National Park to move to the North Cascades. But grizzlies have still not recovered in the NCDE, and there are no "extra" bears there to move to Washington. Such a plan would weaken the NCDE grizzly population and diminish the likelihood of developing the needed population linkages between the NCDE grizzlies and those elsewhere, such as in Yellowstone.

I oppose an "experimental population" designation. The agencies must create and analyze an alternative that does not rely on the so-called "experimental" population designation. Under such a designation, individual bears from



the NCDE--which are currently protected under the Endangered Species Act--would be taken from their home range and transported to Washington state, where they would lose their protections under the ESA. Instead, I propose that you employ a natural recovery alternative. This is NOT the same as the No Action alternative. Under a natural recovery alternative, the FWS and NPS would actively work with agencies in British Columbia to ensure that grizzlies are protected on both sides of the border. Under this alternative, the agencies would identify and protect corridors and connectivity so that bears could move across the border without getting killed.

Please develop an alternative that doesn't violate the Wilderness Act. The agencies must not pursue alternatives that would violate the Wilderness Act and would entail heavy-handed, stressful management of bears. Should the NPS choose to translocate bears, the agency should first consider limiting translocation to sites outside of Wilderness. If the NPS decides to translocate within Wilderness, it must comply with the Wilderness Act: no helicopters, no motorized equipment, and no invasive monitoring.

Thank you!

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Correspondence ID: 4047Project:112008Document:124399  
Address: Los Gatos, CA  
Outside Organization: Unaffiliated Individual  
Received: Dec,06 2022 15:33:40  
Correspondence Type: Web Form  
Correspondence: I Oppose the capture of grizzlies from the Northern Continental Divide Ecosystem. The federal agencies plan to kidnap bears from either British Columbia or the Northern Continental Divide Ecosystem (NCDE) around Glacier National Park to move to the North Cascades. But grizzlies have still not recovered in the NCDE, and there are no "extra" bears there to move to Washington. Such a plan would weaken the NCDE grizzly population and diminish the likelihood of developing the needed population linkages between the NCDE grizzlies and those elsewhere, such as in Yellowstone.

I Oppose an "experimental population" designation. The agencies must create and analyze an alternative that does not rely on the so-called "experimental" population designation. Under such a designation, individual bears from the NCDE--which are currently protected under the Endangered Species Act--would be taken from their home range and transported to Washington state, where they would lose their protections under the ESA

Analyze a natural recovery alternative. This is NOT the same as the No Action alternative. Under a natural recovery alternative, the FWS and NPS would actively work with agencies in British Columbia to ensure that grizzlies are protected on both sides of the border. Under this alternative, the agencies would identify and protect corridors and connectivity so that bears could move across the border without getting killed.

Develop an alternative that doesn't violate the Wilderness Act. The agencies must not pursue alternatives that would violate the Wilderness Act and would entail heavy-handed, stressful management of bears. Should the NPS choose to translocate bears, the agency should first consider limiting translocation to sites outside of Wilderness. If the NPS decides to translocate within Wilderness, it must comply with the Wilderness Act: no helicopters, no motorized equipment, and no invasive monitoring.

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Correspondence ID: 4048Project:112008Document:124399  
Address: DeMotte, IN  
Outside Organization: Unaffiliated Individual  
Received: Dec,06 2022 15:33:41  
Correspondence Type: Web Form  
Correspondence: Oppose the capture of grizzlies from the Northern Continental Divide Ecosystem. The federal agencies plan to kidnap bears from either British Columbia or the Northern Continental Divide Ecosystem (NCDE) around Glacier National Park to move to the North Cascades. But grizzlies have still not recovered in the NCDE, and there are no "extra" bears there to move to Washington. Such a plan would weaken the NCDE grizzly population and diminish the likelihood of developing the needed population linkages between the NCDE grizzlies and those elsewhere, such as in Yellowstone.

Oppose an "experimental population" designation. The agencies must create and analyze an alternative that does not rely on the so-called "experimental" population designation. Under such a designation, individual bears from the NCDE--which are currently protected under the Endangered Species Act--would be taken from their home range and transported to Washington state, where they would lose their protections under the ESA.

Analyze a natural recovery alternative. This is NOT the same as the No Action alternative. Under a natural recovery alternative, the FWS and NPS would actively work with agencies in British Columbia to ensure that grizzlies are protected on both sides of the border. Under this alternative, the agencies would identify and protect corridors and connectivity so that bears could move across the border without getting killed.

Develop an alternative that doesn't violate the Wilderness Act. The agencies must not pursue alternatives that would violate the Wilderness Act and would entail heavy-handed, stressful management of bears. Should the NPS choose to translocate bears, the agency should first consider limiting translocation to sites outside of Wilderness. If the NPS decides to translocate within Wilderness, it must comply with the Wilderness Act: no helicopters, no motorized equipment, and no invasive monitoring.

Thank you!

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Correspondence ID: 4049Project:112008Document:124399

Address: muir beach, CA

Outside Organization: individual Unaffiliated Individual

Received: Dec,06 2022 15:34:06

Correspondence Type: Web Form

Correspondence: Taking the grizzlies from northern populations is not a good idea, in that these northern populations aren't yet fully established themselves. Why weaken a population that is just getting established to form another? Then you risk losing both and nothing is accomplished.

The agencies must not pursue alternatives that would violate the Wilderness Act and would entail heavy-handed, stressful management of bears. If the NPS decides to translocate within Wilderness, it must comply with the Wilderness Act: no helicopters, no motorized equipment, and no invasive monitoring.

Remember, the bears are our first and only concern when manipulating and moving them is involved. Grizzlies must be protected on both sides of the border with British Columbia and the U.S.

This is a very important project and must be done right.

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Correspondence ID: 4050Project:112008Document:124399

Address: Joliet, IL

Outside Organization: Unaffiliated Individual

Received: Dec,06 2022 15:34:12

Correspondence Type: Web Form

Correspondence: Please reconsider your approach to Grizzly recovery in the Northern Cascades! Please do not capture and move other populations that have not fully recovered or would change ecosystems drastically and remove them from areas where they are protected y the Endangered Species Act. Please find an alternative that doesn't violate the Endangered Species Act and cause such detrimental consequences in many areas!

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Correspondence ID: 4051Project:112008Document:124399

Address: Hohenwart, UN

Outside Organization: Unaffiliated Individual

Received: Dec,06 2022 15:34:25

Correspondence Type: Web Form

Correspondence: Hello,

oppose the capture of grizzlies from the Northern Continental Divide Ecosystem. The federal agencies plan to

kidnap bears from either British Columbia or the Northern Continental Divide Ecosystem (NCDE) around Glacier National Park to move to the North Cascades. But grizzlies have still not recovered in the NCDE, and there are no "extra" bears there to move to Washington. Such a plan would weaken the NCDE grizzly population and diminish the likelihood of developing the needed population linkages between the NCDE grizzlies and those elsewhere, such as in Yellowstone.

Oppose an "experimental population" designation. The agencies must create and analyze an alternative that does not rely on the so-called "experimental" population designation. Under such a designation, individual bears from the NCDE--which are currently protected under the Endangered Species Act--would be taken from their home range and transported to Washington state, where they would lose their protections under the ESA.

Analyze a natural recovery alternative. This is NOT the same as the No Action alternative. Under a natural recovery alternative, the FWS and NPS would actively work with agencies in British Columbia to ensure that grizzlies are protected on both sides of the border. Under this alternative, the agencies would identify and protect corridors and connectivity so that bears could move across the border without getting killed.

Develop an alternative that doesn't violate the Wilderness Act. The agencies must not pursue alternatives that would violate the Wilderness Act and would entail heavy-handed, stressful management of bears. Should the NPS choose to translocate bears, the agency should first consider limiting translocation to sites outside of Wilderness. If the NPS decides to translocate within Wilderness, it must comply with the Wilderness Act: no helicopters, no motorized equipment, and no invasive monitoring.

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Correspondence ID: 4052Project:112008Document:124399

Address: The Villages, FL

Outside Organization: Unaffiliated Individual

Received: Dec,06 2022 15:34:58

Correspondence Type: Web Form

Correspondence: Oppose the capture of grizzlies from the Northern Continental Divide Ecosystem. The federal agencies plan to kidnap bears from either British Columbia or the Northern Continental Divide Ecosystem (NCDE) around Glacier National Park to move to the North Cascades. But grizzlies have still not recovered in the NCDE, and there are no "extra" bears there to move to Washington. Such a plan would weaken the NCDE grizzly population and diminish the likelihood of developing the needed population linkages between the NCDE grizzlies and those elsewhere, such as in Yellowstone.

Oppose an "experimental population" designation. The agencies must create and analyze an alternative that does not rely on the so-called "experimental" population designation. Under such a designation, individual bears from the NCDE--which are currently protected under the Endangered Species Act--would be taken from their home range and transported to Washington state, where they would lose their protections under the ESA.

Analyze a natural recovery alternative. This is NOT the same as the No Action alternative. Under a natural recovery alternative, the FWS and NPS would actively work with agencies in British Columbia to ensure that grizzlies are protected on both sides of the border. Under this alternative, the agencies would identify and protect corridors and connectivity so that bears could move across the border without getting killed.

Develop an alternative that doesn't violate the Wilderness Act. The agencies must not pursue alternatives that would violate the Wilderness Act and would entail heavy-handed, stressful management of bears. Should the NPS choose to translocate bears, the agency should first consider limiting translocation to sites outside of Wilderness. If the NPS decides to translocate within Wilderness, it must comply with the Wilderness Act: no helicopters, no motorized equipment, and no invasive monitoring.

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Correspondence ID: 4053Project:112008Document:124399

Address: Longmont, CO

Outside Organization: Unaffiliated Individual

Received: Dec,06 2022 15:35:19

Correspondence Type: Web Form

Correspondence: Oppose the capture of grizzlies from the Northern Continental Divide Ecosystem. The federal agencies plan to kidnap bears from either British Columbia or the Northern Continental Divide Ecosystem (NCDE) around Glacier National Park to move to the North Cascades. But grizzlies have still not recovered in the NCDE, and there are no "extra" bears there to move to Washington. Such a plan would weaken the NCDE grizzly population and diminish the likelihood of developing the needed population linkages between the NCDE grizzlies and those elsewhere, such as in Yellowstone.

Oppose an "experimental population" designation. The agencies must create and analyze an alternative that does not rely on the so-called "experimental" population designation. Under such a designation, individual bears from the NCDE--which are currently protected under the Endangered Species Act--would be taken from their home range and transported to Washington state, where they would lose their protections under the ESA.

Analyze a natural recovery alternative. This is NOT the same as the No Action alternative. Under a natural recovery alternative, the FWS and NPS would actively work with agencies

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Correspondence ID: 4054Project:112008Document:124399

Address: Gig Harbor, WA

Outside Organization: Unaffiliated Individual

Received: Dec,06 2022 15:36:25

Correspondence Type: Web Form

Correspondence: Oppose the capture of grizzlies from the Northern Continental Divide Ecosystem. The federal agencies plan to remove bears from either British Columbia or the Northern Continental Divide Ecosystem (NCDE) around Glacier National Park to move to the North Cascades. But grizzlies have still not recovered in the NCDE, and there are no "extra" bears there to move to Washington. Such a plan would weaken the NCDE grizzly population and diminish the likelihood of developing the needed population linkages between the NCDE grizzlies and those elsewhere, such as in Yellowstone.

Oppose an "experimental population" designation. The agencies must create and analyze an alternative that does not rely on the so-called "experimental" population designation. Under such a designation, individual bears from the NCDE--which are currently protected under the Endangered Species Act--would be taken from their home range and transported to Washington state, where they would lose their protections under the ESA.

Analyze a natural recovery alternative. This is NOT the same as the No Action alternative. Under a natural recovery alternative, the FWS and NPS would actively work with agencies in British Columbia to ensure that grizzlies are protected on both sides of the border. Under this alternative, the agencies would identify and protect corridors and connectivity so that bears could move across the border without getting killed.

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Correspondence ID: 4055Project:112008Document:124399

Address: Brooklyn, NY

Outside Organization: Unaffiliated Individual

Received: Dec,06 2022 15:36:29

Correspondence Type: Web Form

Correspondence: Oppose the capture of grizzlies from the Northern Continental Divide Ecosystem. The federal agencies plan to kidnap bears from either British Columbia or the Northern Continental Divide Ecosystem (NCDE) around Glacier National Park to move to the North Cascades. But grizzlies have still not recovered in the NCDE, and there are no "extra" bears there to move to Washington. Such a plan would weaken the NCDE grizzly population and diminish the likelihood of developing the needed population linkages between the NCDE grizzlies and those elsewhere, such as in Yellowstone.

Oppose an "experimental population" designation. The agencies must create and analyze an alternative that does not rely on the so-called "experimental" population designation. Under such a designation, individual bears from the NCDE--which are currently protected under the Endangered Species Act--would be taken from their home range and transported to Washington state, where they would lose their protections under the ESA.

Analyze a natural recovery alternative. This is NOT the same as the No Action alternative. Under a natural recovery alternative, the FWS and NPS would actively work with agencies in British Columbia to ensure that grizzlies are

protected on both sides of the border. Under this alternative, the agencies would identify and protect corridors and connectivity so that bears could move across the border without getting killed.

Develop an alternative that doesn't violate the Wilderness Act. The agencies must not pursue alternatives that would violate the Wilderness Act and would entail heavy-handed, stressful management of bears. Should the NPS choose to translocate bears, the agency should first consider limiting translocation to sites outside of Wilderness. If the NPS decides to translocate within Wilderness, it must comply with the Wilderness Act: no helicopters, no motorized equipment, and no invasive monitoring.

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Correspondence ID: 4056Project:112008Document:124399

Address: Cocoa, FL

Outside Organization: Unaffiliated Individual

Received: Dec,06 2022 15:36:48

Correspondence Type: Web Form

Correspondence: The agencies must create and analyze an alternative that does not rely on the so-called "experimental" population designation. Under such a designation, individual bears from the NCDE--which are currently protected under the Endangered Species Act--would be taken from their home range and transported to Washington state, where they would lose their protections under the ESA.

Analyze a natural recovery alternative. This is NOT the same as the No Action alternative. Under a natural recovery alternative, the FWS and NPS would actively work with agencies in British Columbia to ensure that grizzlies are protected on both sides of the border. Under this alternative, the agencies would identify and protect corridors and connectivity so that bears could move across the border without getting killed.

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Correspondence ID: 4057Project:112008Document:124399

Address: Las Vegas, NV

Outside Organization: Unaffiliated Individual

Received: Dec,06 2022 15:36:56

Correspondence Type: Web Form

Correspondence: Analyze a natural recovery alternative. This is NOT the same as the No Action alternative.

Under a natural recovery alternative, the FWS and NPS would actively work with agencies in British Columbia to ensure that grizzlies are protected on both sides of the border. Under this alternative, the agencies would identify and protect corridors and connectivity so that bears could move across the border without getting killed.

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Correspondence ID: 4058Project:112008Document:124399

Address: Phoenix, AZ

Outside Organization: Unaffiliated Individual

Received: Dec,06 2022 15:37:18

Correspondence Type: Web Form

Correspondence: •

• I strongly oppose the capture of grizzlies from the Northern Continental Divide Ecosystem. The federal agencies plan to kidnap bears from either British Columbia or the Northern Continental Divide Ecosystem (NCDE) around Glacier National Park to move to the North Cascades. But grizzlies have still not recovered in the NCDE, and there are no "extra" bears there to move to Washington. Such a plan would weaken the NCDE grizzly population and diminish the likelihood of developing the needed population linkages between the NCDE grizzlies and those elsewhere, such as in Yellowstone.

• I strongly oppose an "experimental population" designation. The agencies must create and analyze an alternative that does not rely on the so-called "experimental" population designation. Under such a designation, individual bears from the NCDE--which are currently protected under the Endangered Species Act--would be taken from their home range and transported to Washington state, where they would lose their protections under the ESA.

• PLEASE analyze a natural recovery alternative. This is NOT the same as the No Action alternative. Under a natural recovery alternative, the FWS and NPS would actively work with agencies in British Columbia to ensure that grizzlies are protected on both sides of the border. Under this alternative, the agencies would identify and protect corridors and connectivity so that bears could move across the border without getting killed.

• PLEASE develop an alternative that doesn't violate the Wilderness Act. The agencies must not pursue alternatives that would violate the Wilderness Act and would entail heavy-handed, stressful management of bears. Should the NPS choose to translocate bears, the agency should first consider limiting translocation to sites outside of Wilderness. If the NPS decides to translocate within Wilderness, it must comply with the Wilderness Act: no helicopters, no motorized equipment, and no invasive monitoring.

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Correspondence ID: 4059Project:112008Document:124399

Address: Jersey, NJ

Outside Organization: Unaffiliated Individual

Received: Dec,06 2022 15:37:35

Correspondence Type: Web Form

Correspondence: Oppose the capture of grizzlies from the Northern Continental Divide Ecosystem. The federal agencies plan to kidnap bears from either British Columbia or the Northern Continental Divide Ecosystem (NCDE) around Glacier National Park to move to the North Cascades. But grizzlies have still not recovered in the NCDE, and there are no "extra" bears there to move to Washington. Such a plan would weaken the NCDE grizzly population and diminish the likelihood of developing the needed population linkages between the NCDE grizzlies and those elsewhere, such as in Yellowstone.

Oppose an "experimental population" designation. The agencies must create and analyze an alternative that does not rely on the so-called "experimental" population designation. Under such a designation, individual bears from the NCDE--which are currently protected under the Endangered Species Act--would be taken from their home range and transported to Washington state, where they would lose their protections under the ESA.

Analyze a natural recovery alternative. This is NOT the same as the No Action alternative. Under a natural recovery alternative, the FWS and NPS would actively work with agencies in British Columbia to ensure that grizzlies are protected on both sides of the border. Under this alternative, the agencies would identify and protect corridors and connectivity so that bears could move across the border without getting killed.

Develop an alternative that doesn't violate the Wilderness Act. The agencies must not pursue alternatives that would violate the Wilderness Act and would entail heavy-handed, stressful management of bears. Should the NPS choose to translocate bears, the agency should first consider limiting translocation to sites outside of Wilderness. If the NPS decides to translocate within Wilderness, it must comply with the Wilderness Act: no helicopters, no motorized equipment, and no invasive monitoring.

Thank

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Correspondence ID: 4060Project:112008Document:124399

Address: Los Angeles, CA

Outside Organization: Unaffiliated Individual

Received: Dec,06 2022 15:37:44

Correspondence Type: Web Form

Correspondence: I oppose the following:

1. capture of grizzlies from the Northern Continental Divide Ecosystem.

There are no "extra" bears there to move to Washington. Such a plan would weaken the NCDE grizzly population and diminish the likelihood of developing the needed population linkages between the NCDE grizzlies and those elsewhere, such as in Yellowstone.

2. an "experimental population" designation.

Under such a designation, individual bears from the NCDE--which are currently protected under the Endangered Species Act--would be taken from their home range and transported to Washington state, where they would lose their protections under the ESA.

3. Analyze a natural recovery alternative.

This is NOT the same as the No Action alternative.

4. Develop an alternative that doesn't violate the Wilderness Act.

Should the NPS choose to translocate bears, the agency should first consider limiting translocation to sites outside of Wilderness. If the NPS decides to translocate within Wilderness, it must comply with the Wilderness Act: no helicopters, no motorized equipment, and no invasive monitoring.

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Correspondence ID:	4061Project:112008Document:124399
Address:	Toledo, OH
Outside Organization:	Unaffiliated Individual
Received:	Dec,06 2022 15:38:04
Correspondence Type:	Web Form
Correspondence:	North Cascades
Comments Needed on Plan to Recover Grizzlies in North Cascades	

The National Park Service (NPS) and the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service (FWS) have re-started their plan to translocate grizzly bears into the North Cascades Ecosystem (NCE) in Washington. While a new population of grizzlies in the North Cascades would restore this magnificent species to that ecosystem, the agencies' initial plan is misguided many ways.

The initial plan would most likely degrade Wilderness in the North Cascades, weaken the grizzly population in the Northern Continental Divide Ecosystem (NCDE) around Glacier National Park, and strip the individual grizzlies of their current protections under the Endangered Species Act. During this initial "scoping" period, the public has the opportunity to tell the agencies how to improve their tentative plan.

The proposed 6.1 million-acre recovery area includes North Cascades National Park and 2.6 million acres of Wilderness in the Pasayten, Mt. Baker, and Stephen Mather Wildernesses. Under the proposed action, the NPS and the FWS would capture bears from source populations in either interior British Columbia or the NCDE. Approximately 3 to 7 captured grizzly bears would be released into the NCE each year over roughly 5 to 10 years, with a goal of establishing an initial population of 25 grizzly bears.

The proposed action includes a problematic proposal to designate the reintroduced grizzly bears in the NCE as an "experimental population" under section 10(j) of the U.S. Endangered Species Act (ESA). Under this designation, the bears (at least any captured in the U.S.) would lose their current protections under the Endangered Species Act (ESA) and could be shot, re-captured, or killed in the North Cascades.

Wilderness Watch supports the recovery of grizzly bears and other native species where suitable habitat exists. The rugged North Cascades are historic grizzly bear habitat, and there may still be a few currently living on the U.S. side of the border, with a grizzly bear photographed there in 2010.

But recovery efforts must meet the requirements of the Wilderness Act. This means restoring the area's grizzly population without the use of motor vehicles, helicopters, and motorized equipment in Wilderness, without trammeling or manipulating Wilderness or its wildlife. However suitable the habitat in the North Cascades is, we take issue with the methods likely to be used--the reintroduction plan could be extremely intrusive in designated Wilderness, could rely on activities prohibited by the Wilderness Act, and could come at a significant cost to Wilderness.

The plan's proposed helicopter landings would most likely occur either in Wilderness in North Cascades National Park or in Wilderness within the surrounding National Forests, despite most of the project area being outside of Wilderness. The extensive use of helicopters in Wilderness would continue indefinitely for monitoring bear movement and numbers, and would degrade the Wildernesses involved.

Heavy-handed management would not only be detrimental to Wilderness, but to bears as well, as they would be subjected to initial capture, handling, and helicopter flight, and attendant stress from such activities. Some may be injured or even die as a result. They would likely be collared, drugged, subject to samples taken, and handled for many years. And if that weren't enough, the proposed plan ignores the literature describing the effects of

helicopters on wildlife, including grizzlies.

It's also questionable whether a translocation plan will be successful without Canadian support. Information is lacking on the status of grizzlies on the Canadian side of the border though this area is crucial in any success, as bears wander between the U.S. and British Columbia in the North Cascades ecosystem.

The essential irony is that agencies recognize the best place to release bears is in the exceedingly rare wildness of the North Cascades. The best grizzly habitat is synonymous with Wilderness: space to roam, isolation, denning sites, safety from human-caused mortality, and distance from human conflicts and garbage. But the agency's proposed methods of re-establishing grizzlies diminish all these advantages.

If the Park Service adopts a translocation plan, it must be in line with the letter and spirit of the Wilderness Act. Monitoring should take place in a way that's respectful to Wilderness and bears, including using hair snags, camera traps, scat collection, and on-the-ground sightings to know whether the bears are thriving. It's wrong to rely on intrusive radio-collaring, helicopter landings, and ongoing sedating, capturing, and handling of the bears.

The proposed action lacks a natural recovery option. The best way to meet the goal of a viable grizzly population in the North Cascades would be to allow for and boldly promote the natural recovery of grizzlies. I agree with what I read in the email

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Correspondence ID: 4062Project:112008Document:124399

Address: Granisle, UN

Outside Organization: Unaffiliated Individual

Received: Dec,06 2022 15:38:18

Correspondence Type: Web Form

Correspondence: The human race has nearly wiped the whole animal kingdom into pure starvation and extinction so the human race can engage in procreating activity in the billions upon billions; now at 8 billion humans. This is insane procreating activity the human race is doing with no compassion for anything else, no compassion for other species or even the planet.

These magnificent beautiful animals (also along with all animal species and birds) belong to this planet and deserve the right to live, be free and protected from humans and human destructive activity which has wiped out and nearly wiped the whole animal kingdom into starvation and extinction so the human race can engage in procreating activity in the billions.

We are now at 8 billion humans and this procreating activity continues compliments of human right idiots, who have given trillions of free international aid money for six decades or more for the human race just to procreate 8 billion people plus plus. These human right people are satanic, Lucifer's angles. They have nearly destroyed the whole planet wiping everything to extinction, starvation and encouraging people just to procreate billions.

These so called human right people have given trillions of free international aid money for six decades or more for the human race just to procreate 8 billion people plus plus. These human right people are satanic devils, Lucifer's angles. Their goal is to totally destroy this planet; i.e., biblical scripture, Lucifer's angles. We are not far away from a total dead planet with all this human race procreating activity, pure selfish and extreme laziness with big, fat lazy finger syndrome, just press a number with modern technology, while the whole animal kingdom is malnourished and starving to death compliments of human right idiots. Let's not pretend when it comes to these human right idiots. These human right idiots care nothing for their own people or their own people in need. The animal kingdom, their welfare along with protecting this planet means nothing to these so called human right people.

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Correspondence ID: 4063Project:112008Document:124399

Address: Monteagle, TN

Outside Organization: Unaffiliated Individual

Received: Dec,06 2022 15:38:29



Correspondence Type: Web Form

Correspondence: In regards to the plan to recover Grizzlies in North Cascades:

Oppose the capture of grizzlies from the Northern Continental Divide Ecosystem. The federal agencies plan to kidnap bears from either British Columbia or the Northern Continental Divide Ecosystem (NCDE) around Glacier National Park to move to the North Cascades. But grizzlies have still not recovered in the NCDE, and there are no "extra" bears there to move to Washington. Such a plan would weaken the NCDE grizzly population and diminish the likelihood of developing the needed population linkages between the NCDE grizzlies and those elsewhere, such as in Yellowstone.

Oppose an "experimental population" designation. The agencies must create and analyze an alternative that does not rely on the so-called "experimental" population designation. Under such a designation, individual bears from the NCDE--which are currently protected under the Endangered Species Act--would be taken from their home range and transported to Washington state, where they would lose their protections under the ESA.

Analyze a natural recovery alternative. This is NOT the same as the No Action alternative. Under a natural recovery alternative, the FWS and NPS would actively work with agencies in British Columbia to ensure that grizzlies are protected on both sides of the border. Under this alternative, the agencies would identify and protect corridors and connectivity so that bears could move across the border without getting killed.

Develop an alternative that doesn't violate the Wilderness Act. The agencies must not pursue alternatives that would violate the Wilderness Act and would entail heavy-handed, stressful management of bears. Should the NPS choose to translocate bears, the agency should first consider limiting translocation to sites outside of Wilderness. If the NPS decides to translocate within Wilderness, it must comply with the Wilderness Act: no helicopters, no motorized equipment, and no invasive monitoring.

Sincerely,

[REDACTED]

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Correspondence ID:	4064Project:112008Document:124399
Address:	Mount Prospect, IL
Outside Organization:	Unaffiliated Individual
Received:	Dec,06 2022 15:38:31
Correspondence Type:	Web Form
Correspondence:	To whom it may concern:

I am opposed the capture of grizzlies from the Northern Continental Divide Ecosystem. The federal agencies plan to kidnap bears from either British Columbia or the Northern Continental Divide Ecosystem (NCDE) around Glacier National Park to move to the North Cascades. But grizzlies have still not recovered in the NCDE, and there are no "extra" bears there to move to Washington. Such a plan would weaken the NCDE grizzly population and diminish the likelihood of developing the needed population linkages between the NCDE grizzlies and those elsewhere, such as in Yellowstone.

Additionally, The agencies must create and analyze an alternative that does not rely on the so-called "experimental" population designation. Under such a designation, individual bears from the NCDE--which are currently protected under the Endangered Species Act--would be taken from their home range and transported to Washington state, where they would lose their protections under the ESA.

This is NOT the same as the No Action alternative. Under a natural recovery alternative, the FWS and NPS would actively work with agencies in British Columbia to ensure that grizzlies are protected on both sides of the border. Under this alternative, the agencies would identify and protect corridors and connectivity so that bears could move across the border without getting killed.

Finally, the agencies must not pursue alternatives that would violate the Wilderness Act and would entail heavy-

handed, stressful management of bears. Should the NPS choose to translocate bears, the agency should first consider limiting translocation to sites outside of Wilderness. If the NPS decides to translocate within Wilderness, it must comply with the Wilderness Act: no helicopters, no motorized equipment, and no invasive monitoring.

Please protect the grizzlies!

Thank you for your time.

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Correspondence ID: 4065Project:112008Document:124399  
Address: CONOVER, NC  
Outside Organization: Unaffiliated Individual  
Received: Dec,06 2022 15:38:35  
Correspondence Type: Web Form  
Correspondence: I encourage the National Park Service to do the following in order to enhance grizzly bear recovery:

Oppose the capture of grizzlies from the Northern Continental Divide Ecosystem. The federal agencies plan to kidnap bears from either British Columbia or the Northern Continental Divide Ecosystem (NCDE) around Glacier National Park to move to the North Cascades. But grizzlies have still not recovered in the NCDE, and there are no "extra" bears there to move to Washington. Such a plan would weaken the NCDE grizzly population and diminish the likelihood of developing the needed population linkages between the NCDE grizzlies and those elsewhere, such as in Yellowstone.

Oppose an "experimental population" designation. The agencies must create and analyze an alternative that does not rely on the so-called "experimental" population designation. Under such a designation, individual bears from the NCDE--which are currently protected under the Endangered Species Act--would be taken from their home range and transported to Washington state, where they would lose their protections under the ESA.

Analyze a natural recovery alternative. This is NOT the same as the No Action alternative. Under a natural recovery alternative, the FWS and NPS would actively work with agencies in British Columbia to ensure that grizzlies are protected on both sides of the border. Under this alternative, the agencies would identify and protect corridors and connectivity so that bears could move across the border without getting killed.

Develop an alternative that doesn't violate the Wilderness Act. The agencies must not pursue alternatives that would violate the Wilderness Act and would entail heavy-handed, stressful management of bears. Should the NPS choose to translocate bears, the agency should first consider limiting translocation to sites outside of Wilderness. If the NPS decides to translocate within Wilderness, it must comply with the Wilderness Act: no helicopters, no motorized equipment, and no invasive monitoring.

Thank you for your support.

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Correspondence ID: 4066Project:112008Document:124399  
Address: Mechanicville, NY  
Outside Organization: Unaffiliated Individual  
Received: Dec,06 2022 15:38:45  
Correspondence Type: Web Form  
Correspondence: Messing around with Nature is always very risky. We often cannot anticipate what the consequences will be. Too often they are bad. We cannot control Nature. It is the height of conceit to dare to try to do so.

Abducting grizzly bears from one area and putting them in another will not work out at all well. Too few would be left in place. The ones relocated would be isolated. They would lose their protected status under the ESA. Bad!

Grizzlies should be left where they are and allowed to thrive, both in Canada and the U.S. Just look at what a mess we human beings have made of this planet. Non-interference can be more benign than meddling.

If there is to be action of any kind taken, it must comply with the Wilderness Act. That law exists for a reason. It is unacceptable to ignore it to suit someone's convenience or grand schemes.

Thank you for your consideration.

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Correspondence ID: 4067Project:112008Document:124399  
Address: Southfield, MI  
Outside Organization: Unaffiliated Individual  
Received: Dec,06 2022 15:39:20  
Correspondence Type: Web Form  
Correspondence: I oppose several unwise and worse ideas in the works - some constitute animal cruelty (capture of grizzlies from the Northern Continental Divide Ecosystem).

The federal agencies plan to kidnap bears from either British Columbia or the Northern Continental Divide Ecosystem (NCDE) around Glacier National Park to move to the North Cascades.

I also oppose an "experimental population" designation. The agencies must create and analyze an alternative that does not rely on the so-called "experimental" population designation. Under such a designation, individual bears from the NCDE--which are currently protected under the Endangered Species Act--would be taken from their home range and transported to Washington state, where they would lose their protections under the ESA.

The agencies must not pursue alternatives that would violate the Wilderness Act and would entail heavy-handed, stressful management of bears. Should the NPS choose to translocate bears, the agency should first consider limiting translocation to sites outside of Wilderness. If the NPS decides to translocate within Wilderness, it must comply with the Wilderness Act:

no helicopters, no motorized equipment, and no invasive monitoring.

Thank you!

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Correspondence ID: 4068Project:112008Document:124399  
Address: San Diego, CA  
Outside Organization: Unaffiliated Individual  
Received: Dec,06 2022 15:39:24  
Correspondence Type: Web Form  
Correspondence: Here are my general views and recommendations in regard to recovering grizzlies in North Cascades:

Oppose the capture of grizzlies from the Northern Continental Divide Ecosystem. The federal agencies plan to kidnap bears from either British Columbia or the Northern Continental Divide Ecosystem (NCDE) around Glacier National Park to move to the North Cascades. But grizzlies have still not recovered in the NCDE, and there are no "extra" bears there to move to Washington. Such a plan would weaken the NCDE grizzly population and diminish the likelihood of developing the needed population linkages between the NCDE grizzlies and those elsewhere, such as in Yellowstone.

Oppose an "experimental population" designation. The agencies must create and analyze an alternative that does not rely on the so-called "experimental" population designation. Under such a designation, individual bears from the NCDE--which are currently protected under the Endangered Species Act--would be taken from their home range and transported to Washington state, where they would lose their protections under the ESA.

Analyze a natural recovery alternative. This is NOT the same as the No Action alternative. Under a natural recovery

alternative, the FWS and NPS would actively work with agencies in British Columbia to ensure that grizzlies are protected on both sides of the border. Under this alternative, the agencies would identify and protect corridors and connectivity so that bears could move across the border without getting killed.

Develop an alternative that doesn't violate the Wilderness Act. The agencies must not pursue alternatives that would violate the Wilderness Act and would entail heavy-handed, stressful management of bears. Should the NPS choose to translocate bears, the agency should first consider limiting translocation to sites outside of Wilderness. If the NPS decides to translocate within Wilderness, it must comply with the Wilderness Act: no helicopters, no motorized equipment, and no invasive monitoring.

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Correspondence ID: 4069Project:112008Document:124399

Address: san clemente, CA

Outside Organization: Unaffiliated Individual

Received: Dec,06 2022 15:40:00

Correspondence Type: Web Form

Correspondence: Oppose the capture of grizzlies from the Northern Continental Divide Ecosystem. The federal agencies plan to kidnap bears from either British Columbia or the Northern Continental Divide Ecosystem (NCDE) around Glacier National Park to move to the North Cascades. But grizzlies have still not recovered in the NCDE, and there are no "extra" bears there to move to Washington. Such a plan would weaken the NCDE grizzly population and diminish the likelihood of developing the needed population linkages between the NCDE grizzlies and those elsewhere, such as in Yellowstone.

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Correspondence ID: 4070Project:112008Document:124399

Address: austin, TX

Outside Organization: Unaffiliated Individual

Received: Dec,06 2022 15:40:27

Correspondence Type: Web Form

Correspondence: Oppose the capture of grizzlies from the Northern Continental Divide Ecosystem. The federal agencies plan to kidnap bears from either British Columbia or the Northern Continental Divide Ecosystem (NCDE) around Glacier National Park to move to the North Cascades. But grizzlies have still not recovered in the NCDE, and there are no "extra" bears there to move to Washington. Such a plan would weaken the NCDE grizzly population and diminish the likelihood of developing the needed population linkages between the NCDE grizzlies and those elsewhere, such as in Yellowstone.

Oppose an "experimental population" designation. The agencies must create and analyze an alternative that does not rely on the so-called "experimental" population designation. Under such a designation, individual bears from the NCDE--which are currently protected under the Endangered Species Act--would be taken from their home range and transported to Washington state, where they would lose their protections under the ESA.

Analyze a natural recovery alternative. This is NOT the same as the No Action alternative. Under a natural recovery alternative, the FWS and NPS would actively work with agencies in British Columbia to ensure that grizzlies are protected on both sides of the border. Under this alternative, the agencies would identify and protect corridors and connectivity so that bears could move across the border without getting killed.

Develop an alternative that doesn't violate the Wilderness Act. The agencies must not pursue alternatives that would violate the Wilderness Act and would entail heavy-handed, stressful management of bears. Should the NPS choose to translocate bears, the agency should first consider limiting translocation to sites outside of Wilderness. If the NPS decides to translocate within Wilderness, it must comply with the Wilderness Act: no helicopters, no motorized equipment, and no invasive monitoring.

Thank you!

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Correspondence ID: 4071Project:112008Document:124399

Address: Oceanside, CA

Outside Organization: Unaffiliated Individual

Received: Dec,06 2022 15:40:31

Correspondence Type: Web Form

Correspondence: • Oppose the capture of grizzlies from the Northern Continental Divide Ecosystem. The federal agencies plan to kidnap bears from either British Columbia or the Northern Continental Divide Ecosystem (NCDE) around Glacier National Park to move to the North Cascades. But grizzlies have still not recovered in the NCDE, and there are no "extra" bears there to move to Washington. Such a plan would weaken the NCDE grizzly population and diminish the likelihood of developing the needed population linkages between the NCDE grizzlies and those elsewhere, such as in Yellowstone.

• Oppose an "experimental population" designation. The agencies must create and analyze an alternative that does not rely on the so-called "experimental" population designation. Under such a designation, individual bears from the NCDE--which are currently protected under the Endangered Species Act--would be taken from their home range and transported to Washington state, where they would lose their protections under the ESA.

• Analyze a natural recovery alternative. This is NOT the same as the No Action alternative. Under a natural recovery alternative, the FWS and NPS would actively work with agencies in British Columbia to ensure that grizzlies are protected on both sides of the border. Under this alternative, the agencies would identify and protect corridors and connectivity so that bears could move across the border without getting killed.

• Develop an alternative that doesn't violate the Wilderness Act. The agencies must not pursue alternatives that would violate the Wilderness Act and would entail heavy-handed, stressful management of bears. Should the NPS choose to translocate bears, the agency should first consider limiting translocation to sites outside of Wilderness. If the NPS decides to translocate within Wilderness, it must comply with the Wilderness Act: no helicopters, no motorized equipment, and no invasive monitoring.

Thank you!

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Correspondence ID: 4072Project:112008Document:124399

Address: Columbus, MT

Outside Organization: Unaffiliated Individual

Received: Dec,06 2022 15:41:24

Correspondence Type: Web Form

Correspondence: In regard to Recovery of North Cascades grizzlies, the best possible longterm, fundamental option would be to:

Analyze a natural recovery alternative. Under a natural recovery alternative, the FWS and NPS would actively work with agencies in British Columbia to ensure that grizzlies are protected on both sides of the border. Under this alternative, the agencies would identify and protect corridors and connectivity so that bears could move across the border without getting killed. Protected and preserved corridors are essential to the health and biodiversity of all species.

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Correspondence ID: 4073Project:112008Document:124399

Address: Greenbelt, MD

Outside Organization: Unaffiliated Individual

Received: Dec,06 2022 15:41:35

Correspondence Type: Web Form

Correspondence: I oppose the capture of grizzlies from the Northern Continental Divide Ecosystem. The federal agencies plan to kidnap bears from either British Columbia or the Northern Continental Divide Ecosystem (NCDE) around Glacier National Park to move to the North Cascades. But grizzlies have still not recovered in the NCDE, and there are no "extra" bears there to move to Washington. Such a plan would weaken the NCDE grizzly population and diminish the likelihood of developing the needed population linkages between the NCDE grizzlies and those elsewhere, such as in Yellowstone.

I oppose an "experimental population" designation. The agencies must create and analyze an alternative that does not rely on the so-called "experimental" population designation. Under such a designation, individual bears from the NCDE--which are currently protected under the Endangered Species Act--would be taken from their home range and transported to Washington state, where they would lose their

protections under the ESA.

I implore you to analyze a natural recovery alternative. This is NOT the same as the No Action alternative. Under a natural recovery alternative, the FWS and NPS would actively work with agencies in British Columbia to ensure that grizzlies are protected on both sides of the border. Under this alternative, the agencies would identify and protect corridors and connectivity so that bears could move across the border without getting killed.

Please develop an alternative that doesn't violate the Wilderness Act. The agencies must not pursue alternatives that would violate the Wilderness Act and would entail heavy-handed, stressful management of bears. Should the NPS choose to translocate bears, the agency should first consider limiting translocation to sites outside of Wilderness. If the NPS decides to translocate within Wilderness, it must comply with the Wilderness Act: no helicopters, no motorized equipment, and no invasive monitoring.

Thank you!

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Correspondence ID:	4074Project:112008Document:124399
Address:	North Bend, WA
Outside Organization:	Unaffiliated Individual
Received:	Dec,06 2022 15:42:35
Correspondence Type:	Web Form
Correspondence:	As a citizen affected by these policies, I want to submit my comments on the reintroduction of grizzly bears.

I oppose the capture of grizzlies from the Northern Continental Divide Ecosystem. Grizzlies have still not recovered in the NCDE, and there are no "extra" bears there to move to Washington. Such a plan would weaken the NCDE grizzly population and diminish the likelihood of developing the needed population linkages between the NCDE grizzlies and those elsewhere, such as in Yellowstone.

I oppose an "experimental population" designation. The agencies must create and analyze an alternative that does not rely on the so-called "experimental" population designation so that protection for the bears under the Endangered Species Act is not compromised.

I urge you to analyze a natural recovery alternative. This is NOT the same as the No Action alternative. Under a natural recovery alternative, the FWS and NPS would actively work with agencies in British Columbia to ensure that grizzlies are protected on both sides of the border. Under this alternative, the agencies would identify and protect corridors and connectivity so that bears could move across the border without getting killed. This protection is essential.

Lastly, develop an alternative that doesn't violate the Wilderness Act. The agencies must not pursue alternatives that would violate the Wilderness Act and ultimately harm the bears. Should the NPS choose to translocate bears, the agency should first consider limiting translocation to sites outside of Wilderness. If the NPS decides to translocate within Wilderness, it must comply with the Wilderness Act: no helicopters, no motorized equipment, and no invasive monitoring.

Thank you for your consideration.

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Correspondence ID:	4075Project:112008Document:124399
Address:	Shelby Twp, MI
Outside Organization:	Unaffiliated Individual
Received:	Dec,06 2022 15:42:55
Correspondence Type:	Web Form
Correspondence:	Please protect the bears. Keep them safe from hunting. Thank you for considering my opinion.

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Correspondence ID: 4076Project:112008Document:124399  
Address: Green Valley, AZ  
Outside Organization: Unaffiliated Individual  
Received: Dec,06 2022 15:43:04  
Correspondence Type: Web Form  
Correspondence: Please recover grizzlies in the North Cascades.

Oppose the capture of grizzlies from the Northern Continental Divide Ecosystem. The federal agencies plan to kidnap bears from either British Columbia or the Northern Continental Divide Ecosystem (NCDE) around Glacier National Park to move to the North Cascades. But grizzlies have still not recovered in the NCDE, and there are no "extra" bears there to move to Washington. Such a plan would weaken the NCDE grizzly population and diminish the likelihood of developing the needed population linkages between the NCDE grizzlies and those elsewhere, such as in Yellowstone.

Oppose an "experimental population" designation. The agencies must create and analyze an alternative that does not rely on the so-called "experimental" population designation. Under such a designation, individual bears from the NCDE--which are currently protected under the Endangered Species Act--would be taken from their home range and transported to Washington state, where they would lose their protections under the ESA.

Analyze a natural recovery alternative. This is NOT the same as the No Action alternative. Under a natural recovery alternative, the FWS and NPS would actively work with agencies in British Columbia to ensure that grizzlies are protected on both sides of the border. Under this alternative, the agencies would identify and protect corridors and connectivity so that bears could move across the border without getting killed.

Develop an alternative that doesn't violate the Wilderness Act. The agencies must not pursue alternatives that would violate the Wilderness Act and would entail heavy-handed, stressful management of bears. Should the NPS choose to translocate bears, the agency should first consider limiting translocation to sites outside of Wilderness. If the NPS decides to translocate within Wilderness, it must comply with the Wilderness Act: no helicopters, no motorized equipment, and no invasive monitoring.

Thank you!

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Correspondence ID: 4077Project:112008Document:124399  
Address: Los Angeles, CA  
Outside Organization: Unaffiliated Individual  
Received: Dec,06 2022 15:43:17  
Correspondence Type: Web Form

Correspondence: Oppose the capture of grizzlies from the Northern Continental Divide Ecosystem. The federal agencies plan to kidnap bears from either British Columbia or the Northern Continental Divide Ecosystem (NCDE) around Glacier National Park to move to the North Cascades. But grizzlies have still not recovered in the NCDE, and there are no "extra" bears there to move to Washington. Such a plan would weaken the NCDE grizzly population and diminish the likelihood of developing the needed population linkages between the NCDE grizzlies and those elsewhere, such as in Yellowstone.

Oppose an "experimental population" designation. The agencies must create and analyze an alternative that does not rely on the so-called "experimental" population designation. Under such a designation, individual bears from the NCDE--which are currently protected under the Endangered Species Act--would be taken from their home range and transported to Washington state, where they would lose their protections under the ESA.

Analyze a natural recovery alternative. This is NOT the same as the No Action alternative. Under a natural recovery alternative, the FWS and NPS would actively work with agencies in British Columbia to ensure that grizzlies are protected on both sides of the border. Under this alternative, the agencies would identify and protect corridors and connectivity so that bears could move across the border without getting killed.

Develop an alternative that doesn't violate the Wilderness Act. The agencies must not pursue alternatives that

would violate the Wilderness Act and would entail heavy-handed, stressful management of bears. Should the NPS choose to translocate bears, the agency should first consider limiting translocation to sites outside of Wilderness. If the NPS decides to translocate within Wilderness, it must comply with the Wilderness Act: no helicopters, no motorized equipment, and no invasive monitoring.

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Correspondence ID: 4078Project:112008Document:124399  
Address: Willowick, OH  
Outside Organization: Unaffiliated Individual  
Received: Dec,06 2022 15:43:31  
Correspondence Type: Web Form  
Correspondence: Please save God's creatures God. Be humane. Don't abuse the poor animals. Be kind.

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Correspondence ID: 4079Project:112008Document:124399  
Address: St. Louis, MO  
Outside Organization: Unaffiliated Individual  
Received: Dec,06 2022 15:44:29  
Correspondence Type: Web Form  
Correspondence: Please oppose the capture of grizzlies from the Northern Continental Divide Ecosystem. The federal agencies plan to kidnap bears from either British Columbia or the Northern Continental Divide Ecosystem (NCDE) around Glacier National Park to move to the North Cascades. But grizzlies have still not recovered in the NCDE, and there are no "extra" bears there to move to Washington. Such a plan would weaken the NCDE grizzly population and diminish the likelihood of developing the needed population linkages between the NCDE grizzlies and those elsewhere, such as in Yellowstone.  
Also, please oppose an "experimental population" designation. The agencies must create and analyze an alternative that does not rely on the so-called "experimental" population designation. Under such a designation, individual bears from the NCDE--which are currently protected under the Endangered Species Act--would be taken from their home range and transported to Washington state, where they would lose their protections under the ESA.  
I recommend analyzing a natural recovery alternative. This is NOT the same as the No Action alternative. Under a natural recovery alternative, the FWS and NPS would actively work with agencies in British Columbia to ensure that grizzlies are protected on both sides of the border. Under this alternative, the agencies would identify and protect corridors and connectivity so that bears could move across the border without getting killed.  
By developing an alternative that doesn't violate the Wilderness Act, you can help the Grizzly Bears. Agencies must not pursue alternatives that would violate the Wilderness Act and would entail heavy-handed, stressful management of bears. Should the NPS choose to translocate bears, the agency should first consider limiting translocation to sites outside of Wilderness. If the NPS decides to translocate within Wilderness, it must comply with the Wilderness Act: no helicopters, no motorized equipment, and no invasive monitoring.  
Thank you!

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Correspondence ID: 4080Project:112008Document:124399  
Address: Peterborough, NH  
Outside Organization: Unaffiliated Individual  
Received: Dec,06 2022 15:44:49  
Correspondence Type: Web Form  
Correspondence: Oppose the capture of grizzlies from the Northern Continental Divide Ecosystem. The federal agencies plan to kidnap bears from either British Columbia or the Northern Continental Divide Ecosystem (NCDE) around Glacier National Park to move to the North Cascades. But grizzlies have still not recovered in the NCDE, and there are no "extra" bears there to move to Washington. Such a plan would weaken the NCDE grizzly population and diminish the likelihood of developing the needed population linkages between the NCDE grizzlies and those elsewhere, such as in Yellowstone.  
Oppose an "experimental population" designation. The agencies must create and analyze an alternative that does not rely on the so-called "experimental" population designation. Under such a designation, individual bears from



the NCDE--which are currently protected under the Endangered Species Act--would be taken from their home range and transported to Washington state, where they would lose their protections under the ESA.

Analyze a natural recovery alternative. This is NOT the same as the No Action alternative. Under a natural recovery alternative, the FWS and NPS would actively work with agencies in British Columbia to ensure that grizzlies are protected on both sides of the border. Under this alternative, the agencies would identify and protect corridors and connectivity so that bears could move across the border without getting killed.

Develop an alternative that doesn't violate the Wilderness Act. The agencies must not pursue alternatives that would violate the Wilderness Act and would entail heavy-handed, stressful management of bears. Should the NPS choose to translocate bears, the agency should first consider limiting translocation to sites outside of Wilderness. If the NPS decides to translocate within Wilderness, it must comply with the Wilderness Act: no helicopters, no motorized equipment, and no invasive monitoring.

Thank you!

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Correspondence ID: 4081Project:112008Document:124399

Address: Bethel Island, CA

Outside Organization: Unaffiliated Individual

Received: Dec,06 2022 15:45:00

Correspondence Type: Web Form

Correspondence: Oppose the capture of grizzlies from the Northern Continental Divide Ecosystem. The federal agencies plan to kidnap bears from either British Columbia or the Northern Continental Divide Ecosystem (NCDE) around Glacier National Park to move to the North Cascades. But grizzlies have still not recovered in the NCDE, and there are no "extra" bears there to move to Washington. Such a plan would weaken the NCDE grizzly population and diminish the likelihood of developing the needed population linkages between the NCDE grizzlies and those elsewhere, such as in Yellowstone.

Oppose an "experimental population" designation. The agencies must create and analyze an alternative that does not rely on the so-called "experimental" population designation. Under such a designation, individual bears from the NCDE--which are currently protected under the Endangered Species Act--would be taken from their home range and transported to Washington state, where they would lose their protections under the ESA.

Analyze a natural recovery alternative. This is NOT the same as the No Action alternative. Under a natural recovery alternative, the FWS and NPS would actively work with agencies in British Columbia to ensure that grizzlies are protected on both sides of the border. Under this alternative, the agencies would identify and protect corridors and connectivity so that bears could move across the border without getting killed.

Develop an alternative that doesn't violate the Wilderness Act. The agencies must not pursue alternatives that would violate the Wilderness Act and would entail heavy-handed, stressful management of bears. Should the NPS choose to translocate bears, the agency should first consider limiting translocation to sites outside of Wilderness. If the NPS decides to translocate within Wilderness, it must comply with the Wilderness Act: no helicopters, no motorized equipment, and no invasive monitoring.

Thank you!

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Correspondence ID: 4082Project:112008Document:124399

Address: Woodinville, WA

Outside Organization: Unaffiliated Individual

Received: Dec,06 2022 15:45:36

Correspondence Type: Web Form

Correspondence: I strongly encourage you to reconsider how you want to manage grizzly bear populations in the Pacific Northwest I strongly oppose the capture of grizzlies from the Northern Continental Divide Ecosystem. The federal agencies plan to kidnap bears from either British Columbia or the Northern Continental Divide Ecosystem (NCDE) around Glacier National Park to move to the North Cascades. Grizzlies have still not recovered in the NCDE, and there are no "extra" bears there to move to Washington. Such a plan would weaken the NCDE grizzly population and diminish the likelihood of developing the needed population linkages between the NCDE grizzlies and those elsewhere, such as in Yellowstone.

You must also develop an alternative that doesn't violate the Wilderness Act. The agencies must not pursue alternatives that would violate the Wilderness Act and would entail heavy-handed, stressful management of bears. Should the NPS choose to translocate bears, the agency should first consider limiting translocation to sites outside of Wilderness. If the NPS decides to translocate within Wilderness, it must comply with the Wilderness Act: no helicopters, no motorized equipment, and no invasive monitoring

Thank you for your consideration and support.

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Correspondence ID: 4083Project:112008Document:124399

Address: Lake Zurich, IL

Outside Organization: Unaffiliated Individual

Received: Dec,06 2022 15:45:46

Correspondence Type: Web Form

Correspondence: Oppose the capture of grizzlies from the Northern Continental Divide Ecosystem. The federal agencies plan to kidnap bears from either British Columbia or the Northern Continental Divide Ecosystem (NCDE) around Glacier National Park to move to the North Cascades. But grizzlies have still not recovered in the NCDE, and there are no "extra" bears there to move to Washington. Such a plan would weaken the NCDE grizzly population and diminish the likelihood of developing the needed population linkages between the NCDE grizzlies and those elsewhere, such as in Yellowstone.

Oppose an "experimental population" designation. The agencies must create and analyze an alternative that does not rely on the so-called "experimental" population designation. Under such a designation, individual bears from the NCDE--which are currently protected under the Endangered Species Act--would be taken from their home range and transported to Washington state, where they would lose their protections under the ESA.

Analyze a natural recovery alternative. This is NOT the same as the No Action alternative. Under a natural recovery alternative, the FWS and NPS would actively work with agencies in British Columbia to ensure that grizzlies are protected on both sides of the border. Under this alternative, the agencies would identify and protect corridors and connectivity so that bears could move across the border without getting killed.

Develop an alternative that doesn't violate the Wilderness Act. The agencies must not pursue alternatives that would violate the Wilderness Act and would entail heavy-handed, stressful management of bears. Should the NPS choose to translocate bears, the agency should first consider limiting translocation to sites outside of Wilderness. If the NPS decides to translocate within Wilderness, it must comply with the Wilderness Act: no helicopters, no motorized equipment, and no invasive monitoring.

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Correspondence ID: 4084Project:112008Document:124399

Address: Wheaton, IL

Outside Organization: Unaffiliated Individual

Received: Dec,06 2022 15:46:28

Correspondence Type: Web Form

Correspondence: Recover Grizzlies in North Cascades! We are encouraging the "National Park Service" to reconsider your approach to, grizzly, recovery in the North Cascades! We are encouraging the "National Park Service" and the the agencies to reconsider your approach to grizzly recovery in the North Cascades.

You have re-started your plan to translocate grizzly, bears into the "North Cascades Ecosystem" in Washington. While a, new, population of grizzlies, in the North Cascades, would restore this, magnificent, species to that ecosystem, your Agencies' initial, plan is misguided, in many, ways!

You MUST analyze a, natural, recovery alternative! This is NOT the same as the "No Action" alternative. Under a, natural, recovery alternative, the FWS" and the "NPS" would, actively, work with agencies, in British Columbia, to ensure that grizzlies are protected on, both, sides of the border! Under this alternative, the Agencies would identify, and, protect, corridors, and, connectivity, so that bears could move across the border without getting killed!

Your, proposed, action lacks a, natural, recovery option! The, best, way to meet the goal of a, viable, grizzly population, in the North Cascades, would be to allow for, and, boldly, promote, the, natural, recovery of grizzlies! This is a, very, different approach than the "no action" option, which is to "do nothing"! A, natural, recovery alternative would require working, with British Columbia, to protect grizzlies over a, larger, land base, and, would provide for connectivity between populations in the U.S. and Canada using, protected, habitat corridors. It MUST, also, include, other, measures to ensure that grizzlies are NOT killed by humans, regardless, of what side of the border they are on, and, whether they are in "National Parks", Wilderness, or other, public, or, private, lands. It might take longer, and, require, more, patience than the, instant, gratification of capturing, and, releasing, dozens of bears, but, it would, ultimately, create a, more, durable population sharing the landscape with a, human, population that is, more, likely to respect the bears that make it back to the North Cascades on their own!

Your, initial, plan would, most likely, degrade Wilderness in the North Cascades, weaken the, grizzly, population in the "Northern Continental Divide Ecosystem" around "Glacier National Park", and, strip the, individual, grizzlies of their, current, protections under the "Endangered Species Act"! During your, initial, "scoping" period, the public has the opportunity to tell your Agencies how to improve, your, tentative plan!

The, proposed, 6.1 million-acre, recovery, area includes "North Cascades National Park", and, 2.6 million acres of Wilderness in the "Pasayten", "Mt. Baker", and "Stephen Mather Wildernesses". Under your, proposed, action, the "NPS" and the "FWS" would capture bears from, source, populations in either, interior, British Columbia, or, the "NCDE". Approximately 3 to 7 captured, grizzly bears would be released into the "NCE", each, year over, roughly, 5 to 10 years, with a goal of establishing an, initial, population of 25, grizzly, bears.

Your, proposed, action includes a, problematic, proposal to designate the, reintroduced, grizzly bears in the "NCE" as an "experimental population" under "Section 10(j)" of the "U.S. Endangered Species Act". Under this designation, the bears (at least, any captured in the U.S.) would lose their, current, protections under the "Endangered Species Act", and, could be shot, re-captured, or, killed in the North Cascades!

Our family supports the recovery of, grizzly, bears, and, other, native species where, suitable, habitat exists. The, rugged, North Cascades are, historic, grizzly bear habitat, and, there may, still, be a few, currently, living on the U.S. side of the border, with a, grizzly, bear photographed there in 2010.

We, strongly, oppose the capture of grizzlies from the "Northern Continental Divide Ecosystem"! The federal agencies plan to kidnap bears from either, British Columbia, or, the "Northern Continental Divide Ecosystem" around "Glacier National Park" to move to the North Cascades. But, grizzlies have, still, not recovered in the "NCDE", and, there are NO "extra" bears there to move to Washington! Such a plan would weaken the "NCDE" grizzly, population, and, diminish the likelihood of developing the, needed, population linkages between the "NCDE" grizzlies, and, those, elsewhere, such as in Yellowstone!

But, recovery, efforts MUST meet the requirements of the "Wilderness Act"! This means restoring the area's, grizzly, population without the use of, motor, vehicles, helicopters, and, motorized, equipment in Wilderness, without trammeling, or, manipulating, Wilderness, or, its wildlife! However suitable the habitat in the North Cascades is, we take issue with the methods, likely, to be used--the, reintroduction, plan could be, extremely, intrusive in, designated, Wilderness, could rely on activities prohibited by the "Wilderness Act", and, could come at a, significant, cost to Wilderness!

Your plan's, proposed, helicopter landings would, most likely, occur either in Wilderness in "North Cascades National Park", or, in Wilderness within the, surrounding, "National Forests", despite most of the, project, area being outside of Wilderness! The, extensive, use of helicopters, in Wilderness, would continue, indefinitely, for monitoring, bear, movement, and, numbers, and, would degrade the Wildernesses

involved!

Heavy-handed management would, not only, be detrimental to Wilderness, but, to the bears as well, as they would be subjected to, initial, capture, handling, and, helicopter, flight, and, attendant, stress from such activities! Some may be injured, or, even die as a result! They would, likely, be collared, drugged, subject to samples taken, and, handled for, many, years. And, if that were not enough, your, proposed, plan ignores the literature describing the effects of helicopters on wildlife, including grizzlies!

It is, also, questionable whether a, translocation, plan will be successful without, Canadian, support! Information is lacking on the status of grizzlies on the Canadian, side of the border though this area is crucial in, any, success, as bears wander between the U.S. and British Columbia in the "North Cascades Ecosystem";

The, essential, irony is that your Agencies recognize the, best, place to release bears is in the, exceedingly, rare wildness of the "North Cascades". The, best, grizzly habitat is synonymous with Wilderness: space to roam, isolation, denning, sites, safety from, human-caused, mortality, and, distance from, human, conflicts, and, garbage! But, your Agency's, proposed, methods of re-establishing grizzlies diminish all these advantages!

If the "Park Service" adopts a, translocation, plan, it MUST be in line with the letter, and, the spirit of the "Wilderness Act"! Monitoring MUST take place in a way that is respectful to Wilderness, and, the bears, including using, hair, snags, camera, traps, scat, collection, and, on-the-ground, sightings to know whether the bears are thriving. It is, morally, wrong to rely on, intrusive, radio-collaring, helicopter, landings, and, ongoing, sedating, capturing, and, handling, of the bears!

You MUST develop an alternative that does NOT violate the "Wilderness Act"! Your Agencies MUST not pursue alternatives that would violate the "Wilderness Act", and, would entail heavy-handed, stressful, management of bears! Should the "NPS" choose to translocate bears, your Agency MUST, first, consider limiting translocation to sites outside of Wilderness! If the "NPS" decides to translocate within Wilderness, it MUST comply with the "Wilderness Act": NO helicopters, NO motorized equipment, and, NO, invasive, monitoring!

We, strongly, oppose an "experimental population" designation! Your Agencies MUST create, and, analyze, an alternative that does NOT rely on the, so-called, "experimental" population designation! Under such a designation, individual, bears from the "NCDE"--which are, currently, protected under the "Endangered Species Act"--would be taken from their, home, range and, transported to Washington state, where they would lose their protections under the "ESA"!

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Correspondence ID:	4085Project:112008Document:124399
Address:	West Seneca, NY
Outside Organization:	Unaffiliated Individual
Received:	Dec,06 2022 15:46:51
Correspondence Type:	Web Form
Correspondence:	Your plan will take away the protection of the grizzlies that will be captured and transferred to the designated area because they will be called an experimental population which is dangerous because they will be able to be killed. I want you to develop an alternative that doesn't violate the Wilderness Act.

Please use your position to make sure they really will be protected to make a new population because they are in trouble.

Thank you for taking the time to read this letter.

Sincerely,

██████

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Correspondence ID: 4086Project:112008Document:124399

Address: Pittsburg, TX

Outside Organization: Unaffiliated Individual

Received: Dec,06 2022 15:47:16

Correspondence Type: Web Form

Correspondence: The National Park Service (NPS) and the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service (USFWS) have re-started their plan to translocate grizzly bears into the North Cascades Ecosystem in Washington. While a new population of grizzlies in the North Cascades would restore this magnificent species to that ecosystem, the agencies' initial plan is misguided many ways. The initial plan would most likely degrade wilderness in the North Cascades, weaken the grizzly population in the Northern Continental Divide Ecosystem around Glacier National Park, and strip the individual grizzlies of their current protections under the Endangered Species Act.

The proposed 6.1 million-acre recovery area includes North Cascades National Park and 2.6 million acres of Wilderness in the Pasayten, Mt. Baker, and Stephen Mather Wildernesses. Under the proposed action, the NPS and the USFWS would capture bears from source populations in either interior British Columbia or the Northern Continental Divide Ecosystem. Approximately 3 to 7 captured grizzly bears would be released each year over roughly 5 to 10 years, with a goal of establishing an initial population of 25 grizzly bears. The proposed action includes a problematic proposal to designate the reintroduced grizzly bears in the North Cascades Ecosystem as an "experimental population" under section 10(j) of the U.S. Endangered Species Act (ESA). Under this designation, the bears (at least any captured in the U.S.) would lose their current protections under the Endangered Species Act and could be shot, re-captured, or killed in the North Cascades.

I support the recovery of grizzly bears and other native species where suitable habitat exists. The rugged North Cascades are historic grizzly bear habitat, and there may still be a few currently living on the U.S. side of the border, with a grizzly bear photographed there in 2010.

But recovery efforts must meet the requirements of the Wilderness Act. This means restoring the area's grizzly population without the use of motor vehicles, helicopters, and motorized equipment in Wilderness, without trammeling or manipulating wilderness or its wildlife. However suitable the habitat in the North Cascades is, I take issue with the methods likely to be used, the reintroduction plan could be extremely intrusive in designated wilderness, could rely on activities prohibited by the Wilderness Act, and could come at a significant cost to wilderness.

It is also questionable whether a translocation plan will be successful without Canadian support. Information is lacking on the status of grizzlies on the Canadian side of the border though this area is crucial in any success, as bears wander between the U.S. and British Columbia in the North Cascades ecosystem.

If the Park Service adopts a translocation plan, it must be in line with the letter and spirit of the Wilderness Act. Monitoring should take place in a way that's respectful to Wilderness and bears, including using hair snags, camera traps, scat collection, and on-the-ground sightings to know whether the bears are thriving. It is wrong to rely on intrusive radio-collaring, helicopter landings, and ongoing sedating, capturing, and handling of the bears.

The proposed action lacks a natural recovery option. The best way to meet the goal of a viable grizzly population in the North Cascades would be to allow for and boldly promote the natural recovery of grizzlies. This is a very different approach than the "no action" option, which is to "do nothing." A natural recovery alternative would require working with British Columbia to protect grizzlies over a larger land base and would provide for connectivity between populations in the U.S. and Canada using protected habitat corridors. It would also include other measures to ensure that grizzlies are not killed by humans, regardless of what side of the border they are on and whether they are in National Parks, wilderness, or other public or private lands. It might take longer and require more patience than the instant gratification of capturing and releasing dozens of bears, but it would ultimately create a more durable population sharing the landscape with a human population that is more likely to respect the bears that make it back to the North Cascades on their own.

Develop an alternative that does not violate the Wilderness Act. The agencies must not pursue alternatives that would violate the Wilderness Act and would entail heavy-handed, stressful management of bears. Should the NPS choose to translocate bears, the agency should first consider limiting translocation to sites outside of Wilderness. If the NPS decides to translocate within wilderness, it must comply with the Wilderness Act: no helicopters, no motorized equipment, and no invasive monitoring.

The best grizzly habitat is synonymous with wilderness: space to roam, isolation, denning sites, safety from human-caused mortality, and distance from human conflicts and garbage. But the agency's proposed methods of re-establishing grizzlies diminish all these advantages.

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Correspondence ID: 4087Project:112008Document:124399  
Address: Norman Park, GA  
Outside Organization: Unaffiliated Individual  
Received: Dec,06 2022 15:47:26  
Correspondence Type: Web Form  
Correspondence: Dear Madam/Sir,

I oppose the capture of grizzlies from the Northern Continental Divide Ecosystem. The federal agencies plan to kidnap bears from either British Columbia or the Northern Continental Divide Ecosystem (NCDE) around Glacier National Park to move to the North Cascades. But grizzlies have still not recovered in the NCDE, and there are no "extra" bears there to move to Washington. Such a plan would weaken the NCDE grizzly population and diminish the likelihood of developing the needed population linkages between the NCDE grizzlies and those elsewhere, such as in Yellowstone.

I oppose an "experimental population" designation. The agencies must create and analyze an alternative that does not rely on the so-called "experimental" population designation. Under such a designation, individual bears from the NCDE--which are currently protected under the Endangered Species Act--would be taken from their home range and transported to Washington state, where they would lose their protections under the ESA.

Please analyze a natural recovery alternative. This is NOT the same as the No Action alternative. Under a natural recovery alternative, the FWS and NPS would actively work with agencies in British Columbia to ensure that grizzlies are protected on both sides of the border. Under this alternative, the agencies would identify and protect corridors and connectivity so that bears could move across the border without getting killed.

Further, please develop an alternative that doesn't violate the Wilderness Act. The agencies must not pursue alternatives that would violate the Wilderness Act and would entail heavy-handed, stressful management of bears. Should the NPS choose to translocate bears, the agency should first consider limiting translocation to sites outside of Wilderness. If the NPS decides to translocate within Wilderness, it must comply with the Wilderness Act: no helicopters, no motorized equipment, and no invasive monitoring.

For the only planet we have

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Correspondence ID: 4088Project:112008Document:124399  
Address: Columbus, OH  
Outside Organization: Unaffiliated Individual  
Received: Dec,06 2022 15:47:27  
Correspondence Type: Web Form

Correspondence: I oppose the capture of grizzlies from the Northern Continental Divide Ecosystem. The federal agencies plan to kidnap bears from either British Columbia or the Northern Continental Divide Ecosystem (NCDE) around Glacier National Park to move to the North Cascades. But grizzlies have still not recovered in the

NCDE, and there are no "extra" bears there to move to Washington. Such a plan would weaken the NCDE grizzly population and diminish the likelihood of developing the needed population linkages between the NCDE grizzlies and those elsewhere, such as in Yellowstone.

I oppose an "experimental population" designation. The agencies must create and analyze an alternative that does not rely on the so-called "experimental" population designation. Under such a designation, individual bears from the NCDE--which are currently protected under the Endangered Species Act--would be taken from their home range and transported to Washington state, where they would lose their protections under the ESA.

You must analyze a natural recovery alternative. This is NOT the same as the No Action alternative. Under a natural recovery alternative, the FWS and NPS would actively work with agencies in British Columbia to ensure that grizzlies are protected on both sides of the border. Under this alternative, the agencies would identify and protect corridors and connectivity so that bears could move across the border without getting killed.

You must develop an alternative that doesn't violate the Wilderness Act. The agencies must not pursue alternatives that would violate the Wilderness Act and would entail heavy-handed, stressful management of bears. Should the NPS choose to translocate bears, the agency should first consider limiting translocation to sites outside of Wilderness. If the NPS decides to translocate within Wilderness, it must comply with the Wilderness Act: no helicopters, no motorized equipment, and no invasive monitoring.

Thank you!

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Correspondence ID:	4089Project:112008Document:124399
Address:	Sharon, MA
Outside Organization:	Unaffiliated Individual
Received:	Dec,06 2022 15:47:51
Correspondence Type:	Web Form
Correspondence:	Protect our national parks and give them the resources they need to thrive.

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Correspondence ID:	4090Project:112008Document:124399
Address:	Edinburg, VA
Outside Organization:	Unaffiliated Individual
Received:	Dec,06 2022 15:47:59
Correspondence Type:	Web Form

Correspondence: Oppose the capture of grizzlies from the Northern Continental Divide Ecosystem. The federal agencies plan to kidnap bears from either British Columbia or the Northern Continental Divide Ecosystem (NCDE) around Glacier National Park to move to the North Cascades. But grizzlies have still not recovered in the NCDE, and there are no "extra" bears there to move to Washington. Such a plan would weaken the NCDE grizzly population and diminish the likelihood of developing the needed population linkages between the NCDE grizzlies and those elsewhere, such as in Yellowstone.

Oppose an "experimental population" designation. The agencies must create and analyze an alternative that does not rely on the so-called "experimental" population designation. Under such a designation, individual bears from the NCDE--which are currently protected under the Endangered Species Act--would be taken from their home range and transported to Washington state, where they would lose their protections under the ESA.

Analyze a natural recovery alternative. This is NOT the same as the No Action alternative. Under a natural recovery alternative, the FWS and NPS would actively work with agencies in British Columbia to ensure that grizzlies are protected on both sides of the border. Under this alternative, the agencies would identify and protect corridors and connectivity so that bears could move across the border without getting killed.

Develop an alternative that doesn't violate the Wilderness Act. The agencies must not pursue alternatives that would violate the Wilderness Act and would entail heavy-handed, stressful management of bears. Should the NPS choose to translocate bears, the agency should first consider limiting translocation to sites outside of Wilderness. If the NPS decides to translocate within Wilderness, it must comply with the Wilderness Act: no helicopters, no motorized equipment, and no invasive monitoring

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Correspondence ID:	4091Project:112008Document:124399
Address:	Flat Rock, NC

Outside Organization: Unaffiliated Individual  
Received: Dec,06 2022 15:48:03  
Correspondence Type: Web Form  
Correspondence: A natural recovery alternative would be a better way to protect grizzlies and wilderness. This plan undermines both.

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Correspondence ID: 4092Project:112008Document:124399  
Address: Las Vegas, NV  
Outside Organization: Unaffiliated Individual  
Received: Dec,06 2022 15:48:38  
Correspondence Type: Web Form  
Correspondence: Please reconsider your approach to grizzly recovery in the North Cascades.

While a new population of grizzlies in the North Cascades would restore this magnificent species to that ecosystem, the agencies' initial plan is misguided many ways. The initial plan would most likely degrade Wilderness in the North Cascades, weaken the grizzly population in the Northern Continental Divide Ecosystem (NCDE) around Glacier National Park, and strip the individual grizzlies of their current protections under the Endangered Species Act.

Under the proposed action the NPS and the FWS would capture bears from source populations in either interior British Columbia or the NCDE. Approximately 3 to 7 captured grizzly bears would be released into the NCE each year over roughly 5 to 10 years, with a goal of establishing an initial population of 25 grizzly bears.

The reintroduced grizzly bears in the NCE would be considered an "experimental population" under section 10(j) of the U.S. Endangered Species Act (ESA). Under this designation, the bears (at least any captured in the U.S.) would lose their current protections under the ESA and could be shot, re-captured, or killed in the North Cascades.

Losing their protections is not a sound way to preserve wilderness or the highly endangered species that live there. If the Park Service adopts a translocation plan, it must be in line with the letter and spirit of the Wilderness Act.

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Correspondence ID: 4093Project:112008Document:124399  
Address: Albuquerque, NM  
Outside Organization: Paralyzed Veterans of America Unaffiliated Individual  
Received: Dec,06 2022 15:48:48  
Correspondence Type: Web Form  
Correspondence: PLEASE do the right thing

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Correspondence ID: 4094Project:112008Document:124399  
Address: Gallatin, TN  
Outside Organization: Unaffiliated Individual  
Received: Dec,06 2022 15:48:54  
Correspondence Type: Web Form  
Correspondence: Please protect these beautiful bears!

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Correspondence ID: 4095Project:112008Document:124399  
Address: Nashville, TN  
Outside Organization: Unaffiliated Individual  
Received: Dec,06 2022 15:48:58  
Correspondence Type: Web Form  
Correspondence: --Oppose the capture of grizzlies from the Northern Continental Divide Ecosystem. The federal agencies plan to kidnap bears from either British Columbia or the Northern Continental Divide Ecosystem



(NCDE) around Glacier National Park to move to the North Cascades. But grizzlies have still not recovered in the NCDE, and there are no "extra" bears there to move to Washington. Such a plan would weaken the NCDE grizzly population and diminish the likelihood of developing the needed population linkages between the NCDE grizzlies and those elsewhere, such as in Yellowstone.

--Oppose an "experimental population" designation. The agencies must create and analyze an alternative that does not rely on the so-called "experimental" population designation. Under such a designation, individual bears from the NCDE--which are currently protected under the Endangered Species Act--would be taken from their home range and transported to Washington state, where they would lose their protections under the ESA.

--Analyze a natural recovery alternative. This is NOT the same as the No Action alternative. Under a natural recovery alternative, the FWS and NPS would actively work with agencies in British Columbia to ensure that grizzlies are protected on both sides of the border. Under this alternative, the agencies would identify and protect corridors and connectivity so that bears could move across the border without getting killed.

--Develop an alternative that doesn't violate the Wilderness Act. The agencies must not pursue alternatives that would violate the Wilderness Act and would entail heavy-handed, stressful management of bears. Should the NPS choose to translocate bears, the agency should first consider limiting translocation to sites outside of Wilderness. If the NPS decides to translocate within Wilderness, it must comply with the Wilderness Act: no helicopters, no motorized equipment, and no invasive monitoring.

Thank you

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Correspondence ID: 4096Project:112008Document:124399

Address: Houston, TX

Outside Organization: Unaffiliated Individual

Received: Dec,06 2022 15:49:46

Correspondence Type: Web Form

Correspondence: Oppose the capture of grizzlies from the Northern Continental Divide Ecosystem. The federal agencies plan to kidnap bears from either British Columbia or the Northern Continental Divide Ecosystem (NCDE) around Glacier National Park to move to the North Cascades. But grizzlies have still not recovered in the NCDE, and there are no "extra" bears there to move to Washington. Such a plan would weaken the NCDE grizzly population and diminish the likelihood of developing the needed population linkages between the NCDE grizzlies and those elsewhere, such as in Yellowstone.

Oppose an "experimental population" designation. The agencies must create and analyze an alternative that does not rely on the so-called "experimental" population designation. Under such a designation, individual bears from the NCDE--which are currently protected under the Endangered Species Act--would be taken from their home range and transported to Washington state, where they would lose their protections under the ESA.

Analyze a natural recovery alternative. This is NOT the same as the No Action alternative. Under a natural recovery alternative, the FWS and NPS would actively work with agencies in British Columbia to ensure that grizzlies are protected on both sides of the border. Under this alternative, the agencies would identify and protect corridors and connectivity so that bears could move across the border without getting killed.

Develop an alternative that doesn't violate the Wilderness Act. The agencies must not pursue alternatives that would violate the Wilderness Act and would entail heavy-handed, stressful management of bears. Should the NPS choose to translocate bears, the agency should first consider limiting translocation to sites outside of Wilderness. If the NPS decides to translocate within Wilderness, it must comply with the Wilderness Act: no helicopters, no motorized equipment, and no invasive monitoring.

Thank you!

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Correspondence ID: 4097Project:112008Document:124399

Address: Fort Myers, FL

Outside Organization: Unaffiliated Individual

Received: Dec,06 2022 15:50:05

Correspondence Type: Web Form

Correspondence: Oppose the capture of grizzlies from the Northern Continental Divide Ecosystem. The federal agencies plan to kidnap bears from either British Columbia or the Northern Continental Divide Ecosystem (NCDE) around Glacier National Park to move to the North Cascades. But grizzlies have still not recovered in the NCDE, and there are no "extra" bears there to move to Washington. Such a plan would weaken the NCDE grizzly population and diminish the likelihood of developing the needed population linkages between the NCDE grizzlies and those elsewhere, such as in Yellowstone.

Oppose an "experimental population" designation. The agencies must create and analyze an alternative that does not rely on the so-called "experimental" population designation. Under such a designation, individual bears from the NCDE--which are currently protected under the Endangered Species Act--would be taken from their home range and transported to Washington state, where they would lose their protections under the ESA.

Analyze a natural recovery alternative. This is NOT the same as the No Action alternative. Under a natural recovery alternative, the FWS and NPS would actively work with agencies in British Columbia to ensure that grizzlies are protected on both sides of the border. Under this alternative, the agencies would identify and protect corridors and connectivity so that bears could move across the border without getting killed.

Develop an alternative that doesn't violate the Wilderness Act. The agencies must not pursue alternatives that would violate the Wilderness Act and would entail heavy-handed, stressful management of bears. Should the NPS choose to translocate bears, the agency should first consider limiting translocation to sites outside of Wilderness. If the NPS decides to translocate within Wilderness, it must comply with the Wilderness Act: no helicopters, no motorized equipment, and no invasive monitoring.

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Correspondence ID: 4098Project:112008Document:124399

Address: Fayetteville, NC

Outside Organization: Unaffiliated Individual

Received: Dec,06 2022 15:51:30

Correspondence Type: Web Form

Correspondence: Please reconsider your grizzly recovery plan for the North Cascades because it is misguided in many ways. It needs improving.

The initial plan would most likely degrade Wilderness in the North Cascades, weaken the grizzly population in the Northern Continental Divide Ecosystem (NCDE) around Glacier National Park, and strip the individual grizzlies of their current protections under the Endangered Species Act.

The proposed action includes a problematic proposal to designate the reintroduced grizzly bears in the NCE as an "experimental population" under section 10(j) of the U.S. Endangered Species Act (ESA). Under this designation, the bears (at least any captured in the U.S.) would lose their current protections under the Endangered Species Act (ESA) and could be shot, re-captured, or killed in the North Cascades.

I support the recovery of grizzly bears and other native species where suitable habitat exists. The rugged North Cascades are historic grizzly bear habitat, and there may still be a few currently living on the U.S. side of the border, with a grizzly bear photographed there in 2010.

But recovery efforts must meet the requirements of the Wilderness Act. This means restoring the area's grizzly population without the use of motor vehicles, helicopters, and motorized equipment in Wilderness, without trammeling or manipulating Wilderness or its wildlife. However suitable the habitat in the North Cascades is, we take issue with the methods likely to be used--the reintroduction plan could be extremely intrusive in designated Wilderness, could rely on activities prohibited by the Wilderness Act, and could come at a significant cost to Wilderness.

The plan's proposed helicopter landings would most likely occur either in Wilderness in North Cascades National Park or in Wilderness within the surrounding National Forests, despite most of the project area being outside of

Wilderness. The extensive use of helicopters in Wilderness would continue indefinitely for monitoring bear movement and numbers, and would degrade the Wildernesses involved.

Heavy-handed management would not only be detrimental to Wilderness, but to bears as well, as they would be subjected to initial capture, handling, and helicopter flight, and attendant stress from such activities. Some may be injured or even die as a result. They would likely be collared, drugged, subject to samples taken, and handled for many years. And if that weren't enough, the proposed plan ignores the literature describing the effects of helicopters on wildlife, including grizzlies.

It's also questionable whether a translocation plan will be successful without Canadian support. Information is lacking on the status of grizzlies on the Canadian side of the border though this area is crucial in any success, as bears wander between the U.S. and British Columbia in the North Cascades ecosystem.

The essential irony is that agencies recognize the best place to release bears is in the exceedingly rare wilderness of the North Cascades. The best grizzly habitat is synonymous with Wilderness: space to roam, isolation, denning sites, safety from human-caused mortality, and distance from human conflicts and garbage. But the agency's proposed methods of re-establishing grizzlies diminish all these advantages.

If the Park Service adopts a translocation plan, it must be in line with the letter and spirit of the Wilderness Act. Monitoring should take place in a way that's respectful to Wilderness and bears, including using hair snags, camera traps, scat collection, and on-the-ground sightings to know whether the bears are thriving. It's wrong to rely on intrusive radio-collaring, helicopter landings, and ongoing sedating, capturing, and handling of the bears.

The proposed action lacks a natural recovery option. The best way to meet the goal of a viable grizzly population in the North Cascades would be to allow for and boldly promote the natural recovery of grizzlies. This is a very different approach than the "no action" option, which is to "do nothing." A natural recovery alternative would require working with British Columbia to protect grizzlies over a larger land base and would provide for connectivity between populations in the U.S. and Canada using protected habitat corridors. It would also include other measures to ensure that grizzlies are not killed by humans, regardless of what side of the border they are on and whether they are in National Parks, Wilderness, or other public or private lands. It might take longer and require more patience than the instant gratification of capturing and releasing dozens of bears, but it would ultimately create a more durable population sharing the landscape with a human population that is more likely to respect the bears that make it back to the North Cascades on their own.

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Correspondence ID: 4099Project:112008Document:124399

Address: San Francisco, CA

Outside Organization: Unaffiliated Individual

Received: Dec,06 2022 15:51:31

Correspondence Type: Web Form

Correspondence: Please save our treasured wildlife and wild places, specifically our grizzly bears, as follows:

-Oppose the capture of grizzlies from the Northern Continental Divide Ecosystem. The federal agencies plan to kidnap bears from either British Columbia or the Northern Continental Divide Ecosystem (NCDE) around Glacier National Park to move to the North Cascades. But grizzlies have still not recovered in the NCDE, and there are no "extra" bears there to move to Washington. Such a plan would weaken the NCDE grizzly population and diminish the likelihood of developing the needed population linkages between the NCDE grizzlies and those elsewhere, such as in Yellowstone.

-Oppose an "experimental population" designation. The agencies must create and analyze an alternative that does not rely on the so-called "experimental" population designation. Under such a designation, individual bears from the NCDE--which are currently protected under the Endangered Species Act--would be taken from their home range and transported to Washington state, where they would lose their protections under the ESA.

-Analyze a natural recovery alternative. This is NOT the same as the No Action alternative. Under a natural recovery alternative, the FWS and NPS would actively work with agencies in British Columbia to ensure that grizzlies are protected on both sides of the border. Under this alternative, the agencies would identify and protect

corridors and connectivity so that bears could move across the border without getting killed.

-Develop an alternative that doesn't violate the Wilderness Act. The agencies must not pursue alternatives that would violate the Wilderness Act and would entail heavy-handed, stressful management of bears. Should the NPS choose to translocate bears, the agency should first consider limiting translocation to sites outside of Wilderness. If the NPS decides to translocate within Wilderness, it must comply with the Wilderness Act: no helicopters, no motorized equipment, and no invasive monitoring.

Thanks for taking these actions now. Save the bears!

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Correspondence ID: 4100Project:112008Document:124399

Address: Washington, DC

Outside Organization: Unaffiliated Individual

Received: Dec,06 2022 15:51:41

Correspondence Type: Web Form

Correspondence: Oppose the capture of grizzlies from the Northern Continental Divide Ecosystem. The federal agencies plan to kidnap bears from either British Columbia or the Northern Continental Divide Ecosystem (NCDE) around Glacier National Park to move to the North Cascades. But grizzlies have still not recovered in the NCDE, and there are no "extra" bears there to move to Washington. Such a plan would weaken the NCDE grizzly population and diminish the likelihood of developing the needed population linkages between the NCDE grizzlies and those elsewhere, such as in Yellowstone.

Oppose an "experimental population" designation. The agencies must create and analyze an alternative that does not rely on the so-called "experimental" population designation. Under such a designation, individual bears from the NCDE--which are currently protected under the Endangered Species Act--would be taken from their home range and transported to Washington state, where they would lose their protections under the ESA.

Analyze a natural recovery alternative. This is NOT the same as the No Action alternative. Under a natural recovery alternative, the FWS and NPS would actively work with agencies in British Columbia to ensure that grizzlies are protected on both sides of the border. Under this alternative, the agencies would identify and protect corridors and connectivity so that bears could move across the border without getting killed.

Develop an alternative that doesn't violate the Wilderness Act. The agencies must not pursue alternatives that would violate the Wilderness Act and would entail heavy-handed, stressful management of bears. Should the NPS choose to translocate bears, the agency should first consider limiting translocation to sites outside of Wilderness. If the NPS decides to translocate within Wilderness, it must comply with the Wilderness Act: no helicopters, no motorized equipment, and no invasive monitoring.

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Correspondence ID: 4101Project:112008Document:124399

Address: Liberty, MO

Outside Organization: Unaffiliated Individual

Received: Dec,06 2022 15:52:14

Correspondence Type: Web Form

Correspondence: The agency should oppose the capture of grizzlies from the Northern Continental Divide Ecosystem. The federal agencies plan to kidnap bears from either British Columbia or the Northern Continental Divide Ecosystem (NCDE) around Glacier National Park to move to the North Cascades. But grizzlies have still not recovered in the NCDE, and there are no "extra" bears there to move to Washington. Such a plan would weaken the NCDE grizzly population and diminish the likelihood of developing the needed population linkages between the NCDE grizzlies and those elsewhere, such as in Yellowstone.

The agency should oppose an "experimental population" designation. The agencies must create and analyze an alternative that does not rely on the so-called "experimental" population designation. Under such a designation, individual bears from the NCDE--which are currently protected under the Endangered Species Act--would be taken from their home range and transported to Washington state, where they would lose their protections under the ESA.

The agency should analyze a natural recovery alternative. This is NOT the same as the No Action alternative. Under a natural recovery alternative, the FWS and NPS would actively work with agencies in British Columbia to ensure that grizzlies are protected on both sides of the border. Under this alternative, the agencies would identify and protect corridors and connectivity so that bears could move across the border without getting killed.

The agency should develop an alternative that doesn't violate the Wilderness Act. The agencies must not pursue alternatives that would violate the Wilderness Act and would entail heavy-handed, stressful management of bears. Should the NPS choose to translocate bears, the agency should first consider limiting translocation to sites outside of Wilderness. If the NPS decides to translocate within Wilderness, it must comply with the Wilderness Act: no helicopters, no motorized equipment, and no invasive monitoring.

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Correspondence ID: 4102Project:112008Document:124399  
Address: San Leandro, CA  
Outside Organization: Unaffiliated Individual  
Received: Dec,06 2022 15:52:24  
Correspondence Type: Web Form  
Correspondence: Oppose the capture of grizzlies from the Northern Continental Divide Ecosystem. The federal agencies plan to kidnap bears from either British Columbia or the Northern Continental Divide Ecosystem (NCDE) around Glacier National Park to move to the North Cascades. But grizzlies have still not recovered in the NCDE, and there are no "extra" bears there to move to Washington. Such a plan would weaken the NCDE grizzly population and diminish the likelihood of developing the needed population linkages between the NCDE grizzlies and those elsewhere, such as in Yellowstone.  
Oppose an "experimental population" designation. The agencies must create and analyze an alternative that does not rely on the so-called "experimental" population designation. Under such a designation, individual bears from the NCDE--which are currently protected under the Endangered Species Act--would be taken from their home range and transported to Washington state, where they would lose their protections under the ESA.  
Analyze a natural recovery alternative. This is NOT the same as the No Action alternative. Under a natural recovery alternative, the FWS and NPS would actively work with agencies in British Columbia to ensure that grizzlies are protected on both sides of the border. Under this alternative, the agencies would identify and protect corridors and connectivity so that bears could move across the border without getting killed.  
Develop an alternative that doesn't violate the Wilderness Act. The agencies must not pursue alternatives that would violate the Wilderness Act and would entail heavy-handed, stressful management of bears. Should the NPS choose to translocate bears, the agency should first consider limiting translocation to sites outside of Wilderness. If the NPS decides to translocate within Wilderness, it must comply with the Wilderness Act: no helicopters, no motorized equipment, and no invasive monitoring.

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Correspondence ID: 4103Project:112008Document:124399  
Address: Springfield, OR  
Outside Organization: Unaffiliated Individual  
Received: Dec,06 2022 15:52:34  
Correspondence Type: Web Form  
Correspondence: It is time to put grizzly bears back to where they belong, in the north Cascades, with true endangered species protection, not "experimental" protection. And don't degrade Wilderness values in the process.

If people encounter any grizzlies, don't harm the grizzlies in order to protect those reckless people. I have camped in the Pasayten Wilderness and would take my chances if I did so again. That's bear country, not a human playground, leave the bears to thrive there.

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Correspondence ID: 4104Project:112008Document:124399  
Address: Unadilla, NY

Outside Organization: Unaffiliated Individual  
Received: Dec,06 2022 15:52:43  
Correspondence Type: Web Form  
Correspondence: Best Approach: Respecting Environmental Values & Relations, Indigenous Knowledge, Common Sense, Achieving Balance, Respecting Science. Thank you.

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Correspondence ID: 4105Project:112008Document:124399

Address: Sellersville, PA  
Outside Organization: Unaffiliated Individual  
Received: Dec,06 2022 15:52:49  
Correspondence Type: Web Form

Correspondence: I Oppose the capture of grizzlies from the Northern Continental Divide Ecosystem. The federal agencies plan to kidnap bears from either British Columbia or the Northern Continental Divide Ecosystem (NCDE) around Glacier National Park to move to the North Cascades. But grizzlies have still not recovered in the NCDE, and there are no "extra" bears there to move to Washington. Such a plan would weaken the NCDE grizzly population and diminish the likelihood of developing the needed population linkages between the NCDE grizzlies and those elsewhere, such as in Yellowstone.

I Oppose an "experimental population" designation. The agencies must create and analyze an alternative that does not rely on the so-called "experimental" population designation. Under such a designation, individual bears from the NCDE--which are currently protected under the Endangered Species Act--would be taken from their home range and transported to Washington state, where they would lose their protections under the ESA.

Analyze a natural recovery alternative. This is NOT the same as the No Action alternative. Under a natural recovery alternative, the FWS and NPS would actively work with agencies in British Columbia to ensure that grizzlies are protected on both sides of the border. Under this alternative, the agencies would identify and protect corridors and connectivity so that bears could move across the border without getting killed.

Develop an alternative that doesn't violate the Wilderness Act. The agencies must not pursue alternatives that would violate the Wilderness Act and would entail heavy-handed, stressful management of bears. Should the NPS choose to translocate bears, the agency should first consider limiting translocation to sites outside of Wilderness. If the NPS decides to translocate within Wilderness, it must comply with the Wilderness Act: no helicopters, no motorized equipment, and no invasive monitoring.

Besides all this have we not done enough to totally destroy environments for wildlife. Are we really going to be the ones to leave nothing alive for our Grandchildren, Great Grandchildren or our Great Great Grandchildren?

Future generations should be able to live here without our mistakes creating the worst manmade mass extinction ever right? We don't want to be that do we?

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Correspondence ID: 4106Project:112008Document:124399

Address: Denver, CO  
Outside Organization: Unaffiliated Individual  
Received: Dec,06 2022 15:53:34  
Correspondence Type: Web Form

Correspondence: Oppose the capture of grizzlies from the Northern Continental Divide Ecosystem. The federal agencies plan to kidnap bears from either British Columbia or the Northern Continental Divide Ecosystem (NCDE) around Glacier National Park to move to the North Cascades. But grizzlies have still not recovered in the NCDE, and there are no "extra" bears there to move to Washington. Such a plan would weaken the NCDE grizzly population and diminish the likelihood of developing the needed population linkages between the NCDE grizzlies and those elsewhere, such as in Yellowstone.

Oppose an "experimental population" designation. The agencies must create and analyze an alternative that does not rely on the so-called "experimental" population designation. Under such a designation, individual bears from the NCDE--which are currently protected under the Endangered Species Act--would be taken from their home range and transported to Washington state, where they would lose their protections under the ESA.

Analyze a natural recovery alternative. This is NOT the same as the No Action alternative. Under a natural recovery alternative, the FWS and NPS would actively work with agencies in British Columbia to ensure that grizzlies are protected on both sides of the border. Under this alternative, the agencies would identify and protect corridors

and connectivity so that bears could move across the border without getting killed.

Develop an alternative that doesn't violate the Wilderness Act. The agencies must not pursue alternatives that would violate the Wilderness Act and would entail heavy-handed, stressful management of bears. Should the NPS choose to translocate bears, the agency should first consider limiting translocation to sites outside of Wilderness. If the NPS decides to translocate within Wilderness, it must comply with the Wilderness Act: no helicopters, no motorized equipment, and no invasive monitoring.

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Correspondence ID: 4107Project:112008Document:124399

Address: Beloit, WI

Outside Organization: Unaffiliated Individual

Received: Dec,06 2022 15:53:37

Correspondence Type: Web Form

Correspondence: Oppose the capture of grizzlies from the Northern Continental Divide Ecosystem. The federal agencies plan to kidnap bears from either British Columbia or the Northern Continental Divide Ecosystem (NCDE) around Glacier National Park to move to the North Cascades. But grizzlies have still not recovered in the NCDE, and there are no "extra" bears there to move to Washington. Such a plan would weaken the NCDE grizzly population and diminish the likelihood of developing the needed population linkages between the NCDE grizzlies and those elsewhere, such as in Yellowstone.

Oppose an "experimental population" designation. The agencies must create and analyze an alternative that does not rely on the so-called "experimental" population designation. Under such a designation, individual bears from the NCDE--which are currently protected under the Endangered Species Act--would be taken from their home range and transported to Washington state, where they would lose their protections under the ESA.

Analyze a natural recovery alternative. This is NOT the same as the No Action alternative. Under a natural recovery alternative, the FWS and NPS would actively work with agencies in British Columbia to ensure that grizzlies are protected on both sides of the border. Under this alternative, the agencies would identify and protect corridors and connectivity so that bears could move across the border without getting killed.

Develop an alternative that doesn't violate the Wilderness Act. The agencies must not pursue alternatives that would violate the Wilderness Act and would entail heavy-handed, stressful management of bears. Should the NPS choose to translocate bears, the agency should first consider limiting translocation to sites outside of Wilderness. If the NPS decides to translocate within Wilderness, it must comply with the Wilderness Act: no helicopters, no motorized equipment, and no invasive monitoring.

Thank you!

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Correspondence ID: 4108Project:112008Document:124399

Address: Ladysmith, WI

Outside Organization: Unaffiliated Individual

Received: Dec,06 2022 15:54:20

Correspondence Type: Web Form

Correspondence: National Park Service,

I oppose the capture of Grizzlies and moving them. I feel that the grizzly has the ability to expand into new areas on their own.

Thank you,

██████

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Correspondence ID: 4109Project:112008Document:124399

Address: Ventura, CA

Outside Organization: Unaffiliated Individual

Received: Dec,06 2022 15:55:19

Correspondence Type: Web Form

Correspondence: More conservation, more habitat, more mercy for the voiceless please.

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Correspondence ID: 4110Project:112008Document:124399

Address: Danielson, CT

Outside Organization: self Unaffiliated Individual

Received: Dec,06 2022 15:56:04

Correspondence Type: Web Form

Correspondence: Oppose the capture of grizzlies from the Northern Continental Divide Ecosystem. The federal agencies plan to kidnap bears from either British Columbia or the Northern Continental Divide Ecosystem (NCDE) around Glacier National Park to move to the North Cascades. But grizzlies have still not recovered in the NCDE, and there are no "extra" bears there to move to Washington. Such a plan would weaken the NCDE grizzly population and diminish the likelihood of developing the needed population linkages between the NCDE grizzlies and those elsewhere, such as in Yellowstone.

Oppose an "experimental population" designation. The agencies must create and analyze an alternative that does not rely on the so-called "experimental" population designation. Under such a designation, individual bears from the NCDE--which are currently protected under the Endangered Species Act--would be taken from their home range and transported to Washington state, where they would lose their protections under the ESA.

Analyze a natural recovery alternative. This is NOT the same as the No Action alternative. Under a natural recovery alternative, the FWS and NPS would actively work with agencies in British Columbia to ensure that grizzlies are protected on both sides of the border. Under this alternative, the agencies would identify and protect corridors and connectivity so that bears could move across the border without getting killed.

Develop an alternative that doesn't violate the Wilderness Act. The agencies must not pursue alternatives that would violate the Wilderness Act and would entail heavy-handed, stressful management of bears. Should the NPS choose to translocate bears, the agency should first consider limiting translocation to sites outside of Wilderness. If the NPS decides to translocate within Wilderness, it must comply with the Wilderness Act: no helicopters, no motorized equipment, and no invasive monitoring.

Thank you!

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Correspondence ID: 4111Project:112008Document:124399

Address: Jackson, MS

Outside Organization: Unaffiliated Individual

Received: Dec,06 2022 15:56:05

Correspondence Type: Web Form

Correspondence: I oppose the capture of grizzlies from the Northern Continental Divide Ecosystem. The federal agencies plan to kidnap bears from either British Columbia or the Northern Continental Divide Ecosystem (NCDE) around Glacier National Park to move to the North Cascades. But grizzlies have still not recovered in the NCDE, and there are no "extra" bears there to move to Washington. Such a plan would weaken the NCDE grizzly population and diminish the likelihood of developing the needed population linkages between the NCDE grizzlies and those elsewhere, such as in Yellowstone.

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Correspondence ID: 4112Project:112008Document:124399

Address: Utopia, TX

Outside Organization: Unaffiliated Individual

Received: Dec,06 2022 15:56:07

Correspondence Type: Web Form

Correspondence: stop killing bears.

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Correspondence ID: 4113Project:112008Document:124399

Address: Albuquerque, NM

Outside Organization: various Unaffiliated Individual

Received: Dec,06 2022 15:57:00

Correspondence Type: Web Form



Correspondence: Comments Needed on Plan to Recover Grizzlies in North Cascades

The National Park Service (NPS) and the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service (FWS) have re-started their plan to translocate grizzly bears into the North Cascades Ecosystem (NCE) in Washington. While a new population of grizzlies in the North Cascades would this species to that ecosystem, the agencies' initial plan is misguided many ways.

The initial plan would most likely degrade Wilderness in the North Cascades, weaken the grizzly population in the Northern Continental Divide Ecosystem (NCDE) around Glacier National Park, and strip the individual grizzlies of their current protections under the Endangered Species Act.

By designating bears as "experimental", the bears (at least any captured in the U.S.) would lose their current protections under the Endangered Species Act (ESA) and could be shot, re-captured, or killed in the North Cascades. PLEASE NO!

Heavy-handed management would not only be detrimental to Wilderness, but to bears as well.

If the Park Service adopts a translocation plan, it must be in line with the letter and spirit of the Wilderness Act.

The proposed action lacks a natural recovery option. The best way to meet the goal of a viable grizzly population in the North Cascades would be to allow for and boldly promote the natural recovery of grizzlies.

Thank you for accepting comments.

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Correspondence ID: 4114Project:112008Document:124399  
Address: Milford, MI  
Outside Organization: Unaffiliated Individual  
Received: Dec,06 2022 15:57:19  
Correspondence Type: Web Form  
Correspondence: Oppose the capture of grizzlies from the Northern Continental Divide Ecosystem. The federal agencies plan to kidnap bears from either British Columbia or the Northern Continental Divide Ecosystem (NCDE) around Glacier National Park to move to the North Cascades. But grizzlies have still not recovered in the NCDE, and there are no "extra" bears there to move to Washington. Such a plan would weaken the NCDE grizzly population and diminish the likelihood of developing the needed population linkages between the NCDE grizzlies and those elsewhere, such as in Yellowstone.

Oppose an "experimental population" designation. The agencies must create and analyze an alternative that does not rely on the so-called "experimental" population designation. Under such a designation, individual bears from the NCDE--which are currently protected under the Endangered Species Act--would be taken from their home range and transported to Washington state, where they would lose their protections under the ESA.  
Analyze a natural recovery alternative. This is NOT the same as the No Action alternative. Under a natural recovery alternative, the FWS and NPS would actively work with agencies in British Columbia to ensure that grizzlies are protected on both sides of the border. Under this alternative, the agencies would identify and protect corridors and connectivity so that bears could move across the border without getting killed.

Develop an alternative that doesn't violate the Wilderness Act. The agencies must not pursue alternatives that would violate the Wilderness Act and would entail heavy-handed, stressful management of bears. Should the NPS choose to translocate bears, the agency should first consider limiting translocation to sites outside of Wilderness. If the NPS decides to translocate within Wilderness, it must comply with the Wilderness Act: no helicopters, no motorized equipment, and no invasive monitoring.

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Correspondence ID: 4115Project:112008Document:124399  
Address: Fort Worth, TX

Outside Organization: Unaffiliated Individual  
Received: Dec,06 2022 15:57:25  
Correspondence Type: Web Form

Correspondence: Please reconsider the approach to grizzly recover in the North Cascades:

- Do not capture grizzlies from the Northern Continental Divide Ecosystem. Grizzlies have still not recovered in the NCDE, and there are no "extra" bears there to move to Washington.
- Avoid an "experimental population" designation. Individual bears from the NCDE--which are currently protected under the Endangered Species Act--would be taken from their home range and transported to Washington state, where they would lose their protections. They should stay in the NCDE and retain all protections of the ESA.
- The FWS and NPS should actively work with agencies in British Columbia to ensure that grizzlies are protected on both sides of the border. The agencies should identify and protect corridors and connectivity so that bears could move across the border without getting killed.
- Respect the Wilderness Act: no helicopters, no motorized equipment, and no invasive monitoring.

Thank you for your concern and care of grizzlies and all our beloved wildlife!

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Correspondence ID: 4116Project:112008Document:124399  
Address: BETHESDA, MD  
Outside Organization: Unaffiliated Individual  
Received: Dec,06 2022 15:57:29  
Correspondence Type: Web Form  
Correspondence: Dear NPS:

Please reconsider your approach to grizzly recovery in the North Cascades. Some thoughts are outlined below.

Oppose the capture of grizzlies from the Northern Continental Divide Ecosystem. The federal agencies plan to kidnap bears from either British Columbia or the Northern Continental Divide Ecosystem (NCDE) around Glacier National Park to move to the North Cascades. But grizzlies have still not recovered in the NCDE, and there are no "extra" bears there to move to Washington. Such a plan would weaken the NCDE grizzly population and diminish the likelihood of developing the needed population linkages between the NCDE grizzlies and those elsewhere, such as in Yellowstone.

Oppose an "experimental population" designation. The agencies must create and analyze an alternative that does not rely on the so-called "experimental" population designation. Under such a designation, individual bears from the NCDE--which are currently protected under the Endangered Species Act--would be taken from their home range and transported to Washington state, where they would lose their protections under the ESA.

Analyze a natural recovery alternative. This is NOT the same as the No Action alternative. Under a natural recovery alternative, the FWS and NPS would actively work with agencies in British Columbia to ensure that grizzlies are protected on both sides of the border. Under this alternative, the agencies would identify and protect corridors and connectivity so that bears could move across the border without getting killed.

Develop an alternative that doesn't violate the Wilderness Act. The agencies must not pursue alternatives that would violate the Wilderness Act and would entail heavy-handed, stressful management of bears. Should the NPS choose to translocate bears, the agency should first consider limiting translocation to sites outside of Wilderness. If the NPS decides to translocate within Wilderness, it must comply with the Wilderness Act: no helicopters, no motorized equipment, and no invasive monitoring.

Thank you for considering my request.

Sincerely,

[REDACTED]

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Correspondence ID: 4117Project:112008Document:124399

Address: Waynesville, NC

Outside Organization: n/a Unaffiliated Individual

Received: Dec,06 2022 15:57:30

Correspondence Type:Web Form

Correspondence: We must protect nature!!

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Correspondence ID: 4118Project:112008Document:124399

Address: Agoura Hills, CA

Outside Organization: Unaffiliated Individual

Received: Dec,06 2022 15:58:30

Correspondence Type: Web Form

Correspondence: We oppose the capture of grizzlies from the Northern Continental Divide Ecosystem. The federal agencies plan to kidnap bears from either British Columbia or the Northern Continental Divide Ecosystem (NCDE) around Glacier National Park to move to the North Cascades. But grizzlies have still not recovered in the NCDE, and there are no "extra" bears there to move to Washington. Such a plan would weaken the NCDE grizzly population and diminish the likelihood of developing the needed population linkages between the NCDE grizzlies and those elsewhere, such as in Yellowstone.

We oppose an "experimental population" designation. The agencies must create and analyze an alternative that does not rely on the so-called "experimental" population designation. Under such a designation, individual bears from the NCDE--which are currently protected under the Endangered Species Act--would be taken from their home range and transported to Washington state, where they would lose their protections under the ESA.

Analyze a natural recovery alternative. This is NOT the same as the No Action alternative. Under a natural recovery alternative, the FWS and NPS would actively work with agencies in British Columbia to ensure that grizzlies are protected on both sides of the border. Under this alternative, the agencies would identify and protect corridors and connectivity so that bears could move across the border without getting killed.

Develop an alternative that doesn't violate the Wilderness Act. The agencies must not pursue alternatives that would violate the Wilderness Act and would entail heavy-handed, stressful management of bears. Should the NPS choose to translocate bears, the agency should first consider limiting translocation to sites outside of Wilderness. If the NPS decides to translocate within Wilderness, it must comply with the Wilderness Act: no helicopters, no motorized equipment, and no invasive monitoring.

Thank you!

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Correspondence ID: 4119Project:112008Document:124399

Address: San Rafael, CA

Outside Organization: Metabolic Balance Unaffiliated Individual

Received: Dec,06 2022 15:58:52

Correspondence Type: Web Form

Correspondence: • Oppose the capture of grizzlies from the Northern Continental Divide Ecosystem. The federal agencies plan to kidnap bears from either British Columbia or the Northern Continental Divide Ecosystem (NCDE) around Glacier National Park to move to the North Cascades. But grizzlies have still not recovered in the NCDE, and there are no "extra" bears there to move to Washington. Such a plan would weaken the NCDE grizzly population and diminish the likelihood of developing the needed population linkages between the NCDE grizzlies and those elsewhere, such as in Yellowstone.

• Oppose an "experimental population" designation. The agencies must create and analyze an alternative that does not rely on the so-called "experimental" population designation. Under such a designation, individual bears from the NCDE--which are currently protected under the Endangered Species Act--would be taken from their home range and transported to Washington state, where they would lose their protections under the ESA.

• Analyze a natural recovery alternative. This is NOT the same as the No Action alternative. Under a natural

recovery alternative, the FWS and NPS would actively work with agencies in British Columbia to ensure that grizzlies are protected on both sides of the border. Under this alternative, the agencies would identify and protect corridors and connectivity so that bears could move across the border without getting killed.

- Develop an alternative that doesn't violate the Wilderness Act. The agencies must not pursue alternatives that would violate the Wilderness Act and would entail heavy-handed, stressful management of bears. Should the NPS choose to translocate bears, the agency should first consider limiting translocation to sites outside of Wilderness. If the NPS decides to translocate within Wilderness, it must comply with the Wilderness Act: no helicopters, no motorized equipment, and no invasive monitoring.

Thank you!

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Correspondence ID: 4120Project:112008Document:124399

Address: Palm Springs, CA

Outside Organization: Unaffiliated Individual

Received: Dec,06 2022 15:59:11

Correspondence Type: Web Form

Correspondence: Let's prioritize nature for a change, please.

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Correspondence ID: 4121Project:112008Document:124399

Address: Suisun City, CA

Outside Organization: Unaffiliated Individual

Received: Dec,06 2022 15:59:11

Correspondence Type: Web Form

Correspondence: Please THINK about this proposal, and act as you are PAID to act. Protect our wild land and places. DO YOUR JOBS

Oppose the capture of grizzlies from the Northern Continental Divide Ecosystem. The federal agencies plan to kidnap bears from either British Columbia or the Northern Continental Divide Ecosystem (NCDE) around Glacier National Park to move to the North Cascades. But grizzlies have still not recovered in the NCDE, and there are no "extra" bears there to move to Washington. Such a plan would weaken the NCDE grizzly population and diminish the likelihood of developing the needed population linkages between the NCDE grizzlies and those elsewhere, such as in Yellowstone.

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Correspondence ID: 4122Project:112008Document:124399

Address: Dallas, TX

Outside Organization: Unaffiliated Individual

Received: Dec,06 2022 15:59:49

Correspondence Type: Web Form

Correspondence: Analyze a natural recovery alternative:

This is NOT the same as the No Action alternative. Under a natural recovery alternative, the FWS and NPS would actively work with agencies in British Columbia to ensure that grizzlies are protected on both sides of the border. Under this alternative, the agencies would identify and protect corridors and connectivity so that bears could move across the border without getting killed.

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Correspondence ID: 4123Project:112008Document:124399

Address: cave creek, AZ

Outside Organization: Unaffiliated Individual

Received: Dec,06 2022 16:00:15

Correspondence Type: Web Form

Correspondence: Oppose the capture of grizzlies from the Northern Continental Divide Ecosystem. The federal agencies plan to kidnap bears from either British Columbia or the Northern Continental Divide Ecosystem (NCDE) around Glacier National Park to move to the North Cascades. But grizzlies have still not recovered in the NCDE, and there are no "extra" bears there to move to Washington. Such a plan would weaken the NCDE grizzly

population and diminish the likelihood of developing the needed population linkages between the NCDE grizzlies and those elsewhere, such as in Yellowstone.

Oppose an "experimental population" designation. The agencies must create and analyze an alternative that does not rely on the so-called "experimental" population designation. Under such a designation, individual bears from the NCDE--which are currently protected under the Endangered Species Act--would be taken from their home range and transported to Washington state, where they would lose their protections under the ESA.

Analyze a natural recovery alternative. This is NOT the same as the No Action alternative. Under a natural recovery alternative, the FWS and NPS would actively work with agencies in British Columbia to ensure that grizzlies are protected on both sides of the border. Under this alternative, the agencies would identify and protect corridors and connectivity so that bears could move across the border without getting killed.

Develop an alternative that doesn't violate the Wilderness Act. The agencies must not pursue alternatives that would violate the Wilderness Act and would entail heavy-handed, stressful management of bears. Should the NPS choose to translocate bears, the agency should first consider limiting translocation to sites outside of Wilderness. If the NPS decides to translocate within Wilderness, it must comply with the Wilderness Act: no helicopters, no motorized equipment, and no invasive monitoring.

Thank you!

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Correspondence ID: 4124Project:112008Document:124399

Address: NY, NY

Outside Organization: SIERRA Unaffiliated Individual

Received: Dec,06 2022 16:00:47

Correspondence Type: Web Form

Correspondence: STOP THE CAPTURE OF GRIZZLIES!!!!!!

THANK YOU

ELLIOT PLINER

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Correspondence ID: 4125Project:112008Document:124399

Address: COOS BAY, OR

Outside Organization: Unaffiliated Individual

Received: Dec,06 2022 16:01:05

Correspondence Type: Web Form

Correspondence: Here is how we feel-

Oppose the capture of grizzlies from the Northern Continental Divide Ecosystem. The federal agencies plan to kidnap bears from either British Columbia or the Northern Continental Divide Ecosystem (NCDE) around Glacier National Park to move to the North Cascades. But grizzlies have still not recovered in the NCDE, and there are no "extra" bears there to move to Washington. Such a plan would weaken the NCDE grizzly population and diminish the likelihood of developing the needed population linkages between the NCDE grizzlies and those elsewhere, such as in Yellowstone.

Oppose an "experimental population" designation. The agencies must create and analyze an alternative that does not rely on the so-called "experimental" population designation. Under such a designation, individual bears from the NCDE--which are currently protected under the Endangered Species Act--would be taken from their home range and transported to Washington state, where they would lose their protections under the ESA.

Analyze a natural recovery alternative. This is NOT the same as the No Action alternative. Under a natural recovery alternative, the FWS and NPS would actively work with agencies in British Columbia to ensure that grizzlies are protected on both sides of the border. Under this alternative, the agencies would identify and protect corridors and connectivity so that bears could move across the border without getting killed.

Develop an alternative that doesn't violate the Wilderness Act. The agencies must not pursue alternatives that would violate the Wilderness Act and would entail heavy-handed, stressful management of bears. Should the NPS choose to translocate bears, the agency should first consider limiting translocation to sites outside of Wilderness. If the NPS decides to translocate within Wilderness, it must comply with the Wilderness Act: no helicopters, no motorized equipment, and no invasive monitoring.

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Correspondence ID: 4126Project:112008Document:124399  
Address: eleva, WI  
Outside Organization: Unaffiliated Individual  
Received: Dec,06 2022 16:01:06  
Correspondence Type: Web Form

Correspondence: Oppose the capture of grizzlies from the Northern Continental Divide Ecosystem. The federal agencies plan to kidnap bears from either British Columbia or the Northern Continental Divide Ecosystem (NCDE) around Glacier National Park to move to the North Cascades. But grizzlies have still not recovered in the NCDE, and there are no "extra" bears there to move to Washington. Such a plan would weaken the NCDE grizzly population and diminish the likelihood of developing the needed population linkages between the NCDE grizzlies and those elsewhere, such as in Yellowstone.

Oppose an "experimental population" designation. The agencies must create and analyze an alternative that does not rely on the so-called "experimental" population designation. Under such a designation, individual bears from the NCDE--which are currently protected under the Endangered Species Act--would be taken from their home range and transported to Washington state, where they would lose their protections under the ESA.

Analyze a natural recovery alternative. This is NOT the same as the No Action alternative. Under a natural recovery alternative, the FWS and NPS would actively work with agencies in British Columbia to ensure that grizzlies are protected on both sides of the border. Under this alternative, the agencies would identify and protect corridors and connectivity so that bears could move across the border without getting killed.

Develop an alternative that doesn't violate the Wilderness Act. The agencies must not pursue alternatives that would violate the Wilderness Act and would entail heavy-handed, stressful management of bears. Should the NPS choose to translocate bears, the agency should first consider limiting translocation to sites outside of Wilderness. If the NPS decides to translocate within Wilderness, it must comply with the Wilderness Act: no helicopters, no motorized equipment, and no invasive monitoring.

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Correspondence ID: 4127Project:112008Document:124399  
Address: Summertown, TN  
Outside Organization: [REDACTED] Unaffiliated Individual  
Received: Dec,06 2022 16:01:49  
Correspondence Type: Web Form  
Correspondence: Thank You for taking comments

as the most responsible country in the world, we should take better care, and set better examples! We need to utilize any and all measures to salvage any LIFE FORM as we

are dominating a world we MUST SHARE with thousands of other lifeforms!

If we chose the right path it will be a WIN for the Earth and all the life that calls it home!

[REDACTED]  
Summertown Tn

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Correspondence ID: 4128Project:112008Document:124399  
Address: Port Washington, NY  
Outside Organization: Unaffiliated Individual  
Received: Dec,06 2022 16:01:51  
Correspondence Type: Web Form  
Correspondence: PLEASE:

Oppose the capture of grizzlies from the Northern Continental Divide Ecosystem. The federal agencies plan to kidnap bears from either British Columbia or the Northern Continental Divide Ecosystem (NCDE) around Glacier National Park to move to the North Cascades. But grizzlies have still not recovered in the NCDE, and there are no "extra" bears there to move to Washington. Such a plan would weaken the NCDE grizzly population

and diminish the likelihood of developing the needed population linkages between the NCDE grizzlies and those elsewhere, such as in Yellowstone.

Oppose an "experimental population" designation. The agencies must create and analyze an alternative that does not rely on the so-called "experimental" population designation. Under such a designation, individual bears from the NCDE--which are currently protected under the Endangered Species Act--would be taken from their home range and transported to Washington state, where they would lose their protections under the ESA.

Analyze a natural recovery alternative. This is NOT the same as the No Action alternative. Under a natural recovery alternative, the FWS and NPS would actively work with agencies in British Columbia to ensure that grizzlies are protected on both sides of the border. Under this alternative, the agencies would identify and protect corridors and connectivity so that bears could move across the border without getting killed.

Develop an alternative that doesn't violate the Wilderness Act. The agencies must not pursue alternatives that would violate the Wilderness Act and would entail heavy-handed, stressful management of bears. Should the NPS choose to translocate bears, the agency should first consider limiting translocation to sites outside of Wilderness. If the NPS decides to translocate within Wilderness, it must comply with the Wilderness Act: no helicopters, no motorized equipment, and no invasive monitoring.

Thank you!

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Correspondence ID: 4129Project:112008Document:124399

Address: Hollis, NH

Outside Organization: Unaffiliated Individual

Received: Dec,06 2022 16:02:11

Correspondence Type: Web Form

Correspondence: I oppose moving grizzlies from one ecosystem to another. Grizzlies need to recover in the NCDE before any can be moved to a new location.

Grizzlies are still in need of protection under the ESA.

The FWS and the NPS must work together with agencies in British Columbia to ensure grizzlies are protected in both Canada and the US.

No changes should be made if they violate the Wilderness Act.

Thank you, [REDACTED]

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Correspondence ID: 4130Project:112008Document:124399

Address: Brooklyn, NY

Outside Organization: Unaffiliated Individual

Received: Dec,06 2022 16:02:28

Correspondence Type: Web Form

Correspondence: I Oppose the capture of grizzlies from the Northern Continental Divide Ecosystem. The federal agencies plan to kidnap bears from either British Columbia or the Northern Continental Divide Ecosystem (NCDE) around Glacier National Park to move to the North Cascades. But grizzlies have still not recovered in the NCDE, and there are no "extra" bears there to move to Washington. Such a plan would weaken the NCDE grizzly population and diminish the likelihood of developing the needed population linkages between the NCDE grizzlies and those elsewhere, such as in Yellowstone.

Oppose an "experimental population" designation. The agencies must create and analyze an alternative that does not rely on the so-called "experimental" population designation. Under such a designation, individual bears from the NCDE--which are currently protected under the Endangered Species Act--would be taken from their home range and transported to Washington state, where they would lose their protections under the ESA.

Analyze a natural recovery alternative. This is NOT the same as the No Action alternative. Under a natural recovery alternative, the FWS and NPS would actively work with agencies in British Columbia to ensure that grizzlies are protected on both sides of the border. Under this alternative, the agencies would identify and protect corridors

and connectivity so that bears could move across the border without getting killed.

Develop an alternative that doesn't violate the Wilderness Act. The agencies must not pursue alternatives that would violate the Wilderness Act and would entail heavy-handed, stressful management of bears. Should the NPS choose to translocate bears, the agency should first consider limiting translocation to sites outside of Wilderness. If the NPS decides to translocate within Wilderness, it must comply with the Wilderness Act: no helicopters, no motorized equipment, and no invasive monitoring

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Correspondence ID: 4131Project:112008Document:124399

Address: COOS BAY, OR

Outside Organization: Unaffiliated Individual

Received: Dec,06 2022 16:02:35

Correspondence Type: Web Form

Correspondence: I would like to comment-

I Oppose the capture of grizzlies from the Northern Continental Divide Ecosystem. The federal agencies plan to kidnap bears from either British Columbia or the Northern Continental Divide Ecosystem (NCDE) around Glacier National Park to move to the North Cascades. But grizzlies have still not recovered in the NCDE, and there are no "extra" bears there to move to Washington. Such a plan would weaken the NCDE grizzly population and diminish the likelihood of developing the needed population linkages between the NCDE grizzlies and those elsewhere, such as in Yellowstone.

Oppose an "experimental population" designation. The agencies must create and analyze an alternative that does not rely on the so-called "experimental" population designation. Under such a designation, individual bears from the NCDE--which are currently protected under the Endangered Species Act--would be taken from their home range and transported to Washington state, where they would lose their protections under the ESA.

Analyze a natural recovery alternative. This is NOT the same as the No Action alternative. Under a natural recovery alternative, the FWS and NPS would actively work with agencies in British Columbia to ensure that grizzlies are protected on both sides of the border. Under this alternative, the agencies would identify and protect corridors and connectivity so that bears could move across the border without getting killed.

Develop an alternative that doesn't violate the Wilderness Act. The agencies must not pursue alternatives that would violate the Wilderness Act and would entail heavy-handed, stressful management of bears. Should the NPS choose to translocate bears, the agency should first consider limiting translocation to sites outside of Wilderness. If the NPS decides to translocate within Wilderness, it must comply with the Wilderness Act: no helicopters, no motorized equipment, and no invasive monitoring.

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Correspondence ID: 4132Project:112008Document:124399

Address: Eugene, OR

Outside Organization: Unaffiliated Individual

Received: Dec,06 2022 16:02:47

Correspondence Type: Web Form

Correspondence: Please consider these points with regard to recovering Grizzly bears in the North Cascades;

Please develop an alternative that doesn't violate the Wilderness Act. The agencies must not pursue alternatives that would violate the Wilderness Act and would entail heavy-handed, stressful management of bears. Should the NPS choose to translocate bears, the agency should first consider limiting translocation to sites outside of Wilderness. If the NPS decides to translocate within Wilderness, it must comply with the Wilderness Act: no helicopters, no motorized equipment, and no invasive monitoring.

In addition, the agencies must create and analyze an alternative that does not rely on the so-called "experimental" population designation. Under such a designation, individual bears from the NCDE--which are currently protected under the Endangered Species Act--would be taken from their home range and transported to Washington state, where they would lose their protections under the ESA.

Also, please analyze a natural recovery alternative. This is NOT the same as the No Action alternative. Under a natural recovery alternative, the FWS and NPS would actively work with agencies in British Columbia to ensure



that grizzlies are protected on both sides of the border. Under this alternative, the agencies would identify and protect corridors and connectivity so that bears could move across the border without getting killed.

Moving bears from one ecosystem where they are not fully recovered to a new area is not a viable solution. Help the bears that are left to recover in a healthy and wild environment and establish a healthy and sustainable population that maintains a well balanced ecosystem in the North Cascade ranges.

Thank you for considering my concerns and suggestions.

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Correspondence ID: 4133Project:112008Document:124399  
Address: PITTSFIELD, MA  
Outside Organization: Unaffiliated Individual  
Received: Dec,06 2022 16:03:18  
Correspondence Type: Web Form  
Correspondence: Oppose the capture of grizzlies from the Northern Continental Divide Ecosystem. The federal agencies plan to kidnap bears from either British Columbia or the Northern Continental Divide Ecosystem (NCDE) around Glacier National Park to move to the North Cascades. But grizzlies have still not recovered in the NCDE, and there are no "extra" bears there to move to Washington. Such a plan would weaken the NCDE grizzly population and diminish the likelihood of developing the needed population linkages between the NCDE grizzlies and those elsewhere, such as in Yellowstone.  
Oppose an "experimental population" designation. The agencies must create and analyze an alternative that does not rely on the so-called "experimental" population designation. Under such a designation, individual bears from the NCDE--which are currently protected under the Endangered Species Act--would be taken from their home range and transported to Washington state, where they would lose their protections under the ESA.  
Analyze a natural recovery alternative. This is NOT the same as the No Action alternative. Under a natural recovery alternative, the FWS and NPS would actively work with agencies in British Columbia to ensure that grizzlies are protected on both sides of the border. Under this alternative, the agencies would identify and protect corridors and connectivity so that bears could move across the border without getting killed.  
Develop an alternative that doesn't violate the Wilderness Act. The agencies must not pursue alternatives that would violate the Wilderness Act and would entail heavy-handed, stressful management of bears. Should the NPS choose to translocate bears, the agency should first consider limiting translocation to sites outside of Wilderness. If the NPS decides to translocate within Wilderness, it must comply with the Wilderness Act: no helicopters, no motorized equipment, and no invasive monitoring.  
Thank you!

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Correspondence ID: 4134Project:112008Document:124399  
Address: Bristol, UN  
Outside Organization: Unaffiliated Individual  
Received: Dec,06 2022 16:03:27  
Correspondence Type: Web Form  
Correspondence: The federal agencies plan to kidnap bears from either British Columbia or the Northern Continental Divide Ecosystem (NCDE) around Glacier National Park to move to the North Cascades. But grizzlies have still not recovered in the NCDE, and there are no "extra" bears there to move to Washington. Such a plan would weaken the NCDE grizzly population and diminish the likelihood of developing the needed population linkages between the NCDE grizzlies and those elsewhere, such as in Yellowstone.

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Correspondence ID: 4135Project:112008Document:124399  
Address: Colorado Springs, CO  
Outside Organization: Unaffiliated Individual  
Received: Dec,06 2022 16:03:36  
Correspondence Type: Web Form

Correspondence: Grizzly Bears are icons of wilderness and key predators in the ecosystems where they still survive. Bear management doesn't have to be an orgy of darting, collaring and sampling but can be done non intrusively as well through camera and hair traps etc...

It is vital to not throw out the baby with the bathwater, that is not destroy the essence of wilderness while trying to protect it. Helicopters, trucks and other machines typically banned from wilderness should not become easily accepted, even while the goal of protecting Grizzly Bears is laudable.

Best,

  
Colorado Springs, CO

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Correspondence ID: 4136Project:112008Document:124399

Address: Lodi, CA

Outside Organization: Unaffiliated Individual

Received: Dec,06 2022 16:03:54

Correspondence Type: Web Form

Correspondence: The agencies must not pursue alternatives that would violate the Wilderness Act and would entail heavy-handed, stressful management of bears. Should the NPS choose to translocate bears, the agency should first consider limiting translocation to sites outside of Wilderness. If the NPS decides to translocate within Wilderness, it must comply with the Wilderness Act: no helicopters, no motorized equipment, and no invasive monitoring.

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Correspondence ID: 4137Project:112008Document:124399

Address: Evanston, IL

Outside Organization: self Unaffiliated Individual

Received: Dec,06 2022 16:03:56

Correspondence Type: Web Form

Correspondence: Oppose the capture of grizzlies from the Northern Continental Divide Ecosystem. The federal agencies plan to kidnap bears from either British Columbia or the Northern Continental Divide Ecosystem (NCDE) around Glacier National Park to move to the North Cascades. But grizzlies have still not recovered in the NCDE, and there are no "extra" bears there to move to Washington. Such a plan would weaken the NCDE grizzly population and diminish the likelihood of developing the needed population linkages between the NCDE grizzlies and those elsewhere, such as in Yellowstone.

Oppose an "experimental population" designation. The agencies must create and analyze an alternative that does not rely on the so-called "experimental" population designation. Under such a designation, individual bears from the NCDE--which are currently protected under the Endangered Species Act--would be taken from their home range and transported to Washington state, where they would lose their protections under the ESA.

Analyze a natural recovery alternative. This is NOT the same as the No Action alternative. Under a natural recovery alternative, the FWS and NPS would actively work with agencies in British Columbia to ensure that grizzlies are protected on both sides of the border. Under this alternative, the agencies would identify and protect corridors and connectivity so that bears could move across the border without getting killed.

Develop an alternative that doesn't violate the Wilderness Act. The agencies must not pursue alternatives that would violate the Wilderness Act and would entail heavy-handed, stressful management of bears. Should the NPS choose to translocate bears, the agency should first consider limiting translocation to sites outside of Wilderness. If the NPS decides to translocate within Wilderness, it must comply with the Wilderness Act: no helicopters, no motorized equipment, and no invasive monitoring.

Thank you!

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Correspondence ID: 4138Project:112008Document:124399

Address: Glendale, AZ

Outside Organization: Unaffiliated Individual

Received: Dec,06 2022 16:04:21

Correspondence Type: Web Form

Correspondence: Federal agencies must not be allowed to kidnap bears from either British Columbia or the Northern Continental Divide Ecosystem (NCDE) around Glacier National Park to move to the North Cascades. The population of Grizzlies have still not yet recovered enough in the NCDE, and there are no "extra" bears there to move to Washington. Such a plan would weaken the NCDE grizzly population and diminish the likelihood of developing the needed population linkages between the NCDE grizzlies and those elsewhere, such as in Yellowstone.

Oppose an "experimental population" designation. The agencies must create and analyze an alternative that does not rely on the so-called "experimental" population designation. Under such a designation, individual bears from the NCDE--which are currently protected under the Endangered Species Act--would be taken from their home range and transported to Washington state, where they would lose their protections under the ESA.

Analyze a natural recovery alternative. This is NOT the same as the No Action alternative. Under a natural recovery alternative, the FWS and NPS would actively work with agencies in British Columbia to ensure that grizzlies are protected on both sides of the border. Under this alternative, the agencies would identify and protect corridors and connectivity so that bears could move across the border without getting killed.

Develop an alternative that doesn't violate the Wilderness Act. The agencies must not pursue alternatives that would violate the Wilderness Act and would entail heavy-handed, stressful management of bears. Should the NPS choose to translocate bears, the agency should first consider limiting translocation to sites outside of Wilderness. If the NPS decides to translocate within Wilderness, it must comply with the Wilderness Act: no helicopters, no motorized equipment, and no invasive monitoring.

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Correspondence ID: 4139Project:112008Document:124399

Address: Lansdowne, PA

Outside Organization: Unaffiliated Individual

Received: Dec,06 2022 16:05:36

Correspondence Type: Web Form

Correspondence: Oppose the capture of grizzlies from the Northern Continental Divide Ecosystem. The federal agencies plan to kidnap bears from either British Columbia or the Northern Continental Divide Ecosystem (NCDE) around Glacier National Park to move to the North Cascades. But grizzlies have still not recovered in the NCDE, and there are no "extra" bears there to move to Washington. Such a plan would weaken the NCDE grizzly population and diminish the likelihood of developing the needed population linkages between the NCDE grizzlies and those elsewhere, such as in Yellowstone.

Oppose an "experimental population" designation. The agencies must create and analyze an alternative that does not rely on the so-called "experimental" population designation. Under such a designation, individual bears from the NCDE--which are currently protected under the Endangered Species Act--would be taken from their home range and transported to Washington state, where they would lose their protections under the ESA.

Analyze a natural recovery alternative. This is NOT the same as the No Action alternative. Under a natural recovery alternative, the FWS and NPS would actively work with agencies in British Columbia to ensure that grizzlies are protected on both sides of the border. Under this alternative, the agencies would identify and protect corridors and connectivity so that bears could move across the border without getting killed.

Develop an alternative that doesn't violate the Wilderness Act. The agencies must not pursue alternatives that would violate the Wilderness Act and would entail heavy-handed, stressful management of bears. Should the NPS choose to translocate bears, the agency should first consider limiting translocation to sites outside of Wilderness. If the NPS decides to translocate within Wilderness, it must comply with the Wilderness Act: no helicopters, no motorized equipment, and no invasive monitoring.

Thank you!

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Correspondence ID: 4140Project:112008Document:124399  
Address: Albuquerque, NM  
Outside Organization: Unaffiliated Individual  
Received: Dec,06 2022 16:07:11  
Correspondence Type: Web Form  
Correspondence: To whom it concerns:

To keep this brief, I oppose the capture of grizzlies from the Northern Continental Divide Ecosystem. Grizzlies have still not recovered in the NCDE, and there are no "extra" bears there to move to Washington. In addition, I oppose an "experimental population" designation.

In general, the agencies involved must not pursue alternatives that would violate the Wilderness Act and would entail heavy-handed, stressful management of bears.

Thank you.

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Correspondence ID: 4141Project:112008Document:124399  
Address: Santa Cruz, CA  
Outside Organization: Unaffiliated Individual  
Received: Dec,06 2022 16:07:34  
Correspondence Type: Web Form

Correspondence: Oppose the capture of grizzlies from the Northern Continental Divide Ecosystem. The federal agencies plan to kidnap bears from either British Columbia or the Northern Continental Divide Ecosystem (NCDE) around Glacier National Park to move to the North Cascades. But grizzlies have still not recovered in the NCDE, and there are no "extra" bears there to move to Washington. Such a plan would weaken the NCDE grizzly population and diminish the likelihood of developing the needed population linkages between the NCDE grizzlies and those elsewhere, such as in Yellowstone.

Oppose an "experimental population" designation. The agencies must create and analyze an alternative that does not rely on the so-called "experimental" population designation. Under such a designation, individual bears from the NCDE--which are currently protected under the Endangered Species Act--would be taken from their home range and transported to Washington state, where they would lose their protections under the ESA.

Analyze a natural recovery alternative. This is NOT the same as the No Action alternative. Under a natural recovery alternative, the FWS and NPS would actively work with agencies in British Columbia to ensure that grizzlies are protected on both sides of the border. Under this alternative, the agencies would identify and protect corridors and connectivity so that bears could move across the border without getting killed.

Develop an alternative that doesn't violate the Wilderness Act. The agencies must not pursue alternatives that would violate the Wilderness Act and would entail heavy-handed, stressful management of bears. Should the NPS choose to translocate bears, the agency should first consider limiting translocation to sites outside of Wilderness. If the NPS decides to translocate within Wilderness, it must comply with the Wilderness Act: no helicopters, no motorized equipment, and no invasive monitoring.

Thank you!

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Correspondence ID: 4142Project:112008Document:124399  
Address: Egg Harbor City, NJ  
Outside Organization: Unaffiliated Individual  
Received: Dec,06 2022 16:08:38  
Correspondence Type: Web Form

Correspondence: I oppose the capture of grizzlies from the Northern Continental Divide Ecosystem. The federal agencies plan to kidnap bears from either British Columbia or the Northern Continental Divide Ecosystem (NCDE) around Glacier National Park to move to the North Cascades. But grizzlies have still not recovered in the NCDE, and there are no "extra" bears there to move to Washington. Such a plan would weaken the NCDE grizzly population and diminish the likelihood of developing the needed population linkages between the NCDE grizzlies

and those elsewhere, such as in Yellowstone.

This is NOT the same as the No Action alternative. Under a natural recovery alternative, the FWS and NPS would actively work with agencies in British Columbia to ensure that grizzlies are protected on both sides of the border. Under this alternative, the agencies would identify and protect corridors and connectivity so that bears could move across the border without getting killed.

The agencies must not pursue alternatives that would violate the Wilderness Act and would entail heavy-handed, stressful management of bears. Should the NPS choose to translocate bears, the agency should first consider limiting translocation to sites outside of Wilderness. If the NPS decides to translocate within Wilderness, it must comply with the Wilderness Act: no helicopters, no motorized equipment, and no invasive monitoring.

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Correspondence ID: 4143Project:112008Document:124399  
Address: Minneapolis, MN  
Outside Organization: Citizens for Sustainability Unaffiliated Individual  
Received: Dec,06 2022 16:08:48  
Correspondence Type: Web Form  
Correspondence: On behalf of bear populations in designated wilderness areas, I appreciate your consideration of this request.  
Please develop an appropriate, sensible, long-term plan that doesn't violate the Wilderness Act. Involved agencies are encouraged not to pursue alternatives that would violate the Wilderness Act and entail unnecessary stressful management of bears.  
Should the NPS choose to translocate bears, the agency might first consider limiting translocation to sites outside of Wilderness. And if the NPS decides to translocate within Wilderness, it needs to comply with the Wilderness Act, which includes no loud noises produced by machines, such as helicopters and motorized equipment. Also, invasive intrusions into wilderness areas to monitor bears should be limited.  
Thanks for all you do to protect the limited wilderness areas remaining for wildlife, as well as humans.

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Correspondence ID: 4144Project:112008Document:124399  
Address: Yuba City, CA  
Outside Organization: Unaffiliated Individual  
Received: Dec,06 2022 16:08:53  
Correspondence Type: Web Form  
Correspondence: Please reconsider your approach to grizzly recovery in the North Cascades. Nature must survive.

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Correspondence ID: 4145Project:112008Document:124399  
Address: Sebastian, FL  
Outside Organization: Unaffiliated Individual  
Received: Dec,06 2022 16:08:56  
Correspondence Type: Web Form  
Correspondence: Oppose the capture of grizzlies from the Northern Continental Divide Ecosystem. The federal agencies plan to kidnap bears from either British Columbia or the Northern Continental Divide Ecosystem (NCDE) around Glacier National Park to move to the North Cascades. But grizzlies have still not recovered in the NCDE, and there are no "extra" bears there to move to Washington. Such a plan would weaken the NCDE grizzly population and diminish the likelihood of developing the needed population linkages between the NCDE grizzlies and those elsewhere, such as in Yellowstone.  
Oppose an "experimental population" designation. The agencies must create and analyze an alternative that does not rely on the so-called "experimental" population designation. Under such a designation, individual bears from the NCDE--which are currently protected under the Endangered Species Act--would be taken from their home range and transported to Washington state, where they would lose their protections under the ESA.  
Analyze a natural recovery alternative. This is NOT the same as the No Action alternative. Under a natural recovery

alternative, the FWS and NPS would actively work with agencies in British Columbia to ensure that grizzlies are protected on both sides of the border. Under this alternative, the agencies would identify and protect corridors and connectivity so that bears could move across the border without getting killed.

Develop an alternative that doesn't violate the Wilderness Act. The agencies must not pursue alternatives that would violate the Wilderness Act and would entail heavy-handed, stressful management of bears. Should the NPS choose to translocate bears, the agency should first consider limiting translocation to sites outside of Wilderness. If the NPS decides to translocate within Wilderness, it must comply with the Wilderness Act: no helicopters, no motorized equipment, and no invasive monitoring.

Thank you.

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Correspondence ID: 4146Project:112008Document:124399  
Address: South Glens Falls, NY  
Outside Organization: Unaffiliated Individual  
Received: Dec,06 2022 16:09:58  
Correspondence Type: Web Form  
Correspondence: Oppose the capture of grizzlies from the Northern Continental Divide Ecosystem. The federal agencies plan to kidnap bears from either British Columbia or the Northern Continental Divide Ecosystem (NCDE) around Glacier National Park to move to the North Cascades. But grizzlies have still not recovered in the NCDE, and there are no "extra" bears there to move to Washington. Such a plan would weaken the NCDE grizzly population and diminish the likelihood of developing the needed population linkages between the NCDE grizzlies and those elsewhere, such as in Yellowstone.

Oppose an "experimental population" designation. The agencies must create and analyze an alternative that does not rely on the so-called "experimental" population designation. Under such a designation, individual bears from the NCDE--which are currently protected under the Endangered Species Act--would be taken from their home range and transported to Washington state, where they would lose their protections under the ESA.

Analyze a natural recovery alternative. This is NOT the same as the No Action alternative. Under a natural recovery alternative, the FWS and NPS would actively work with agencies in British Columbia to ensure that grizzlies are protected on both sides of the border. Under this alternative, the agencies would identify and protect corridors and connectivity so that bears could move across the border without getting killed.

Develop an alternative that doesn't violate the Wilderness Act. The agencies must not pursue alternatives that would violate the Wilderness Act and would entail heavy-handed, stressful management of bears. Should the NPS choose to translocate bears, the agency should first consider limiting translocation to sites outside of Wilderness. If the NPS decides to translocate within Wilderness, it must comply with the Wilderness Act: no helicopters, no motorized equipment, and no invasive monitoring.

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Correspondence ID: 4147Project:112008Document:124399  
Address: Butte, MT  
Outside Organization: Unaffiliated Individual  
Received: Dec,06 2022 16:10:10  
Correspondence Type: Web Form  
Correspondence: Hello,  
I oppose the capture of grizzlies from the Northern Continental Divide Ecosystem.  
I oppose an "experimental population" designation.  
Please analyze a natural recovery alternative. This is NOT the same as the No Action alternative. Under a natural recovery alternative, the FWS and NPS would actively work with agencies in British Columbia to ensure that grizzlies are protected on both sides of the border. Under this alternative, the agencies would identify and protect corridors and connectivity so that bears could move across the border without getting killed.  
Please develop an alternative that doesn't violate the Wilderness Act. The agencies must not pursue alternatives that would violate the Wilderness Act and would entail heavy-handed, stressful management of bears. Should the

NPS choose to translocate bears, the agency should first consider limiting translocation to sites outside of Wilderness. If the NPS decides to translocate within Wilderness, it must comply with the Wilderness Act: no helicopters, no motorized equipment, and no invasive monitoring.

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Correspondence ID: 4148Project:112008Document:124399  
Address: Tx, UN  
Outside Organization: Unaffiliated Individual  
Received: Dec,06 2022 16:10:48  
Correspondence Type: Web Form  
Correspondence: Oppose the capture of grizzlies from the Northern Continental Divide Ecosystem. The federal agencies plan to kidnap bears from either British Columbia or the Northern Continental Divide Ecosystem (NCDE) around Glacier National Park to move to the North Cascades. But grizzlies have still not recovered in the NCDE, and there are no "extra" bears there to move to Washington. Such a plan would weaken the NCDE grizzly population and diminish the likelihood of developing the needed population linkages between the NCDE grizzlies and those elsewhere, such as in Yellowstone.  
Oppose an "experimental population" designation. The agencies must create and analyze an alternative that does not rely on the so-called "experimental" population designation. Under such a designation, individual bears from the NCDE--which are currently protected under the Endangered Species Act--would be taken from their home range and transported to Washington state, where they would lose their protections under the ESA.  
Analyze a natural recovery alternative. This is NOT the same as the No Action alternative. Under a natural recovery alternative, the FWS and NPS would actively work with agencies in British Columbia to ensure that grizzlies are protected on both sides of the border. Under this alternative, the agencies would identify and protect corridors and connectivity so that bears could move across the border without getting killed.  
Develop an alternative that doesn't violate the Wilderness Act. The agencies must not pursue alternatives that would violate the Wilderness Act and would entail heavy-handed, stressful management of bears. Should the NPS choose to translocate bears, the agency should first consider limiting translocation to sites outside of Wilderness. If the NPS decides to translocate within Wilderness, it must comply with the Wilderness Act: no helicopters, no motorized equipment, and no invasive monitoring.  
Thank you!

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Correspondence ID: 4149Project:112008Document:124399  
Address: Kent, WA  
Outside Organization: Unaffiliated Individual  
Received: Dec,06 2022 16:11:13  
Correspondence Type: Web Form  
Correspondence: I vehemently oppose the capture of grizzlies from the Northern Continental Divide Ecosystem. It is unconscionably premature for the federal agencies plan to kidnap bears from either British Columbia or the Northern Continental Divide Ecosystem (NCDE) around Glacier National Park to move to the North Cascades as grizzlies have still not recovered in the NCDE, and there are no "extra" bears there to move to Washington. Such a plan would weaken the NCDE grizzly population and diminish the likelihood of developing the needed population linkages between the NCDE grizzlies and those elsewhere, such as in Yellowstone.  
I also oppose an "experimental population" designation. The agencies must create and analyze an alternative that does not rely on the so-called "experimental" population designation. Under such a designation, individual bears from the NCDE--which are currently protected under the Endangered Species Act--would be taken from their home range and transported to Washington state, where they would lose their protections under the ESA.  
  
Instead use your mature human brain and analyze, visualize, develop and employ a natural recovery alternative. This is NOT the same as the No Action alternative. Under a natural recovery alternative, the FWS and NPS would actively work with agencies in British Columbia to ensure that grizzlies are protected on both sides of the border. Under this alternative, the agencies would identify and protect corridors and connectivity so that bears could move across the border without getting killed.  
  
And, finally, develop an alternative that doesn't violate the Wilderness Act. The agencies must not pursue

alternatives that would violate the Wilderness Act and would entail heavy-handed, stressful management of bears. Should the NPS choose to translocate bears, the agency should first consider limiting translocation to sites outside of Wilderness. If the NPS decides to translocate within Wilderness, it must comply with the Wilderness Act: no helicopters, no motorized equipment, and no invasive monitoring.

Thank you.

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Correspondence ID: 4150Project:112008Document:124399  
Address: Los Angeles, CA  
Outside Organization: n/a Unaffiliated Individual  
Received: Dec,06 2022 16:11:53  
Correspondence Type: Web Form  
Correspondence: I fully support the reintroduction of grizzlies in the Northern Cascades. However, this needs to be managed in the right way to maximize the chances of a successful reintroduction, maximize the welfare and protection of the bears, and minimize impacts on Wilderness areas.

I have serious reservations regarding the capture of grizzlies from the Northern Continental Divide Ecosystem. The federal agencies plan to take bears from either British Columbia or the Northern Continental Divide Ecosystem (NCDE) around Glacier National Park to move to the North Cascades. But grizzlies have still not recovered in the NCDE, and there are no "extra" bears there to move to Washington. Such a plan would weaken the NCDE grizzly population and diminish the likelihood of developing the needed population linkages between the NCDE grizzlies and those elsewhere, such as in Yellowstone.

I strongly oppose the "experimental population" designation. The agencies must create and analyze an alternative that does not rely on the so-called "experimental" population designation. Under such a designation, individual bears from the NCDE--which are currently protected under the Endangered Species Act--would be taken from their home range and transported to Washington state, where they would lose their protections under the ESA.

I want to see serious consideration of a natural recovery alternative. This is NOT the same as the No Action alternative. Under a natural recovery alternative, the FWS and NPS would actively work with agencies in British Columbia to ensure that grizzlies are protected on both sides of the border. Under this alternative, the agencies would identify and protect corridors and connectivity so that bears could move across the border without getting killed.

I want to see maximum efforts made to work out an alternative that doesn't violate the Wilderness Act. The agencies must not pursue alternatives that would violate the Wilderness Act and would entail heavy-handed, stressful management of bears. Should the NPS choose to translocate bears, the agency should first consider limiting translocation to sites outside of Wilderness. If the NPS decides to translocate within Wilderness, it must comply with the Wilderness Act: no helicopters, no motorized equipment, and no invasive monitoring.

Thank you.

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Correspondence ID: 4151Project:112008Document:124399  
Address: Staten Island, NY  
Outside Organization: Unaffiliated Individual  
Received: Dec,06 2022 16:12:01  
Correspondence Type: Web Form  
Correspondence: Oppose the capture of grizzlies from the Northern Continental Divide Ecosystem. The federal agencies plan to kidnap bears from either British Columbia or the Northern Continental Divide Ecosystem (NCDE) around Glacier National Park to move to the North Cascades. But grizzlies have still not recovered in the NCDE, and there are no "extra" bears there to move to Washington. Such a plan would weaken the NCDE grizzly population and diminish the likelihood of developing the needed population linkages between the NCDE grizzlies and those elsewhere, such as in Yellowstone.



Oppose an "experimental population" designation. The agencies must create and analyze an alternative that does not rely on the so-called "experimental" population designation. Under such a designation, individual bears from the NCDE--which are currently protected under the Endangered Species Act--would be taken from their home range and transported to Washington state, where they would lose their protections under the ESA.

Analyze a natural recovery alternative. This is NOT the same as the No Action alternative. Under a natural recovery alternative, the FWS and NPS would actively work with agencies in British Columbia to ensure that grizzlies are protected on both sides of the border. Under this alternative, the agencies would identify and protect corridors and connectivity so that bears could move across the border without getting killed.

Develop an alternative that doesn't violate the Wilderness Act. The agencies must not pursue alternatives that would violate the Wilderness Act and would entail heavy-handed, stressful management of bears. Should the NPS choose to translocate bears, the agency should first consider limiting translocation to sites outside of Wilderness. If the NPS decides to translocate within Wilderness, it must comply with the Wilderness Act: no helicopters, no motorized equipment, and no invasive monitoring.

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Correspondence ID: 4152Project:112008Document:124399

Address: Cornwall, NY

Outside Organization: Unaffiliated Individual

Received: Dec,06 2022 16:12:08

Correspondence Type: Web Form

Correspondence: I Oppose the capture of grizzlies from the Northern Continental Divide Ecosystem. The federal agencies plan to kidnap bears from either British Columbia or the Northern Continental Divide Ecosystem (NCDE) around Glacier National Park to move to the North Cascades. But grizzlies have still not recovered in the NCDE, and there are no "extra" bears there to move to Washington. Such a plan would weaken the NCDE grizzly population and diminish the likelihood of developing the needed population linkages between the NCDE grizzlies and those elsewhere, such as in Yellowstone.

I Oppose an "experimental population" designation. The agencies must create and analyze an alternative that does not rely on the so-called "experimental" population designation. Under such a designation, individual bears from the NCDE--which are currently protected under the Endangered Species Act--would be taken from their home range and transported to Washington state, where they would lose their protections under the ESA.

Analyze a natural recovery alternative. This is NOT the same as the No Action alternative. Under a natural recovery alternative, the FWS and NPS would actively work with agencies in British Columbia to ensure that grizzlies are protected on both sides of the border. Under this alternative, the agencies would identify and protect corridors and connectivity so that bears could move across the border without getting killed.

Develop an alternative that doesn't violate the Wilderness Act. The agencies must not pursue alternatives that would violate the Wilderness Act and would entail heavy-handed, stressful management of bears. Should the NPS choose to translocate bears, the agency should first consider limiting translocation to sites outside of Wilderness. If the NPS decides to translocate within Wilderness, it must comply with the Wilderness Act: no helicopters, no motorized equipment, and no invasive monitoring.

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Correspondence ID: 4153Project:112008Document:124399

Address: Forest Hills, NY

Outside Organization: Unaffiliated Individual

Received: Dec,06 2022 16:13:15

Correspondence Type: Web Form

Correspondence: --Oppose the capture of grizzlies from the Northern Continental Divide Ecosystem. The federal agencies plan to kidnap bears from either British Columbia or the Northern Continental Divide Ecosystem (NCDE) around Glacier National Park to move to the North Cascades. But grizzlies have still not recovered in the NCDE, and there are no "extra" bears there to move to Washington. Such a plan would weaken the NCDE grizzly population and diminish the likelihood of developing the needed population linkages between the NCDE grizzlies and those elsewhere, such as in Yellowstone.

--Oppose an "experimental population" designation. The agencies must create and analyze an alternative that does not rely on the so-called "experimental" population designation. Under such a designation, individual bears from the NCDE--which are currently protected under the Endangered Species Act--would be taken from their home range and transported to Washington state, where they would lose their protections under the ESA.

--Analyze a natural recovery alternative. This is NOT the same as the No Action alternative. Under a natural recovery alternative, the FWS and NPS would actively work with agencies in British Columbia to ensure that grizzlies are protected on both sides of the border. Under this alternative, the agencies would identify and protect corridors and connectivity so that bears could move across the border without getting killed.

Develop an alternative that doesn't violate the Wilderness Act. The agencies must not pursue options that would violate the Wilderness Act and would entail heavy-handed, stressful management of bears. Should the NPS choose to translocate bears, the agency should first consider limiting translocation to sites outside of Wilderness. If the NPS decides to translocate within Wilderness, it must comply with the Wilderness Act: no helicopters, no motorized equipment, and no invasive monitoring.

Thank you!

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Correspondence ID: 4154Project:112008Document:124399

Address: Lakewood, CO

Outside Organization: Unaffiliated Individual

Received: Dec,06 2022 16:13:54

Correspondence Type: Web Form

Correspondence: 1) Please oppose the capture of grizzlies from the Northern Continental Divide Ecosystem. The federal agencies plan to kidnap bears from either British Columbia or the Northern Continental Divide Ecosystem (NCDE) around Glacier National Park to move to the North Cascades. But grizzlies have still not recovered in the NCDE, and there are no "extra" bears there to move to Washington. Such a plan would weaken the NCDE grizzly population and diminish the likelihood of developing the needed population linkages between the NCDE grizzlies and those elsewhere, such as in Yellowstone.

2) Please oppose an "experimental population" designation. The agencies must create and analyze an alternative that does not rely on the so-called "experimental" population designation. Under such a designation, individual bears from the NCDE--which are currently protected under the Endangered Species Act--would be taken from their home range and transported to Washington state, where they would lose their protections under the ESA.

3) Analyze a natural recovery alternative. This is NOT the same as the No Action alternative. Under a natural recovery alternative, the FWS and NPS would actively work with agencies in British Columbia to ensure that grizzlies are protected on both sides of the border. Under this alternative, the agencies would identify and protect corridors and connectivity so that bears could move across the border without getting killed.

Develop an alternative that doesn't violate the Wilderness Act. The agencies must not pursue alternatives that would violate the Wilderness Act and would entail heavy-handed, stressful management of bears. Should the NPS choose to translocate bears, the agency should first consider limiting translocation to sites outside of Wilderness. If the NPS decides to translocate within Wilderness, it must comply with the Wilderness Act: no helicopters, no motorized equipment, and no invasive monitoring.

Thank you!

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Correspondence ID: 4155Project:112008Document:124399

Address: Novato, CA

Outside Organization: Unaffiliated Individual

Received: Dec,06 2022 16:14:29

Correspondence Type: Web Form

Correspondence: Oppose the capture of grizzlies from the Northern Continental Divide Ecosystem. The federal agencies plan to kidnap bears from either British Columbia or the Northern Continental Divide Ecosystem (NCDE) around Glacier National Park to move to the North Cascades. But grizzlies have still not recovered in the NCDE, and there are no "extra" bears there to move to Washington. Such a plan would weaken the NCDE grizzly population and diminish the likelihood of developing the needed population linkages between the NCDE grizzlies

and those elsewhere, such as in Yellowstone.

Oppose an "experimental population" designation. The agencies must create and analyze an alternative that does not rely on the so-called "experimental" population designation. Under such a designation, individual bears from the NCDE--which are currently protected under the Endangered Species Act--would be taken from their home range and transported to Washington state, where they would lose their protections under the ESA.

Analyze a natural recovery alternative. This is NOT the same as the No Action alternative. Under a natural recovery alternative, the FWS and NPS would actively work with agencies in British Columbia to ensure that grizzlies are protected on both sides of the border. Under this alternative, the agencies would identify and protect corridors and connectivity so that bears could move across the border without getting killed.

Develop an alternative that doesn't violate the Wilderness Act. The agencies must not pursue alternatives that would violate the Wilderness Act and would entail heavy-handed, stressful management of bears. Should the NPS choose to translocate bears, the agency should first consider limiting translocation to sites outside of Wilderness. If the NPS decides to translocate within Wilderness, it must comply with the Wilderness Act: no helicopters, no motorized equipment, and no invasive monitoring.

Thank you!

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Correspondence ID: 4156Project:112008Document:124399

Address: Jersey, NJ

Outside Organization: Unaffiliated Individual

Received: Dec,06 2022 16:14:30

Correspondence Type: Web Form

Correspondence: Oppose the capture of grizzlies from the Northern Continental Divide Ecosystem. The federal agencies plan to kidnap bears from either British Columbia or the Northern Continental Divide Ecosystem (NCDE) around Glacier National Park to move to the North Cascades. But grizzlies have still not recovered in the NCDE, and there are no "extra" bears there to move to Washington. Such a plan would weaken the NCDE grizzly population and diminish the likelihood of developing the needed population linkages between the NCDE grizzlies and those elsewhere, such as in Yellowstone.

Oppose an "experimental population" designation. The agencies must create and analyze an alternative that does not rely on the so-called "experimental" population designation. Under such a designation, individual bears from the NCDE--which are currently protected under the Endangered Species Act--would be taken from their home range and transported to Washington state, where they would lose their protections under the ESA.

Analyze a natural recovery alternative. This is NOT the same as the No Action alternative. Under a natural recovery alternative, the FWS and NPS would actively work with agencies in British Columbia to ensure that grizzlies are protected on both sides of the border. Under this alternative, the agencies would identify and protect corridors and connectivity so that bears could move across the border without getting killed.

Develop an alternative that doesn't violate the Wilderness Act. The agencies must not pursue alternatives that would violate the Wilderness Act and would entail heavy-handed, stressful management of bears. Should the NPS choose to translocate bears, the agency should first consider limiting translocation to sites outside of Wilderness. If the NPS decides to translocate within Wilderness, it must comply with the Wilderness Act: no helicopters, no motorized equipment, and no invasive monitoring.

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Correspondence ID: 4157Project:112008Document:124399

Address: Compton, AR

Outside Organization: Unaffiliated Individual

Received: Dec,06 2022 16:14:39

Correspondence Type: Web Form

Correspondence: Oppose the capture of grizzlies from the Northern Continental Divide Ecosystem. The federal agencies plan to kidnap bears from either British Columbia or the Northern Continental Divide Ecosystem (NCDE) around Glacier National Park to move to the North Cascades. But grizzlies have still not recovered in the NCDE, and there are no "extra" bears there to move to Washington. Such a plan would weaken the NCDE grizzly population and diminish the likelihood of developing the needed population linkages between the NCDE grizzlies and those elsewhere, such as in Yellowstone.

Oppose an "experimental population" designation. The agencies must create and analyze an alternative that does

not rely on the so-called "experimental" population designation. Under such a designation, individual bears from the NCDE--which are currently protected under the Endangered Species Act--would be taken from their home range and transported to Washington state, where they would lose their protections under the ESA.

Analyze a natural recovery alternative. This is NOT the same as the No Action alternative. Under a natural recovery alternative, the FWS and NPS would actively work with agencies in British Columbia to ensure that grizzlies are protected on both sides of the border. Under this alternative, the agencies would identify and protect corridors and connectivity so that bears could move across the border without getting killed.

Develop an alternative that doesn't violate the Wilderness Act. The agencies must not pursue alternatives that would violate the Wilderness Act and would entail heavy-handed, stressful management of bears. Should the NPS choose to translocate bears, the agency should first consider limiting translocation to sites outside of Wilderness. If the NPS decides to translocate within Wilderness, it must comply with the Wilderness Act: no helicopters, no motorized equipment, and no invasive monitoring.

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Correspondence ID: 4158Project:112008Document:124399  
Address: las vegas, NV  
Outside Organization: Unaffiliated Individual  
Received: Dec,06 2022 16:14:52  
Correspondence Type: Web Form  
Correspondence: The beauty of our nation depends on all our support. You can reconsider the approach to grizzly recovery in the North Cascades.

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Correspondence ID: 4159Project:112008Document:124399  
Address: Orono, MN  
Outside Organization: Lipari Renewables, Inc. Unaffiliated Individual(Official Rep.)  
Received: Dec,06 2022 16:15:08  
Correspondence Type: Web Form  
Correspondence: I Oppose the capture of grizzlies from the Northern Continental Divide Ecosystem. The federal agencies plan to kidnap bears from either British Columbia or the Northern Continental Divide Ecosystem (NCDE) around Glacier National Park to move to the North Cascades. But grizzlies have still not recovered in the NCDE, and there are no "extra" bears there to move to Washington. Such a plan would weaken the NCDE grizzly population and diminish the likelihood of developing the needed population linkages between the NCDE grizzlies and those elsewhere, such as in Yellowstone.  
Oppose an "experimental population" designation. The agencies must create and analyze an alternative that does not rely on the so-called "experimental" population designation. Under such a designation, individual bears from the NCDE--which are currently protected under the Endangered Species Act--would be taken from their home range and transported to Washington state, where they would lose their protections under the ESA.  
Analyze a natural recovery alternative. This is NOT the same as the No Action alternative. Under a natural recovery alternative, the FWS and NPS would actively work with agencies in British Columbia to ensure that grizzlies are protected on both sides of the border. Under this alternative, the agencies would identify and protect corridors and connectivity so that bears could move across the border without getting killed.  
Develop an alternative that doesn't violate the Wilderness Act. The agencies must not pursue alternatives that would violate the Wilderness Act and would entail heavy-handed, stressful management of bears. Should the NPS choose to translocate bears, the agency should first consider limiting translocation to sites outside of Wilderness. If the NPS decides to translocate within Wilderness, it must comply with the Wilderness Act: no helicopters, no motorized equipment, and no invasive monitoring.  
Thank you!

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Correspondence ID: 4160Project:112008Document:124399  
Address: Los Angeles, CA  
Outside Organization: none Unaffiliated Individual  
Received: Dec,06 2022 16:16:00  
Correspondence Type: Web Form

Correspondence: Grizzly bears are necessary for a healthy ecosystem, protecting them will help us.

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Correspondence ID: 4161Project:112008Document:124399

Address: Silver City, NM

Outside Organization: Unaffiliated Individual

Received: Dec,06 2022 16:16:14

Correspondence Type: Web Form

Correspondence: The proposed action lacks a natural recovery option. The best way to meet the goal of a viable grizzly population in the North Cascades would be to allow for and boldly promote the natural recovery of grizzlies. Do not capture or disturb bears and/or their habitats. Thank you.

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Correspondence ID: 4162Project:112008Document:124399

Address: Palmetto Bay, FL

Outside Organization: Unaffiliated Individual

Received: Dec,06 2022 16:16:19

Correspondence Type: Web Form

Correspondence: Oppose the capture of grizzlies from the Northern Continental Divide Ecosystem. The federal agencies plan to kidnap bears from either British Columbia or the Northern Continental Divide Ecosystem (NCDE) around Glacier National Park to move to the North Cascades. But grizzlies have still not recovered in the NCDE, and there are no "extra" bears there to move to Washington. Such a plan would weaken the NCDE grizzly population and diminish the likelihood of developing the needed population linkages between the NCDE grizzlies and those elsewhere, such as in Yellowstone.

Oppose an "experimental population" designation. The agencies must create and analyze an alternative that does not rely on the so-called "experimental" population designation. Under such a designation, individual bears from the NCDE--which are currently protected under the Endangered Species Act--would be taken from their home range and transported to Washington state, where they would lose their protections under the ESA.

Analyze a natural recovery alternative. This is NOT the same as the No Action alternative. Under a natural recovery alternative, the FWS and NPS would actively work with agencies in British Columbia to ensure that grizzlies are protected on both sides of the border. Under this alternative, the agencies would identify and protect corridors and connectivity so that bears could move across the border without getting killed.

Develop an alternative that doesn't violate the Wilderness Act. The agencies must not pursue alternatives that would violate the Wilderness Act and would entail heavy-handed, stressful management of bears. Should the NPS choose to translocate bears, the agency should first consider limiting translocation to sites outside of Wilderness. If the NPS decides to translocate within Wilderness, it must comply with the Wilderness Act: no helicopters, no motorized equipment, and no invasive monitoring.

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Correspondence ID: 4163Project:112008Document:124399

Address: LACEY, WA

Outside Organization: Unaffiliated Individual

Received: Dec,06 2022 16:16:57

Correspondence Type: Web Form

Correspondence: The reintroduction of grizzly bears to the North Cascades would help restore the historic natural balance of herbivores and omnivores in this ecosystem. The reintroduction of grizzlies will provide an economic benefit to the area as well.

[REDACTED]

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Correspondence ID: 4164Project:112008Document:124399

Address: BACLIFF, TX  
Outside Organization: Unaffiliated Individual  
Received: Dec,06 2022 16:17:01  
Correspondence Type: Web Form

Correspondence: Please stand up for grizzlies...

Oppose the capture of grizzlies from the Northern Continental Divide Ecosystem. The federal agencies plan to kidnap bears from either British Columbia or the Northern Continental Divide Ecosystem (NCDE) around Glacier National Park to move to the North Cascades. But grizzlies have still not recovered in the NCDE, and there are no "extra" bears there to move to Washington. Such a plan would weaken the NCDE grizzly population and diminish the likelihood of developing the needed population linkages between the NCDE grizzlies and those elsewhere, such as in Yellowstone.

Oppose an "experimental population" designation. The agencies must create and analyze an alternative that does not rely on the so-called "experimental" population designation. Under such a designation, individual bears from the NCDE--which are currently protected under the Endangered Species Act--would be taken from their home range and transported to Washington state, where they would lose their protections under the ESA.

Analyze a natural recovery alternative. This is NOT the same as the No Action alternative. Under a natural recovery alternative, the FWS and NPS would actively work with agencies in British Columbia to ensure that grizzlies are protected on both sides of the border. Under this alternative, the agencies would identify and protect corridors and connectivity so that bears could move across the border without getting killed.

Develop an alternative that doesn't violate the Wilderness Act. The agencies must not pursue alternatives that would violate the Wilderness Act and would entail heavy-handed, stressful management of bears. Should the NPS choose to translocate bears, the agency should first consider limiting translocation to sites outside of Wilderness. If the NPS decides to translocate within Wilderness, it must comply with the Wilderness Act: no helicopters, no motorized equipment, and no invasive monitoring.

Thank you!

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Correspondence ID: 4165Project:112008Document:124399  
Address: Great Falls, MT  
Outside Organization: Conservation Congress Unaffiliated Individual(Official Rep.)  
Received: Dec,06 2022 16:18:01  
Correspondence Type: Web Form

Correspondence: The initial plan would most likely degrade Wilderness in the North Cascades, weaken the grizzly population in the Northern Continental Divide Ecosystem (NCDE) around Glacier National Park, and strip the individual grizzlies of their current protections under the Endangered Species Act.

We oppose the capture of grizzlies from the Northern Continental Divide Ecosystem. The federal agencies plan to kidnap bears from either British Columbia or the Northern Continental Divide Ecosystem (NCDE) around Glacier National Park to move to the North Cascades. But grizzlies have still not recovered in the NCDE, and there are no "extra" bears there to move to Washington. Such a plan would weaken the NCDE grizzly population and diminish the likelihood of developing the needed population linkages between the NCDE grizzlies and those elsewhere, such as in Yellowstone.

We oppose an "experimental population" designation. The agencies must create and analyze an alternative that does not rely on the so-called "experimental" population designation. Under such a designation, individual bears from the NCDE--which are currently protected under the Endangered Species Act--would be taken from their home range and transported to Washington state, where they would lose their protections under the ESA.

Analyze a natural recovery alternative. This is NOT the same as the No Action alternative. Under a natural recovery alternative, the FWS and NPS would actively work with agencies in British Columbia to ensure that grizzlies are protected on both sides of the border. Under this alternative, the agencies would identify and protect corridors and connectivity so that bears could move across the border without getting killed.

Develop an alternative that doesn't violate the Wilderness Act. The agencies must not pursue alternatives that

would violate the Wilderness Act and would entail heavy-handed, stressful management of bears. Should the NPS choose to translocate bears, the agency should first consider limiting translocation to sites outside of Wilderness. If the NPS decides to translocate within Wilderness, it must comply with the Wilderness Act: no helicopters, no motorized equipment, and no invasive monitoring.

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Correspondence ID: 4166Project:112008Document:124399  
Address: San Diego, CA  
Outside Organization: Unaffiliated Individual  
Received: Dec,06 2022 16:18:30  
Correspondence Type: Web Form  
Correspondence: Please reconsider your approach to grizzly recovery in the North Cascades.

Oppose the capture of grizzlies from the Northern Continental Divide Ecosystem. The federal agencies plan to kidnap bears from either British Columbia or the Northern Continental Divide Ecosystem (NCDE) around Glacier National Park to move to the North Cascades. But grizzlies have still not recovered in the NCDE, and there are no "extra" bears there to move to Washington. Such a plan would weaken the NCDE grizzly population and diminish the likelihood of developing the needed population linkages between the NCDE grizzlies and those elsewhere, such as in Yellowstone.

Oppose an "experimental population" designation. The agencies must create and analyze an alternative that does not rely on the so-called "experimental" population designation. Under such a designation, individual bears from the NCDE--which are currently protected under the Endangered Species Act--would be taken from their home range and transported to Washington state, where they would lose their protections under the ESA.

Grizzly bears should not be relocated. Analyze a natural recovery alternative. This is NOT the same as the No Action alternative. Under a natural recovery alternative, the FWS and NPS would actively work with agencies in British Columbia to ensure that grizzlies are protected on both sides of the border. Under this alternative, the agencies would identify and protect corridors and connectivity so that bears could move across the border without getting killed.

Develop an alternative that doesn't violate the Wilderness Act. The agencies must not pursue alternatives that would violate the Wilderness Act and would entail heavy-handed, stressful management of bears. Should the NPS choose to translocate bears, the agency should first consider limiting translocation to sites outside of Wilderness. If the NPS decides to translocate within Wilderness, it must comply with the Wilderness Act: no helicopters, no motorized equipment, and no invasive monitoring.

Thank you!

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Correspondence ID: 4167Project:112008Document:124399  
Address: Durham, NC  
Outside Organization: Unaffiliated Individual  
Received: Dec,06 2022 16:18:49  
Correspondence Type: Web Form  
Correspondence: I am an ecologist and educator in North Carolina. I am writing to support the idea of grizzly bears returning to Washington state. I think the best way to do that would be through development of natural corridors to encourage movement of bears into the state, rather than uprooting bears from existing, protected populations.  
Since the existing populations are still recovering, it is best to make sure that the bears are protected and not uprooted and moved by force. Also, it is important to make sure they are protected in the new habitat in Washington, so they have the best chance of starting a new population. I am opposed to the experimental population designation if it requires capture of bears by force, and loss of protections for bears in Washington state, through the endangered species act.

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Correspondence ID: 4168Project:112008Document:124399

Address: Providence, RI

Outside Organization: Unaffiliated Individual

Received: Dec,06 2022 16:19:31

Correspondence Type: Web Form

Correspondence: The National Park Service (NPS) and the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service (FWS) have re-started their plan to translocate grizzly bears into the North Cascades Ecosystem (NCE) in Washington. While a new population of grizzlies in the North Cascades would restore this magnificent species to that ecosystem, the agencies' initial plan is misguided many ways.

The initial plan would most likely degrade Wilderness in the North Cascades, weaken the grizzly population in the Northern Continental Divide Ecosystem (NCDE) around Glacier National Park, and strip the individual grizzlies of their current protections under the Endangered Species Act. During this initial "scoping" period, the public has the opportunity to tell the agencies how to improve their tentative plan.

The proposed 6.1 million-acre recovery area includes North Cascades National Park and 2.6 million acres of Wilderness in the Pasayten, Mt. Baker, and Stephen Mather Wildernesses. Under the proposed action, the NPS and the FWS would capture bears from source populations in either interior British Columbia or the NCDE. Approximately 3 to 7 captured grizzly bears would be released into the NCE each year over roughly 5 to 10 years, with a goal of establishing an initial population of 25 grizzly bears.

The proposed action includes a problematic proposal to designate the reintroduced grizzly bears in the NCE as an "experimental population" under section 10(j) of the U.S. Endangered Species Act (ESA). Under

Oppose the capture of grizzlies from the Northern Continental Divide Ecosystem. The federal agencies plan to kidnap bears from either British Columbia or the Northern Continental Divide Ecosystem (NCDE) around Glacier National Park to move to the North Cascades. But grizzlies have still not recovered in the NCDE, and there are no "extra" bears there to move to Washington. Such a plan would weaken the NCDE grizzly population and diminish the likelihood of developing the needed population linkages between the NCDE grizzlies and those elsewhere, such as in Yellowstone.

Oppose an "experimental population" designation. The agencies must create and analyze an alternative that does not rely on the so-called "experimental" population designation. Under such a designation, individual bears from the NCDE--which are currently protected under the Endangered Species Act--would be taken from their home range and transported to Washington state, where they would lose their protections under the ESA.

Analyze a natural recovery alternative. This is NOT the same as the No Action alternative. Under a natural recovery alternative, the FWS and NPS would actively work with agencies in British Columbia to ensure that grizzlies are protected on both sides of the border. Under this alternative, the agencies would identify and protect corridors and connectivity so that bears could move across the border without getting killed.

Develop an alternative that doesn't violate the Wilderness Act. The agencies must not pursue alternatives that would violate the Wilderness Act and would entail heavy-handed, stressful management of bears. Should the NPS choose to translocate bears, the agency should first consider limiting translocation to sites outside of Wilderness. If the NPS decides to translocate within Wilderness, it must comply with the Wilderness Act: no helicopters, no motorized equipment, and no invasive monitoring.

Thank you!

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Correspondence ID: 4169Project:112008Document:124399

Address: San Diego, CA

Outside Organization: Unaffiliated Individual

Received: Dec,06 2022 16:19:59

Correspondence Type: Web Form

Correspondence: Oppose the capture of grizzlies from the Northern Continental Divide Ecosystem. The federal agencies plan to kidnap bears from either British Columbia or the Northern Continental Divide Ecosystem



(NCDE) around Glacier National Park to move to the North Cascades. But grizzlies have still not recovered in the NCDE, and there are no "extra" bears there to move to Washington. Such a plan would weaken the NCDE grizzly population and diminish the likelihood of developing the needed population linkages between the NCDE grizzlies and those elsewhere, such as in Yellowstone.

Oppose an "experimental population" designation. The agencies must create and analyze an alternative that does not rely on the so-called "experimental" population designation. Under such a designation, individual bears from the NCDE--which are currently protected under the Endangered Species Act--would be taken from their home range and transported to Washington state, where they would lose their protections under the ESA.

Analyze a natural recovery alternative. This is NOT the same as the No Action alternative. Under a natural recovery alternative, the FWS and NPS would actively work with agencies in British Columbia to ensure that grizzlies are protected on both sides of the border. Under this alternative, the agencies would identify and protect corridors and connectivity so that bears could move across the border without getting killed.

Develop an alternative that doesn't violate the Wilderness Act. The agencies must not pursue alternatives that would violate the Wilderness Act and would entail heavy-handed, stressful management of bears. Should the NPS choose to translocate bears, the agency should first consider limiting translocation to sites outside of Wilderness. If the NPS decides to translocate within Wilderness, it must comply with the Wilderness Act: no helicopters, no motorized equipment, and no invasive monitoring.

Thank you!

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Correspondence ID: 4170Project:112008Document:124399

Address: Sacramento, CA  
Outside Organization: Unaffiliated Individual  
Received: Dec,06 2022 16:20:43  
Correspondence Type: Web Form

Correspondence: • Oppose the capture of grizzlies from the Northern Continental Divide Ecosystem. The federal agencies plan to kidnap bears from either British Columbia or the Northern Continental Divide Ecosystem (NCDE) around Glacier National Park to move to the North Cascades. But grizzlies have still not recovered in the NCDE, and there are no "extra" bears there to move to Washington. Such a plan would weaken the NCDE grizzly population and diminish the likelihood of developing the needed population linkages between the NCDE grizzlies and those elsewhere, such as in Yellowstone.

• Oppose an "experimental population" designation. The agencies must create and analyze an alternative that does not rely on the so-called "experimental" population designation. Under such a designation, individual bears from the NCDE--which are currently protected under the Endangered Species Act--would be taken from their home range and transported to Washington state, where they would lose their protections under the ESA.

• Analyze a natural recovery alternative. This is NOT the same as the No Action alternative. Under a natural recovery alternative, the FWS and NPS would actively work with agencies in British Columbia to ensure that grizzlies are protected on both sides of the border. Under this alternative, the agencies would identify and protect corridors and connectivity so that bears could move across the border without getting killed.

• Develop an alternative that doesn't violate the Wilderness Act. The agencies must not pursue alternatives that would violate the Wilderness Act and would entail heavy-handed, stressful management of bears. Should the NPS choose to translocate bears, the agency should first consider limiting translocation to sites outside of Wilderness. If the NPS decides to translocate within Wilderness, it must comply with the Wilderness Act: no helicopters, no motorized equipment, and no invasive monitoring.

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Correspondence ID: 4171Project:112008Document:124399

Address: Chelan, WA  
Outside Organization: Unaffiliated Individual  
Received: Dec,06 2022 16:21:09  
Correspondence Type: Web Form

Correspondence: Why have Grizzlies not migrated to the North Cascades on their own? Please show documentation.

Would the Grizzlies do more environmental damage the North Cascades? What data do you have?

How many Grizzly attacks have there been in wilderness areas in the United States in the last 5 years? How many were fatal? Please provide documentation.

Why is the USPS spending taxpayer dollars to bring a predator animal into to the North Cascades Park to interfere with the safety of humans?

These questions must be answered. I will look forward to a response.

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Correspondence ID: 4172Project:112008Document:124399

Address: Seattle, WA

Outside Organization: Unaffiliated Individual

Received: Dec,06 2022 16:21:20

Correspondence Type: Web Form

Correspondence: I am writing to express my OPPOSITION to the capture of grizzlies from the Northern Continental Divide Ecosystem. Such a plan would weaken the NCDE grizzly population and diminish the likelihood of developing the needed population linkages between the NCDE grizzlies and those elsewhere, such as in Yellowstone.

I also OPPOSE an "experimental population" designation. The agencies must create and analyze an alternative that does not rely on the so-called "experimental" population designation.

I strongly encourage you to analyze a natural recovery alternative. This is NOT the same as the No Action alternative. Under a natural recovery alternative, the FWS and NPS would actively work with agencies in British Columbia to ensure that grizzlies are protected on both sides of the border. Under this alternative, the agencies would identify and protect corridors and connectivity so that bears could move across the border without getting killed.

Finally, please use your resources to develop an alternative that doesn't violate the Wilderness Act. The agencies must not pursue alternatives that would violate the Wilderness Act and would entail heavy-handed, stressful management of bears. Should the NPS choose to translocate bears, the agency should first consider limiting translocation to sites outside of Wilderness. If the NPS decides to translocate within Wilderness, it must comply with the Wilderness Act: no helicopters, no motorized equipment, and no invasive monitoring.

Respectfully,



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Correspondence ID: 4173Project:112008Document:124399

Address: Clearwater, FL

Outside Organization: Unaffiliated Individual

Received: Dec,06 2022 16:21:33

Correspondence Type: Web Form

Correspondence: Oppose the capture of grizzlies from the Northern Continental Divide Ecosystem. The federal agencies plan to kidnap bears from either British Columbia or the Northern Continental Divide Ecosystem (NCDE) around Glacier National Park to move to the North Cascades. But grizzlies have still not recovered in the NCDE, and there are no "extra" bears there to move to Washington. Such a plan would weaken the NCDE grizzly population and diminish the likelihood of developing the needed population linkages between the NCDE grizzlies and those elsewhere, such as in Yellowstone.

Oppose an "experimental population" designation. The agencies must create and analyze an alternative that does not rely on the so-called "experimental" population designation. Under such a designation, individual bears from the NCDE--which are currently protected under the Endangered Species Act--would be taken from their home range and transported to Washington state, where they would lose their protections under the ESA.

Analyze a natural recovery alternative. This is NOT the same as the No Action alternative. Under a natural recovery

alternative, the FWS and NPS would actively work with agencies in British Columbia to ensure that grizzlies are protected on both sides of the border. Under this alternative, the agencies would identify and protect corridors and connectivity so that bears could move across the border without getting killed.

Develop an alternative that doesn't violate the Wilderness Act. The agencies must not pursue alternatives that would violate the Wilderness Act and would entail heavy-handed, stressful management of bears. Should the NPS choose to translocate bears, the agency should first consider limiting translocation to sites outside of Wilderness. If the NPS decides to translocate within Wilderness, it must comply with the Wilderness Act: no helicopters, no motorized equipment, and no invasive monitoring.

Thank you!

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Correspondence ID: 4174Project:112008Document:124399

Address: Phoenix, AZ

Outside Organization: NA Unaffiliated Individual

Received: Dec,06 2022 16:22:05

Correspondence Type: Web Form

Correspondence: The NPS needs to develop an alternative that doesn't violate the Wilderness Act. All agencies should never pursue alternatives that violate the Wilderness Act and entail heavy-handed, stressful management of bears. We've seen the same thing over and over, once man starts to interrupt nature, something bad happens in the eco-system that man touches.

If translocation is the only option, translocate the bears within the Wilderness and must comply with the Wilderness Act, "no helicopters, no motorized equipment, and no invasive monitoring".

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Correspondence ID: 4175Project:112008Document:124399

Address: Louisville, CO

Outside Organization: Unaffiliated Individual

Received: Dec,06 2022 16:24:01

Correspondence Type: Web Form

Correspondence: Oppose the capture of grizzlies from the Northern Continental Divide Ecosystem. The federal agencies plan to kidnap bears from either British Columbia or the Northern Continental Divide Ecosystem (NCDE) around Glacier National Park to move to the North Cascades. But grizzlies have still not recovered in the NCDE, and there are no "extra" bears there to move to Washington. Such a plan would weaken the NCDE grizzly population and diminish the likelihood of developing the needed population linkages between the NCDE grizzlies and those elsewhere, such as in Yellowstone.

Oppose an "experimental population" designation. The agencies must create and analyze an alternative that does not rely on the so-called "experimental" population designation. Under such a designation, individual bears from the NCDE--which are currently protected under the Endangered Species Act--would be taken from their home range and transported to Washington state, where they would lose their protections under the ESA.

Analyze a natural recovery alternative. This is NOT the same as the No Action alternative. Under a natural recovery alternative, the FWS and NPS would actively work with agencies in British Columbia to ensure that grizzlies are protected on both sides of the border. Under this alternative, the agencies would identify and protect corridors and connectivity so that bears could move across the border without getting killed.

Develop an alternative that doesn't violate the Wilderness Act. The agencies must not pursue alternatives that would violate the Wilderness Act and would entail heavy-handed, stressful management of bears. Should the NPS choose to translocate bears, the agency should first consider limiting translocation to sites outside of Wilderness. If the NPS decides to translocate within Wilderness, it must comply with the Wilderness Act: no helicopters, no motorized equipment, and no invasive monitoring.

Thank you!

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Correspondence ID: 4176Project:112008Document:124399

Address: Hayward, CA

Outside Organization: Unaffiliated Individual

Received: Dec,06 2022 16:24:13

Correspondence Type: Web Form

Correspondence: If the Park Service adopts a translocation plan, it must be in line with the letter and spirit of the Wilderness Act. Monitoring should take place in a way that's respectful to Wilderness and bears, including using hair snags, camera traps, scat collection, and on-the-ground sightings to know whether the bears are thriving. It's wrong to rely on intrusive radio-collaring, helicopter landings, and ongoing sedating, capturing, and handling of the bears.

The proposed action lacks a natural recovery option. The best way to meet the goal of a viable grizzly population in the North Cascades would be to allow for and boldly promote the natural recovery of grizzlies. This is a very different approach than the "no action" option, which is to "do nothing." A natural recovery alternative would require working with British Columbia to protect grizzlies over a larger land base and would provide for connectivity between populations in the U.S. and Canada using protected habitat corridors. It would also include other measures to ensure that grizzlies are not killed by humans, regardless of what side of the border they are on and whether they are in National Parks, Wilderness, or other public or private lands. It might take longer and require more patience than the instant gratification of capturing and releasing dozens of bears, but it would ultimately create a more durable population sharing the landscape with a human population that is more likely to respect the bears that make it back to the North Cascades on their own.

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Correspondence ID: 4177Project:112008Document:124399

Address: Preston, WA

Outside Organization: Unaffiliated Individual

Received: Dec,06 2022 16:24:35

Correspondence Type: Web Form

Correspondence: Please select an alternative reintroduction method that is compatible with the Wilderness Act or that develops corridors on both sides of the border allowing "natural" bear movement.

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Correspondence ID: 4178Project:112008Document:124399

Address: New York, NY

Outside Organization: N/A Unaffiliated Individual

Received: Dec,06 2022 16:26:09

Correspondence Type: Web Form

Correspondence: I

Oppose the capture of grizzlies from the Northern Continental Divide Ecosystem. The federal agencies plan to kidnap bears from either British Columbia or the Northern Continental Divide Ecosystem (NCDE) around Glacier National Park to move to the North Cascades. But grizzlies have still not recovered in the NCDE, and there are no "extra" bears there to move to Washington. Such a plan would weaken the NCDE grizzly population and diminish the likelihood of developing the needed population linkages between the NCDE grizzlies and those elsewhere, such as in Yellowstone.

Oppose an "experimental population" designation. The agencies must create and analyze an alternative that does not rely on the so-called "experimental" population designation. Under such a designation, individual bears from the NCDE--which are currently protected under the Endangered Species Act--would be taken from their home range and transported to Washington state, where they would lose their protections under the ESA.

Analyze a natural recovery alternative. This is NOT the same as the No Action alternative. Under a natural recovery alternative, the FWS and NPS would actively work with agencies in British Columbia to ensure that grizzlies are protected on both sides of the border. Under this alternative, the agencies would identify and protect corridors and connectivity so that bears could move across the border without getting killed.

Develop an alternative that doesn't violate the Wilderness Act. The agencies must not pursue alternatives that would violate the Wilderness Act and would entail heavy-handed, stressful management of bears. Should the NPS

choose to translocate bears, the agency should first consider limiting translocation to sites outside of Wilderness. If the NPS decides to translocate within Wilderness, it must comply with the Wilderness Act: no helicopters, no motorized equipment, and no invasive monitoring.  
Thank you!

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Correspondence ID: 4179Project:112008Document:124399  
Address: Peekskill, NY  
Outside Organization: - Select - Unaffiliated Individual  
Received: Dec,06 2022 16:26:23  
Correspondence Type: Web Form  
Correspondence: Oppose the capture of grizzlies from the Northern Continental Divide Ecosystem. The federal agencies plan to kidnap bears from either British Columbia or the Northern Continental Divide Ecosystem (NCDE) around Glacier National Park to move to the North Cascades. But grizzlies have still not recovered in the NCDE, and there are no "extra" bears there to move to Washington. Such a plan would weaken the NCDE grizzly population and diminish the likelihood of developing the needed population linkages between the NCDE grizzlies and those elsewhere, such as in Yellowstone.  
Oppose an "experimental population" designation. The agencies must create and analyze an alternative that does not rely on the so-called "experimental" population designation. Under such a designation, individual bears from the NCDE--which are currently protected under the Endangered Species Act--would be taken from their home range and transported to Washington state, where they would lose their protections under the ESA.  
Analyze a natural recovery alternative. This is NOT the same as the No Action alternative. Under a natural recovery alternative, the FWS and NPS would actively work with agencies in British Columbia to ensure that grizzlies are protected on both sides of the border. Under this alternative, the agencies would identify and protect corridors and connectivity so that bears could move across the border without getting killed.  
Develop an alternative that doesn't violate the Wilderness Act. The agencies must not pursue alternatives that would violate the Wilderness Act and would entail heavy-handed, stressful management of bears. Should the NPS choose to translocate bears, the agency should first consider limiting translocation to sites outside of Wilderness. If the NPS decides to translocate within Wilderness, it must comply with the Wilderness Act: no helicopters, no motorized equipment, and no invasive monitoring.

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Correspondence ID: 4180Project:112008Document:124399  
Address: Clifton, VA  
Outside Organization: Unaffiliated Individual  
Received: Dec,06 2022 16:26:53  
Correspondence Type: Web Form  
Correspondence: Oppose the capture of grizzlies from the Northern Continental Divide Ecosystem. The federal agencies plan to kidnap bears from either British Columbia or the Northern Continental Divide Ecosystem (NCDE) around Glacier National Park to move to the North Cascades. But grizzlies have still not recovered in the NCDE, and there are no "extra" bears there to move to Washington. Such a plan would weaken the NCDE grizzly population and diminish the likelihood of developing the needed population linkages between the NCDE grizzlies and those elsewhere, such as in Yellowstone.  
Oppose an "experimental population" designation. The agencies must create and analyze an alternative that does not rely on the so-called "experimental" population designation. Under such a designation, individual bears from the NCDE--which are currently protected under the Endangered Species Act--would be taken from their home range and transported to Washington state, where they would lose their protections under the ESA.  
Analyze a natural recovery alternative. This is NOT the same as the No Action alternative. Under a natural recovery alternative, the FWS and NPS would actively work with agencies in British Columbia to ensure that grizzlies are protected on both sides of the border. Under this alternative, the agencies would identify and protect corridors and connectivity so that bears could move across the border without getting killed.  
Develop an alternative that doesn't violate the Wilderness Act. The agencies must not pursue alternatives that would violate the Wilderness Act and would entail heavy-handed, stressful management of bears. Should the NPS choose to translocate bears, the agency should first consider limiting translocation to sites outside of Wilderness. If the NPS decides to translocate within Wilderness, it must comply with the Wilderness Act: no helicopters, no

motorized equipment, and no invasive monitoring.

Thank you!

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Correspondence ID: 4181Project:112008Document:124399  
Address: Pahrump, NV  
Outside Organization: Unaffiliated Individual  
Received: Dec,06 2022 16:26:55  
Correspondence Type: Web Form  
Correspondence: I Oppose the capture of grizzlies from the Northern Continental Divide Ecosystem. The federal agencies plan to kidnap bears from either British Columbia or the Northern Continental Divide Ecosystem (NCDE) around Glacier National Park to move to the North Cascades. But grizzlies have still not recovered in the NCDE, and there are no "extra" bears there to move to Washington. Such a plan would weaken the NCDE grizzly population and diminish the likelihood of developing the needed population linkages between the NCDE grizzlies and those elsewhere, such as in Yellowstone. Oppose an "experimental population" designation. The agencies must create and analyze an alternative that does not rely on the so-called "experimental" population designation. Under such a designation, individual bears from the NCDE--which are currently protected under the Endangered Species Act--would be taken from their home range and transported to Washington state, where they would lose their protections under the ESA. Analyze a natural recovery alternative. This is NOT the same as the No Action alternative. Under a natural recovery alternative, the FWS and NPS would actively work with agencies in British Columbia to ensure that grizzlies are protected on both sides of the border. Under this alternative, the agencies would identify and protect corridors and connectivity so that bears could move across the border without getting killed.

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Correspondence ID: 4182Project:112008Document:124399  
Address: Concord, CA  
Outside Organization: Monroe Science Education Unaffiliated Individual  
Received: Dec,06 2022 16:27:13  
Correspondence Type: Web Form  
Correspondence: To Whom It May Concern,

Oppose the capture of grizzlies from the Northern Continental Divide Ecosystem. The federal agencies plan to kidnap bears from either British Columbia or the Northern Continental Divide Ecosystem (NCDE) around Glacier National Park to move to the North Cascades. But grizzlies have still not recovered in the NCDE, and there are no "extra" bears there to move to Washington. Such a plan would weaken the NCDE grizzly population and diminish the likelihood of developing the needed population linkages between the NCDE grizzlies and those elsewhere, such as in Yellowstone.

Oppose an "experimental population" designation. The agencies must create and analyze an alternative that does not rely on the so-called "experimental" population designation. Under such a designation, individual bears from the NCDE--which are currently protected under the Endangered Species Act--would be taken from their home range and transported to Washington state, where they would lose their protections under the ESA.

Analyze a natural recovery alternative. This is NOT the same as the No Action alternative. Under a natural recovery alternative, the FWS and NPS would actively work with agencies in British Columbia to ensure that grizzlies are protected on both sides of the border. Under this alternative, the agencies would identify and protect corridors and connectivity so that bears could move across the border without getting killed.

Develop an alternative that doesn't violate the Wilderness Act.

The agencies must not pursue alternatives that would violate the Wilderness Act and would entail heavy-handed, stressful management of bears. Should the NPS choose to translocate bears, the agency should first consider limiting translocation to sites outside of Wilderness. If the NPS decides to translocate within Wilderness, it must

comply with the Wilderness Act: no helicopters, no motorized equipment, and no invasive monitoring.  
Thank you!

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Correspondence ID: 4183Project:112008Document:124399

Address: Berkeley, CA

Outside Organization: Unaffiliated Individual

Received: Dec,06 2022 16:27:31

Correspondence Type: Web Form

Correspondence: I oppose the capture of grizzlies from the Northern Continental Divide Ecosystem. Such a plan would weaken the NCDE grizzly population and diminish the likelihood of developing the needed population linkages between the NCDE grizzlies and those elsewhere, such as in Yellowstone.

Whereas under a natural recovery alternative, the FWS and NPS would actively work with agencies in British Columbia to ensure that grizzlies are protected on both sides of the border. Under this alternative, the agencies would identify and protect corridors and connectivity so that bears could move across the border without getting killed.

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Correspondence ID: 4184Project:112008Document:124399

Address: Portland, OR

Outside Organization: Unaffiliated Individual

Received: Dec,06 2022 16:27:32

Correspondence Type: Web Form

Correspondence: Please reconsider your approach to grizzly recovery in the North Cascades. While a new population of grizzlies in the North Cascades would restore this magnificent species to that ecosystem, the agencies' initial plan is misguided many ways. The initial plan would most likely degrade Wilderness in the North Cascades, weaken the grizzly population in the Northern Continental Divide Ecosystem (NCDE) around Glacier National Park, and strip the individual grizzlies of their current protections under the Endangered Species Act.

Oppose the capture of grizzlies from the Northern Continental Divide Ecosystem. The federal agencies plan to kidnap bears from either British Columbia or the Northern Continental Divide Ecosystem (NCDE) around Glacier National Park to move to the North Cascades. But grizzlies have still not recovered in the NCDE, and there are no "extra" bears there to move to Washington. Such a plan would weaken the NCDE grizzly population and diminish the likelihood of developing the needed population linkages between the NCDE grizzlies and those elsewhere, such as in Yellowstone.

Oppose an "experimental population" designation. The agencies must create and analyze an alternative that does not rely on the so-called "experimental" population designation. Under such a designation, individual bears from the NCDE--which are currently protected under the Endangered Species Act--would be taken from their home range and transported to Washington state, where they would lose their protections under the ESA.

Analyze a natural recovery alternative. This is NOT the same as the No Action alternative. Under a natural recovery alternative, the FWS and NPS would actively work with agencies in British Columbia to ensure that grizzlies are protected on both sides of the border. Under this alternative, the agencies would identify and protect corridors and connectivity so that bears could move across the border without getting killed.

Develop an alternative that doesn't violate the Wilderness Act. The agencies must not pursue alternatives that would violate the Wilderness Act and would entail heavy-handed, stressful management of bears. Should the NPS choose to translocate bears, the agency should first consider limiting translocation to sites outside of Wilderness. If the NPS decides to translocate within Wilderness, it must comply with the Wilderness Act: no helicopters, no motorized equipment, and no invasive monitoring.

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Correspondence ID: 4185Project:112008Document:124399

Address: Camp Verde, AZ  
Outside Organization: Unaffiliated Individual  
Received: Dec,06 2022 16:27:40  
Correspondence Type: Web Form

Correspondence: I oppose the capture of grizzlies from the Northern Continental Divide Ecosystem. The federal agencies plan to kidnap bears from either British Columbia or the Northern Continental Divide Ecosystem (NCDE) around Glacier National Park to move to the North Cascades. But grizzlies have still not recovered in the NCDE, and there are no "extra" bears there to move to Washington. Such a plan would weaken the NCDE grizzly population and diminish the likelihood of developing the needed population linkages between the NCDE grizzlies and those elsewhere, such as in Yellowstone.

I also oppose an "experimental population" designation. The agencies must create and analyze an alternative that does not rely on the so-called "experimental" population designation. Under such a designation, individual bears from the NCDE--which are currently protected under the Endangered Species Act--would be taken from their home range and transported to Washington state, where they would lose their protections under the ESA.

I urge you to analyze a natural recovery alternative. This is NOT the same as the No Action alternative. Under a natural recovery alternative, the FWS and NPS would actively work with agencies in British Columbia to ensure that grizzlies are protected on both sides of the border. Under this alternative, the agencies would identify and protect corridors and connectivity so that bears could move across the border without getting killed.

Develop an alternative that doesn't violate the Wilderness Act. The agencies must not pursue alternatives that would violate the Wilderness Act and would entail heavy-handed, stressful management of bears. Should the NPS choose to translocate bears, the agency should first consider limiting translocation to sites outside of Wilderness. If the NPS decides to translocate within Wilderness, it must comply with the Wilderness Act: no helicopters, no motorized equipment, and no invasive monitoring.

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Correspondence ID: 4186Project:112008Document:124399

Address: ROLLINSVILLE, CO  
Outside Organization: Unaffiliated Individual  
Received: Dec,06 2022 16:28:14  
Correspondence Type: Web Form

Correspondence: Thank you for considering my thoughts in regards to the National Park Service and FWS plan to recover grizzlies in the North Cascades. I support the recovery of grizzly bears. When my son and I visit numerous parks and monuments and forests throughout the country, we have found over the years that the majority of Americans want to shoot wildlife with cameras rather than with guns.

In reading about your ideas around the grizzly, which are highly commendable, I have several questions. I think that certain groups are making good points when they state that recovery efforts need to meet the requirements of the Wilderness Act, a marvelous piece of legislation, which considers wildlife and wildlands for our children's future. The idea of using capture, sedation and helicopters seem rather extreme. In the environmental movement, we are now hearing about wildlife corridors, which I think is incredible.

Thank you for reading this,

  
Colorado

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Correspondence ID: 4187Project:112008Document:124399

Address: San Diego, CA  
Outside Organization: - Select - Unaffiliated Individual  
Received: Dec,06 2022 16:28:20  
Correspondence Type: Web Form

Correspondence: Develop an alternative that doesn't violate the Wilderness Act. The agencies must not pursue alternatives that would violate the Wilderness Act and would entail heavy-handed, stressful management of bears. Should the NPS choose to translocate bears, the agency should first consider limiting translocation to sites outside of Wilderness. If the NPS decides to translocate within Wilderness, it must comply with the Wilderness Act: no helicopters, no motorized equipment, and no invasive monitoring.

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Correspondence ID: 4188Project:112008Document:124399

Address: Rescue, CA

Outside Organization: Lay church leader Unaffiliated Individual

Received: Dec,06 2022 16:30:30

Correspondence Type: Web Form

Correspondence: Please develop an alternative that doesn't violate the Wilderness Act. The agencies must not pursue alternatives that would violate the Wilderness Act and would entail heavy-handed, stressful management of bears. Should the NPS choose to translocate bears, the agency should first consider limiting translocation to sites outside of Wilderness. If the NPS decides to translocate within Wilderness, it must comply with the Wilderness Act: no helicopters, no motorized equipment, and no invasive monitoring. No agency should ever be making proposals or recommendations that do not comply with the laws.

Also, you should oppose the capture of grizzlies from the Northern Continental Divide Ecosystem- it is inconsistent with the science and evidence.

The federal agencies plan to kidnap bears from either British Columbia or the Northern Continental Divide Ecosystem (NCDE) around Glacier National Park to move to the North Cascades. But grizzlies have still not recovered in the NCDE, and there are no "extra" bears there to move to Washington. Such a plan would weaken the NCDE grizzly population and diminish the likelihood of developing the needed population linkages between the NCDE grizzlies and those elsewhere, such as in Yellowstone.

You must also oppose an "experimental population" designation. The agencies must create and analyze an alternative that does not rely on the so-called "experimental" population designation. Under such a designation, individual bears from the NCDE--which are currently protected under the Endangered Species Act--would be taken from their home range and transported to Washington state, where they would lose their protections under the ESA. This is antithetical to both the intent and letter of the law.

Please analyze a natural recovery alternative. This is NOT the same as the No Action alternative. Under a natural recovery alternative, the FWS and NPS would actively work with agencies in British Columbia to ensure that grizzlies are protected on both sides of the border. Under this alternative, the agencies would identify and protect corridors and connectivity so that bears could move across the border without getting killed.

I look forward to revision that complies with all relevant statutes in both intent and letter of the laws.

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Correspondence ID: 4189Project:112008Document:124399

Address: Los Angeles, CA

Outside Organization: Unaffiliated Individual

Received: Dec,06 2022 16:30:31

Correspondence Type: Web Form

Correspondence: I categorically oppose the trapping/taking of grizzly bears from the Northern Continental Divide Ecosystem. The federal agencies plan to take bears from either British Columbia or the Northern Continental Divide Ecosystem (NCDE) around Glacier National Park to move to the North Cascades.

Grizzlies have not yet recovered in the NCDE, and there are no "surplus" bears there to move to Washington. Such a plan would weaken the NCDE grizzly population and diminish the likelihood of developing the needed population linkages between the NCDE grizzlies and those elsewhere, such as in Yellowstone.

I oppose an "experimental population" designation. The agencies must create and analyze an alternative that does not rely on the so-called "experimental" population designation. Under such a designation, individual bears from the NCDE--which are currently protected under the Endangered Species Act--would be taken from their home range and transported to Washington state, where they forfeit their protections under the ESA. This is NOT acceptable and would endanger the bears.

The plan must include a natural recovery alternative. This is NOT the same as the No Action alternative. Under a

natural recovery alternative, the FWS and NPS would be required to actively work with agencies in British Columbia to ensure that grizzlies are protected on both sides of the border. Under this alternative, the agencies would identify and protect corridors and connectivity so that bears could move across the border without getting killed.

Thank you.

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Correspondence ID: 4190Project:112008Document:124399  
Address: Santa Maria, CA  
Outside Organization: Unaffiliated Individual  
Received: Dec,06 2022 16:31:08  
Correspondence Type: Web Form  
Correspondence: I am writing in support of saving grizzlies and all bears, wolves, wildlife of any kind. Unfortunately, the history of humans &quot;managing&quot; wildlife is one long, sordid tale of greed, cruelty, stupidity and extinction. I hope that any new plan to save bears and other top predators would focus on saving the existing populations, protecting them from humans and increasing the animal's opportunities to expand their range naturally. I'll add some suggested boilerplate here with which I agree.  
Under a natural recovery alternative, the FWS and NPS would actively work with agencies in British Columbia to ensure that grizzlies are protected on both sides of the border. Under this alternative, the agencies would identify and protect corridors and connectivity so that bears could move across the border without getting killed.  
Develop an alternative that doesn't violate the Wilderness Act. The agencies must not pursue alternatives that would violate the Wilderness Act and would entail heavy-handed, stressful management of bears. Should the NPS choose to translocate bears, the agency should first consider limiting translocation to sites outside of Wilderness. If the NPS decides to translocate within Wilderness, it must comply with the Wilderness Act: no helicopters, no motorized equipment, and no invasive monitoring.

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Correspondence ID: 4191Project:112008Document:124399  
Address: Highland Park, IL  
Outside Organization: Unaffiliated Individual  
Received: Dec,06 2022 16:31:35  
Correspondence Type: Web Form  
Correspondence: Help the grizzlies!!

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Correspondence ID: 4192Project:112008Document:124399  
Address: Chicago, IL  
Outside Organization: Unaffiliated Individual  
Received: Dec,06 2022 16:31:49  
Correspondence Type: Web Form  
Correspondence: Please oppose the capture of grizzlies from the Northern Continental Divide Ecosystem. The federal agencies plan to kidnap bears from either British Columbia or the Northern Continental Divide Ecosystem (NCDE) around Glacier National Park to move to the North Cascades. But grizzlies have still not recovered in the NCDE, and there are no "extra" bears there to move to Washington. Such a plan would weaken the NCDE grizzly population and diminish the likelihood of developing the needed population linkages between the NCDE grizzlies and those elsewhere, such as in Yellowstone.

Please oppose an "experimental population" designation. The agencies must create and analyze an alternative that does not rely on the so-called "experimental" population designation. Under such a designation, individual bears from the NCDE--which are currently protected under the Endangered Species Act--would be taken from their home range and transported to Washington state, where they would lose their protections under the ESA.

Analyze a natural recovery alternative. This is NOT the same as the No Action alternative. Under a natural recovery alternative, the FWS and NPS would actively work with agencies in British Columbia to ensure that grizzlies are

protected on both sides of the border. Under this alternative, the agencies would identify and protect corridors and connectivity so that bears could move across the border without getting killed.

Please develop an alternative that doesn't violate the Wilderness Act. The agencies must not pursue alternatives that would violate the Wilderness Act and would entail heavy-handed, stressful management of bears. Should the NPS choose to translocate bears, the agency should first consider limiting translocation to sites outside of Wilderness. If the NPS decides to translocate within Wilderness, it must comply with the Wilderness Act: no helicopters, no motorized equipment, and no invasive monitoring.

Thank you!

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Correspondence ID:	4193Project:112008Document:124399
Address:	Vancouver WA, WA
Outside Organization:	Unaffiliated Individual
Received:	Dec,06 2022 16:32:26
Correspondence Type:	Web Form
Correspondence:	I strongly support the return of Grizzlies to North Cascades National Park and adjoining area. I ask that you reconsider your decision on this.

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Correspondence ID:	4194Project:112008Document:124399
Address:	Philadelphia, PA
Outside Organization:	Unaffiliated Individual
Received:	Dec,06 2022 16:32:29
Correspondence Type:	Web Form
Correspondence:	Oppose the capture of grizzlies from the Northern Continental Divide Ecosystem. The federal agencies plan to kidnap bears from either British Columbia or the Northern Continental Divide Ecosystem (NCDE) around Glacier National Park to move to the North Cascades. But grizzlies have still not recovered in the NCDE, and there are no "extra" bears there to move to Washington. Such a plan would weaken the NCDE grizzly population and diminish the likelihood of developing the needed population linkages between the NCDE grizzlies and those elsewhere, such as in Yellowstone. I oppose an "experimental population" designation. The agencies must create and analyze an alternative that does not rely on the so-called "experimental" population designation. Under such a designation, individual bears from the NCDE--which are currently protected under the Endangered Species Act--would be taken from their home range and transported to Washington state, where they would lose their protections under the ESA. Analyze a natural recovery alternative. This is NOT the same as the No Action alternative. Under a natural recovery alternative, the FWS and NPS would actively work with agencies in British Columbia to ensure that grizzlies are protected on both sides of the border. Under this alternative, the agencies would identify and protect corridors and connectivity so that bears could move across the border without getting killed. Develop an alternative that doesn't violate the Wilderness Act. The agencies must not pursue alternatives that would violate the Wilderness Act and would entail heavy-handed, stressful management of bears. Should the NPS choose to translocate bears, the agency should first consider limiting translocation to sites outside of Wilderness. If the NPS decides to translocate within Wilderness, it must comply with the Wilderness Act: no helicopters, no motorized equipment, and no invasive monitoring.

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Correspondence ID:	4195Project:112008Document:124399
Address:	Salem, OR
Outside Organization:	Unaffiliated Individual
Received:	Dec,06 2022 16:32:40
Correspondence Type:	Web Form
Correspondence:	Oppose the capture of grizzlies from the Northern Continental Divide Ecosystem. The federal agencies plan to kidnap bears from either British Columbia or the Northern Continental Divide Ecosystem (NCDE) around Glacier National Park to move to the North Cascades. But grizzlies have still not recovered in the

NCDE, and there are no "extra" bears there to move to Washington. Such a plan would weaken the NCDE grizzly population and diminish the likelihood of developing the needed population linkages between the NCDE grizzlies and those elsewhere, such as in Yellowstone.

Oppose an "experimental population" designation. The agencies must create and analyze an alternative that does not rely on the so-called "experimental" population designation. Under such a designation, individual bears from the NCDE--which are currently protected under the Endangered Species Act--would be taken from their home range and transported to Washington state, where they would lose their protections under the ESA.

Analyze a natural recovery alternative. This is NOT the same as the No Action alternative. Under a natural recovery alternative, the FWS and NPS would actively work with agencies in British Columbia to ensure that grizzlies are protected on both sides of the border. Under this alternative, the agencies would identify and protect corridors and connectivity so that bears could move across the border without getting killed.

Develop an alternative that doesn't violate the Wilderness Act. The agencies must not pursue alternatives that would violate the Wilderness Act and would entail heavy-handed, stressful management of bears. Should the NPS choose to translocate bears, the agency should first consider limiting translocation to sites outside of Wilderness. If the NPS decides to translocate within Wilderness, it must comply with the Wilderness Act: no helicopters, no motorized equipment, and no invasive monitoring.

Thank you!

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Correspondence ID: 4196Project:112008Document:124399

Address: Hyde Park, VT

Outside Organization: Unaffiliated Individual

Received: Dec,06 2022 16:33:02

Correspondence Type: Web Form

Correspondence: I oppose the capture of grizzlies from the Northern Continental Divide Ecosystem. The federal agencies plan to kidnap bears from either British Columbia or the Northern Continental Divide Ecosystem (NCDE) around Glacier National Park to move to the North Cascades. But grizzlies have still not recovered in the NCDE, and there are no "extra" bears there to move to Washington. Such a plan would weaken the NCDE grizzly population and diminish the likelihood of developing the needed population linkages between the NCDE grizzlies and those elsewhere, such as in Yellowstone.

I oppose an "experimental population" designation. The agencies must create and analyze an alternative that does not rely on the so-called "experimental" population designation. Under such a designation, individual bears from the NCDE--which are currently protected under the Endangered Species Act--would be taken from their home range and transported to Washington state, where they would lose their protections under the ESA.

Analyze a natural recovery alternative. This is NOT the same as the No Action alternative. Under a natural recovery alternative, the FWS and NPS would actively work with agencies in British Columbia to ensure that grizzlies are protected on both sides of the border. Under this alternative, the agencies would identify and protect corridors and connectivity so that bears could move across the border without getting killed.

Develop an alternative that doesn't violate the Wilderness Act. The agencies must not pursue alternatives that would violate the Wilderness Act and would entail heavy-handed, stressful management of bears. Should the NPS choose to translocate bears, the agency should first consider limiting translocation to sites outside of Wilderness. If the NPS decides to translocate within Wilderness, it must comply with the Wilderness Act: no helicopters, no motorized equipment, and no invasive monitoring.

Thank you!

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Correspondence ID: 4197Project:112008Document:124399

Address: Chula Vista, CA

Outside Organization: Unaffiliated Individual

Received: Dec,06 2022 16:34:58

Correspondence Type: Web Form

Correspondence: The proposed action lacks a natural recovery option. The best way to meet the goal of a viable grizzly population in the North Cascades would be to allow for and boldly promote the natural recovery of grizzlies. This is a very different approach than the "no action" option, which is to "do nothing." A natural recovery alternative would require working with British Columbia to protect grizzlies over a larger land base and would provide for connectivity between populations in the U.S. and Canada using protected habitat corridors. It would also include other measures to ensure that grizzlies are not killed by humans, regardless of what side of the border they are on and whether they are in National Parks, Wilderness, or other public or private lands. It might take longer and require more patience than the instant gratification of capturing and releasing dozens of bears, but it would ultimately create a more durable population sharing the landscape with a human population that is more likely to respect the bears that make it back to the North Cascades on their own.

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Correspondence ID: 4198Project:112008Document:124399  
Address: Brighton, MI  
Outside Organization: Unaffiliated Individual  
Received: Dec,06 2022 16:35:36  
Correspondence Type: Web Form  
Correspondence: Oppose the capture of grizzlies from the Northern Continental Divide Ecosystem. The federal agencies plan to kidnap bears from either British Columbia or the Northern Continental Divide Ecosystem (NCDE) around Glacier National Park to move to the North Cascades. But grizzlies have still not recovered in the NCDE, and there are no "extra" bears there to move to Washington. Such a plan would weaken the NCDE grizzly population and diminish the likelihood of developing the needed population linkages between the NCDE grizzlies and those elsewhere, such as in Yellowstone

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Correspondence ID: 4199Project:112008Document:124399  
Address: Grass Valley, CA  
Outside Organization: Unaffiliated Individual  
Received: Dec,06 2022 16:35:49  
Correspondence Type: Web Form  
Correspondence: Re grizzly recovery in the North Cascades.

The federal agencies plan to kidnap bears from either British Columbia or the Northern Continental Divide Ecosystem (NCDE) around Glacier National Park to move to the North Cascades. But grizzlies have still not recovered in the NCDE, and there are no "extra" bears there to move to Washington. Such a plan would weaken the NCDE grizzly population and diminish the likelihood of developing the needed population linkages between the NCDE grizzlies and those elsewhere, such as in Yellowstone.

The agencies must create and analyze an alternative that does not rely on the so-called "experimental" population designation. Under such a designation, individual bears from the NCDE--which are currently protected under the Endangered Species Act--would be taken from their home range and transported to Washington state, where they would lose their protections under the ESA.

Analyze a natural recovery alternative. This is NOT the same as the No Action alternative. Under a natural recovery alternative, the FWS and NPS would actively work with agencies in British Columbia to ensure that grizzlies are protected on both sides of the border. Under this alternative, the agencies would identify and protect corridors and connectivity so that bears could move across the border without getting killed.

Develop an alternative that doesn't violate the Wilderness Act. The agencies must not pursue alternatives that would violate the Wilderness Act and would entail heavy-handed, stressful management of bears. Should the NPS choose to translocate bears, the agency should first consider limiting translocation to sites outside of Wilderness. If the NPS decides to translocate within Wilderness, it must comply with the Wilderness Act: no helicopters, no motorized equipment, and no invasive monitoring.

Thank you!  
Anna

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Correspondence ID: 4200Project:112008Document:124399

Address: Cathlamet, WA

Outside Organization: Unaffiliated Individual

Received: Dec,06 2022 16:36:26

Correspondence Type: Web Form

Correspondence: This "scoping plan" must be sent back to the drawing board, for if enacted would be in violation of both the Endangered Species Act and the Wilderness Act. Specifically: I Oppose the physical capture of grizzlies from the Northern Continental Divide Ecosystem (NCDE). Grizzlies have still not recovered in the NCDE, and there are no "extra" bears there to move to the State of Washington. Such actions would weaken the NCDE grizzly population and diminish the likelihood of developing the needed population linkages between the NCDE grizzlies and those elsewhere, such as in the Greater Yellowstone ecosystem.

I also Oppose an "experimental population" designation. By law, the agencies must create and analyze an alternative that does not rely on the so-called "experimental" population designation. Under such a designation, individual bears from the NCDE--which are currently protected under the Endangered Species Act--would be taken from their home range and transported to Washington state, where they would lose their protections under the ESA. Analyze a natural recovery alternative. This is NOT the same as the No Action alternative. Under a natural recovery alternative, the FWS and NPS would actively work with agencies in British Columbia to ensure that grizzlies are protected on both sides of the border. Under this alternative, the agencies would identify and protect corridors and connectivity so that bears could move across the border without getting killed. The plan or any alternative must also not violate the Wilderness Act. The agencies must not pursue alternatives that would violate the Wilderness Act and would entail heavy-handed, stressful management of bears. Should the NPS choose to translocate bears, the agency should first consider limiting translocation to sites outside of Wilderness. If the NPS decides to translocate within Wilderness, it must comply with the Wilderness Act: no helicopters, no motorized equipment, and no invasive monitoring.

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Correspondence ID: 4201Project:112008Document:124399

Address: Richmond, VA

Outside Organization: Unaffiliated Individual

Received: Dec,06 2022 16:36:36

Correspondence Type: Web Form

Correspondence: I oppose the capture of grizzlies from the Northern Continental Divide Ecosystem. The federal agencies plan to kidnap bears from either British Columbia or the Northern Continental Divide Ecosystem (NCDE) around Glacier National Park to move to the North Cascades, but grizzlies have still not recovered in the NCDE, and there are no "extra" bears there to move to Washington. Such a plan would weaken the NCDE grizzly population and diminish the likelihood of developing the needed population linkages between the NCDE grizzlies and those elsewhere, such as in Yellowstone.

I also oppose an "experimental population" designation. The agencies should create and analyze an alternative that does not rely on the so-called "experimental population" designation. Under such a designation, individual bears from the NCDE--which are currently protected under the Endangered Species Act--would be taken from their home range and transported to Washington state, where they would lose their protections under the ESA. Please analyze a natural recovery alternative. This is NOT the same as the No Action alternative. Under a natural recovery alternative, the FWS and NPS would actively work with agencies in British Columbia to ensure that grizzlies are protected on both sides of the border. Under this alternative, the agencies would identify and protect corridors and connectivity so that bears could move across the border without getting killed.

Please develop an alternative that doesn't violate the Wilderness Act. The agencies must not pursue alternatives that would violate the Wilderness Act and would entail heavy-handed, stressful management of bears. Should the NPS choose to translocate bears, the agency should first consider limiting translocation to sites outside of

Wilderness. If the NPS decides to translocate within Wilderness, it must comply with the Wilderness Act: no helicopters, no motorized equipment, and no invasive monitoring.

Thank you for reviewing my comments.

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Correspondence ID: 4202Project:112008Document:124399  
Address: Chula Vista, CA  
Outside Organization: Unaffiliated Individual  
Received: Dec,06 2022 16:37:53  
Correspondence Type: Web Form  
Correspondence: I oppose the capture of grizzlies from the Northern Continental Divide Ecosystem. The federal agencies plan to kidnap bears from either British Columbia or the Northern Continental Divide Ecosystem (NCDE) around Glacier National Park to move to the North Cascades. But grizzlies have still not recovered in the NCDE, and there are no "extra" bears there to move to Washington. Such a plan would weaken the NCDE grizzly population and diminish the likelihood of developing the needed population linkages between the NCDE grizzlies and those elsewhere, such as in Yellowstone.

I also oppose an "experimental population" designation. The agencies must create and analyze an alternative that does not rely on the so-called "experimental" population designation. Under such a designation, individual bears from the NCDE--which are currently protected under the Endangered Species Act--would be taken from their home range and transported to Washington state, where they would lose their protections under the ESA.

You should analyze a natural recovery alternative. This is NOT the same as the No Action alternative. Under a natural recovery alternative, the FWS and NPS would actively work with agencies in British Columbia to ensure that grizzlies are protected on both sides of the border. Under this alternative, the agencies would identify and protect corridors and connectivity so that bears could move across the border without getting killed.

Finally, please develop an alternative that doesn't violate the Wilderness Act. The agencies must not pursue alternatives that would violate the Wilderness Act and would entail heavy-handed, stressful management of bears. Should the NPS choose to translocate bears, the agency should first consider limiting translocation to sites outside of Wilderness. If the NPS decides to translocate within Wilderness, it must comply with the Wilderness Act: no helicopters, no motorized equipment, and no invasive monitoring.

Thank you for considering my comments.

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Correspondence ID: 4203Project:112008Document:124399  
Address: Los Angeles, CA  
Outside Organization: Unaffiliated Individual  
Received: Dec,06 2022 16:38:27  
Correspondence Type: Web Form  
Correspondence: Oppose the capture of grizzlies from the Northern Continental Divide Ecosystem. The federal agencies plan to kidnap bears from either British Columbia or the Northern Continental Divide Ecosystem (NCDE) around Glacier National Park to move to the North Cascades. But grizzlies have still not recovered in the NCDE, and there are no "extra" bears there to move to Washington. Such a plan would weaken the NCDE grizzly population and diminish the likelihood of developing the needed population linkages between the NCDE grizzlies and those elsewhere, such as in Yellowstone.  
Oppose an "experimental population" designation. The agencies must create and analyze an alternative that does not rely on the so-called "experimental" population designation. Under such a designation, individual bears from the NCDE--which are currently protected under the Endangered Species Act--would be taken from their home range and transported to Washington state, where they would lose their protections under the ESA.  
Analyze a natural recovery alternative. This is NOT the same as the No Action alternative. Under a natural recovery alternative, the FWS and NPS would actively work with agencies in British Columbia to ensure that grizzlies are protected on both sides of the border. Under this alternative, the agencies would identify and protect corridors

and connectivity so that bears could move across the border without getting killed.

Develop an alternative that doesn't violate the Wilderness Act. The agencies must not pursue alternatives that would violate the Wilderness Act and would entail heavy-handed, stressful management of bears. Should the NPS choose to translocate bears, the agency should first consider limiting translocation to sites outside of Wilderness. If the NPS decides to translocate within Wilderness, it must comply with the Wilderness Act: no helicopters, no motorized equipment, and no invasive monitoring.

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Correspondence ID: 4204Project:112008Document:124399

Address: Paso Robles, CA  
Outside Organization: Unaffiliated Individual  
Received: Dec,06 2022 16:39:48  
Correspondence Type: Web Form

Correspondence: Oppose the capture of grizzlies from the Northern Continental Divide Ecosystem. The federal agencies plan to kidnap bears from either British Columbia or the Northern Continental Divide Ecosystem (NCDE) around Glacier National Park to move to the North Cascades. But grizzlies have still not recovered in the NCDE, and there are no "extra" bears there to move to Washington. Such a plan would weaken the NCDE grizzly population and diminish the likelihood of developing the needed population linkages between the NCDE grizzlies and those elsewhere, such as in Yellowstone.

Oppose an "experimental population" designation. The agencies must create and analyze an alternative that does not rely on the so-called "experimental" population designation. Under such a designation, individual bears from the NCDE--which are currently protected under the Endangered Species Act--would be taken from their home range and transported to Washington state, where they would lose their protections under the ESA.

Analyze a natural recovery alternative. This is NOT the same as the No Action alternative. Under a natural recovery alternative, the FWS and NPS would actively work with agencies in British Columbia to ensure that grizzlies are protected on both sides of the border. Under this alternative, the agencies would identify and protect corridors and connectivity so that bears could move across the border without getting killed.

Develop an alternative that doesn't violate the Wilderness Act. The agencies must not pursue alternatives that would violate the Wilderness Act and would entail heavy-handed, stressful management of bears. Should the NPS choose to translocate bears, the agency should first consider limiting translocation to sites outside of Wilderness. If the NPS decides to translocate within Wilderness, it must comply with the Wilderness Act: no helicopters, no motorized equipment, and no invasive monitoring.

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Correspondence ID: 4205Project:112008Document:124399

Address: Glorieta, NM  
Outside Organization: Unaffiliated Individual  
Received: Dec,06 2022 16:40:11  
Correspondence Type: Web Form

Correspondence: Oppose the capture of grizzlies from the Northern Continental Divide Ecosystem. The federal agencies plan to kidnap bears from either British Columbia or the Northern Continental Divide Ecosystem (NCDE) around Glacier National Park to move to the North Cascades. But grizzlies have still not recovered in the NCDE, and there are no "extra" bears there to move to Washington. Such a plan would weaken the NCDE grizzly population and diminish the likelihood of developing the needed population linkages between the NCDE grizzlies and those elsewhere, such as in Yellowstone.

Oppose an "experimental population" designation. The agencies must create and analyze an alternative that does not rely on the so-called "experimental" population designation. Under such a designation, individual bears from the NCDE--which are currently protected under the Endangered Species Act--would be taken from their home range and transported to Washington state, where they would lose their protections under the ESA.

Analyze a natural recovery alternative. This is NOT the same as the No Action alternative. Under a natural recovery alternative, the FWS and NPS would actively work with agencies in British Columbia to ensure that grizzlies are



protected on both sides of the border. Under this alternative, the agencies would identify and protect corridors and connectivity so that bears could move across the border without getting killed.

Develop an alternative that doesn't violate the Wilderness Act. The agencies must not pursue alternatives that would violate the Wilderness Act and would entail heavy-handed, stressful management of bears. Should the NPS choose to translocate bears, the agency should first consider limiting translocation to sites outside of Wilderness. If the NPS decides to translocate within Wilderness, it must comply with the Wilderness Act: no helicopters, no motorized equipment, and no invasive monitoring.

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Correspondence ID: 4206Project:112008Document:124399

Address: Greendale, WI

Outside Organization: Unaffiliated Individual

Received: Dec,06 2022 16:41:55

Correspondence Type: Web Form

Correspondence: I am an 85 year resident and student of this earth. I also have a strong broad science background including courses in agronomy, astronomy, botany, chemistry, climatology, ecology, geology, meteorology, physical geography, physics and zoology.

I believe wildlife management should be based the best knowledge learned using scientific methods.

As such, I strongly support the content of this letter.

I oppose the capture of grizzlies from the Northern Continental Divide Ecosystem. Such a plan would weaken the NCDE grizzly population and diminish the likelihood of developing the needed population linkages between the NCDE grizzlies and those elsewhere.

I oppose an "experimental population" designation. Bears transported to Washington state would lose the protections they currently have under Endangered Species Act.

Analyze a natural recovery alternative to identify and protect corridors and connectivity such that bears could move across the border without getting killed.

Do not violate the Wilderness Act.

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Correspondence ID: 4207Project:112008Document:124399

Address: Warwick, RI

Outside Organization: Unaffiliated Individual

Received: Dec,06 2022 16:41:58

Correspondence Type: Web Form

Correspondence: The agencies must create and analyze an alternative that does not rely on the so-called "experimental" population designation. Under such a designation, individual bears from the NCDE--which are currently protected under the Endangered Species Act--would be taken from their home range and transported to Washington state, where they would lose their protections under the ESA.

Develop an alternative that doesn't violate the Wilderness Act. The agencies must not pursue alternatives that would violate the Wilderness Act and would entail heavy-handed, stressful management of bears. Should the NPS choose to translocate bears, the agency should first consider limiting translocation to sites outside of Wilderness. If the NPS decides to translocate within Wilderness, it must comply with the Wilderness Act: no helicopters, no motorized equipment, and no invasive monitoring.

I oppose the capture of grizzlies from the Northern Continental Divide Ecosystem. The federal agencies plan to kidnap bears from either British Columbia or the Northern Continental Divide Ecosystem (NCDE) around Glacier National Park to move to the North Cascades. But grizzlies have still not recovered in the NCDE, and there are no "extra" bears there to move to Washington. Such a plan would weaken the NCDE grizzly population and diminish the likelihood of developing the needed population linkages between the NCDE grizzlies and those elsewhere, such as in Yellowstone.

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Correspondence ID:	4208Project:112008Document:124399
Address:	Asheville, NC
Outside Organization:	Unaffiliated Individual
Received:	Dec,06 2022 16:42:49
Correspondence Type:	Web Form
Correspondence:	I respectfully submit my comments below regarding the proposed plan to translocate grizzly bears into the North Cascades:

The proposed plan has many issues that will not serve the best interests of the public, public wilderness lands and the grizzly bears.

1. I oppose the capture of grizzlies from the Northern Continental Divide Ecosystem. The plan to kidnap bears from either British Columbia or the Northern Continental Divide Ecosystem (NCDE) around Glacier National Park to move to the North Cascades poses a significant problem. First of all, the grizzly bear population has not even recovered in the NCDE. How will the few in the region even be found to move to Washington state?
2. I oppose the idea of an "experimental population" designation. The agencies must create and analyze an alternative that does not rely on the so-called "experimental" population designation. Under such a designation, individual bears from the NCDE--which are currently protected under the Endangered Species Act--would be taken from their home range and transported to Washington state, where they would lose their protections under the ESA.
3. A natural recovery alternative needs to be analyzed and developed. This is NOT the same as the 'No Action' alternative. Under a natural recovery alternative, the FWS and NPS would actively work with agencies in British Columbia to ensure that grizzlies are protected on both sides of the border. Under this alternative, the agencies would identify and protect corridors and connectivity so that bears could move across the border without getting killed.
4. Develop an alternative that doesn't violate the Wilderness Act. The agencies must not pursue alternatives that would violate the Wilderness Act and would entail heavy-handed, stressful management of bears. Should the NPS choose to translocate bears, the agency should first consider limiting translocation to sites outside of Wilderness. If the NPS decides to translocate within Wilderness, it must comply with the Wilderness Act: no helicopters, no motorized equipment, and no invasive monitoring.

What has been proposed will, in all probability, degrade Wilderness in the North Cascades, weaken the grizzly population in the Northern Continental Divide Ecosystem (NCDE) around Glacier National Park and strip the individual grizzlies of their current protections under the Endangered Species Act. That is -- with all due respect -- not a plan that serves the best interests of the public, the land or the grizzly bears which are still endangered as a species.

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Correspondence ID:	4209Project:112008Document:124399
Address:	Azle, TX
Outside Organization:	Unaffiliated Individual
Received:	Dec,06 2022 16:43:14

Correspondence Type: Web Form

Correspondence: The federal agencies plan to kidnap bears from either British Columbia or the Northern Continental Divide Ecosystem (NCDE) around Glacier National Park to move to the North Cascades. But grizzlies have still not recovered in the NCDE, and there are no "extra" bears there to move to Washington. Such a plan would weaken the NCDE grizzly population and diminish the likelihood of developing the needed population linkages between the NCDE grizzlies and those elsewhere, such as in Yellowstone.

The agencies must create and analyze an alternative that does not rely on the so-called "experimental" population designation. Under such a designation, individual bears from the NCDE--which are currently protected under the Endangered Species Act--would be taken from their home range and transported to Washington state, where they would lose their protections under the ESA.

The agencies must not pursue alternatives that would violate the Wilderness Act and would entail heavy-handed, stressful management of bears. Should the NPS choose to translocate bears, the agency should first consider limiting translocation to sites outside of Wilderness. If the NPS decides to translocate within Wilderness, it must comply with the Wilderness Act: no helicopters, no motorized equipment, and no invasive monitoring.

Thank you!

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Correspondence ID: 4210Project:112008Document:124399

Address: San Anselmo, CA

Outside Organization: Unaffiliated Individual

Received: Dec,06 2022 16:43:31

Correspondence Type: Web Form

Correspondence: I strongly oppose the capture of grizzlies from the Northern Continental Divide Ecosystem. The federal agencies plan to kidnap bears from either British Columbia or the Northern Continental Divide Ecosystem (NCDE) around Glacier National Park to move to the North Cascades. But grizzlies have still not recovered in the NCDE, and there are no "extra" bears there to move to Washington. Such a plan would weaken the NCDE grizzly population and diminish the likelihood of developing the needed population linkages between the NCDE grizzlies and those elsewhere, such as in Yellowstone.

I also oppose an "experimental population" designation. The agencies must create and analyze an alternative that does not rely on the so-called "experimental" population designation. Under such a designation, individual bears from the NCDE--which are currently protected under the Endangered Species Act--would be taken from their home range and transported to Washington state, where they would lose their protections under the ESA.

There needs to be an analysis of possible natural recovery alternatives. This is NOT the same as the No Action alternative. Under a natural recovery alternative, the FWS and NPS would actively work with agencies in British Columbia to ensure that grizzlies are protected on both sides of the border. Under this alternative, the agencies would identify and protect corridors and connectivity so that bears could move across the border without getting killed.

There needs to be developed an alternative that doesn't violate the Wilderness Act. The agencies must not pursue alternatives that would violate the Wilderness Act and would entail heavy-handed, stressful management of bears. Should the NPS choose to translocate bears, the agency should first consider limiting translocation to sites outside of Wilderness. If the NPS decides to translocate within Wilderness, it must comply with the Wilderness Act: no helicopters, no motorized equipment, and no invasive monitoring.

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Correspondence ID: 4211Project:112008Document:124399

Address: Alexandria, VA

Outside Organization: n.a. Unaffiliated Individual

Received: Dec,06 2022 16:44:17

Correspondence Type: Web Form

Correspondence: I oppose the capture of grizzlies from the Northern Continental Divide Ecosystem. The federal agencies plan to kidnap bears from either British Columbia or the Northern Continental Divide Ecosystem (NCDE) around Glacier National Park to move to the North Cascades. But grizzlies have still not recovered in the

NCDE, and there are no "extra" bears there to move to Washington. Such a plan would weaken the NCDE grizzly population and diminish the likelihood of developing the needed population linkages between the NCDE grizzlies and those elsewhere, such as in Yellowstone.

I oppose an "experimental population" designation. The agencies must create and analyze an alternative that does not rely on the so-called "experimental" population designation. Under such a designation, individual bears from the NCDE--which are currently protected under the Endangered Species Act--would be taken from their home range and transported to Washington state, where they would lose their protections under the ESA.

Please analyze a natural recovery alternative. This is NOT the same as the No Action alternative. Under a natural recovery alternative, the FWS and NPS would actively work with agencies in British Columbia to ensure that grizzlies are protected on both sides of the border. Under this alternative, the agencies would identify and protect corridors and connectivity so that bears could move across the border without getting killed.

Please develop an alternative that doesn't violate the Wilderness Act. The agencies must not pursue alternatives that would violate the Wilderness Act and would entail heavy-handed, stressful management of bears. Should the NPS choose to translocate bears, the agency should first consider limiting translocation to sites outside of Wilderness. If the NPS decides to translocate within Wilderness, it must comply with the Wilderness Act: no helicopters, no motorized equipment, and no invasive monitoring.

Thank you for your consideration.

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Correspondence ID:	4212Project:112008Document:124399
Address:	Midlothian, VA
Outside Organization:	Unaffiliated Individual
Received:	Dec,06 2022 16:45:38
Correspondence Type:	Web Form
Correspondence:	I urge you to reconsider your approach to grizzly recover in the North Cascades, as follows:

1. Oppose the capture of grizzlies from the Northern Continental Divide Ecosystem. The grizzlies have still not recovered in the NCDE, and there are no "extra" bears there to move to Washington. Such a plan would weaken the NCDE grizzly population and diminish the likelihood of developing the needed population linkages between the NCDE grizzlies and those elsewhere, such as in Yellowstone.
2. Oppose an "experimental population" designation, and create and analyze an alternative that does not rely on such designation. Individual bears from the NCDE--which are currently protected under the Endangered Species Act--would lose their ESA protection if they were transported to Washington state.
3. Analyze a natural recovery alternative, under which the FWS and NPS would actively work with agencies in British Columbia to ensure that grizzlies are protected on both sides of the border, as well as identify and protect corridors and connectivity so that bears could move across the border without getting killed.
4. Develop an alternative that does not violate the Wilderness Act, nor entail heavy-handed, stressful management of bears. Should the NPS choose to translocate bears, the agency should first consider limiting translocation to sites outside of Wilderness. If the NPS decides to translocate within Wilderness, it must comply with the Wilderness Act: no helicopters, no motorized equipment, and no invasive monitoring.

Thank you!

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Correspondence ID:	4213Project:112008Document:124399
Address:	Manchester, NH
Outside Organization:	Unaffiliated Individual
Received:	Dec,06 2022 16:46:08

Correspondence Type: Web Form

Correspondence: Stop capturing grizzlies! Grizzlies have still not recovered in the NCDE, and there are no "extra" bears there to move to Washington. Such a plan would weaken the NCDE grizzly population and diminish the likelihood of developing the needed population linkages between the NCDE grizzlies and those elsewhere, such as in Yellowstone.

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Correspondence ID: 4214Project:112008Document:124399

Address: Berkeley, CA

Outside Organization: Individual Unaffiliated Individual

Received: Dec,06 2022 16:46:21

Correspondence Type: Web Form

Correspondence: Oppose the capture of grizzlies from the Northern Continental Divide Ecosystem. The federal agencies plan to kidnap bears from either British Columbia or the Northern Continental Divide Ecosystem (NCDE) around Glacier National Park to move to the North Cascades. But grizzlies have still not recovered in the NCDE, and there are no "extra" bears there to move to Washington. Such a plan would weaken the NCDE grizzly population and diminish the likelihood of developing the needed population linkages between the NCDE grizzlies and those elsewhere, such as in Yellowstone.

Oppose an "experimental population" designation. The agencies must create and analyze an alternative that does not rely on the so-called "experimental" population designation. Under such a designation, individual bears from the NCDE--which are currently protected under the Endangered Species Act--would be taken from their home range and transported to Washington state, where they would lose their protections under the ESA.

Analyze a natural recovery alternative. This is NOT the same as the No Action alternative. Under a natural recovery alternative, the FWS and NPS would actively work with agencies in British Columbia to ensure that grizzlies are protected on both sides of the border. Under this alternative, the agencies would identify and protect corridors and connectivity so that bears could move across the border without getting killed.

Develop an alternative that doesn't violate the Wilderness Act. The agencies must not pursue alternatives that would violate the Wilderness Act and would entail heavy-handed, stressful management of bears. Should the NPS choose to translocate bears, the agency should first consider limiting translocation to sites outside of Wilderness. If the NPS decides to translocate within Wilderness, it must comply with the Wilderness Act: no helicopters, no motorized equipment, and no invasive monitoring.

Thank you!

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Correspondence ID: 4215Project:112008Document:124399

Address: Novato, CA

Outside Organization: Unaffiliated Individual

Received: Dec,06 2022 16:46:23

Correspondence Type: Web Form

Correspondence: Dear Sirs:

Please develop an alternative that doesn't violate the Wilderness Act. The agencies must not pursue alternatives that would violate the Wilderness Act and would entail heavy-handed, stressful management of bears. Should the NPS choose to translocate bears, the agency should first consider limiting translocation to sites outside of Wilderness. If the NPS decides to translocate within Wilderness, it must comply with the Wilderness Act: no helicopters, no motorized equipment, and no invasive monitoring.

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Correspondence ID: 4216Project:112008Document:124399

Address: valley village, CA

Outside Organization: Unaffiliated Individual

Received: Dec,06 2022 16:46:53

Correspondence Type: Web Form

Correspondence: Oppose the capture of grizzlies from the Northern Continental Divide Ecosystem. The federal agencies plan to kidnap bears from either British Columbia or the Northern Continental Divide Ecosystem

(NCDE) around Glacier National Park to move to the North Cascades. But grizzlies have still not recovered in the NCDE, and there are no "extra" bears there to move to Washington. Such a plan would weaken the NCDE grizzly population and diminish the likelihood of developing the needed population linkages between the NCDE grizzlies and those elsewhere, such as in Yellowstone.

Oppose an "experimental population" designation. The agencies must create and analyze an alternative that does not rely on the so-called "experimental" population designation. Under such a designation, individual bears from the NCDE--which are currently protected under the Endangered Species Act--would be taken from their home range and transported to Washington state, where they would lose their protections under the ESA.

Analyze a natural recovery alternative. This is NOT the same as the No Action alternative. Under a natural recovery alternative, the FWS and NPS would actively work with agencies in British Columbia to ensure that grizzlies are protected on both sides of the border. Under this alternative, the agencies would identify and protect corridors and connectivity so that bears could move across the border without getting killed.

Develop an alternative that doesn't violate the Wilderness Act. The agencies must not pursue alternatives that would violate the Wilderness Act and would entail heavy-handed, stressful management of bears. Should the NPS choose to translocate bears, the agency should first consider limiting translocation to sites outside of Wilderness. If the NPS decides to translocate within Wilderness, it must comply with the Wilderness Act: no helicopters, no motorized equipment, and no invasive monitoring.

Thank you!

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Correspondence ID: 4217Project:112008Document:124399

Address: New rochelle, NY  
Outside Organization: Unaffiliated Individual  
Received: Dec,06 2022 16:47:07  
Correspondence Type: Web Form

Correspondence: I oppose the capture of grizzlies from the Northern Continental Divide Ecosystem. The federal agencies plan to kidnap bears from either British Columbia or the Northern Continental Divide Ecosystem (NCDE) around Glacier National Park to move to the North Cascades. But grizzlies have still not recovered in the NCDE, and there are no "extra" bears there to move to Washington. Such a plan would weaken the NCDE grizzly population and diminish the likelihood of developing the needed population linkages between the NCDE grizzlies and those elsewhere, such as in Yellowstone.

Oppose an "experimental population" designation. The agencies must create and analyze an alternative that does not rely on the so-called "experimental" population designation. Under such a designation, individual bears from the NCDE--which are currently protected under the Endangered Species Act--would be taken from their home range and transported to Washington state, where they would lose their protections under the ESA.

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Correspondence ID: 4218Project:112008Document:124399

Address: Huntington Beach, CA  
Outside Organization: Unaffiliated Individual  
Received: Dec,06 2022 16:47:59  
Correspondence Type: Web Form

Correspondence: Dear NPS and FWS,

I am writing to strongly urge you to oppose the capture of grizzlies from the Northern Continental Divide Ecosystem. The federal agencies' plan to capture bears from either British Columbia or the Northern Continental Divide Ecosystem (NCDE) around Glacier National Park to move to the North Cascades is a very bad idea since grizzlies have still not recovered in the NCDE. Such a plan would weaken the NCDE grizzly population and diminish the likelihood of developing the needed population linkages between the NCDE grizzlies and those elsewhere, such as in Yellowstone.

This is just a very dumb plan. There are humane options that must be seriously considered.

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Correspondence ID: 4219Project:112008Document:124399

Address: Chicago, IL

Outside Organization: Unaffiliated Individual  
Received: Dec,06 2022 16:48:18  
Correspondence Type: Web Form

Correspondence: If moving raccoons out of suburban neighborhoods and putting them into nice forests doesn't work, why is it a good idea to move grizzlies? Where they are now is their home. They'll be as happy to leave it as you would be, and they'll try to get back, just like you would.

Why would it be a good idea to take some grizzlies away from where they're protected by the Endangered Species Act and out them where they aren't protected? Let's change the law first, so they'll be protected \*before\* trying to find a way to make grizzlies happy there.

The idea of Canada and the US working together to make a safe corridor for grizzlies to naturally move around sounds sensible and logical. Why is it controversial?

Heavy-handed, stressful management of wildlife sounds as appealing as heavy-handed, stressful management of people. Let's not treat intelligent creatures like toys. Let's look at what works for them--living freely and being able to cross international borders without getting killed.

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Correspondence ID: 4220Project:112008Document:124399

Address: Austin, TX  
Outside Organization: - Select - Unaffiliated Individual  
Received: Dec,06 2022 16:50:20  
Correspondence Type: Web Form

Correspondence: Oppose the capture of grizzlies from the Northern Continental Divide Ecosystem. The federal agencies plan to kidnap bears from either British Columbia or the Northern Continental Divide Ecosystem (NCDE) around Glacier National Park to move to the North Cascades. But grizzlies have still not recovered in the NCDE, and there are no "extra" bears there to move to Washington. Such a plan would weaken the NCDE grizzly population and diminish the likelihood of developing the needed population linkages between the NCDE grizzlies and those elsewhere, such as in Yellowstone.

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Correspondence ID: 4221Project:112008Document:124399

Address: Taylor, MI  
Outside Organization: Unaffiliated Individual  
Received: Dec,06 2022 16:51:21  
Correspondence Type: Web Form

Correspondence: Oppose the capture of grizzlies from the Northern Continental Divide Ecosystem. The federal agencies plan to kidnap bears from either British Columbia or the Northern Continental Divide Ecosystem (NCDE) around Glacier National Park to move to the North Cascades. But grizzlies have still not recovered in the NCDE, and there are no "extra" bears there to move to Washington. Such a plan would weaken the NCDE grizzly population and diminish the likelihood of developing the needed population linkages between the NCDE grizzlies and those elsewhere, such as in Yellowstone.

Oppose an "experimental population" designation. The agencies must create and analyze an alternative that does not rely on the so-called "experimental" population designation. Under such a designation, individual bears from the NCDE--which are currently protected under the Endangered Species Act--would be taken from their home range and transported to Washington state, where they would lose their protections under the ESA.

Analyze a natural recovery alternative. This is NOT the same as the No Action alternative. Under a natural recovery alternative, the FWS and NPS would actively work with agencies in British Columbia to ensure that grizzlies are protected on both sides of the border. Under this alternative, the agencies would identify and protect corridors and connectivity so that bears could move across the border without getting killed.

Develop an alternative that doesn't violate the Wilderness Act. The agencies must not pursue alternatives that

would violate the Wilderness Act and would entail heavy-handed, stressful management of bears. Should the NPS choose to translocate bears, the agency should first consider limiting translocation to sites outside of Wilderness. If the NPS decides to translocate within Wilderness, it must comply with the Wilderness Act: no helicopters, no motorized equipment, and no invasive monitoring.

Thank you.

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Correspondence ID: 4222Project:112008Document:124399  
Address: Santa Barbara, CA  
Outside Organization: Unaffiliated Individual  
Received: Dec,06 2022 16:51:51  
Correspondence Type: Web Form  
Correspondence: I oppose the capture of grizzlies from the Northern Continental Divide Ecosystem. The federal agencies plan to kidnap bears from either British Columbia or the Northern Continental Divide Ecosystem (NCDE) around Glacier National Park to move to the North Cascades. But grizzlies have still not recovered in the NCDE, and there are no "extra" bears there to move to Washington. Such a plan would weaken the NCDE grizzly population and diminish the likelihood of developing the needed population linkages between the NCDE grizzlies and those elsewhere, such as in Yellowstone.

I oppose an "experimental population" designation. The agencies must create and analyze an alternative that does not rely on the so-called "experimental" population designation. Under such a designation, individual bears from the NCDE--which are currently protected under the Endangered Species Act--would be taken from their home range and transported to Washington state, where they would lose their protections under the ESA.

An analysis of a natural recovery alternative must be looked into. This is NOT the same as the No Action alternative. Under a natural recovery alternative, the FWS and NPS would actively work with agencies in British Columbia to ensure that grizzlies are protected on both sides of the border. Under this alternative, the agencies would identify and protect corridors and connectivity so that bears could move across the border without getting killed.

Development of an alternative needs to be sought that doesn't violate the Wilderness Act. The agencies must not pursue alternatives that would violate the Wilderness Act and would entail heavy-handed, stressful management of bears. Should the NPS choose to translocate bears, the agency should first consider limiting translocation to sites outside of Wilderness. If the NPS decides to translocate within Wilderness, it must comply with the Wilderness Act: no helicopters, no motorized equipment, and no invasive monitoring.

Thank you!

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Correspondence ID: 4223Project:112008Document:124399  
Address: Scottsdale, AZ  
Outside Organization: Unaffiliated Individual  
Received: Dec,06 2022 16:51:55  
Correspondence Type: Web Form  
Correspondence: Oppose the capture of grizzlies from the Northern Continental Divide Ecosystem. The federal agencies plan to kidnap bears from either British Columbia or the Northern Continental Divide Ecosystem (NCDE) around Glacier National Park to move to the North Cascades. But grizzlies have still not recovered in the NCDE, and there are no "extra" bears there to move to Washington. Such a plan would weaken the NCDE grizzly population and diminish the likelihood of developing the needed population linkages between the NCDE grizzlies and those elsewhere, such as in Yellowstone.

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Correspondence ID: 4224Project:112008Document:124399  
Address: Desert Hot Springs, CA



Outside Organization: IATSE Local 700 Unaffiliated Individual  
Received: Dec,06 2022 16:51:58  
Correspondence Type: Web Form  
Correspondence: Oppose the capture of grizzlies from the Northern Continental Divide Ecosystem. The federal agencies plan to kidnap bears from either British Columbia or the Northern Continental Divide Ecosystem (NCDE) around Glacier National Park to move to the North Cascades. But grizzlies have still not recovered in the NCDE, and there are no "extra" bears there to move to Washington. Such a plan would weaken the NCDE grizzly population and diminish the likelihood of developing the needed population linkages between the NCDE grizzlies and those elsewhere, such as in Yellowstone.

Oppose an "experimental population" designation. The agencies must create and analyze an alternative that does not rely on the so-called "experimental" population designation. Under such a designation, individual bears from the NCDE--which are currently protected under the Endangered Species Act--would be taken from their home range and transported to Washington state, where they would lose their protections under the ESA.

Analyze a natural recovery alternative. This is NOT the same as the No Action alternative. Under a natural recovery alternative, the FWS and NPS would actively work with agencies in British Columbia to ensure that grizzlies are protected on both sides of the border. Under this alternative, the agencies would identify and protect corridors and connectivity so that bears could move across the border without getting killed.

Develop an alternative that doesn't violate the Wilderness Act. The agencies must not pursue alternatives that would violate the Wilderness Act and would entail heavy-handed, stressful management of bears. Should the NPS choose to translocate bears, the agency should first consider limiting translocation to sites outside of Wilderness. If the NPS decides to translocate within Wilderness, it must comply with the Wilderness Act: no helicopters, no motorized equipment, and no invasive monitoring.

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Correspondence ID: 4225Project:112008Document:124399  
Address: Kailua Kona, HI  
Outside Organization: n/a Unaffiliated Individual  
Received: Dec,06 2022 16:54:07  
Correspondence Type: Web Form  
Correspondence: I am a long time member of Wilderness Watch and have followed their activism and appreciate their stand on many issues. I agree wholeheartedly on their concerns about the NPS's possible actions on grizzlies in BC & NCDE.

I oppose the capture of grizzlies from the Northern Continental Divide Ecosystem. The federal agencies plan to kidnap bears from either British Columbia or the Northern Continental Divide Ecosystem (NCDE) around Glacier National Park to move to the North Cascades. But grizzlies have still not recovered in the NCDE, and there are no "extra" bears there to move to Washington. Such a plan would weaken the NCDE grizzly population and diminish the likelihood of developing the needed population linkages between the NCDE grizzlies and those elsewhere, such as in Yellowstone.

I oppose an "experimental population" designation. The agencies must create and analyze an alternative that does not rely on the so-called "experimental" population designation. Under such a designation, individual bears from the NCDE--which are currently protected under the Endangered Species Act--would be taken from their home range and transported to Washington state, where they would lose their protections under the ESA.

Analyze a natural recovery alternative. This is NOT the same as the No Action alternative. Under a natural recovery alternative, the FWS and NPS would actively work with agencies in British Columbia to ensure that grizzlies are protected on both sides of the border. Under this alternative, the agencies would identify and protect corridors and connectivity so that bears could move across the border without getting killed.

Develop an alternative that doesn't violate the Wilderness Act. The agencies must not pursue alternatives that would violate the Wilderness Act and would entail heavy-handed, stressful management of bears. Should the NPS choose to translocate bears, the agency should first consider limiting translocation to sites outside of Wilderness. If the NPS decides to translocate within Wilderness, it must comply with the Wilderness Act: no helicopters, no

motorized equipment, and no invasive monitoring.

Thank you,

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Correspondence ID: 4226Project:112008Document:124399  
Address: Covina, CA  
Outside Organization: Unaffiliated Individual  
Received: Dec,06 2022 16:54:14  
Correspondence Type: Web Form  
Correspondence: Please reconsider for the sake of the bears. We as humans have already halted the free and natural existence of wildlife so much, we need to start being cognizant of how what we choose effects a whole species. Please choose wisely.

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Correspondence ID: 4227Project:112008Document:124399  
Address: Melrose, MA  
Outside Organization: Unaffiliated Individual  
Received: Dec,06 2022 16:55:45  
Correspondence Type: Web Form  
Correspondence: Please, Oppose the capture of grizzlies from the Northern Continental Divide Ecosystem. The federal agencies plan to kidnap bears from either British Columbia or the Northern Continental Divide Ecosystem (NCDE) around Glacier National Park to move to the North Cascades. But grizzlies have still not recovered in the NCDE, and there are no "extra" bears there to move to Washington. Such a plan would weaken the NCDE grizzly population and diminish the likelihood of developing the needed population linkages between the NCDE grizzlies and those elsewhere, such as in Yellowstone.

Oppose an "experimental population" designation. The agencies must create and analyze an alternative that does not rely on the so-called "experimental" population designation. Under such a designation, individual bears from the NCDE--which are currently protected under the Endangered Species Act--would be taken from their home range and transported to Washington state, where they would lose their protections under the ESA. Analyze a natural recovery alternative. This is NOT the same as the No Action alternative. Under a natural recovery alternative, the FWS and NPS would actively work with agencies in British Columbia to ensure that grizzlies are protected on both sides of the border. Under this alternative, the agencies would identify and protect corridors and connectivity so that bears could move across the border without getting killed.

Develop an alternative that doesn't violate the Wilderness Act. The agencies must not pursue alternatives that would violate the Wilderness Act and would entail heavy-handed, stressful management of bears. Should the NPS choose to translocate bears, the agency should first consider limiting translocation to sites outside of Wilderness. If the NPS decides to translocate within Wilderness, it must comply with the Wilderness Act: no helicopters, no motorized equipment, and no invasive monitoring.

Thank you!

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Correspondence ID: 4228Project:112008Document:124399  
Address: Rome, UN  
Outside Organization: Unaffiliated Individual  
Received: Dec,06 2022 16:57:23  
Correspondence Type: Web Form  
Correspondence: Oppose the capture of grizzlies from the Northern Continental Divide Ecosystem. The federal agencies plan to kidnap bears from either British Columbia or the Northern Continental Divide Ecosystem (NCDE) around Glacier National Park to move to the North Cascades. But grizzlies have still not recovered in the

NCDE, and there are no "extra" bears there to move to Washington. Such a plan would weaken the NCDE grizzly population and diminish the likelihood of developing the needed population linkages between the NCDE grizzlies and those elsewhere, such as in Yellowstone.

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Correspondence ID: 4229Project:112008Document:124399

Address: Merrillville, IN

Outside Organization: Unaffiliated Individual

Received: Dec,06 2022 16:57:29

Correspondence Type: Web Form

Correspondence: I ask that you please oppose the capture of grizzlies from the Northern Continental Divide Ecosystem. The federal agencies plan to kidnap bears from either British Columbia or the Northern Continental Divide Ecosystem (NCDE) around Glacier National Park to move to the North Cascades. But grizzlies have still not recovered in the NCDE, and there are no "extra" bears there to move to Washington. Such a plan would weaken the NCDE grizzly population and diminish the likelihood of developing the needed population linkages between the NCDE grizzlies and those elsewhere, such as in Yellowstone.

I ask that you please oppose an "experimental population" designation. The agencies must create and analyze an alternative that does not rely on the so-called "experimental" population designation. Under such a designation, individual bears from the NCDE--which are currently protected under the Endangered Species Act--would be taken from their home range and transported to Washington state, where they would lose their protections under the ESA.

I ask that you please analyze a natural recovery alternative. This is NOT the same as the No Action alternative. Under a natural recovery alternative, the FWS and NPS would actively work with agencies in British Columbia to ensure that grizzlies are protected on both sides of the border. Under this alternative, the agencies would identify and protect corridors and connectivity so that bears could move across the border without getting killed.

I ask that you please develop an alternative that doesn't violate the Wilderness Act. The agencies must not pursue alternatives that would violate the Wilderness Act and would entail heavy-handed, stressful management of bears. Should the NPS choose to translocate bears, the agency should first consider limiting translocation to sites outside of Wilderness. If the NPS decides to translocate within Wilderness, it must comply with the Wilderness Act: no helicopters, no motorized equipment, and no invasive monitoring.

Thank you for your time.

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Correspondence ID: 4230Project:112008Document:124399

Address: Lawrenceburg, TN

Outside Organization: Unaffiliated Individual

Received: Dec,06 2022 16:57:30

Correspondence Type: Web Form

Correspondence: Oppose the capture of grizzlies from the Northern Continental Divide Ecosystem. The federal agencies plan to kidnap bears from either British Columbia or the Northern Continental Divide Ecosystem (NCDE) around Glacier National Park to move to the North Cascades. But grizzlies have still not recovered in the NCDE, and there are no "extra" bears there to move to Washington. Such a plan would weaken the NCDE grizzly population and diminish the likelihood of developing the needed population linkages between the NCDE grizzlies and those elsewhere, such as in Yellowstone.

Oppose an "experimental population" designation. The agencies must create and analyze an alternative that does not rely on the so-called "experimental" population designation. Under such a designation, individual bears from the NCDE--which are currently protected under the Endangered Species Act--would be taken from their home range and transported to Washington state, where they would lose their protections under the ESA.

Analyze a natural recovery alternative. This is NOT the same as the No Action alternative. Under a natural recovery alternative, the FWS and NPS would actively work with agencies in British Columbia to ensure that grizzlies are protected on both sides of the border. Under this alternative, the agencies would identify and protect corridors

and connectivity so that bears could move across the border without getting killed.

Develop an alternative that doesn't violate the Wilderness Act. The agencies must not pursue alternatives that would violate the Wilderness Act and would entail heavy-handed, stressful management of bears. Should the NPS choose to translocate bears, the agency should first consider limiting translocation to sites outside of Wilderness. If the NPS decides to translocate within Wilderness, it must comply with the Wilderness Act: no helicopters, no motorized equipment, and no invasive monitoring.

Thank you!

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Correspondence ID: 4231Project:112008Document:124399

Address: Lakewood, CO

Outside Organization: Unaffiliated Individual

Received: Dec,06 2022 16:57:38

Correspondence Type: Web Form

Correspondence: Oppose the capture of grizzlies from the Northern Continental Divide Ecosystem. The federal agencies plan to kidnap bears from either British Columbia or the Northern Continental Divide Ecosystem (NCDE) around Glacier National Park to move to the North Cascades. But grizzlies have still not recovered in the NCDE, and there are no "extra" bears there to move to Washington. Such a plan would weaken the NCDE grizzly population and diminish the likelihood of developing the needed population linkages between the NCDE grizzlies and those elsewhere, such as in Yellowstone.

Oppose an "experimental population" designation. The agencies must create and analyze an alternative that does not rely on the so-called "experimental" population designation. Under such a designation, individual bears from the NCDE--which are currently protected under the Endangered Species Act--would be taken from their home range and transported to Washington state, where they would lose their protections under the ESA.

Analyze a natural recovery alternative. This is NOT the same as the No Action alternative. Under a natural recovery alternative, the FWS and NPS would actively work with agencies in British Columbia to ensure that grizzlies are protected on both sides of the border. Under this alternative, the agencies would identify and protect corridors and connectivity so that bears could move across the border without getting killed.

Develop an alternative that doesn't violate the Wilderness Act. The agencies must not pursue alternatives that would violate the Wilderness Act and would entail heavy-handed, stressful management of bears. Should the NPS choose to translocate bears, the agency should first consider limiting translocation to sites outside of Wilderness. If the NPS decides to translocate within Wilderness, it must comply with the Wilderness Act: no helicopters, no motorized equipment, and no invasive monitoring.

Thank you!

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Correspondence ID: 4232Project:112008Document:124399

Address: Evanston, IL

Outside Organization: none Unaffiliated Individual

Received: Dec,06 2022 16:57:59

Correspondence Type: Web Form

Correspondence: I like the idea of introducing grizzly bears in the North Cascades. But they should not be designated an "experimental population" as that would permit them to be hunted. I ask that the introduction be consistent with the Wilderness Act and use of aircraft be minimized

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Correspondence ID: 4233Project:112008Document:124399

Address: Owatonna, MN

Outside Organization: individual Unaffiliated Individual

Received: Dec,06 2022 16:58:48

Correspondence Type: Web Form

Correspondence: protect grizzlies and replenish what we killed

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Correspondence ID: 4234Project:112008Document:124399

Address: Ashland, MA  
Outside Organization: Unaffiliated Individual  
Received: Dec,06 2022 16:59:02  
Correspondence Type: Web Form

Correspondence: I am writing to express my vehement opposition to the federal agencies' plan to capture of grizzlies from the Northern Continental Divide Ecosystem around Glacier National Park to move to the North Cascades. But grizzlies have still not recovered in the NCDE, and there are no "extra" bears there to move to Washington. Such a plan would weaken the NCDE grizzly population and diminish the likelihood of developing the needed population linkages between the NCDE grizzlies and those elsewhere, such as in Yellowstone.

I also oppose an "experimental population" designation. The agencies must create and analyze an alternative that does not rely on the so-called "experimental" population designation. Under such a designation, individual bears from the NCDE--which are currently protected under the Endangered Species Act--would be taken from their home range and transported to Washington state, where they would lose their protections under the ESA.

The agency should analyze a natural recovery alternative. This is NOT the same as the No Action alternative. Under a natural recovery alternative, the FWS and NPS would actively work with agencies in British Columbia to ensure that grizzlies are protected on both sides of the border. Under this alternative, the agencies would identify and protect corridors and connectivity so that bears could move across the border without getting killed.

The agency should develop an alternative that doesn't violate the Wilderness Act. The agencies must not pursue alternatives that would violate the Wilderness Act and would entail heavy-handed, stressful management of bears. Should the NPS choose to translocate bears, the agency should first consider limiting translocation to sites outside of Wilderness. If the NPS decides to translocate within Wilderness, it must comply with the Wilderness Act: no helicopters, no motorized equipment, and no invasive monitoring.

Thank you for your consideration and for accepting my comments.

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Correspondence ID: 4235Project:112008Document:124399

Address: Atco, NJ  
Outside Organization: Unaffiliated Individual  
Received: Dec,06 2022 16:59:06  
Correspondence Type: Web Form

Correspondence: Develop an alternative that doesn't violate the Wilderness Act. The agencies must not pursue alternatives that would violate the Wilderness Act and would entail heavy-handed, stressful management of bears. Should the NPS choose to translocate bears, the agency should first consider limiting translocation to sites outside of Wilderness. If the NPS decides to translocate within Wilderness, it must comply with the Wilderness Act: no helicopters, no motorized equipment, and no invasive monitoring.

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Correspondence ID: 4236Project:112008Document:124399

Address: Red Oak, IA  
Outside Organization: Unaffiliated Individual  
Received: Dec,06 2022 17:00:17  
Correspondence Type: Web Form

Correspondence: Tajw action to protect bears and wolves in their habitats from man's cruelties.

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Correspondence ID: 4237Project:112008Document:124399

Address: Warwick, RI  
Outside Organization: Unaffiliated Individual  
Received: Dec,06 2022 17:00:41  
Correspondence Type: Web Form

Correspondence: I oppose the plan for Grizzly Bear recovery due to the following:

The capture of grizzlies from the Northern Continental Divide Ecosystem. The federal agencies plan to kidnap bears from either British Columbia or the Northern Continental Divide Ecosystem (NCDE) around Glacier National Park to move to the North Cascades. But grizzlies have still not recovered in the NCDE, and there are no "extra" bears there to move to Washington. Such a plan would weaken the NCDE grizzly population and diminish the likelihood of developing the needed population linkages between the NCDE grizzlies and those elsewhere, such as in Yellowstone.

The agencies must create and analyze an alternative that does not rely on the so-called "experimental" population designation. Under such a designation, individual bears from the NCDE--which are currently protected under the Endangered Species Act--would be taken from their home range and transported to Washington state, where they would lose their protections under the ESA.

The agencies must not pursue alternatives that would violate the Wilderness Act and would entail heavy-handed, stressful management of bears. Should the NPS choose to translocate bears, the agency should first consider limiting translocation to sites outside of Wilderness. If the NPS decides to translocate within Wilderness, it must comply with the Wilderness Act: no helicopters, no motorized equipment, and no invasive monitoring.

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Correspondence ID: 4238Project:112008Document:124399

Address: Anderson, SC  
Outside Organization: Unaffiliated Individual  
Received: Dec,06 2022 17:00:42  
Correspondence Type: Web Form

Correspondence: Oppose the capture of grizzlies from the Northern Continental Divide Ecosystem. The federal agencies plan to kidnap bears from either British Columbia or the Northern Continental Divide Ecosystem (NCDE) around Glacier National Park to move to the North Cascades. But grizzlies have still not recovered in the NCDE, and there are no "extra" bears there to move to Washington. Such a plan would weaken the NCDE grizzly population and diminish the likelihood of developing the needed population linkages between the NCDE grizzlies and those elsewhere, such as in Yellowstone.

Oppose an "experimental population" designation. The agencies must create and analyze an alternative that does not rely on the so-called "experimental" population designation. Under such a designation, individual bears from the NCDE--which are currently protected under the Endangered Species Act--would be taken from their home range and transported to Washington state, where they would lose their protections under the ESA.

Analyze a natural recovery alternative. This is NOT the same as the No Action alternative. Under a natural recovery alternative, the FWS and NPS would actively work with agencies in British Columbia to ensure that grizzlies are protected on both sides of the border. Under this alternative, the agencies would identify and protect corridors and connectivity so that bears could move across the border without getting killed.

Develop an alternative that doesn't violate the Wilderness Act. The agencies must not pursue alternatives that would violate the Wilderness Act and would entail heavy-handed, stressful management of bears. Should the NPS choose to translocate bears, the agency should first consider limiting translocation to sites outside of Wilderness. If the NPS decides to translocate within Wilderness, it must comply with the Wilderness Act: no helicopters, no motorized equipment, and no invasive monitoring.

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Correspondence ID: 4239Project:112008Document:124399

Address: Ladoga, IN  
Outside Organization: N/A Unaffiliated Individual  
Received: Dec,06 2022 17:01:00  
Correspondence Type: Web Form  
Correspondence: Please help the bears.

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Correspondence ID: 4240Project:112008Document:124399

Address: Franklin, TN  
Outside Organization: Unaffiliated Individual  
Received: Dec,06 2022 17:01:22  
Correspondence Type: Web Form

Correspondence: Oppose the capture of grizzlies from the Northern Continental Divide Ecosystem. The federal agencies plan to kidnap bears from either British Columbia or the Northern Continental Divide Ecosystem (NCDE) around Glacier National Park to move to the North Cascades. But grizzlies have still not recovered in the NCDE, and there are no "extra" bears there to move to Washington. Such a plan would weaken the NCDE grizzly population and diminish the likelihood of developing the needed population linkages between the NCDE grizzlies and those elsewhere, such as in Yellowstone.

Oppose an "experimental population" designation. The agencies must create and analyze an alternative that does not rely on the so-called "experimental" population designation. Under such a designation, individual bears from the NCDE--which are currently protected under the Endangered Species Act--would be taken from their home range and transported to Washington state, where they would lose their protections under the ESA.

Analyze a natural recovery alternative. This is NOT the same as the No Action alternative. Under a natural recovery alternative, the FWS and NPS would actively work with agencies in British Columbia to ensure that grizzlies are protected on both sides of the border. Under this alternative, the agencies would identify and protect corridors and connectivity so that bears could move across the border without getting killed.

Develop an alternative that doesn't violate the Wilderness Act. The agencies must not pursue alternatives that would violate the Wilderness Act and would entail heavy-handed, stressful management of bears. Should the NPS choose to translocate bears, the agency should first consider limiting translocation to sites outside of Wilderness. If the NPS decides to translocate within Wilderness, it must comply with the Wilderness Act: no helicopters, no motorized equipment, and no invasive monitoring.

Thank you!

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Correspondence ID: 4241Project:112008Document:124399  
Address: Danbury, CT  
Outside Organization: Animal protection group APG Global Unaffiliated Individual  
Received: Dec,06 2022 17:01:56  
Correspondence Type: Web Form  
Correspondence: Dear Sirs,

Grizzlies are iconic and a miracle of nature. They deserve all protection!

A new population of grizzlies in the North Cascades would restore this magnificent species to that ecosystem, the agencies' initial plan is misguided many ways.

The initial plan would most likely degrade Wilderness in the North Cascades, weaken the grizzly population in the Northern Continental Divide Ecosystem (NCDE) around Glacier National Park, and strip the individual grizzlies of their current protections under the Endangered Species Act. During this initial "scoping" period, the public has the opportunity to tell the agencies how to improve their tentative plan.

The proposed 6.1 million-acre recovery area includes North Cascades National Park and 2.6 million acres of Wilderness in the Pasayten, Mt. Baker, and Stephen Mather Wildernesses. Under the proposed action, the NPS and the FWS would capture bears from source populations in either interior British Columbia or the NCDE. Approximately 3 to 7 captured grizzly bears would be released into the NCE each year over roughly 5 to 10 years, with a goal of establishing an initial population of 25 grizzly bears.

The proposed action includes a problematic proposal to designate the reintroduced grizzly bears in the NCE as an

"experimental population" under section 10(j) of the U.S. Endangered Species Act (ESA). Under this designation, the bears (at least any captured in the U.S.) would lose their current protections under the Endangered Species Act (ESA) and could be shot, re-captured, or killed in the North Cascades.

Wilderness Watch supports the recovery of grizzly bears and other native species where suitable habitat exists. The rugged North Cascades are historic grizzly bear habitat, and there may still be a few currently living on the U.S. side of the border, with a grizzly bear photographed there in 2010.

But recovery efforts must meet the requirements of the Wilderness Act. This means restoring the area's grizzly population without the use of motor vehicles, helicopters, and motorized equipment in Wilderness, without trammeling or manipulating Wilderness or its wildlife. However suitable the habitat in the North Cascades is, we take issue with the methods likely to be used--the reintroduction plan could be extremely intrusive in designated Wilderness, could rely on activities prohibited by the Wilderness Act, and could come at a significant cost to Wilderness.

The plan's proposed helicopter landings would most likely occur either in Wilderness in North Cascades National Park or in Wilderness within the surrounding National Forests, despite most of the project area being outside of Wilderness. The extensive use of helicopters in Wilderness would continue indefinitely for monitoring bear movement and numbers, and would degrade the Wildernesses involved.

Heavy-handed management would not only be detrimental to Wilderness, but to bears as well, as they would be subjected to initial capture, handling, and helicopter flight, and attendant stress from such activities. Some may be injured or even die as a result. They would likely be collared, drugged, subject to samples taken, and handled for many years. And if that weren't enough, the proposed plan ignores the literature describing the effects of helicopters on wildlife, including grizzlies.

It's also questionable whether a translocation plan will be successful without Canadian support. Information is lacking on the status of grizzlies on the Canadian side of the border though this area is crucial in any success, as bears wander between the U.S. and British Columbia in the North Cascades ecosystem.

The essential irony is that agencies recognize the best place to release bears is in the exceedingly rare wildness of the North Cascades. The best grizzly habitat is synonymous with Wilderness: space to roam, isolation, denning sites, safety from human-caused mortality, and distance from human conflicts and garbage. But the agency's proposed methods of re-establishing grizzlies diminish all these advantages.

If the Park Service adopts a translocation plan, it must be in line with the letter and spirit of the Wilderness Act. Monitoring should take place in a way that's respectful to Wilderness and bears, including using hair snags, camera traps, scat collection, and on-the-ground sightings to know whether the bears are thriving. It's wrong to rely on intrusive radio-collaring, helicopter landings, and ongoing sedating, capturing, and handling of the bears.

The proposed action lacks a natural recovery option. The best way to meet the goal of a viable grizzly population in the North Cascades would be to allow for and boldly promote the natural recovery of grizzlies. This is a very different approach than the "no action" option, which is to "do nothing." A natural recovery alternative would require working with British Columbia to protect grizzlies over a larger land base and would provide for connectivity between populations in the U.S. and Canada using protected habitat corridors. It would also include other measures to ensure that grizzlies are not killed by humans, regardless of what side of the border they are on and whether they are in National Parks, Wilderness, or other public or private lands. It might take longer and require more patience than the instant gratification of capturing and releasing dozens of bears, but it would ultimately create a more durable population sharing the landscape with a human population that is more likely to respect the bears that make it back to the North Cascades on their own.

Sincerely Yours,



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Correspondence ID: 4242Project:112008Document:124399

Address: Redmond, WA

Outside Organization: Private citizen Unaffiliated Individual

Received: Dec,06 2022 17:04:52

Correspondence Type: Web Form

Correspondence: Oppose the capture of grizzlies from the Northern Continental Divide Ecosystem. The federal agencies plan to kidnap bears from either British Columbia or the Northern Continental Divide Ecosystem (NCDE) around Glacier National Park to move to the North Cascades. But grizzlies have still not recovered in the NCDE, and there are no "extra" bears there to move to Washington. Such a plan would weaken the NCDE grizzly population and diminish the likelihood of developing the needed population linkages between the NCDE grizzlies and those elsewhere, such as in Yellowstone.

Oppose an "experimental population" designation. The agencies must create and analyze an alternative that does not rely on the so-called "experimental" population designation. Under such a designation, individual bears from the NCDE--which are currently protected under the Endangered Species Act--would be taken from their home range and transported to Washington state, where they would lose their protections under the ESA.

Analyze a natural recovery alternative. This is NOT the same as the No Action alternative. Under a natural recovery alternative, the FWS and NPS would actively work with agencies in British Columbia to ensure that grizzlies are protected on both sides of the border. Under this alternative, the agencies would identify and protect corridors and connectivity so that bears could move across the border without getting killed.

Develop an alternative that doesn't violate the Wilderness Act. The agencies must not pursue alternatives that would violate the Wilderness Act and would entail heavy-handed, stressful management of bears. Should the NPS choose to translocate bears, the agency should first consider limiting translocation to sites outside of Wilderness. If the NPS decides to translocate within Wilderness, it must comply with the Wilderness Act: no helicopters, no motorized equipment, and no invasive monitoring.

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Correspondence ID: 4243Project:112008Document:124399

Address: Encinitas San Diego Count, CA

Outside Organization: Catherine Lanzl Designs Unaffiliated Individual

Received: Dec,06 2022 17:05:29

Correspondence Type: Web Form

Correspondence: Oppose the capture of grizzlies from the Northern Continental Divide Ecosystem. The federal agencies plan to kidnap bears from either British Columbia or the Northern Continental Divide Ecosystem (NCDE) around Glacier National Park to move to the North Cascades. But grizzlies have still not recovered in the NCDE, and there are no "extra" bears there to move to Washington. Such a plan would weaken the NCDE grizzly population and diminish the likelihood of developing the needed population linkages between the NCDE grizzlies and those elsewhere, such as in Yellowstone.

Oppose an "experimental population" designation. The agencies must create and analyze an alternative that does not rely on the so-called "experimental" population designation. Under such a designation, individual bears from the NCDE--which are currently protected under the Endangered Species Act--would be taken from their home range and transported to Washington state, where they would lose their protections under the ESA.

Analyze a natural recovery alternative. This is NOT the same as the No Action alternative. Under a natural recovery alternative, the FWS and NPS would actively work with agencies in British Columbia to ensure that grizzlies are protected on both sides of the border. Under this alternative, the agencies would identify and protect corridors and connectivity so that bears could move across the border without getting killed.

Develop an alternative that doesn't violate the Wilderness Act. The agencies must not pursue alternatives that would violate the Wilderness Act and would entail heavy-handed, stressful management of bears. Should the NPS choose to translocate bears, the agency should first consider limiting translocation to sites outside of Wilderness. If the NPS decides to translocate within Wilderness, it must comply with the Wilderness Act: no helicopters, no motorized equipment, and no invasive monitoring.

Thank you!

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Correspondence ID: 4244Project:112008Document:124399

Address: VIRGINIA BEACH, VA

Outside Organization: Unaffiliated Individual

Received: Dec,06 2022 17:06:01

Correspondence Type: Web Form

Correspondence: Oppose the capture of grizzlies from the Northern Continental Divide Ecosystem. The federal agencies plan to kidnap bears from either British Columbia or the Northern Continental Divide Ecosystem (NCDE) around Glacier National Park to move to the North Cascades. But grizzlies have still not recovered in the NCDE, and there are no "extra" bears there to move to Washington. Such a plan would weaken the NCDE grizzly population and diminish the likelihood of developing the needed population linkages between the NCDE grizzlies and those elsewhere, such as in Yellowstone.

Oppose an "experimental population" designation. The agencies must create and analyze an alternative that does not rely on the so-called "experimental" population designation. Under such a designation, individual bears from the NCDE--which are currently protected under the Endangered Species Act--would be taken from their home range and transported to Washington state, where they would lose their protections under the ESA.

Analyze a natural recovery alternative. This is NOT the same as the No Action alternative. Under a natural recovery alternative, the FWS and NPS would actively work with agencies in British Columbia to ensure that grizzlies are protected on both sides of the border. Under this alternative, the agencies would identify and protect corridors and connectivity so that bears could move across the border without getting killed.

Develop an alternative that doesn't violate the Wilderness Act. The agencies must not pursue alternatives that would violate the Wilderness Act and would entail heavy-handed, stressful management of bears. Should the NPS choose to translocate bears, the agency should first consider limiting translocation to sites outside of Wilderness. If the NPS decides to translocate within Wilderness, it must comply with the Wilderness Act: no helicopters, no motorized equipment, and no invasive monitoring.

Thank you!

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Correspondence ID: 4245Project:112008Document:124399

Address: BURIEN, WA

Outside Organization: none Unaffiliated Individual

Received: Dec,06 2022 17:06:28

Correspondence Type: Web Form

Correspondence: Oppose the capture of grizzlies from the Northern Continental Divide Ecosystem. The federal agencies plan to kidnap bears from either British Columbia or the Northern Continental Divide Ecosystem (NCDE) around Glacier National Park to move to the North Cascades. But grizzlies have still not recovered in the NCDE, and there are no "extra" bears there to move to Washington. Such a plan would weaken the NCDE grizzly population and diminish the likelihood of developing the needed population linkages between the NCDE grizzlies and those elsewhere, such as in Yellowstone.

Oppose an "experimental population" designation. The agencies must create and analyze an alternative that does not rely on the so-called "experimental" population designation. Under such a designation, individual bears from the NCDE--which are currently protected under the Endangered Species Act--would be taken from their home range and transported to Washington state, where they would lose their protections under the ESA.

Analyze a natural recovery alternative. This is NOT the same as the No Action alternative. Under a natural recovery alternative, the FWS and NPS would actively work with agencies in British Columbia to ensure that grizzlies are protected on both sides of the border. Under this alternative, the agencies would identify and protect corridors and connectivity so that bears could move across the border without getting killed.

Develop an alternative that doesn't violate the Wilderness Act. The agencies must not pursue alternatives that would violate the Wilderness Act and would entail heavy-handed, stressful management of bears. Should the NPS choose to translocate bears, the agency should first consider limiting translocation to sites outside of Wilderness. If the NPS decides to translocate within Wilderness, it must comply with the Wilderness Act: no helicopters, no motorized equipment, and no invasive monitoring.

Thank you!

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Correspondence ID: 4246Project:112008Document:124399

Address: Mobridge, SD

Outside Organization: Unaffiliated Individual

Received: Dec,06 2022 17:06:30

Correspondence Type: Web Form

Correspondence: I would like to encourage The National Park Service to reconsider their approach to grizzly recovery in the North Cascades. I oppose the capture of grizzlies from the Northern Continental Divide Ecosystem. From what I understand, the federal agencies plan to take bears from either British Columbia or the Northern Continental Divide Ecosystem around Glacier National Park to move to the North Cascades. But grizzlies have still not recovered in the NCDE, and there are no "extra" bears there to move to Washington. Such a plan would weaken the NCDE grizzly population and diminish the likelihood of developing the needed population linkages between the NCDE grizzlies and those elsewhere, such as in Yellowstone. The agencies should create and develop an alternative that doesn't violate the Wilderness Act.

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Correspondence ID: 4247Project:112008Document:124399

Address: Mishawaka, IN

Outside Organization: Unaffiliated Individual

Received: Dec,06 2022 17:06:57

Correspondence Type: Web Form

Correspondence: Please reconsider moving grizzly bears. They are just beginning to recover in the areas you are considering moving them from. They need to be left alone to recover. Every time humans decide they know better than nature animals and the environment end up paying the price. Please reconsider this ill conceived plan.

---

Correspondence ID: 4248Project:112008Document:124399

Address: Reading, MA

Outside Organization: Unaffiliated Individual

Received: Dec,06 2022 17:07:07

Correspondence Type: Web Form

Correspondence: I urge you to avoid the capture of grizzlies from the Northern Continental Divide Ecosystem where there are no "extra" bears that could be moved without negatively impacting that population. I also urge you not to use an "experimental population" designation, and, instead, I urge you to maintain their Endangered Species Act protections. I also urge you to analyze a natural recovery alternative to ensure that grizzlies are protected on both sides of the US/Canadian border. In addition, I urge you to develop an alternative that does not violate The Wilderness Act, avoiding the use of helicopters and other motorized vehicles in wilderness areas.

Thank you for your consideration.

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Correspondence ID: 4249Project:112008Document:124399

Address: San Diego, CA

Outside Organization: Unaffiliated Individual

Received: Dec,06 2022 17:07:24

Correspondence Type: Web Form

Correspondence: Oppose the capture of grizzlies from the Northern Continental Divide Ecosystem. The federal agencies plan to kidnap bears from either British Columbia or the Northern Continental Divide Ecosystem (NCDE) around Glacier National Park to move to the North Cascades. But grizzlies have still not recovered in the NCDE, and there are no "extra" bears there to move to Washington. Such a plan would weaken the NCDE grizzly population and diminish the likelihood of developing the needed population linkages between the NCDE grizzlies and those elsewhere, such as in Yellowstone.

Oppose an "experimental population" designation. The agencies must create and analyze an alternative that does not rely on the so-called "experimental" population designation. Under such a designation, individual bears from the NCDE--which are currently protected under the Endangered Species Act--would be taken from their home

range and transported to Washington state, where they would lose their protections under the ESA. Analyze a natural recovery alternative. This is NOT the same as the No Action alternative. Under a natural recovery alternative, the FWS and NPS would actively work with agencies in British Columbia to ensure that grizzlies are protected on both sides of the border. Under this alternative, the agencies would identify and protect corridors and connectivity so that bears could move across the border without getting killed. Develop an alternative that doesn't violate the Wilderness Act. The agencies must not pursue alternatives that would violate the Wilderness Act and would entail heavy-handed, stressful management of bears. Should the NPS choose to translocate bears, the agency should first consider limiting translocation to sites outside of Wilderness. If the NPS decides to translocate within Wilderness, it must comply with the Wilderness Act: no helicopters, no motorized equipment, and no invasive monitoring.

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Correspondence ID: 4250Project:112008Document:124399  
Address: Manhattan New York, NY  
Outside Organization: Unaffiliated Individual  
Received: Dec,06 2022 17:07:39  
Correspondence Type: Web Form  
Correspondence: Oppose the capture of grizzlies from the Northern Continental Divide Ecosystem. The federal agencies plan to kidnap bears from either British Columbia or the Northern Continental Divide Ecosystem (NCDE) around Glacier National Park to move to the North Cascades. But grizzlies have still not recovered in the NCDE, and there are no "extra" bears there to move to Washington. Such a plan would weaken the NCDE grizzly population and diminish the likelihood of developing the needed population linkages between the NCDE grizzlies and those elsewhere, such as in Yellowstone.  
Oppose an "experimental population" designation. The agencies must create and analyze an alternative that does not rely on the so-called "experimental" population designation. Under such a designation, individual bears from the NCDE--which are currently protected under the Endangered Species Act--would be taken from their home range and transported to Washington state, where they would lose their protections under the ESA.  
Analyze a natural recovery alternative. This is NOT the same as the No Action alternative. Under a natural recovery alternative, the FWS and NPS would actively work with agencies in British Columbia to ensure that grizzlies are protected on both sides of the border. Under this alternative, the agencies would identify and protect corridors and connectivity so that bears could move across the border without getting killed.  
Develop an alternative that doesn't violate the Wilderness Act. The agencies must not pursue alternatives that would violate the Wilderness Act and would entail heavy-handed, stressful management of bears. Should the NPS choose to translocate bears, the agency should first consider limiting translocation to sites outside of Wilderness. If the NPS decides to translocate within Wilderness, it must comply with the Wilderness Act: no helicopters, no motorized equipment, and no invasive monitoring.  
Thank you!

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Correspondence ID: 4251Project:112008Document:124399  
Address: Vancouver, WA  
Outside Organization: Unaffiliated Individual  
Received: Dec,06 2022 17:07:40  
Correspondence Type: Web Form  
Correspondence: Oppose the capture of grizzlies from the Northern Continental Divide Ecosystem. The federal agencies plan to kidnap bears from either British Columbia or the Northern Continental Divide Ecosystem (NCDE) around Glacier National Park to move to the North Cascades. But grizzlies have still not recovered in the NCDE, and there are no "extra" bears there to move to Washington. Such a plan would weaken the NCDE grizzly population and diminish the likelihood of developing the needed population linkages between the NCDE grizzlies and those elsewhere, such as in Yellowstone.  
Oppose an "experimental population" designation. The agencies must create and analyze an alternative that does not rely on the so-called "experimental" population designation. Under such a designation, individual bears from the NCDE--which are currently protected under the Endangered Species Act--would be taken from their home range and transported to Washington state, where they would lose their protections under the ESA.

Analyze a natural recovery alternative. This is NOT the same as the No Action alternative. Under a natural recovery alternative, the FWS and NPS would actively work with agencies in British Columbia to ensure that grizzlies are protected on both sides of the border. Under this alternative, the agencies would identify and protect corridors and connectivity so that bears could move across the border without getting killed.

Develop an alternative that doesn't violate the Wilderness Act. The agencies must not pursue alternatives that would violate the Wilderness Act and would entail heavy-handed, stressful management of bears. Should the NPS choose to translocate bears, the agency should first consider limiting translocation to sites outside of Wilderness. If the NPS decides to translocate within Wilderness, it must comply with the Wilderness Act: no helicopters, no motorized equipment, and no invasive monitoring.

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Correspondence ID: 4252Project:112008Document:124399

Address: Galveston, TX

Outside Organization: Dr. (Ms.) Unaffiliated Individual

Received: Dec,06 2022 17:08:06

Correspondence Type: Web Form

Correspondence: I oppose the capture of grizzlies from the Northern Continental Divide Ecosystem. The federal agencies plan to kidnap bears from either British Columbia or the Northern Continental Divide Ecosystem (NCDE) around Glacier National Park to move to the North Cascades. But grizzlies have still not recovered in the NCDE, and there are no "extra" bears there to move to Washington. Such a plan would weaken the NCDE grizzly population and diminish the likelihood of developing the needed population linkages between the NCDE grizzlies and those elsewhere, such as in Yellowstone.

I oppose an "experimental population" designation. The agencies must create and analyze an alternative that does not rely on the so-called "experimental" population designation. Under such a designation, individual bears from the NCDE--which are currently protected under the Endangered Species Act--would be taken from their home range and transported to Washington state, where they would lose their protections under the ESA.

Analyze a natural recovery alternative. This is NOT the same as the No Action alternative. Under a natural recovery alternative, the FWS and NPS would actively work with agencies in British Columbia to ensure that grizzlies are protected on both sides of the border. Under this alternative, the agencies would identify and protect corridors and connectivity so that bears could move across the border without getting killed.

We need to develop an alternative that doesn't violate the Wilderness Act. The agencies must not pursue alternatives that would violate the Wilderness Act and would entail heavy-handed, stressful management of bears. Should the NPS choose to translocate bears, the agency should first consider limiting translocation to sites outside of Wilderness. If the NPS decides to translocate within Wilderness, it must comply with the Wilderness Act: no helicopters, no motorized equipment, and no invasive monitoring.

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Correspondence ID: 4253Project:112008Document:124399

Address: palm coast, FL

Outside Organization: Unaffiliated Individual

Received: Dec,06 2022 17:08:52

Correspondence Type: Web Form

Correspondence: Oppose the capture of grizzlies from the Northern Continental Divide Ecosystem. The federal agencies plan to kidnap bears from either British Columbia or the Northern Continental Divide Ecosystem (NCDE) around Glacier National Park to move to the North Cascades. But grizzlies have still not recovered in the NCDE, and there are no "extra" bears there to move to Washington. Such a plan would weaken the NCDE grizzly population and diminish the likelihood of developing the needed population linkages between the NCDE grizzlies and those elsewhere, such as in Yellowstone.

Oppose an "experimental population" designation. The agencies must create and analyze an alternative that does not rely on the so-called "experimental" population designation. Under such a designation, individual bears from the NCDE--which are currently protected under the Endangered Species Act--would be taken from their home range and transported to Washington state, where they would lose their protections under the ESA.

Analyze a natural recovery alternative. This is NOT the same as the No Action alternative. Under a natural recovery alternative, the FWS and NPS would actively work with agencies in British Columbia to ensure that grizzlies are protected on both sides of the border. Under this alternative, the agencies would identify and protect corridors and connectivity so that bears could move across the border without getting killed.

Develop an alternative that doesn't violate the Wilderness Act. The agencies must not pursue alternatives that would violate the Wilderness Act and would entail heavy-handed, stressful management of bears. Should the NPS choose to translocate bears, the agency should first consider limiting translocation to sites outside of Wilderness. If the NPS decides to translocate within Wilderness, it must comply with the Wilderness Act: no helicopters, no motorized equipment, and no invasive monitoring.

Thank you!

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Correspondence ID:	4254Project:112008Document:124399
Address:	Lancaster, PA
Outside Organization:	Unaffiliated Individual
Received:	Dec,06 2022 17:09:12
Correspondence Type:	Web Form
Correspondence:	Dear Sir/Nada,

I oppose the capture of grizzlies from the Northern Continental Divide Ecosystem. The federal agencies plan to kidnap bears from either British Columbia or the Northern Continental Divide Ecosystem (NCDE) around Glacier National Park to move to the North Cascades. But grizzlies have still not recovered in the NCDE, and there are no "extra" bears there to move to Washington. Such a plan would weaken the NCDE grizzly population and diminish the likelihood of developing the needed population linkages between the NCDE grizzlies and those elsewhere, such as in Yellowstone.

I also oppose an "experimental population" designation. The agencies must create and analyze an alternative that does not rely on the so-called "experimental" population designation. Under such a designation, individual bears from the NCDE--which are currently protected under the Endangered Species Act--would be taken from their home range and transported to Washington state, where they would lose their protections under the ESA.

Please analyze a natural recovery alternative. This is NOT the same as the No Action alternative. Under a natural recovery alternative, the FWS and NPS would actively work with agencies in British Columbia to ensure that grizzlies are protected on both sides of the border. Under this alternative, the agencies would identify and protect corridors and connectivity so that bears could move across the border without getting killed.

And finally, develop an alternative that doesn't violate the Wilderness Act. The agencies must not pursue alternatives that would violate the Wilderness Act and would entail heavy-handed, stressful management of bears. Should the NPS choose to translocate bears, the agency should first consider limiting translocation to sites outside of Wilderness. If the NPS decides to translocate within Wilderness, it must comply with the Wilderness Act: no helicopters, no motorized equipment, and no invasive monitoring.

Thank you!

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Correspondence ID:	4255Project:112008Document:124399
Address:	Santa Fe, NM
Outside Organization:	Unaffiliated Individual
Received:	Dec,06 2022 17:12:15
Correspondence Type:	Web Form

Correspondence: Oppose the capture of grizzlies from the Northern Continental Divide Ecosystem. The federal agencies plan to kidnap bears from either British Columbia or the Northern Continental Divide Ecosystem (NCDE) around Glacier National Park to move to the North Cascades. But grizzlies have still not recovered in the NCDE, and there are no "extra" bears there to move to Washington. Such a plan would weaken the NCDE grizzly population and diminish the likelihood of developing the needed population linkages between the NCDE grizzlies and those elsewhere, such as in Yellowstone.

Oppose an "experimental population" designation. The agencies must create and analyze an alternative that does

not rely on the so-called "experimental" population designation. Under such a designation, individual bears from the NCDE--which are currently protected under the Endangered Species Act--would be taken from their home range and transported to Washington state, where they would lose their protections under the ESA.

Analyze a natural recovery alternative. This is NOT the same as the No Action alternative. Under a natural recovery alternative, the FWS and NPS would actively work with agencies in British Columbia to ensure that grizzlies are protected on both sides of the border. Under this alternative, the agencies would identify and protect corridors and connectivity so that bears could move across the border without getting killed.

Develop an alternative that doesn't violate the Wilderness Act. The agencies must not pursue alternatives that would violate the Wilderness Act and would entail heavy-handed, stressful management of bears. Should the NPS choose to translocate bears, the agency should first consider limiting translocation to sites outside of the Wilderness. If the NPS decides to translocate within Wilderness, it must comply with the Wilderness Act: no helicopters, no motorized equipment, and no invasive monitoring.

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Correspondence ID: 4256Project:112008Document:124399  
Address: Fort Lauderdale, FL  
Outside Organization: Unaffiliated Individual  
Received: Dec,06 2022 17:12:21  
Correspondence Type: Web Form  
Correspondence: The federal agencies plan to kidnap bears from either British Columbia or the Northern Continental Divide Ecosystem (NCDE) around Glacier National Park to move to the North Cascades. But grizzlies have still not recovered in the NCDE, and there are no "extra" bears there to move to Washington. Such a plan would weaken the NCDE grizzly population and diminish the likelihood of developing the needed population linkages between the NCDE grizzlies and those elsewhere, such as in Yellowstone.

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Correspondence ID: 4257Project:112008Document:124399  
Address: Fort Collins, CO  
Outside Organization: Unaffiliated Individual  
Received: Dec,06 2022 17:12:38  
Correspondence Type: Web Form  
Correspondence: Oppose the capture of grizzlies from the Northern Continental Divide Ecosystem. The federal agencies plan to kidnap bears from either British Columbia or the Northern Continental Divide Ecosystem (NCDE) around Glacier National Park to move to the North Cascades. But grizzlies have still not recovered in the NCDE, and there are no "extra" bears there to move to Washington. Such a plan would weaken the NCDE grizzly population and diminish the likelihood of developing the needed population linkages between the NCDE grizzlies and those elsewhere, such as in Yellowstone.  
Oppose an "experimental population" designation. The agencies must create and analyze an alternative that does not rely on the so-called "experimental" population designation. Under such a designation, individual bears from the NCDE--which are currently protected under the Endangered Species Act--would be taken from their home range and transported to Washington state, where they would lose their protections under the ESA.  
Analyze a natural recovery alternative. This is NOT the same as the No Action alternative. Under a natural recovery alternative, the FWS and NPS would actively work with agencies in British Columbia to ensure that grizzlies are protected on both sides of the border. Under this alternative, the agencies would identify and protect corridors and connectivity so that bears could move across the border without getting killed.  
Develop an alternative that doesn't violate the Wilderness Act. The agencies must not pursue alternatives that would violate the Wilderness Act and would entail heavy-handed, stressful management of bears. Should the NPS choose to translocate bears, the agency should first consider limiting translocation to sites outside of Wilderness. If the NPS decides to translocate within Wilderness, it must comply with the Wilderness Act: no helicopters, no motorized equipment, and no invasive monitoring.  
Thank you!

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Correspondence ID: 4258Project:112008Document:124399

Address: Delray Beach, FL

Outside Organization: Unaffiliated Individual

Received: Dec,06 2022 17:12:59

Correspondence Type: Web Form

Correspondence: Oppose the capture of grizzlies from the Northern Continental Divide Ecosystem. The federal agencies plan to kidnap bears from either British Columbia or the Northern Continental Divide Ecosystem (NCDE) around Glacier National Park to move to the North Cascades. But grizzlies have still not recovered in the NCDE, and there are no "extra" bears there to move to Washington. Such a plan would weaken the NCDE grizzly population and diminish the likelihood of developing the needed population linkages between the NCDE grizzlies and those elsewhere, such as in Yellowstone.

Oppose an "experimental population" designation. The agencies must create and analyze an alternative that does not rely on the so-called "experimental" population designation. Under such a designation, individual bears from the NCDE--which are currently protected under the Endangered Species Act--would be taken from their home range and transported to Washington state, where they would lose their protections under the ESA.

Analyze a natural recovery alternative. This is NOT the same as the No Action alternative. Under a natural recovery alternative, the FWS and NPS would actively work with agencies in British Columbia to ensure that grizzlies are protected on both sides of the border. Under this alternative, the agencies would identify and protect corridors and connectivity so that bears could move across the border without getting killed.

Develop an alternative that doesn't violate the Wilderness Act. The agencies must not pursue alternatives that would violate the Wilderness Act and would entail heavy-handed, stressful management of bears. Should the NPS choose to translocate bears, the agency should first consider limiting translocation to sites outside of Wilderness. If the NPS decides to translocate within Wilderness, it must comply with the Wilderness Act: no helicopters, no motorized equipment, and no invasive monitoring.

Thank you!

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Correspondence ID: 4259Project:112008Document:124399

Address: Brawley, CA

Outside Organization: Write It Right! Editing services Unaffiliated Individual(Official Rep.)

Received: Dec,06 2022 17:13:00

Correspondence Type:Web Form

Correspondence: Please help save the Grizzly Bear 🐻. Thanks!

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Correspondence ID: 4260Project:112008Document:124399

Address: Houston, TX

Outside Organization: Unaffiliated Individual

Received: Dec,06 2022 17:13:05

Correspondence Type: Web Form

Correspondence: Dear National Park Service,

I oppose the current proposal to capture grizzly bears from the Northern Continental Divide Ecosystem. Federal agencies, including NPS, plan to remove grizzly bears from either British Columbia or the Northern Continental Divide Ecosystem (NCDE) around Glacier National Park and then move them to the North Cascades.

Grizzly bears have not recovered in the NCDE. There are no excess bears in the NCDE to move to Washington State. This plan would weaken the NCDE grizzly bear population and reduce needed population linkages between the NCDE grizzly bears and others, like those in the Yellowstone National Park area.

I also oppose any "experimental population" designation. NPS and other agencies must create and analyze an alternative that doesn't rely on the "experimental" population designation. An "experimental population" designation, would remove grizzly bears from the NCDE that are protected under the Endangered Species Act and transport them to Washington State, where they would lose the protection of the



Endangered Species Act (ESA).

NPS and U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service (FWS) should analyze a "natural recovery" alternative. A "natural recovery" alternative is not a No Action alternative. A "natural recovery" alternative requires that the FWS and NPS work with agencies in British Columbia to ensure that grizzly bears are protected on both sides of the border. This alternative would identify and protect corridors and connectivity so that grizzly bears can move across the border without being killed.

NPS must prepare an alternative that doesn't violate the Wilderness Act. NPS and FWS mustn't approve alternatives that violate the Wilderness Act and require stressful management of grizzly bears. Should the NPS choose to translocate grizzly bears, it should first limit translocation to sites outside of Wilderness. If the NPS wants to translocate grizzly bears within Wilderness, it must comply with the Wilderness Act. This means no helicopters, no motorized equipment, and no invasive monitoring.

I don't support trammeling of wilderness when translocating grizzly bears. If NPS and FWS will not abide by the requirements of the Wilderness Act, then I support no translocation of grizzly bears.

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Correspondence ID: 4261Project:112008Document:124399

Address: Hailey, ID

Outside Organization: Unaffiliated Individual

Received: Dec,06 2022 17:14:32

Correspondence Type: Web Form

Correspondence: Analyze a natural recovery alternative. This is NOT the same as the No Action alternative.

Under a natural recovery alternative, the FWS and NPS would actively work with agencies in British Columbia to ensure that grizzlies are protected on both sides of the border. Under this alternative, the agencies would identify and protect corridors and connectivity so that bears could move across the border without getting killed.

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Correspondence ID: 4262Project:112008Document:124399

Address: Las Vegas, NV

Outside Organization: Unaffiliated Individual

Received: Dec,06 2022 17:14:47

Correspondence Type: Web Form

Correspondence: Oppose the capture of grizzlies from the Northern Continental Divide Ecosystem. The federal agencies plan to kidnap bears from either British Columbia or the Northern Continental Divide Ecosystem (NCDE) around Glacier National Park to move to the North Cascades. But grizzlies have still not recovered in the NCDE, and there are no "extra" bears there to move to Washington. Such a plan would weaken the NCDE grizzly population and diminish the likelihood of developing the needed population linkages between the NCDE grizzlies and those elsewhere, such as in Yellowstone. Oppose an "experimental population" designation. The agencies must create and analyze an alternative that does not rely on the so-called "experimental" population designation. Under such a designation, individual bears from the NCDE--which are currently protected under the Endangered Species Act--would be taken from their home range and transported to Washington state, where they would lose their protections under the ESA. Analyze a natural recovery alternative. This is NOT the same as the No Action alternative. Under a natural recovery alternative, the FWS and NPS would actively work with agencies in British Columbia to ensure that grizzlies are protected on both sides of the border. Under this alternative, the agencies would identify and protect corridors and connectivity so that bears could move across the border without getting killed. Develop an alternative that doesn't violate the Wilderness Act. The agencies must not pursue alternatives that would violate the Wilderness Act and would entail heavy-handed, stressful management of bears. Should the NPS choose to translocate bears, the agency should first consider limiting translocation to sites outside of Wilderness. If the NPS decides to translocate within Wilderness, it must comply with the Wilderness Act: no helicopters, no motorized equipment, and no invasive monitoring.

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Correspondence ID: 4263Project:112008Document:124399

Address: Sterling, VA

Outside Organization: Unaffiliated Individual

Received: Dec,06 2022 17:14:52

Correspondence Type: Web Form

Correspondence: Oppose the capture of grizzlies from the Northern Continental Divide Ecosystem. The federal agencies plan to kidnap bears from either British Columbia or the Northern Continental Divide Ecosystem (NCDE) around Glacier National Park to move to the North Cascades. But grizzlies have still not recovered in the NCDE, and there are no "extra" bears there to move to Washington. Such a plan would weaken the NCDE grizzly population and diminish the likelihood of developing the needed population linkages between the NCDE grizzlies and those elsewhere, such as in Yellowstone.

Oppose an "experimental population" designation. The agencies must create and analyze an alternative that does not rely on the so-called "experimental" population designation. Under such a designation, individual bears from the NCDE--which are currently protected under the Endangered Species Act--would be taken from their home range and transported to Washington state, where they would lose their protections under the ESA.

Analyze a natural recovery alternative. This is NOT the same as the No Action alternative. Under a natural recovery alternative, the FWS and NPS would actively work with agencies in British Columbia to ensure that grizzlies are protected on both sides of the border. Under this alternative, the agencies would identify and protect corridors and connectivity so that bears could move across the border without getting killed.

Develop an alternative that doesn't violate the Wilderness Act. The agencies must not pursue alternatives that would violate the Wilderness Act and would entail heavy-handed, stressful management of bears. Should the NPS choose to translocate bears, the agency should first consider limiting translocation to sites outside of Wilderness. If the NPS decides to translocate within Wilderness, it must comply with the Wilderness Act: no helicopters, no motorized equipment, and no invasive monitoring.

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Correspondence ID: 4264Project:112008Document:124399

Address: Naperville, IL

Outside Organization: Unaffiliated Individual

Received: Dec,06 2022 17:15:19

Correspondence Type: Web Form

Correspondence: I write as a regularly voting and active US citizen, and trained environmental scientist, to voice my concerns regarding the NPS and FWS grizzly plan for the North Cascades Ecosystem.

I definitely support Grizzly reintroduction, and rewilding, in general, but it must be done in sustainable and reasonable fashion.

First, grizzlies should not be captured from the Northern Continental Divide Ecosystem. Grizzlies are still recovering in the NCDE and it would seriously harm their recovery.

Second, a natural recovery alternative should be pursued (not, I should emphasize, the 'No Action' plan). Please work with Canada to ensure that grizzlies are protected on both sides of the border.

Finally, please rethink the approach so that you are not violating the law - the Wilderness Act. At the very least, first consider limiting translocation to sites outside of Wilderness. Anything that occurs within Wilderness must comply with the Wilderness Act (e.g., no helicopters and no invasive monitoring).

Thank you.

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Correspondence ID: 4265Project:112008Document:124399

Address: Burbank, CA  
Outside Organization: Unaffiliated Individual  
Received: Dec,06 2022 17:15:30  
Correspondence Type: Web Form  
Correspondence: Hello,  
Please reconsider your approach to grizzly recovery in the North Cascades.

1. Oppose the capture of grizzlies from the Northern Continental Divide Ecosystem. The federal agencies plan to kidnap bears from either British Columbia or the Northern Continental Divide Ecosystem (NCDE) around Glacier National Park to move to the North Cascades. But grizzlies have still not recovered in the NCDE, and there are no "extra" bears there to move to Washington. Such a plan would weaken the NCDE grizzly population and diminish the likelihood of developing the needed population linkages between the NCDE grizzlies and those elsewhere, such as in Yellowstone.
2. Oppose an "experimental population" designation. The agencies must create and analyze an alternative that does not rely on the so-called "experimental" population designation. Under such a designation, individual bears from the NCDE--which are currently protected under the Endangered Species Act--would be taken from their home range and transported to Washington state, where they would lose their protections under the ESA.
3. Analyze a natural recovery alternative. This is NOT the same as the No Action alternative. Under a natural recovery alternative, the FWS and NPS would actively work with agencies in British Columbia to ensure that grizzlies are protected on both sides of the border. Under this alternative, the agencies would identify and protect corridors and connectivity so that bears could move across the border without getting killed.
4. Develop an alternative that doesn't violate the Wilderness Act. The agencies must not pursue alternatives that would violate the Wilderness Act and would entail heavy-handed, stressful management of bears. Should the NPS choose to translocate bears, the agency should first consider limiting translocation to sites outside of Wilderness. If the NPS decides to translocate within Wilderness, it must comply with the Wilderness Act: no helicopters, no motorized equipment, and no invasive monitoring.

Thanks,



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Correspondence ID: 4266Project:112008Document:124399

Address: Morton, IL  
Outside Organization: Unaffiliated Individual  
Received: Dec,06 2022 17:16:52  
Correspondence Type: Web Form

Correspondence: I oppose the capture of grizzlies from the Northern Continental Divide Ecosystem. The federal agencies plan to kidnap bears from either British Columbia or the Northern Continental Divide Ecosystem (NCDE) around Glacier National Park to move to the North Cascades. But grizzlies have still not recovered in the NCDE, and there are no "extra" bears there to move to Washington. Such a plan would weaken the NCDE grizzly population and diminish the likelihood of developing the needed population linkages between the NCDE grizzlies and those elsewhere, such as in Yellowstone.

I oppose an "experimental population" designation. The agencies must create and analyze an alternative that does not rely on the so-called "experimental" population designation. Under such a designation, individual bears from the NCDE--which are currently protected under the Endangered Species Act--would be taken from their home range and transported to Washington state, where they would lose their protections under the ESA.

I support a natural recovery alternative. This is NOT the same as the No Action alternative. Under a natural recovery alternative, the FWS and NPS would actively work with agencies in British Columbia to ensure that grizzlies are protected on both sides of the border. Under this alternative, the agencies would identify and protect corridors and connectivity so that bears could move across the border without getting killed.

I support an alternative that doesn't violate the Wilderness Act. The agencies must not pursue alternatives that would violate the Wilderness Act and would entail heavy-handed, stressful management of bears. Should the NPS choose to translocate bears, the agency should first consider limiting translocation to sites outside of Wilderness.

If the NPS decides to translocate within Wilderness, it must comply with the Wilderness Act: no helicopters, no motorized equipment, and no invasive monitoring.

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Correspondence ID: 4267Project:112008Document:124399  
Address: New York, NY  
Outside Organization: Unaffiliated Individual  
Received: Dec,06 2022 17:16:59  
Correspondence Type: Web Form  
Correspondence: Please implement a natural recovery alternative that won't violate the Wilderness Act.

Thank you.

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Correspondence ID: 4268Project:112008Document:124399  
Address: Lynwood, IL  
Outside Organization: None Unaffiliated Individual  
Received: Dec,06 2022 17:17:17  
Correspondence Type: Web Form  
Correspondence: Any agencies involved must not pursue alternatives that would violate the Wilderness Act and would entail heavy-handed, stressful management of bears. Should the NPS choose to translocate bears, the agency should first consider limiting translocation to sites outside of Wilderness. If the NPS decides to translocate within Wilderness, it must comply with the Wilderness Act: no helicopters, no motorized equipment, and no invasive monitoring.

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Correspondence ID: 4269Project:112008Document:124399  
Address: Issaquah, WA  
Outside Organization: Unaffiliated Individual  
Received: Dec,06 2022 17:18:22  
Correspondence Type: Web Form  
Correspondence: I strongly oppose the capture of grizzlies from the Northern Continental Divide Ecosystem. The plan to take bears from either British Columbia or the Northern Continental Divide Ecosystem (NCDE) around Glacier National Park and move them to the North Cascades is misguided. Grizzlies have not yet fully recovered in the NCDE, and there are no "extra" bears there to move to Washington. Such a plan would weaken the NCDE grizzly population and diminish the likelihood of developing the needed population linkages between the NCDE grizzlies and those elsewhere, such as in Yellowstone.

I further oppose an "experimental population" designation. The agencies must create and analyze an alternative that does not rely on the so-called "experimental" population designation. Under such a designation, individual bears from the NCDE, currently protected under the Endangered Species Act, would be taken from their home range and transported to Washington state, where they would lose their protections under the ESA.

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Correspondence ID: 4270Project:112008Document:124399  
Address: Curlew, WA  
Outside Organization: Unaffiliated Individual  
Received: Dec,06 2022 17:19:36  
Correspondence Type: Web Form  
Correspondence: Please accept my comments and I have several concerns.  
Oppose the capture of grizzlies from the Northern Continental Divide Ecosystem. The federal agencies plan to kidnap bears from either British Columbia or the Northern Continental Divide Ecosystem (NCDE) around Glacier National Park to move to the North Cascades. But grizzlies have still not recovered in the NCDE, and there are no "extra" bears there to move to Washington. Such a plan would weaken the NCDE grizzly population

and diminish the likelihood of developing the needed population linkages between the NCDE grizzlies and those elsewhere, such as in Yellowstone.

Oppose an "experimental population" designation. The agencies must create and analyze an alternative that does not rely on the so-called "experimental" population designation. Under such a designation, individual bears from the NCDE--which are currently protected under the Endangered Species Act--would be taken from their home range and transported to Washington state, where they would lose their protections under the ESA.

Analyze a natural recovery alternative. This is NOT the same as the No Action alternative. Under a natural recovery alternative, the FWS and NPS would actively work with agencies in British Columbia to ensure that grizzlies are protected on both sides of the border. Under this alternative, the agencies would identify and protect corridors and connectivity so that bears could move across the border without getting killed.

Develop an alternative that doesn't violate the Wilderness Act. The agencies must not pursue alternatives that would violate the Wilderness Act and would entail heavy-handed, stressful management of bears. Should the NPS choose to translocate bears, the agency should first consider limiting translocation to sites outside of Wilderness. If the NPS decides to translocate within Wilderness, it must comply with the Wilderness Act: no helicopters, no motorized equipment, and no invasive monitoring.

Sincerely,

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Correspondence ID: 4271Project:112008Document:124399

Address: Grants Pass, OR

Outside Organization: Unaffiliated Individual

Received: Dec,06 2022 17:20:08

Correspondence Type: Web Form

Correspondence: I oppose the capture of grizzlies from the Northern Continental Divide Ecosystem. The federal agencies plan to kidnap bears from either British Columbia or the Northern Continental Divide Ecosystem (NCDE) around Glacier National Park to move to the North Cascades. But grizzlies have still not recovered in the NCDE, and there are no "extra" bears there to move to Washington. Such a plan would weaken the NCDE grizzly population and diminish the likelihood of developing the needed population linkages between the NCDE grizzlies and those elsewhere, such as in Yellowstone. Why would you want to weaken their population?!

I oppose an "experimental population" designation. The agencies must create and analyze an alternative that does not rely on the so-called "experimental" population designation. Under such a designation, individual bears from the NCDE--which are currently protected under the Endangered Species Act--would be taken from their home range and transported to Washington state, where they would lose their protections under the ESA. That's just a stupid move!

You need to analyze a natural recovery alternative. This is NOT the same as the No Action alternative. Under a natural recovery alternative, the FWS and NPS would actively work with agencies in British Columbia to ensure that grizzlies are protected on both sides of the border. Under this alternative, the agencies would identify and protect corridors and connectivity so that bears could move across the border without getting killed. Sounds like a winner to me!

You need to develop an alternative that doesn't violate the Wilderness Act. The agencies must not pursue alternatives that would violate the Wilderness Act and would entail heavy-handed, stressful management of bears. Should the NPS choose to translocate bears, the agency should first consider limiting translocation to sites outside of Wilderness. If the NPS decides to translocate within Wilderness, it must comply with the Wilderness Act: no helicopters, no motorized equipment, and no invasive monitoring. You need to keep them safe and not stressed.

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Correspondence ID: 4272Project:112008Document:124399

Address: Mooresville, MO

Outside Organization: Unaffiliated Individual

Received: Dec,06 2022 17:20:19

Correspondence Type: Web Form

Correspondence: I Oppose the capture of grizzlies from the Northern Continental Divide Ecosystem. The federal agencies plan to kidnap bears from either British Columbia or the Northern Continental Divide Ecosystem (NCDE) around Glacier National Park to move to the North Cascades. But grizzlies have still not recovered in the

NCDE, and there are no "extra" bears there to move to Washington. Such a plan would weaken the NCDE grizzly population and diminish the likelihood of developing the needed population linkages between the NCDE grizzlies and those elsewhere, such as in Yellowstone.

I Oppose an "experimental population" designation. The agencies must create and analyze an alternative that does not rely on the so-called "experimental" population designation. Under such a designation, individual bears from the NCDE--which are currently protected under the Endangered Species Act--would be taken from their home range and transported to Washington state, where they would lose their protections under the ESA.

please Analyze a natural recovery alternative. This is NOT the same as the No Action alternative. Under a natural recovery alternative, the FWS and NPS would actively work with agencies in British Columbia to ensure that grizzlies are protected on both sides of the border. Under this alternative, the agencies would identify and protect corridors and connectivity so that bears could move across the border without getting killed.

Develop an alternative that doesn't violate the Wilderness Act. The agencies must not pursue alternatives that would violate the Wilderness Act and would entail heavy-handed, stressful management of bears. Should the NPS choose to translocate bears, the agency should first consider limiting translocation to sites outside of Wilderness. If the NPS decides to translocate within Wilderness, it must comply with the Wilderness Act: no helicopters, no motorized equipment, and no invasive monitoring.

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Correspondence ID: 4273Project:112008Document:124399

Address: Hailey, ID

Outside Organization: Unaffiliated Individual

Received: Dec,06 2022 17:20:25

Correspondence Type: Web Form

Correspondence: Oppose the capture of grizzlies from the Northern Continental Divide Ecosystem. The federal agencies plan to kidnap bears from either British Columbia or the Northern Continental Divide Ecosystem (NCDE) around Glacier National Park to move to the North Cascades. But grizzlies have still not recovered in the NCDE, and there are no "extra" bears there to move to Washington. Such a plan would weaken the NCDE grizzly population and diminish the likelihood of developing the needed population linkages between the NCDE grizzlies and those elsewhere, such as in Yellowstone.

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Correspondence ID: 4274Project:112008Document:124399

Address: Colorado Springs, CO

Outside Organization: Unaffiliated Individual

Received: Dec,06 2022 17:21:16

Correspondence Type: Web Form

Correspondence: The agencies must not pursue alternatives that would violate the Wilderness Act and would entail heavy-handed, stressful management of bears. Should the NPS choose to translocate bears, the agency should first consider limiting translocation to sites outside of Wilderness. If the NPS decides to translocate within Wilderness, it must comply with the Wilderness Act: no helicopters, no motorized equipment, and no invasive monitoring.

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Correspondence ID: 4275Project:112008Document:124399

Address: Junction City, OR

Outside Organization: None Unaffiliated Individual

Received: Dec,06 2022 17:21:23

Correspondence Type: Web Form

Correspondence: Oppose the capture of grizzlies from the Northern Continental Divide Ecosystem. The federal agencies plan to kidnap bears from either British Columbia or the Northern Continental Divide Ecosystem (NCDE) around Glacier National Park to move to the North Cascades. But grizzlies have still not recovered in the NCDE, and there are no "extra" bears there to move to Washington. Such a plan would weaken the NCDE grizzly population and diminish the likelihood of developing the needed population linkages between the NCDE grizzlies and those elsewhere, such as in Yellowstone.

Oppose an "experimental population" designation. The agencies must create and analyze an alternative that does not rely on the so-called "experimental" population designation. Under such a designation, individual bears from the NCDE--which are currently protected under the Endangered Species Act--would be taken from their home range and transported to Washington state, where they would lose their protections under the ESA.

Analyze a natural recovery alternative. This is NOT the same as the No Action alternative. Under a natural recovery alternative, the FWS and NPS would actively work with agencies in British Columbia to ensure that grizzlies are protected on both sides of the border. Under this alternative, the agencies would identify and protect corridors and connectivity so that bears could move across the border without getting killed.

Develop an alternative that doesn't violate the Wilderness Act. The agencies must not pursue alternatives that would violate the Wilderness Act and would entail heavy-handed, stressful management of bears. Should the NPS choose to translocate bears, the agency should first consider limiting translocation to sites outside of Wilderness. If the NPS decides to translocate within Wilderness, it must comply with the Wilderness Act: no helicopters, no motorized equipment, and no invasive monitoring.

Thank you!

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Correspondence ID:	4276Project:112008Document:124399
Address:	Redondo Beach, CA
Outside Organization:	Unaffiliated Individual
Received:	Dec,06 2022 17:21:28
Correspondence Type:	Web Form
Correspondence:	To whom it may concern,

We encourage you to reconsider your approach to grizzly recovery in the North Cascades.

We oppose the capture of grizzlies from the Northern Continental Divide Ecosystem. The federal agencies plan to kidnap bears from either British Columbia or the Northern Continental Divide Ecosystem (NCDE) around Glacier National Park to move to the North Cascades. But grizzlies have still not recovered in the NCDE, and there are no "extra" bears there to move to Washington. Such a plan would weaken the NCDE grizzly population and diminish the likelihood of developing the needed population linkages between the NCDE grizzlies and those elsewhere, such as in Yellowstone.

We oppose an "experimental population" designation. The agencies must create and analyze an alternative that does not rely on the so-called "experimental" population designation. Under such a designation, individual bears from the NCDE--which are currently protected under the Endangered Species Act--would be taken from their home range and transported to Washington state, where they would lose their protections under the ESA.

Please analyze a natural recovery alternative. This is NOT the same as the No Action alternative. Under a natural recovery alternative, the FWS and NPS would actively work with agencies in British Columbia to ensure that grizzlies are protected on both sides of the border. Under this alternative, the agencies would identify and protect corridors and connectivity so that bears could move across the border without getting killed.

Please develop an alternative that doesn't violate the Wilderness Act. The agencies must not pursue alternatives that would violate the Wilderness Act and would entail heavy-handed, stressful management of bears. Should the NPS choose to translocate bears, the agency should first consider limiting translocation to sites outside of Wilderness. If the NPS decides to translocate within Wilderness, it must comply with the Wilderness Act: no helicopters, no motorized equipment, and no invasive monitoring.

Thank you for serious consideration of our request.

Sincerely,

Correspondence ID: 4277Project:112008Document:124399

Address: Atlanta, GA

Outside Organization: Unaffiliated Individual

Received: Dec,06 2022 17:21:41

Correspondence Type: Web Form

Correspondence: Oppose the capture of grizzlies from the Northern Continental Divide Ecosystem. The federal agencies plan to kidnap bears from either British Columbia or the Northern Continental Divide Ecosystem (NCDE) around Glacier National Park to move to the North Cascades. But grizzlies have still not recovered in the NCDE, and there are no "extra" bears there to move to Washington. Such a plan would weaken the NCDE grizzly population and diminish the likelihood of developing the needed population linkages between the NCDE grizzlies and those elsewhere, such as in Yellowstone.

Correspondence ID: 4278Project:112008Document:124399

Address: Grand Forks, ND

Outside Organization: Unaffiliated Individual

Received: Dec,06 2022 17:23:11

Correspondence Type: Web Form

Correspondence: Oppose the capture of grizzlies from the Northern Continental Divide Ecosystem. The federal agencies plan to kidnap bears from either British Columbia or the Northern Continental Divide Ecosystem (NCDE) around Glacier National Park to move to the North Cascades. But grizzlies have still not recovered in the NCDE, and there are no "extra" bears there to move to Washington. Such a plan would weaken the NCDE grizzly population and diminish the likelihood of developing the needed population linkages between the NCDE grizzlies and those elsewhere, such as in Yellowstone.

Oppose an "experimental population" designation. The agencies must create and analyze an alternative that does not rely on the so-called "experimental" population designation. Under such a designation, individual bears from the NCDE--which are currently protected under the Endangered Species Act--would be taken from their home range and transported to Washington state, where they would lose their protections under the ESA.

Analyze a natural recovery alternative. This is NOT the same as the No Action alternative. Under a natural recovery alternative, the FWS and NPS would actively work with agencies in British Columbia to ensure that grizzlies are protected on both sides of the border. Under this alternative, the agencies would identify and protect corridors and connectivity so that bears could move across the border without getting killed.

Develop an alternative that doesn't violate the Wilderness Act. The agencies must not pursue alternatives that would violate the Wilderness Act and would entail heavy-handed, stressful management of bears. Should the NPS choose to translocate bears, the agency should first consider limiting translocation to sites outside of Wilderness. If the NPS decides to translocate within Wilderness, it must comply with the Wilderness Act: no helicopters, no motorized equipment, and no invasive monitoring.

Correspondence ID: 4279Project:112008Document:124399

Address: Tarzana, CA

Outside Organization: Unaffiliated Individual

Received: Dec,06 2022 17:23:20

Correspondence Type: Web Form

Correspondence: If the Park Service adopts a translocation plan, it must be in line with the letter and spirit of the Wilderness Act. Monitoring should take place in a way that's respectful to Wilderness and bears, including using hair snags, camera traps, scat collection, and on-the-ground sightings to know whether the bears are thriving. It's wrong to rely on intrusive radio-collaring, helicopter landings, and ongoing sedating, capturing, and handling of the bears.

The proposed action lacks a natural recovery option. The best way to meet the goal of a viable grizzly population



in the North Cascades would be to allow for and boldly promote the natural recovery of grizzlies.

The agencies would identify and protect corridors and connectivity so that bears could move across the border from Canada without getting killed.

The agencies must create and analyze an alternative that does not rely on the so-called "experimental" population designation. Under such a designation, individual bears from the NCDE--which are currently protected under the Endangered Species Act--would be taken from their home range and transported to Washington state, where they would lose their protections under the ESA. This is wrong.

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Correspondence ID: 4280Project:112008Document:124399

Address: Tucson, AZ

Outside Organization: Unaffiliated Individual

Received: Dec,06 2022 17:23:22

Correspondence Type: Web Form

Correspondence: The agencies must not pursue alternatives that would violate the Wilderness Act and would entail heavy-handed, stressful management of bears. Should the NPS choose to translocate bears, the agency should first consider limiting translocation to sites outside of Wilderness. If the NPS decides to translocate within Wilderness, it must comply with the Wilderness Act: no helicopters, no motorized equipment, and no invasive monitoring.

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Correspondence ID: 4281Project:112008Document:124399

Address: Haverhill, MA

Outside Organization: Unaffiliated Individual

Received: Dec,06 2022 17:24:53

Correspondence Type: Web Form

Correspondence: The federal agencies plan to kidnap bears from either British Columbia or the Northern Continental Divide Ecosystem (NCDE) around Glacier National Park to move to the North Cascades. But grizzlies have still not recovered in the NCDE, and there are no "extra" bears there to move to Washington. Such a plan would weaken the NCDE grizzly population and diminish the likelihood of developing the needed population linkages between the NCDE grizzlies and those elsewhere, such as in Yellowstone.

The agencies must create and analyze an alternative that does not rely on the so-called "experimental" population designation. Under such a designation, individual bears from the NCDE--which are currently protected under the Endangered Species Act--would be taken from their home range and transported to Washington state, where they would lose their protections under the ESA.

This is NOT the same as the No Action alternative. Under a natural recovery alternative, the FWS and NPS would actively work with agencies in British Columbia to ensure that grizzlies are protected on both sides of the border. Under this alternative, the agencies would identify and protect corridors and connectivity so that bears could move across the border without getting killed.

The agencies must not pursue alternatives that would violate the Wilderness Act and would entail heavy-handed, stressful management of bears. Should the NPS choose to translocate bears, the agency should first consider limiting translocation to sites outside of Wilderness. If the NPS decides to translocate within Wilderness, it must comply with the Wilderness Act: no helicopters, no motorized equipment, and no invasive monitoring

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Correspondence ID: 4282Project:112008Document:124399

Address: Denver, CO

Outside Organization: Unaffiliated Individual

Received: Dec,06 2022 17:28:25

Correspondence Type: Web Form

Correspondence: The agencies must not pursue alternatives that would violate the Wilderness Act and would entail heavy-handed, stressful management of bears. Should the NPS choose to translocate bears, the agency should first consider limiting translocation to sites outside of Wilderness. If the NPS decides to translocate within Wilderness, it must comply with the Wilderness Act: no helicopters, no motorized equipment, and no invasive monitoring.

Thank you!

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Correspondence ID: 4283Project:112008Document:124399

Address: Fridley, MN

Outside Organization: Unaffiliated Individual

Received: Dec,06 2022 17:28:42

Correspondence Type: Web Form

Correspondence: The federal agencies plan to kidnap bears from either British Columbia or the Northern Continental Divide Ecosystem (NCDE) around Glacier National Park to move to the North Cascades. But grizzlies have still not recovered in the NCDE, and there are no "extra" bears there to move to Washington. Such a plan would weaken the NCDE grizzly population and diminish the likelihood of developing the needed population linkages between the NCDE grizzlies and those elsewhere, such as in Yellowstone.

The agencies must create and analyze an alternative that does not rely on the so-called "experimental" population designation. Under such a designation, individual bears from the NCDE--which are currently protected under the Endangered Species Act--would be taken from their home range and transported to Washington state, where they would lose their protections under the ESA.

This is NOT the same as the No Action alternative. Under a natural recovery alternative, the FWS and NPS would actively work with agencies in British Columbia to ensure that grizzlies are protected on both sides of the border. Under this alternative, the agencies would identify and protect corridors and connectivity so that bears could move across the border without getting killed.

The agencies must not pursue alternatives that would violate the Wilderness Act and would entail heavy-handed, stressful management of bears. Should the NPS choose to translocate bears, the agency should first consider limiting translocation to sites outside of Wilderness. If the NPS decides to translocate within Wilderness, it must comply with the Wilderness Act: no helicopters, no motorized equipment, and no invasive monitoring.

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Correspondence ID: 4284Project:112008Document:124399

Address: bristol, CT

Outside Organization: Unaffiliated Individual

Received: Dec,06 2022 17:28:46

Correspondence Type: Web Form

Correspondence: Oppose the capture of grizzlies from the Northern Continental Divide Ecosystem. The federal agencies plan to kidnap bears from either British Columbia or the Northern Continental Divide Ecosystem (NCDE) around Glacier National Park to move to the North Cascades. But grizzlies have still not recovered in the NCDE, and there are no "extra" bears there to move to Washington. Such a plan would weaken the NCDE grizzly population and diminish the likelihood of developing the needed population linkages between the NCDE grizzlies and those elsewhere, such as in Yellowstone.

Oppose an "experimental population" designation. The agencies must create and analyze an alternative that does not rely on the so-called "experimental" population designation. Under such a designation, individual bears from the NCDE--which are currently protected under the Endangered Species Act--would be taken from their home range and transported to Washington state, where they would lose their protections under the ESA.

Analyze a natural recovery alternative. This is NOT the same as the No Action alternative. Under a natural recovery alternative, the FWS and NPS would actively work with agencies in British Columbia to ensure that grizzlies are protected on both sides of the border. Under this alternative, the agencies would identify and protect corridors and connectivity so that bears could move across the border without getting killed.

Develop an alternative that doesn't violate the Wilderness Act. The agencies must not pursue alternatives that would violate the Wilderness Act and would entail heavy-handed, stressful management of bears. Should the NPS choose to translocate bears, the agency should first consider limiting translocation to sites outside of Wilderness. If the NPS decides to translocate within Wilderness, it must comply with the Wilderness Act: no helicopters, no motorized equipment, and no invasive monitoring.

Thank you!

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Correspondence ID: 4285Project:112008Document:124399  
Address: Wheat Ridge, CO  
Outside Organization: Unaffiliated Individual  
Received: Dec,06 2022 17:28:53  
Correspondence Type: Web Form  
Correspondence: This is a terrible plan. We need to be far more responsible and thoughtful about this. I say NO to this!

I very much oppose the capture of grizzlies from the Northern Continental Divide Ecosystem. The federal agencies plan to kidnap bears from either British Columbia or the Northern Continental Divide Ecosystem (NCDE) around Glacier National Park to move to the North Cascades. But grizzlies have still not recovered in the NCDE, and there are no "extra" bears there to move to Washington. Such a plan would weaken the NCDE grizzly population and diminish the likelihood of developing the needed population linkages between the NCDE grizzlies and those elsewhere, such as in Yellowstone.

I seriously oppose an "experimental population" designation. The agencies must create and analyze an alternative that does not rely on the so-called "experimental" population designation. Under such a designation, individual bears from the NCDE--which are currently protected under the Endangered Species Act--would be taken from their home range and transported to Washington state, where they would lose their protections under the ESA.

Analyze a natural recovery alternative. This is NOT the same as the No Action alternative. Under a natural recovery alternative, the FWS and NPS would actively work with agencies in British Columbia to ensure that grizzlies are protected on both sides of the border. Under this alternative, the agencies would identify and protect corridors and connectivity so that bears could move across the border without getting killed.

Develop an alternative that doesn't violate the Wilderness Act. The agencies must not pursue alternatives that would violate the Wilderness Act and would entail heavy-handed, stressful management of bears. Should the NPS choose to translocate bears, the agency should first consider limiting translocation to sites outside of Wilderness. If the NPS decides to translocate within Wilderness, it must comply with the Wilderness Act: no helicopters, no motorized equipment, and no invasive monitoring.

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Correspondence ID: 4286Project:112008Document:124399  
Address: Wethersfield, CT  
Outside Organization: Unaffiliated Individual  
Received: Dec,06 2022 17:28:56  
Correspondence Type: Web Form  
Correspondence: As a taxpayer, I strongly oppose the plan to capture and relocate grizzlies. This would weaken the existing population . Moving them would also allow their protected status under the ESA to be lost. This plan also violates the Wilderness Act.  
Leave the bears alone!!!

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Correspondence ID: 4287Project:112008Document:124399  
Address: Santa Rosa, CA  
Outside Organization: Unaffiliated Individual

Received:

Dec,06 2022 17:30:28

Correspondence Type:

Web Form

Correspondence: Hello, I am writing to respectfully encourage the NPS and FWS to reconsider their approach to grizzly recovery in the North Cascades.

I oppose the capture of grizzlies from the Northern Continental Divide Ecosystem. The federal agencies plan to kidnap bears from either British Columbia or the Northern Continental Divide Ecosystem (NCDE) around Glacier National Park to move to the North Cascades. But grizzlies have still not recovered in the NCDE, and there are no "extra" bears there to move to Washington. Such a plan would weaken the NCDE grizzly population and diminish the likelihood of developing the needed population linkages between the NCDE grizzlies and those elsewhere, such as in Yellowstone.

I oppose an "experimental population" designation. The agencies must create and analyze an alternative that does not rely on the so-called "experimental" population designation. Under such a designation, individual bears from the NCDE--which are currently protected under the Endangered Species Act--would be taken from their home range and transported to Washington state, where they would lose their protections under the ESA.

Please analyze a natural recovery alternative. This is NOT the same as the No Action alternative. Under a natural recovery alternative, the FWS and NPS would actively work with agencies in British Columbia to ensure that grizzlies are protected on both sides of the border. Under this alternative, the agencies would identify and protect corridors and connectivity so that bears could move across the border without getting killed.

Please develop an alternative that doesn't violate the Wilderness Act. The agencies must not pursue alternatives that would violate the Wilderness Act and would entail heavy-handed, stressful management of bears. Should the NPS choose to translocate bears, the agency should first consider limiting translocation to sites outside of Wilderness. If the NPS decides to translocate within Wilderness, it must comply with the Wilderness Act: no helicopters, no motorized equipment, and no invasive monitoring.

Thank you!

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Correspondence ID:

4288Project:112008Document:124399

Address:

Great Falls, VA

Outside Organization:

Unaffiliated Individual

Received:

Dec,06 2022 17:32:42

Correspondence Type:

Web Form

Correspondence: Oppose the capture of grizzlies from the Northern Continental Divide Ecosystem. The federal agencies plan to kidnap bears from either British Columbia or the Northern Continental Divide Ecosystem (NCDE) around Glacier National Park to move to the North Cascades. But grizzlies have still not recovered in the NCDE, and there are no "extra" bears there to move to Washington. Such a plan would weaken the NCDE grizzly population and diminish the likelihood of developing the needed population linkages between the NCDE grizzlies and those elsewhere, such as in Yellowstone.

Oppose an "experimental population" designation. The agencies must create and analyze an alternative that does not rely on the so-called "experimental" population designation. Under such a designation, individual bears from the NCDE--which are currently protected under the Endangered Species Act--would be taken from their home range and transported to Washington state, where they would lose their protections under the ESA.

Analyze a natural recovery alternative. This is NOT the same as the No Action alternative. Under a natural recovery alternative, the FWS and NPS would actively work with agencies in British Columbia to ensure that grizzlies are protected on both sides of the border. Under this alternative, the agencies would identify and protect corridors and connectivity so that bears could move across the border without getting killed.

Develop an alternative that doesn't violate the Wilderness Act. The agencies must not pursue alternatives that would violate the Wilderness Act and would entail heavy-handed, stressful management of bears. Should the NPS choose to translocate bears, the agency should first consider limiting translocation to sites outside of Wilderness.

If the NPS decides to translocate within Wilderness, it must comply with the Wilderness Act: no helicopters, no motorized equipment, and no invasive monitoring.

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Correspondence ID: 4289Project:112008Document:124399  
Address: Perris, CA  
Outside Organization: Unaffiliated Individual  
Received: Dec,06 2022 17:33:51  
Correspondence Type: Web Form  
Correspondence: Oppose the capture of grizzlies from the Northern Continental Divide Ecosystem. The federal agencies plan to kidnap bears from either British Columbia or the Northern Continental Divide Ecosystem (NCDE) around Glacier National Park to move to the North Cascades. But grizzlies have still not recovered in the NCDE, and there are no "extra" bears there to move to Washington. Such a plan would weaken the NCDE grizzly population and diminish the likelihood of developing the needed population linkages between the NCDE grizzlies and those elsewhere, such as in Yellowstone.

Oppose an "experimental population" designation. The agencies must create and analyze an alternative that does not rely on the so-called "experimental" population designation. Under such a designation, individual bears from the NCDE--which are currently protected under the Endangered Species Act--would be taken from their home range and transported to Washington state, where they would lose their protections under the ESA.

Analyze a natural recovery alternative. This is NOT the same as the No Action alternative. Under a natural recovery alternative, the FWS and NPS would actively work with agencies in British Columbia to ensure that grizzlies are protected on both sides of the border. Under this alternative, the agencies would identify and protect corridors and connectivity so that bears could move across the border without getting killed.

Develop an alternative that doesn't violate the Wilderness Act. The agencies must not pursue alternatives that would violate the Wilderness Act and would entail heavy-handed, stressful management of bears. Should the NPS choose to translocate bears, the agency should first consider limiting translocation to sites outside of Wilderness. If the NPS decides to translocate within Wilderness, it must comply with the Wilderness Act: no helicopters, no motorized equipment, and no invasive monitoring.

Thank you very much for your time, consideration, and cooperation, much appreciated.

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Correspondence ID: 4290Project:112008Document:124399  
Address: Bonita Springs, FL  
Outside Organization: Unaffiliated Individual  
Received: Dec,06 2022 17:36:28  
Correspondence Type: Web Form  
Correspondence: Please make maximal efforts to protect grizzly bears from all threats and do NOT designate an experimental population anywhere. Please favor natural options for grizzly bear recovery!!

Grizzlies have still not recovered in the NCDE, and there are no "extra" bears there to move to Washington. Such a plan would weaken the NCDE grizzly population and diminish the likelihood of developing the needed population linkages between the NCDE grizzlies and those elsewhere, such as in Yellowstone.

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Correspondence ID: 4291Project:112008Document:124399  
Address: Deer Park, TX  
Outside Organization: Unaffiliated Individual  
Received: Dec,06 2022 17:36:45  
Correspondence Type: Web Form  
Correspondence: • Oppose the capture of grizzlies from the Northern Continental Divide Ecosystem. The federal agencies plan to kidnap bears from either British Columbia or the Northern Continental Divide Ecosystem

(NCDE) around Glacier National Park to move to the North Cascades. But grizzlies have still not recovered in the NCDE, and there are no "extra" bears there to move to Washington. Such a plan would weaken the NCDE grizzly population and diminish the likelihood of developing the needed population linkages between the NCDE grizzlies and those elsewhere, such as in Yellowstone.

- Oppose an "experimental population" designation. The agencies must create and analyze an alternative that does not rely on the so-called "experimental" population designation. Under such a designation, individual bears from the NCDE--which are currently protected under the Endangered Species Act--would be taken from their home range and transported to Washington state, where they would lose their protections under the ESA.
- Analyze a natural recovery alternative. This is NOT the same as the No Action alternative. Under a natural recovery alternative, the FWS and NPS would actively work with agencies in British Columbia to ensure that grizzlies are protected on both sides of the border. Under this alternative, the agencies would identify and protect corridors and connectivity so that bears could move across the border without getting killed.
- Develop an alternative that doesn't violate the Wilderness Act. The agencies must not pursue alternatives that would violate the Wilderness Act and would entail heavy-handed, stressful management of bears. Should the NPS choose to translocate bears, the agency should first consider limiting translocation to sites outside of Wilderness. If the NPS decides to translocate within Wilderness, it must comply with the Wilderness Act: no helicopters, no motorized equipment, and no invasive monitoring.

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Correspondence ID: 4292Project:112008Document:124399

Address: Sacramento, CA

Outside Organization: Unaffiliated Individual

Received: Dec,06 2022 17:36:45

Correspondence Type: Web Form

Correspondence: Oppose the capture of grizzlies from the Northern Continental Divide Ecosystem. The federal agencies plan to kidnap bears from either British Columbia or the Northern Continental Divide Ecosystem (NCDE) around Glacier National Park to move to the North Cascades. But grizzlies have still not recovered in the NCDE, and there are no "extra" bears there to move to Washington. Such a plan would weaken the NCDE grizzly population and diminish the likelihood of developing the needed population linkages between the NCDE grizzlies and those elsewhere, such as in Yellowstone.

Oppose an "experimental population" designation. The agencies must create and analyze an alternative that does not rely on the so-called "experimental" population designation. Under such a designation, individual bears from the NCDE--which are currently protected under the Endangered Species Act--would be taken from their home range and transported to Washington state, where they would lose their protections under the ESA.

Analyze a natural recovery alternative. This is NOT the same as the No Action alternative. Under a natural recovery alternative, the FWS and NPS would actively work with agencies in British Columbia to ensure that grizzlies are protected on both sides of the border. Under this alternative, the agencies would identify and protect corridors and connectivity so that bears could move across the border without getting killed.

Develop an alternative that doesn't violate the Wilderness Act. The agencies must not pursue alternatives that would violate the Wilderness Act and would entail heavy-handed, stressful management of bears. Should the NPS choose to translocate bears, the agency should first consider limiting translocation to sites outside of Wilderness. If the NPS decides to translocate within Wilderness, it must comply with the Wilderness Act: no helicopters, no motorized equipment, and no invasive monitoring.

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Correspondence ID: 4293Project:112008Document:124399

Address: Lakewood, CO

Outside Organization: Unaffiliated Individual

Received: Dec,06 2022 17:36:47

Correspondence Type: Web Form

Correspondence: Please consider the following comments:

Oppose the capture of grizzlies from the Northern Continental Divide Ecosystem. The federal agencies plan to kidnap bears from either British Columbia or the Northern Continental Divide Ecosystem (NCDE) around Glacier National Park to move to the North Cascades. But grizzlies have still not recovered in the NCDE, and there are no "extra" bears there to move to Washington. Such a plan would weaken the NCDE grizzly population and diminish the likelihood of developing the needed population linkages between the NCDE grizzlies and those elsewhere, such as in Yellowstone.

Oppose an "experimental population" designation. The agencies must create and analyze an alternative that does not rely on the so-called "experimental" population designation. Under such a designation, individual bears from the NCDE--which are currently protected under the Endangered Species Act--would be taken from their home range and transported to Washington state, where they would lose their protections under the ESA.

Analyze a natural recovery alternative. This is NOT the same as the No Action alternative. Under a natural recovery alternative, the FWS and NPS would actively work with agencies in British Columbia to ensure that grizzlies are protected on both sides of the border. Under this alternative, the agencies would identify and protect corridors and connectivity so that bears could move across the border without getting killed.

Develop an alternative that doesn't violate the Wilderness Act. The agencies must not pursue alternatives that would violate the Wilderness Act and would entail heavy-handed, stressful management of bears. Should the NPS choose to translocate bears, the agency should first consider limiting translocation to sites outside of Wilderness. If the NPS decides to translocate within Wilderness, it must comply with the Wilderness Act: no helicopters, no motorized equipment, and no invasive monitoring.

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Correspondence ID: 4294Project:112008Document:124399  
Address: Rocky Hill, CT  
Outside Organization: Unaffiliated Individual  
Received: Dec,06 2022 17:36:52  
Correspondence Type: Web Form  
Correspondence: May I suggest that the agencies must not pursue alternatives that would violate the Wilderness Act and would entail heavy-handed, stressful management of bears. Should the NPS choose to translocate bears, the agency should first consider limiting translocation to sites outside of Wilderness. If the NPS decides to translocate within Wilderness, it must comply with the Wilderness Act: no helicopters, no motorized equipment, and no invasive monitoring.  
Thank You

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Correspondence ID: 4295Project:112008Document:124399  
Address: Provo, UT  
Outside Organization: Unaffiliated Individual  
Received: Dec,06 2022 17:36:58  
Correspondence Type: Web Form  
Correspondence: Yes, the grizzly bears need to be protected, as they are a crucial part of the environment. Please do the right thing and support nature's ways, because humans have already compromised the environment's needs to the extreme. This world needs biodiversity.

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Correspondence ID: 4296Project:112008Document:124399  
Address: Fairhope, AL  
Outside Organization: Earth Day Mobile Bay, Inc. Unaffiliated Individual(Official Rep.)  
Received: Dec,06 2022 17:37:07  
Correspondence Type: Web Form  
Correspondence: Earth Day Mobile Bay, Inc, opposes the capture of grizzlies from the Northern Continental Divide Ecosystem. The federal agencies plan to kidnap bears from either British Columbia or the Northern Continental Divide Ecosystem (NCDE) around Glacier National Park to move to the North Cascades. But

grizzlies have still not recovered in the NCDE, and there are no "extra" bears there to move to Washington. Such a plan would weaken the NCDE grizzly population and diminish the likelihood of developing the needed population linkages between the NCDE grizzlies and those elsewhere, such as in Yellowstone.

Earth Day Mobile Bay, Inc, opposes an "experimental population" designation. The agencies must create and analyze an alternative that does not rely on the so-called "experimental" population designation. Under such a designation, individual bears from the NCDE--which are currently protected under the Endangered Species Act--would be taken from their home range and transported to Washington state, where they would lose their protections under the ESA.

Earth Day Mobile Bay, Inc, recommends evaluating a natural recovery alternative. This is NOT the same as the No Action alternative. Under a natural recovery alternative, the FWS and NPS would actively work with agencies in British Columbia to ensure that grizzlies are protected on both sides of the border. Under this alternative, the agencies would identify and protect corridors and connectivity so that bears could move across the border without getting killed.

Earth Day Mobile Bay, Inc, recommends developing an alternative that doesn't violate the Wilderness Act. The agencies must not pursue alternatives that would violate the Wilderness Act and would entail heavy-handed, stressful management of bears. Should the NPS choose to translocate bears, the agency should first consider limiting translocation to sites outside of Wilderness. If the NPS decides to translocate within Wilderness, it must comply with the Wilderness Act: no helicopters, no motorized equipment, and no invasive monitoring.

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Correspondence ID: 4297Project:112008Document:124399

Address: Etters, PA

Outside Organization: Unaffiliated Individual

Received: Dec,06 2022 17:38:23

Correspondence Type: Web Form

Correspondence: I oppose the capture of grizzlies from the Northern Continental Divide Ecosystem. The federal agencies plan to kidnap bears from either British Columbia or the Northern Continental Divide Ecosystem (NCDE) around Glacier National Park to move to the North Cascades. But grizzlies have still not recovered in the NCDE, and there are no "extra" bears there to move to Washington. Such a plan would weaken the NCDE grizzly population and diminish the likelihood of developing the needed population linkages between the NCDE grizzlies and those elsewhere, such as in Yellowstone.

I also, oppose an "experimental population" designation. The agencies must create and analyze an alternative that does not rely on the so-called "experimental" population designation. Under such a designation, individual bears from the NCDE--which are currently protected under the Endangered Species Act--would be taken from their home range and transported to Washington state, where they would lose their protections under the ESA.

Recommend to analyze a natural recovery alternative. This is NOT the same as the No Action alternative. Under a natural recovery alternative, the FWS and NPS would actively work with agencies in British Columbia to ensure that grizzlies are protected on both sides of the border. Under this alternative, the agencies would identify and protect corridors and connectivity so that bears could move across the border without getting killed.

And develop an alternative that doesn't violate the Wilderness Act. The agencies must not pursue alternatives that would violate the Wilderness Act and would entail heavy-handed, stressful management of bears. Should the NPS choose to translocate bears, the agency should first consider limiting translocation to sites outside of Wilderness. If the NPS decides to translocate within Wilderness, it must comply with the Wilderness Act: no helicopters, no motorized equipment, and no invasive monitoring.

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Correspondence ID: 4298Project:112008Document:124399

Address: Madison, CT

Outside Organization: Unaffiliated Individual

Received: Dec,06 2022 17:40:36

Correspondence Type: Web Form

Correspondence: Bears are an important part of their ecosystems.



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Correspondence ID: 4299Project:112008Document:124399

Address: Beverly Hills, CA

Outside Organization: Unaffiliated Individual

Received: Dec,06 2022 17:40:46

Correspondence Type: Web Form

Correspondence: Oppose the capture of grizzlies from the Northern Continental Divide Ecosystem. The federal agencies plan to kidnap bears from either British Columbia or the Northern Continental Divide Ecosystem (NCDE) around Glacier National Park to move to the North Cascades. But grizzlies have still not recovered in the NCDE, and there are no "extra" bears there to move to Washington. Such a plan would weaken the NCDE grizzly population and diminish the likelihood of developing the needed population linkages between the NCDE grizzlies and those elsewhere, such as in Yellowstone.

Oppose an "experimental population" designation. The agencies must create and analyze an alternative that does not rely on the so-called "experimental" population designation. Under such a designation, individual bears from the NCDE--which are currently protected under the Endangered Species Act--would be taken from their home range and transported to Washington state, where they would lose their protections under the ESA.

Analyze a natural recovery alternative. This is NOT the same as the No Action alternative. Under a natural recovery alternative, the FWS and NPS would actively work with agencies in British Columbia to ensure that grizzlies are protected on both sides of the border. Under this alternative, the agencies would identify and protect corridors and connectivity so that bears could move across the border without getting killed.

Develop an alternative that doesn't violate the Wilderness Act. The agencies must not pursue alternatives that would violate the Wilderness Act and would entail heavy-handed, stressful management of bears. Should the NPS choose to translocate bears, the agency should first consider limiting translocation to sites outside of Wilderness. If the NPS decides to translocate within Wilderness, it must comply with the Wilderness Act: no helicopters, no motorized equipment, and no invasive monitoring.

Thank you

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Correspondence ID: 4300Project:112008Document:124399

Address: st. clair shores, MI

Outside Organization: Unaffiliated Individual

Received: Dec,06 2022 17:41:02

Correspondence Type: Web Form

Correspondence: Please include a recovery option for bears. They are so important. Please reconsider your approach to Grizzly recovery.

Oppose the capture of grizzlies from the Northern Continental Divide Ecosystem. The federal agencies plan to kidnap bears from either British Columbia or the Northern Continental Divide Ecosystem (NCDE) around Glacier National Park to move to the North Cascades. But grizzlies have still not recovered in the NCDE, and there are no "extra" bears there to move to Washington. Such a plan would weaken the NCDE grizzly population and diminish the likelihood of developing the needed population linkages between the NCDE grizzlies and those elsewhere, such as in Yellowstone.

Oppose an "experimental population" designation. The agencies must create and analyze an alternative that does not rely on the so-called "experimental" population designation. Under such a designation, individual bears from the NCDE--which are currently protected under the Endangered Species Act--would be taken from their home range and transported to Washington state, where they would lose their protections under the ESA.

Analyze a natural recovery alternative. This is NOT the same as the No Action alternative. Under a natural recovery alternative, the FWS and NPS would actively work with agencies in British Columbia to ensure that grizzlies are protected on both sides of the border. Under this alternative, the agencies would identify and protect

corridors and connectivity so that bears could move across the border without getting killed.

Develop an alternative that doesn't violate the Wilderness Act. The agencies must not pursue alternatives that would violate the Wilderness Act and would entail heavy-handed, stressful management of bears. Should the NPS choose to translocate bears, the agency should first consider limiting translocation to sites outside of Wilderness. If the NPS decides to translocate within Wilderness, it must comply with the Wilderness Act: no helicopters, no motorized equipment, and no invasive monitoring.

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Correspondence ID: 4301Project:112008Document:124399

Address: Stevens Point, WI

Outside Organization: Unaffiliated Individual

Received: Dec,06 2022 17:41:24

Correspondence Type: Web Form

Correspondence: Oppose the capture of grizzlies from the Northern Continental Divide Ecosystem. The federal agencies plan to kidnap bears from either British Columbia or the Northern Continental Divide Ecosystem (NCDE) around Glacier National Park to move to the North Cascades. But grizzlies have still not recovered in the NCDE, and there are no "extra" bears there to move to Washington. Such a plan would weaken the NCDE grizzly population and diminish the likelihood of developing the needed population linkages between the NCDE grizzlies and those elsewhere, such as in Yellowstone.

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Correspondence ID: 4302Project:112008Document:124399

Address: Sabinsville, PA

Outside Organization: Unaffiliated Individual

Received: Dec,06 2022 17:41:57

Correspondence Type: Web Form

Correspondence: Every habitat that has the ability to support all species native to that habitat should be provided the opportunity to do so. A habitat that includes all these native species is a healthier habitat and requires less interventions than those man has negatively manipulated.

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Correspondence ID: 4303Project:112008Document:124399

Address: Mcminnville, OR

Outside Organization: Unaffiliated Individual

Received: Dec,06 2022 17:44:28

Correspondence Type: Web Form

Correspondence: Grizzly bears are an important part of the ecosystem. They keep things in a natural balance so the ecosystem can thrive. Much like the removal of wolves in Yellowstone, the loss of these majestic creatures will have devastating consequences on the habitat they help balance. This must stop. The need a safe way to exist and do thier part, as we must do ours, to ensure a healthy natural world for future generations.

Thank you for your time.

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Correspondence ID: 4304Project:112008Document:124399

Address: Rochester, NY

Outside Organization: Unaffiliated Individual

Received: Dec,06 2022 17:44:58

Correspondence Type: Web Form

Correspondence: Please restore the grizzly bears to the North Cascades!!

I am opposed to the capture of grizzlies from the Northern Continental Divide Ecosystem and opposed to any "experimental population" designation.

Thank you!

Maude

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Correspondence ID: 4305Project:112008Document:124399

Address: Concord, CA

Outside Organization: Unaffiliated Individual

Received: Dec,06 2022 17:45:06

Correspondence Type: Web Form

Correspondence: Oppose the capture of grizzlies from the Northern Continental Divide Ecosystem. The federal agencies plan to kidnap bears from either British Columbia or the Northern Continental Divide Ecosystem (NCDE) around Glacier National Park to move to the North Cascades. But grizzlies have still not recovered in the NCDE, and there are no "extra" bears there to move to Washington. Such a plan would weaken the NCDE grizzly population and diminish the likelihood of developing the needed population linkages between the NCDE grizzlies and those elsewhere, such as in Yellowstone.

Oppose an "experimental population" designation. The agencies must create and analyze an alternative that does not rely on the so-called "experimental" population designation. Under such a designation, individual bears from the NCDE--which are currently protected under the Endangered Species Act--would be taken from their home range and transported to Washington state, where they would lose their protections under the ESA.

Analyze a natural recovery alternative. This is NOT the same as the No Action alternative. Under a natural recovery alternative, the FWS and NPS would actively work with agencies in British Columbia to ensure that grizzlies are protected on both sides of the border. Under this alternative, the agencies would identify and protect corridors and connectivity so that bears could move across the border without getting killed.

Develop an alternative that doesn't violate the Wilderness Act. The agencies must not pursue alternatives that would violate the Wilderness Act and would entail heavy-handed, stressful management of bears. Should the NPS choose to translocate bears, the agency should first consider limiting translocation to sites outside of Wilderness. If the NPS decides to translocate within Wilderness, it must comply with the Wilderness Act: no helicopters, no motorized equipment, and no invasive monitoring.

Thank you!

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Correspondence ID: 4306Project:112008Document:124399

Address: Pahoa, HI

Outside Organization: Unaffiliated Individual

Received: Dec,06 2022 17:45:40

Correspondence Type: Web Form

Correspondence: Oppose the capture of grizzlies from the Northern Continental Divide Ecosystem. The federal agencies plan to kidnap bears from either British Columbia or the Northern Continental Divide Ecosystem (NCDE) around Glacier National Park to move to the North Cascades. But grizzlies have still not recovered in the NCDE, and there are no "extra" bears there to move to Washington. Such a plan would weaken the NCDE grizzly population and diminish the likelihood of developing the needed population linkages between the NCDE grizzlies and those elsewhere, such as in Yellowstone.

Oppose an "experimental population" designation. The agencies must create and analyze an alternative that does not rely on the so-called "experimental" population designation. Under such a designation, individual bears from the NCDE--which are currently protected under the Endangered Species Act--would be taken from their home range and transported to Washington state, where they would lose their protections under the ESA.

Analyze a natural recovery alternative. This is NOT the same as the No Action alternative. Under a natural recovery alternative, the FWS and NPS would actively work with agencies in British Columbia to ensure that grizzlies are protected on both sides of the border. Under this alternative, the agencies would identify and protect corridors and connectivity so that bears could move across the border without getting killed.

Develop an alternative that doesn't violate the Wilderness Act. The agencies must not pursue alternatives that would violate the Wilderness Act and would entail heavy-handed, stressful management of bears. Should the NPS choose to translocate bears, the agency should first consider limiting translocation to sites outside of Wilderness. If the NPS decides to translocate within Wilderness, it must comply with the Wilderness Act: no helicopters, no motorized equipment, and no invasive monitoring.

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Correspondence ID: 4307Project:112008Document:124399

Address: Sonoma, CA

Outside Organization: Unaffiliated Individual

Received: Dec,06 2022 17:48:19

Correspondence Type: Web Form

Correspondence: I encourage all agencies involved to reconsider their approach to grizzly recovery in the North Cascades. Please consider and implement the following -

- I oppose the capture of grizzlies from the Northern Continental Divide Ecosystem. The federal agencies plan to kidnap bears from either British Columbia or the Northern Continental Divide Ecosystem (NCDE) around Glacier National Park to move to the North Cascades - But grizzlies have still not recovered in the NCDE, and there are no "extra" bears there to move to Washington. Such a plan would weaken the NCDE grizzly population and diminish the likelihood of developing the needed population linkages between the NCDE grizzlies and those elsewhere, such as in Yellowstone.

- I oppose an "experimental population" designation. The agencies must create and analyze an alternative that does not rely on the so-called "experimental" population designation. Under such a designation, individual bears from the NCDE--which are currently protected under the Endangered Species Act--would be taken from their home range and transported to Washington state, where they would lose their protections under the ESA.

- You should analyze a natural recovery alternative. This is NOT the same as the No Action alternative. Under a natural recovery alternative, the FWS and NPS would actively work with agencies in British Columbia to ensure that grizzlies are protected on both sides of the border. Under this alternative, the agencies would identify and protect corridors and connectivity so that bears could move across the border without getting killed.

- Please develop an alternative that doesn't violate the Wilderness Act. The agencies must not pursue alternatives that would violate the Wilderness Act and would entail heavy-handed, stressful management of bears. Should the NPS choose to translocate bears, the agency should first consider limiting translocation to sites outside of Wilderness. If the NPS decides to translocate within Wilderness, it must comply with the Wilderness Act: no helicopters, no motorized equipment, and no invasive monitoring.

Thank you for your consideration.

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Correspondence ID: 4308Project:112008Document:124399

Address: Snoqualmie, WA

Outside Organization: Unaffiliated Individual

Received: Dec,06 2022 17:48:36

Correspondence Type: Web Form

Correspondence: Animals are God's creations, we need to take better care of them, and their environment.

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Correspondence ID: 4309Project:112008Document:124399

Address: Los Angeles, CA

Outside Organization: Unaffiliated Individual

Received: Dec,06 2022 17:49:01

Correspondence Type: Web Form

Correspondence: Please oppose the capture of grizzlies from the Northern Continental Divide Ecosystem. The federal agencies plan to kidnap bears from either British Columbia or the Northern Continental Divide Ecosystem (NCDE) around Glacier National Park to move to the North Cascades.

But grizzlies have still not recovered in the NCDE, and there are no "extra" bears there to move to Washington. Such a plan would weaken the NCDE grizzly population and diminish the likelihood of developing the needed population linkages between the NCDE grizzlies and those elsewhere, such as in Yellowstone.

Please oppose an "experimental population" designation. The agencies must create and analyze an alternative that does not rely on the so-called "experimental" population designation. Under such a designation, individual bears from the NCDE--which are currently protected under the Endangered Species Act--would be taken from their home range and transported to Washington state, where they would lose their protections under the ESA.

The answer could be to analyze a natural recovery alternative. This is NOT the same as the No Action alternative. Under a natural recovery alternative, the FWS and NPS would actively work with agencies in British Columbia to ensure that grizzlies are protected on both sides of the border. Under this alternative, the agencies would identify and protect corridors and connectivity so that bears could move across the border without getting killed.

Also please develop an alternative that doesn't violate the Wilderness Act. The agencies must not pursue alternatives that would violate the Wilderness Act and would entail heavy-handed, stressful management of bears. Should the NPS choose to translocate bears, the agency should first consider limiting translocation to sites outside of Wilderness.

If the NPS decides to translocate within Wilderness, it must comply with the Wilderness Act: no helicopters, no motorized equipment, and no invasive monitoring.

Thank you!



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Correspondence ID: 4310Project:112008Document:124399

Address: Delmar, NY

Outside Organization: Unaffiliated Individual

Received: Dec,06 2022 17:50:30

Correspondence Type: Web Form

Correspondence: Oppose the capture of grizzlies from the Northern Continental Divide Ecosystem. The federal agencies plan to kidnap bears from either British Columbia or the Northern Continental Divide Ecosystem (NCDE) around Glacier National Park to move to the North Cascades. But grizzlies have still not recovered in the NCDE, and there are no "extra" bears there to move to Washington. Such a plan would weaken the NCDE grizzly population and diminish the likelihood of developing the needed population linkages between the NCDE grizzlies and those elsewhere, such as in Yellowstone.

Oppose an "experimental population" designation. The agencies must create and analyze an alternative that does not rely on the so-called "experimental" population designation. Under such a designation, individual bears from the NCDE--which are currently protected under the Endangered Species Act--would be taken from their home range and transported to Washington state, where they would lose their protections under the ESA.

Analyze a natural recovery alternative. This is NOT the same as the No Action alternative. Under a natural recovery alternative, the FWS and NPS would actively work with agencies in British Columbia to ensure that grizzlies are protected on both sides of the border. Under this alternative, the agencies would identify and protect corridors and connectivity so that bears could move across the border without getting killed.

Develop an alternative that doesn't violate the Wilderness Act. The agencies must not pursue alternatives that would violate the Wilderness Act and would entail heavy-handed, stressful management of bears. Should the NPS choose to translocate bears, the agency should first consider limiting translocation to sites outside of Wilderness. If the NPS decides to translocate within Wilderness, it must comply with the Wilderness Act: no helicopters, no motorized equipment, and no invasive monitoring.

Thank you!

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Correspondence ID: 4311Project:112008Document:124399

Address: Newbury Park, CA  
Outside Organization: Ms. Unaffiliated Individual  
Received: Dec,06 2022 17:50:48  
Correspondence Type: Web Form

Correspondence: Oppose the capture of grizzlies from the Northern Continental Divide Ecosystem. The federal agencies plan to kidnap bears from either British Columbia or the Northern Continental Divide Ecosystem (NCDE) around Glacier National Park to move to the North Cascades. But grizzlies have still not recovered in the NCDE, and there are no "extra" bears there to move to Washington. Such a plan would weaken the NCDE grizzly population and diminish the likelihood of developing the needed population linkages between the NCDE grizzlies and those elsewhere, such as in Yellowstone.

Oppose an "experimental population" designation. The agencies must create and analyze an alternative that does not rely on the so-called "experimental" population designation. Under such a designation, individual bears from the NCDE--which are currently protected under the Endangered Species Act--would be taken from their home range and transported to Washington state, where they would lose their protections under the ESA.

Analyze a natural recovery alternative. This is NOT the same as the No Action alternative. Under a natural recovery alternative, the FWS and NPS would actively work with agencies in British Columbia to ensure that grizzlies are protected on both sides of the border. Under this alternative, the agencies would identify and protect corridors and connectivity so that bears could move across the border without getting killed.

Develop an alternative that doesn't violate the Wilderness Act. The agencies must not pursue alternatives that would violate the Wilderness Act and would entail heavy-handed, stressful management of bears. Should the NPS choose to translocate bears, the agency should first consider limiting translocation to sites outside of Wilderness. If the NPS decides to translocate within Wilderness, it must comply with the Wilderness Act: no helicopters, no motorized equipment, and no invasive monitoring.

Thank you!

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Correspondence ID: 4312Project:112008Document:124399  
Address: Redlands, CA  
Outside Organization: Unaffiliated Individual  
Received: Dec,06 2022 17:51:18  
Correspondence Type: Web Form

Correspondence: I ask that than plan would:

- Oppose the capture of grizzlies from the Northern Continental Divide Ecosystem. The federal agencies plan to kidnap bears from either British Columbia or the Northern Continental Divide Ecosystem (NCDE) around Glacier National Park to move to the North Cascades. But grizzlies have still not recovered in the NCDE, and there are no "extra" bears there to move to Washington. Such a plan would weaken the NCDE grizzly population and diminish the likelihood of developing the needed population linkages between the NCDE grizzlies and those elsewhere, such as in Yellowstone.

- Oppose an "experimental population" designation. The agencies must create and analyze an alternative that does not rely on the so-called "experimental" population designation. Under such a designation, individual bears from the NCDE--which are currently protected under the Endangered Species Act--would be taken from their home range and transported to Washington state, where they would lose their protections under the ESA.

- Analyze a natural recovery alternative. This is NOT the same as the No Action alternative. Under a natural recovery alternative, the FWS and NPS would actively work with agencies in British Columbia to ensure that grizzlies are protected on both sides of the border. Under this alternative, the agencies would identify and protect corridors and connectivity so that bears could move across the border without getting killed.

- Develop an alternative that doesn't violate the Wilderness Act. The agencies must not pursue alternatives that would violate the Wilderness Act and would entail heavy-handed, stressful management of bears. Should the NPS choose to translocate bears, the agency should first consider limiting translocation to sites outside of Wilderness. If the NPS decides to translocate within Wilderness, it must comply with the Wilderness Act: no helicopters, no motorized equipment, and no invasive monitoring.

Thank you!

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Correspondence ID: 4313Project:112008Document:124399  
Address: las vegas, NV  
Outside Organization: Unaffiliated Individual  
Received: Dec,06 2022 17:52:21  
Correspondence Type: Web Form  
Correspondence: The grizzly recovery program is essential. Alternatives must be considered.

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Correspondence ID: 4314Project:112008Document:124399  
Address: Capiyola, CA  
Outside Organization: Unaffiliated Individual  
Received: Dec,06 2022 17:53:00  
Correspondence Type: Web Form  
Correspondence: Oppose the capture of grizzlies from the Northern Continental Divide Ecosystem. The federal agencies plan to kidnap bears from either British Columbia or the Northern Continental Divide Ecosystem (NCDE) around Glacier National Park to move to the North Cascades. But grizzlies have still not recovered in the NCDE, and there are no "extra" bears there to move to Washington. Such a plan would weaken the NCDE grizzly population and diminish the likelihood of developing the needed population linkages between the NCDE grizzlies and those elsewhere, such as in Yellowstone.

Oppose an "experimental population" designation. The agencies must create and analyze an alternative that does not rely on the so-called "experimental" population designation. Under such a designation, individual bears from the NCDE--which are currently protected under the Endangered Species Act--would be taken from their home range and transported to Washington state, where they would lose their protections under the ESA.

Analyze a natural recovery alternative. This is NOT the same as the No Action alternative. Under a natural recovery alternative, the FWS and NPS would actively work with agencies in British Columbia to ensure that grizzlies are protected on both sides of the border. Under this alternative, the agencies would identify and protect corridors and connectivity so that bears could move across the border without getting killed.

Develop an alternative that doesn't violate the Wilderness Act. The agencies must not pursue alternatives that would violate the Wilderness Act and would entail heavy-handed, stressful management of bears. Should the NPS choose to translocate bears, the agency should first consider limiting translocation to sites outside of Wilderness. If the NPS decides to translocate within Wilderness, it must comply with the Wilderness Act: no helicopters, no motorized equipment, and no invasive monitoring.

Thank you!

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Correspondence ID: 4315Project:112008Document:124399  
Address: Midland, TX  
Outside Organization: Unaffiliated Individual  
Received: Dec,06 2022 17:53:16  
Correspondence Type: Web Form  
Correspondence: I'm writing to respectfully urge you to reconsider the plan for Grizzly Bear recovery in the Cascades:

I'm against the capture of grizzlies from the Northern Continental Divide Ecosystem. The recovery plan is to take bears from either British Columbia or the Northern Continental Divide Ecosystem (NCDE) around Glacier National Park and relocate them to the North Cascades. The obvious problem with this plan is that grizzlies have not yet recovered in the NCDE. They are NO "extra" bears there to move to Washington state.

I also take issue with the "experimental population" designation. There needs to be an alternative that does not rely on the so-called "experimental" population designation. Under this designation, it is

possible that bears from the NCDE--which are currently protected under the Endangered Species Act--would be taken from their home range and transported to Washington state, where they would lose their protections under the ESA.

You need to consider a natural recovery alternative. Under a natural recovery alternative, the FWS and NPS would actively work with agencies in British Columbia to ensure that grizzlies are protected on both sides of the border. If you afford this alternative, the agencies would identify and protect corridors and connectivity so that bears could move across the border without getting killed.

Lastly, if the NPS decides to translocate within Wilderness, it must comply with the Wilderness Act: no helicopters, no motorized equipment, and no invasive monitoring.

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Correspondence ID: 4316Project:112008Document:124399  
Address: Tixall, UN  
Outside Organization: Unaffiliated Individual  
Received: Dec,06 2022 17:54:11  
Correspondence Type: Web Form  
Correspondence: I oppose the capture of grizzlies from the Northern Continental Divide Ecosystem. The federal agencies plan to kidnap bears from either British Columbia or the Northern Continental Divide Ecosystem (NCDE) around Glacier National Park to move to the North Cascades. But grizzlies have still not recovered in the NCDE, and there are no "extra" bears there to move to Washington. Such a plan would weaken the NCDE grizzly population and diminish the likelihood of developing the needed population linkages between the NCDE grizzlies and those elsewhere, such as in Yellowstone.

I oppose an "experimental population" designation. The agencies must create and analyze an alternative that does not rely on the so-called "experimental" population designation. Under such a designation, individual bears from the NCDE--which are currently protected under the Endangered Species Act--would be taken from their home range and transported to Washington state, where they would lose their protections under the ESA.

NPS should analyze a natural recovery alternative. This is NOT the same as the No Action alternative. Under a natural recovery alternative, the FWS and NPS would actively work with agencies in British Columbia to ensure that grizzlies are protected on both sides of the border. Under this alternative, the agencies would identify and protect corridors and connectivity so that bears could move across the border without getting killed.

Develop an alternative that doesn't violate the Wilderness Act. The agencies must not pursue alternatives that would violate the Wilderness Act and would entail heavy-handed, stressful management of bears. Should the NPS choose to translocate bears, the agency should first consider limiting translocation to sites outside of Wilderness. If the NPS decides to translocate within Wilderness, it must comply with the Wilderness Act: no helicopters, no motorized equipment, and no invasive monitoring.

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Correspondence ID: 4317Project:112008Document:124399  
Address: Minneola, FL  
Outside Organization: Unaffiliated Individual  
Received: Dec,06 2022 17:54:27  
Correspondence Type: Web Form  
Correspondence: These iconic animals are part of our heritage and national treasures. We should be taking every opportunity to protect them. How we respond now will determine the future of our fellow inhabitants of this country and the legacy we leave behind for our children. It is time to react with a sense of urgency to correct the mistakes we have already made.

Oppose the capture of grizzlies from the Northern Continental Divide Ecosystem. The federal agencies plan to kidnap bears from either British Columbia or the Northern Continental Divide Ecosystem (NCDE) around Glacier National Park to move to the North Cascades. But grizzlies have still not recovered in the NCDE, and



there are no "extra" bears there to move to Washington. Such a plan would weaken the NCDE grizzly population and diminish the likelihood of developing the needed population linkages between the NCDE grizzlies and those elsewhere, such as in Yellowstone.

Oppose an "experimental population" designation. The agencies must create and analyze an alternative that does not rely on the so-called "experimental" population designation. Under such a designation, individual bears from the NCDE--which are currently protected under the Endangered Species Act--would be taken from their home range and transported to Washington state, where they would lose their protections under the ESA.

Analyze a natural recovery alternative. This is NOT the same as the No Action alternative. Under a natural recovery alternative, the FWS and NPS would actively work with agencies in British Columbia to ensure that grizzlies are protected on both sides of the border. Under this alternative, the agencies would identify and protect corridors and connectivity so that bears could move across the border without getting killed.

Develop an alternative that doesn't violate the Wilderness Act. The agencies must not pursue alternatives that would violate the Wilderness Act and would entail heavy-handed, stressful management of bears. Should the NPS choose to translocate bears, the agency should first consider limiting translocation to sites outside of Wilderness. If the NPS decides to translocate within Wilderness, it must comply with the Wilderness Act: no helicopters, no motorized equipment, and no invasive monitoring.

Thank you!

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Correspondence ID: 4318Project:112008Document:124399

Address: Chino Valley, AZ

Outside Organization: Unaffiliated Individual

Received: Dec,06 2022 17:55:46

Correspondence Type: Web Form

Correspondence: Oppose the capture of grizzlies from the Northern Continental Divide Ecosystem. The federal agencies plan to kidnap bears from either British Columbia or the Northern Continental Divide Ecosystem (NCDE) around Glacier National Park to move to the North Cascades. But grizzlies have still not recovered in the NCDE, and there are no "extra" bears there to move to Washington. Such a plan would weaken the NCDE grizzly population and diminish the likelihood of developing the needed population linkages between the NCDE grizzlies and those elsewhere, such as in Yellowstone.

Oppose an "experimental population" designation. The agencies must create and analyze an alternative that does not rely on the so-called "experimental" population designation. Under such a designation, individual bears from the NCDE--which are currently protected under the Endangered Species Act--would be taken from their home range and transported to Washington state, where they would lose their protections under the ESA.

Analyze a natural recovery alternative. This is NOT the same as the No Action alternative. Under a natural recovery alternative, the FWS and NPS would actively work with agencies in British Columbia to ensure that grizzlies are protected on both sides of the border. Under this alternative, the agencies would identify and protect corridors and connectivity so that bears could move across the border without getting killed.

Develop an alternative that doesn't violate the Wilderness Act. The agencies must not pursue alternatives that would violate the Wilderness Act and would entail heavy-handed, stressful management of bears. Should the NPS choose to translocate bears, the agency should first consider limiting translocation to sites outside of Wilderness. If the NPS decides to translocate within Wilderness, it must comply with the Wilderness Act: no helicopters, no motorized equipment, and no invasive monitoring.

Thank you!

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Correspondence ID: 4319Project:112008Document:124399

Address: Trout Creek, MT

Outside Organization: Unaffiliated Individual

Received: Dec,06 2022 17:55:51

Correspondence Type: Web Form

Correspondence: In regards to your proposal to reintroduce grizzly bears to the the North Cascades Ecosystem I would like to provide the following comments:

Oppose an "experimental population" designation. The NPS and USFWS must create and analyze an alternative that does not rely on the so-called "experimental" population designation. Under such a designation, individual bears from the Northern Continental Divide Ecosystem (NCDE)--which are currently protected under the Endangered Species Act--would be taken from their home range and transported to Washington state, where they would lose their protections under the ESA.

Analyze a natural recovery alternative. This is NOT the same as the No Action alternative. Under a natural recovery alternative, the FWS and NPS would actively work with agencies in British Columbia to ensure that grizzlies are protected on both sides of the border. Under this alternative, the agencies would identify and protect corridors and connectivity so that bears could move across the border without getting killed.

Develop an alternative that doesn't violate the Wilderness Act. The agencies must not pursue alternatives that would violate the Wilderness Act and would entail heavy-handed, stressful management of bears. Should the NPS choose to translocate bears, the agency should first consider limiting translocation to sites outside of Wilderness. If the NPS decides to translocate within Wilderness, it must comply with the Wilderness Act: no helicopters, no motorized equipment, and no invasive monitoring.

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Correspondence ID: 4320Project:112008Document:124399

Address: Diamond Bar, CA

Outside Organization: Unaffiliated Individual

Received: Dec,06 2022 17:56:21

Correspondence Type: Web Form

Correspondence: Protect the grizzly bears. Do not transport them, it is very stressful. D pop not violate the Wilderness Act. Thank you.

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Correspondence ID: 4321Project:112008Document:124399

Address: Boulder, CO

Outside Organization: Unaffiliated Individual

Received: Dec,06 2022 17:59:11

Correspondence Type: Web Form

Correspondence: I oppose the capture of grizzlies from the Northern Continental Divide Ecosystem. The federal agencies plan to kidnap bears from either British Columbia or the Northern Continental Divide Ecosystem (NCDE) around Glacier National Park to move to the North Cascades. But grizzlies have still not recovered in the NCDE, and there are no "extra" bears there to move to Washington. Such a plan would weaken the NCDE grizzly population and diminish the likelihood of developing the needed population linkages between the NCDE grizzlies and those elsewhere, such as in Yellowstone.

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Correspondence ID: 4322Project:112008Document:124399

Address: tracyton, WA

Outside Organization: - Select - Unaffiliated Individual

Received: Dec,06 2022 17:59:19

Correspondence Type: Web Form

Correspondence: Humans must stop rearranging wildlife because humans end up killing and destroying everything natural. Why humans think other species don't matter and humans think they are God but clearly nature knows best and humans should leave well enough alone.

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Correspondence ID: 4323Project:112008Document:124399

Address: Valencia, CA

Outside Organization: Unaffiliated Individual  
Received: Dec,06 2022 17:59:58  
Correspondence Type: Web Form

Correspondence: - Oppose the capture of grizzlies from the Northern Continental Divide Ecosystem. The federal agencies plan to kidnap bears from either British Columbia or the Northern Continental Divide Ecosystem (NCDE) around Glacier National Park to move to the North Cascades. But grizzlies have still not recovered in the NCDE, and there are no "extra" bears there to move to Washington. Such a plan would weaken the NCDE grizzly population and diminish the likelihood of developing the needed population linkages between the NCDE grizzlies and those elsewhere, such as in Yellowstone.

- Oppose an "experimental population" designation. The agencies must create and analyze an alternative that does not rely on the so-called "experimental" population designation. Under such a designation, individual bears from the NCDE--which are currently protected under the Endangered Species Act--would be taken from their home range and transported to Washington state, where they would lose their protections under the ESA.

- Analyze a natural recovery alternative. This is NOT the same as the No Action alternative. Under a natural recovery alternative, the FWS and NPS would actively work with agencies in British Columbia to ensure that grizzlies are protected on both sides of the border. Under this alternative, the agencies would identify and protect corridors and connectivity so that bears could move across the border without getting killed.

Develop an alternative that doesn't violate the Wilderness Act. The agencies must not pursue alternatives that would violate the Wilderness Act and would entail heavy-handed, stressful management of bears. Should the NPS choose to translocate bears, the agency should first consider limiting translocation to sites outside of Wilderness. If the NPS decides to translocate within Wilderness, it must comply with the Wilderness Act: no helicopters, no motorized equipment, and no invasive monitoring.

Thank you!

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Correspondence ID: 4324Project:112008Document:124399  
Address: Nashville, TN  
Outside Organization: Unaffiliated Individual  
Received: Dec,06 2022 18:01:01  
Correspondence Type: Web Form  
Correspondence: We can do better ...

Oppose the capture of grizzlies from the Northern Continental Divide Ecosystem. The federal agencies plan to kidnap bears from either British Columbia or the Northern Continental Divide Ecosystem (NCDE) around Glacier National Park to move to the North Cascades. But grizzlies have still not recovered in the NCDE, and there are no "extra" bears there to move to Washington. Such a plan would weaken the NCDE grizzly population and diminish the likelihood of developing the needed population linkages between the NCDE grizzlies and those elsewhere, such as in Yellowstone.

Oppose an "experimental population" designation. The agencies must create and analyze an alternative that does not rely on the so-called "experimental" population designation. Under such a designation, individual bears from the NCDE--which are currently protected under the Endangered Species Act--would be taken from their home range and transported to Washington state, where they would lose their protections under the ESA.

Analyze a natural recovery alternative. This is NOT the same as the No Action alternative. Under a natural recovery alternative, the FWS and NPS would actively work with agencies in British Columbia to ensure that grizzlies are protected on both sides of the border. Under this alternative, the agencies would identify and protect corridors and connectivity so that bears could move across the border without getting killed.

Develop an alternative that doesn't violate the Wilderness Act. The agencies must not pursue alternatives that would violate the Wilderness Act and would entail heavy-handed, stressful management of bears. Should the NPS

choose to translocate bears, the agency should first consider limiting translocation to sites outside of Wilderness. If the NPS decides to translocate within Wilderness, it must comply with the Wilderness Act: no helicopters, no motorized equipment, and no invasive monitoring.

Thank you!

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Correspondence ID:	4325Project:112008Document:124399
Address:	Castroville, CA
Outside Organization:	Unaffiliated Individual
Received:	Dec,06 2022 18:01:57
Correspondence Type:	Web Form
Correspondence:	Please consider the following statement regarding the Plan to Recover Grizzlies in the Northern Cascades:

Oppose the capture of grizzlies from the Northern Continental Divide Ecosystem. The federal agencies plan to kidnap bears from either British Columbia or the Northern Continental Divide Ecosystem (NCDE) around Glacier National Park to move to the North Cascades. But grizzlies have still not recovered in the NCDE, and there are no "extra" bears there to move to Washington. Such a plan would weaken the NCDE grizzly population and diminish the likelihood of developing the needed population linkages between the NCDE grizzlies and those elsewhere, such as in Yellowstone.

Oppose an "experimental population" designation. The agencies must create and analyze an alternative that does not rely on the so-called "experimental" population designation. Under such a designation, individual bears from the NCDE--which are currently protected under the Endangered Species Act--would be taken from their home range and transported to Washington state, where they would lose their protections under the ESA.

Analyze a natural recovery alternative. This is NOT the same as the No Action alternative. Under a natural recovery alternative, the FWS and NPS would actively work with agencies in British Columbia to ensure that grizzlies are protected on both sides of the border. Under this alternative, the agencies would identify and protect corridors and connectivity so that bears could move across the border without getting killed.

Develop an alternative that doesn't violate the Wilderness Act. The agencies must not pursue alternatives that would violate the Wilderness Act and would entail heavy-handed, stressful management of bears. Should the NPS choose to translocate bears, the agency should first consider limiting translocation to sites outside of Wilderness. If the NPS decides to translocate within Wilderness, it must comply with the Wilderness Act: no helicopters, no motorized equipment, and no invasive monitoring.

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Correspondence ID:	4326Project:112008Document:124399
Address:	Berkeley, CA
Outside Organization:	Unaffiliated Individual
Received:	Dec,06 2022 18:02:44
Correspondence Type:	Web Form
Correspondence:	As an Environmental Educator, I urge you to NOT capture grizzlies from the Northern Continental Divide Ecosystem, to NOT label the bears "experimental population" designation, Analyze a natural recovery alternative. This is NOT the same as the No Action alternative. Under a natural recovery alternative, the FWS and NPS would actively work with agencies in British Columbia to ensure that grizzlies are protected on both sides of the border. Under this alternative, the agencies would identify and protect corridors and connectivity so that bears could move across the border without getting killed. Develop an alternative that doesn't violate the Wilderness Act.

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Correspondence ID:	4327Project:112008Document:124399
Address:	Camarillo, CA
Outside Organization:	private citizen Unaffiliated Individual

Received: Dec,06 2022 18:02:47  
Correspondence Type: Web Form  
Correspondence: With so many others, I implore you to reconsider your response to grizzly recovery in the North Cascades.  
Protect our treasure while you can!

Sincerely,

  
Camarillo CA

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Correspondence ID: 4328Project:112008Document:124399  
Address: MANHATTAN BCH, CA  
Outside Organization: Unaffiliated Individual  
Received: Dec,06 2022 18:03:08  
Correspondence Type: Web Form  
Correspondence: Capturing grizzlies from the Northern Continental Divide Ecosystem is not a good idea. Federal agencies plan to kidnap bears from either British Columbia or the Northern Continental Divide Ecosystem (NCDE) around Glacier National Park to move to the North Cascades. Grizzlies have still not recovered in the NCDE, and there are no "extra" bears there to move to Washington. This plan would weaken the NCDE grizzly population and diminish the likelihood of developing the needed population linkages between the NCDE grizzlies and those elsewhere, such as in Yellowstone.

The "experimental population" designation is not a good solution. Agencies must create an alternative that does not rely on the so-called "experimental" population designation. Under this designation, individual bears from the NCDE--which are currently protected under the Endangered Species Act--would be taken from their home range and transported to Washington state, where they would lose their protections under the ESA. Instead develop a natural recovery alternative, which is NOT a No Action alternative. Under a natural recovery alternative, the FWS and NPS would actively work with agencies in British Columbia to ensure grizzlies are protected on both sides of the border. Agencies would identify and protect corridors and connectivity so bears could move across the border without getting killed.

Develop an alternative that doesn't violate the Wilderness Act. Agencies must not pursue alternatives that violate the Wilderness Act and entail heavy-handed, stressful management of bears. Should the NPS choose to translocate bears, the agency should first consider limiting translocation to sites outside of Wilderness. If the NPS decides to translocate within Wilderness, it must comply with the Wilderness Act: no helicopters, no motorized equipment, and no invasive monitoring.

Thank you for your consideration of these recommendations.

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Correspondence ID: 4329Project:112008Document:124399  
Address: Ann Arbor, MI  
Outside Organization: Unaffiliated Individual  
Received: Dec,06 2022 18:03:48  
Correspondence Type: Web Form  
Correspondence: I write in opposition to the capture of grizzlies from the Northern Continental Divide Ecosystem and the creation of an "experimental population".  
I oppose the capture of grizzlies because grizzlies have still not recovered in the NCDE, and there are no "extra" bears there to move to Washington. Thus, such a plan would weaken the NCDE grizzly population and diminish the likelihood of developing the needed population linkages between the NCDE grizzlies and those elsewhere, such as in Yellowstone.  
I oppose the "experimental population" designation because under such a designation, individual bears from the NCDE--which are currently protected under the Endangered Species Act--would be taken from their home range

and transported to Washington state, where they would lose their protections under the ESA.

Therefore, I strongly encourage you to analyze a natural recovery alternative, which is NOT the same as the No Action alternative. Under a natural recovery alternative, the FWS and NPS would actively work with agencies in British Columbia to ensure that grizzlies are protected on both sides of the border. Under this alternative, the agencies would identify and protect corridors and connectivity so that bears could move across the border without getting killed.

And logically I expect you to develop an alternative that DOES NOT violate the Wilderness Act. The agencies must NOT pursue alternatives that would violate the Wilderness Act and would entail heavy-handed, stressful management of bears. Should the NPS choose to translocate bears, the agency should first consider limiting translocation to sites outside of Wilderness. If the NPS decides to translocate within Wilderness, it MUST comply with the Wilderness Act: NO helicopters, NO motorized equipment, and NO invasive monitoring.

Thank you!

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Correspondence ID: 4330Project:112008Document:124399  
Address: Brevard, NC  
Outside Organization: Unaffiliated Individual  
Received: Dec,06 2022 18:04:12  
Correspondence Type: Web Form  
Correspondence: Oppose the capture of grizzlies from the Northern Continental Divide Ecosystem. The federal agencies plan to kidnap bears from either British Columbia or the Northern Continental Divide Ecosystem (NCDE) around Glacier National Park to move to the North Cascades. But grizzlies have still not recovered in the NCDE, and there are no "extra" bears there to move to Washington. Such a plan would weaken the NCDE grizzly population and diminish the likelihood of developing the needed population linkages between the NCDE grizzlies and those elsewhere, such as in Yellowstone.  
Oppose an "experimental population" designation. The agencies must create and analyze an alternative that does not rely on the so-called "experimental" population designation. Under such a designation, individual bears from the NCDE--which are currently protected under the Endangered Species Act--would be taken from their home range and transported to Washington state, where they would lose their protections under the ESA.  
Analyze a natural recovery alternative. This is NOT the same as the No Action alternative. Under a natural recovery alternative, the FWS and NPS would actively work with agencies in British Columbia to ensure that grizzlies are protected on both sides of the border. Under this alternative, the agencies would identify and protect corridors and connectivity so that bears could move across the border without getting killed.  
Develop an alternative that doesn't violate the Wilderness Act. The agencies must not pursue alternatives that would violate the Wilderness Act and would entail heavy-handed, stressful management of bears. Should the NPS choose to translocate bears, the agency should first consider limiting translocation to sites outside of Wilderness. If the NPS decides to translocate within Wilderness, it must comply with the Wilderness Act: no helicopters, no motorized equipment, and no invasive monitoring.  
Thank you for your consideration of these very important points.

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Correspondence ID: 4331Project:112008Document:124399  
Address: Clinton, CT  
Outside Organization: Unaffiliated Individual  
Received: Dec,06 2022 18:05:55  
Correspondence Type: Web Form  
Correspondence: Oppose the capture of grizzlies from the Northern Continental Divide Ecosystem. The federal agencies plan to kidnap bears from either British Columbia or the Northern Continental Divide Ecosystem (NCDE) around Glacier National Park to move to the North Cascades. But grizzlies have still not recovered in the NCDE, and there are no "extra" bears there to move to Washington. Such a plan would weaken the NCDE grizzly population and diminish the likelihood of developing the needed population linkages between the NCDE grizzlies and those elsewhere, such as in Yellowstone.  
Oppose an "experimental population" designation. The agencies must create and analyze an alternative that does not rely on the so-called "experimental" population designation. Under such a designation, individual bears from the NCDE--which are currently protected under the Endangered Species Act--would be taken from their home

range and transported to Washington state, where they would lose their protections under the ESA. Analyze a natural recovery alternative. This is NOT the same as the No Action alternative. Under a natural recovery alternative, the FWS and NPS would actively work with agencies in British Columbia to ensure that grizzlies are protected on both sides of the border. Under this alternative, the agencies would identify and protect corridors and connectivity so that bears could move across the border without getting killed. Develop an alternative that doesn't violate the Wilderness Act. The agencies must not pursue alternatives that would violate the Wilderness Act and would entail heavy-handed, stressful management of bears. Should the NPS choose to translocate bears, the agency should first consider limiting translocation to sites outside of Wilderness. If the NPS decides to translocate within Wilderness, it must comply with the Wilderness Act: no helicopters, no motorized equipment, and no invasive monitoring.

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Correspondence ID: 4332Project:112008Document:124399  
Address: Castro Valley, CA  
Outside Organization: Unaffiliated Individual  
Received: Dec,06 2022 18:06:18  
Correspondence Type: Web Form  
Correspondence: Oppose the capture of grizzlies from the Northern Continental Divide Ecosystem. The federal agencies plan to kidnap bears from either British Columbia or the Northern Continental Divide Ecosystem (NCDE) around Glacier National Park to move to the North Cascades. But grizzlies have still not recovered in the NCDE, and there are no "extra" bears there to move to Washington. Such a plan would weaken the NCDE grizzly population and diminish the likelihood of developing the needed population linkages between the NCDE grizzlies and those elsewhere, such as in Yellowstone.

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Correspondence ID: 4333Project:112008Document:124399  
Address: Harrington, DE  
Outside Organization: Unaffiliated Individual  
Received: Dec,06 2022 18:06:37  
Correspondence Type: Web Form  
Correspondence: Oppose the capture of grizzlies from the Northern Continental Divide Ecosystem. The federal agencies plan to kidnap bears from either British Columbia or the Northern Continental Divide Ecosystem (NCDE) around Glacier National Park to move to the North Cascades. But grizzlies have still not recovered in the NCDE, and there are no "extra" bears there to move to Washington. Such a plan would weaken the NCDE grizzly population and diminish the likelihood of developing the needed population linkages between the NCDE grizzlies and those elsewhere, such as in Yellowstone.  
Oppose an "experimental population" designation. The agencies must create and analyze an alternative that does not rely on the so-called "experimental" population designation. Under such a designation, individual bears from the NCDE--which are currently protected under the Endangered Species Act--would be taken from their home range and transported to Washington state, where they would lose their protections under the ESA. Analyze a natural recovery alternative. This is NOT the same as the No Action alternative. Under a natural recovery alternative, the FWS and NPS would actively work with agencies in British Columbia to ensure that grizzlies are protected on both sides of the border. Under this alternative, the agencies would identify and protect corridors and connectivity so that bears could move across the border without getting killed. Develop an alternative that doesn't violate the Wilderness Act. The agencies must not pursue alternatives that would violate the Wilderness Act and would entail heavy-handed, stressful management of bears. Should the NPS choose to translocate bears, the agency should first consider limiting translocation to sites outside of Wilderness. If the NPS decides to translocate within Wilderness, it must comply with the Wilderness Act: no helicopters, no motorized equipment, and no invasive monitoring.  
Thank you!

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Correspondence ID: 4334Project:112008Document:124399  
Address: Santee, CA  
Outside Organization: Unaffiliated Individual

Received: Dec,06 2022 18:06:37

Correspondence Type: Web Form

Correspondence: Oppose the capture of grizzlies from the Northern Continental Divide Ecosystem. The federal agencies plan to kidnap bears from either British Columbia or the Northern Continental Divide Ecosystem (NCDE) around Glacier National Park to move to the North Cascades. But grizzlies have still not recovered in the NCDE, and there are no "extra" bears there to move to Washington. Such a plan would weaken the NCDE grizzly population and diminish the likelihood of developing the needed population linkages between the NCDE grizzlies and those elsewhere, such as in Yellowstone.

Oppose an "experimental population" designation. The agencies must create and analyze an alternative that does not rely on the so-called "experimental" population designation. Under such a designation, individual bears from the NCDE--which are currently protected under the Endangered Species Act--would be taken from their home range and transported to Washington state, where they would lose their protections under the ESA.

Analyze a natural recovery alternative. This is NOT the same as the No Action alternative. Under a natural recovery alternative, the FWS and NPS would actively work with agencies in British Columbia to ensure that grizzlies are protected on both sides of the border. Under this alternative, the agencies would identify and protect corridors and connectivity so that bears could move across the border without getting killed.

Develop an alternative that doesn't violate the Wilderness Act. The agencies must not pursue alternatives that would violate the Wilderness Act and would entail heavy-handed, stressful management of bears. Should the NPS choose to translocate bears, the agency should first consider limiting translocation to sites outside of Wilderness. If the NPS decides to translocate within Wilderness, it must comply with the Wilderness Act: no helicopters, no motorized equipment, and no invasive monitoring.

Thank you!

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Correspondence ID: 4335Project:112008Document:124399

Address: Montville, NJ

Outside Organization: Unaffiliated Individual

Received: Dec,06 2022 18:06:56

Correspondence Type: Web Form

Correspondence: I am writing because grizzly bear recovery efforts require careful consideration.

As such, I oppose the capture of grizzlies from the Northern Continental Divide Ecosystem. The federal agencies plan to kidnap bears from either British Columbia or the Northern Continental Divide Ecosystem (NCDE) around Glacier National Park to move to the North Cascades. This should not be allowed to happen because grizzlies have still not recovered in the NCDE, and there are no "extra" bears there to move to Washington. If bears were moved, it would weaken the NCDE grizzly population and diminish the likelihood of developing the needed population linkages between the NCDE grizzlies and those elsewhere, such as in Yellowstone.

I also oppose an "experimental population" designation. Agencies should create and analyze an alternative that does not rely on the so-called "experimental" population designation. Under such a designation, individual bears from the NCDE--which are currently protected under the Endangered Species Act--would be taken from their home range and transported to Washington state, where they would lose their protections under the ESA. This would be disastrous for grizzly populations in both locations. These bears must continue under their protected status.

I support a natural recovery alternative, which is NOT the same as the No Action alternative. Under a natural recovery alternative, the FWS and NPS would actively work with agencies in British Columbia to ensure that grizzlies are protected on both sides of the border. Under this alternative, the agencies would identify and protect corridors and connectivity so that bears could move across the border without getting killed.

Agencies need to develop an alternative that doesn't violate the Wilderness Act. The agencies must not pursue alternatives that would violate the Wilderness Act and would entail heavy-handed, stressful management of bears. Should the NPS choose to translocate bears, the agency should first consider limiting translocation to sites outside of Wilderness. If the NPS decides to translocate within Wilderness, it must comply with the Wilderness Act: no



helicopters, no motorized equipment, and no invasive monitoring.

Please protect these bears at all costs. Their numbers are fragile, and we must do all we can to protect wildlife.

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Correspondence ID: 4336Project:112008Document:124399  
Address: Kennewick, WA  
Outside Organization: Unaffiliated Individual  
Received: Dec,06 2022 18:07:07  
Correspondence Type: Web Form  
Correspondence: The federal agencies plan to kidnap bears from either British Columbia or the Northern Continental Divide Ecosystem (NCDE) around Glacier National Park to move to the North Cascades. But grizzlies have still not recovered in the NCDE, and there are no "extra" bears there to move to Washington. Such a plan would weaken the NCDE grizzly population and diminish the likelihood of developing the needed population linkages between the NCDE grizzlies and those elsewhere, such as in Yellowstone. While grizzly bears may well acclimatize in the Cascades mountains, they were never a native species, and I don't think it is a wise plan to steal bears from successful habitats to place them in an area that is non native. Our locals can't even handle the idea of a wolf population, now you want to introduce a more aggressive species into the mix? This will not end well for humans nor bears....

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Correspondence ID: 4337Project:112008Document:124399  
Address: miami, FL  
Outside Organization: Unaffiliated Individual  
Received: Dec,06 2022 18:07:40  
Correspondence Type: Web Form  
Correspondence: Oppose the capture of grizzlies from the Northern Continental Divide Ecosystem. The federal agencies plan to kidnap bears from either British Columbia or the Northern Continental Divide Ecosystem (NCDE) around Glacier National Park to move to the North Cascades. But grizzlies have still not recovered in the NCDE, and there are no "extra" bears there to move to Washington. Such a plan would weaken the NCDE grizzly population and diminish the likelihood of developing the needed population linkages between the NCDE grizzlies and those elsewhere, such as in Yellowstone. Oppose an "experimental population" designation. The agencies must create and analyze an alternative that does not rely on the so-called "experimental" population designation. Under such a designation, individual bears from the NCDE--which are currently protected under the Endangered Species Act--would be taken from their home range and transported to Washington state, where they would lose their protections under the ESA. Analyze a natural recovery alternative. This is NOT the same as the No Action alternative. Under a natural recovery alternative, the FWS and NPS would actively work with agencies in British Columbia to ensure that grizzlies are protected on both sides of the border. Under this alternative, the agencies would identify and protect corridors and connectivity so that bears could move across the border without getting killed. Develop an alternative that doesn't violate the Wilderness Act. The agencies must not pursue alternatives that would violate the Wilderness Act and would entail heavy-handed, stressful management of bears. Should the NPS choose to translocate bears, the agency should first consider limiting translocation to sites outside of Wilderness. If the NPS decides to translocate within Wilderness, it must comply with the Wilderness Act: no helicopters, no motorized equipment, and no invasive monitoring.

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Correspondence ID: 4338Project:112008Document:124399  
Address: Alexandria, VA  
Outside Organization: Unaffiliated Individual  
Received: Dec,06 2022 18:08:52  
Correspondence Type: Web Form  
Correspondence: Oppose the capture of grizzlies from the Northern Continental Divide Ecosystem. The federal agencies plan to kidnap bears from either British Columbia or the Northern Continental Divide Ecosystem (NCDE) around Glacier National Park to move to the North Cascades. But grizzlies have still not recovered in the

NCDE, and there are no "extra" bears there to move to Washington. Such a plan would weaken the NCDE grizzly population and diminish the likelihood of developing the needed population linkages between the NCDE grizzlies and those elsewhere, such as in Yellowstone.

Oppose an "experimental population" designation. The agencies must create and analyze an alternative that does not rely on the so-called "experimental" population designation. Under such a designation, individual bears from the NCDE--which are currently protected under the Endangered Species Act--would be taken from their home range and transported to Washington state, where they would lose their protections under the ESA.

Analyze a natural recovery alternative. This is NOT the same as the No Action alternative. Under a natural recovery alternative, the FWS and NPS would actively work with agencies in British Columbia to ensure that grizzlies are protected on both sides of the border. Under this alternative, the agencies would identify and protect corridors and connectivity so that bears could move across the border without getting killed.

Develop an alternative that doesn't violate the Wilderness Act. The agencies must not pursue alternatives that would violate the Wilderness Act and would entail heavy-handed, stressful management of bears. Should the NPS choose to translocate bears, the agency should first consider limiting translocation to sites outside of Wilderness. If the NPS decides to translocate within Wilderness, it must comply with the Wilderness Act: no helicopters, no motorized equipment, and no invasive monitoring.

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Correspondence ID:	4339Project:112008Document:124399
Address:	Dallas, TX
Outside Organization:	self dentist Unaffiliated Individual(Official Rep.)
Received:	Dec,06 2022 18:10:03
Correspondence Type:	Web Form

Correspondence: I/we must Oppose the capture of grizzlies from the Northern Continental Divide Ecosystem. The federal agencies plan to kidnap bears from either British Columbia or the Northern Continental Divide Ecosystem (NCDE) around Glacier National Park to move to the North Cascades. But grizzlies have still not recovered in the NCDE, and there are no "extra" bears there to move to Washington. Such a plan would weaken the NCDE grizzly population and diminish the likelihood of developing the needed population linkages between the NCDE grizzlies and those elsewhere, such as in Yellowstone.

Oppose an "experimental population" designation. The agencies must create and analyze an alternative that does not rely on the so-called "experimental" population designation. Under such a designation, individual bears from the NCDE--which are currently protected under the Endangered Species Act--would be taken from their home range and transported to Washington state, where they would lose their protections under the ESA.

Analyze a natural recovery alternative. This is NOT the same as the No Action alternative. Under a natural recovery alternative, the FWS and NPS would actively work with agencies in British Columbia to ensure that grizzlies are protected on both sides of the border. Under this alternative, the agencies would identify and protect corridors and connectivity so that bears could move across the border without getting killed.

Develop an alternative that doesn't violate the Wilderness Act. The agencies must not pursue alternatives that would violate the Wilderness Act and would entail heavy-handed, stressful management of bears. Should the NPS choose to translocate bears, the agency should first consider limiting translocation to sites outside of Wilderness. If the NPS decides to translocate within Wilderness, it must comply with the Wilderness Act: no helicopters, no motorized equipment, and no invasive monitoring.

I am very serious about this.

Thank you!

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Correspondence ID:	4340Project:112008Document:124399
Address:	Dunedin, FL
Outside Organization:	Unaffiliated Individual
Received:	Dec,06 2022 18:11:46
Correspondence Type:	Web Form
Correspondence:	Please note that I

Oppose the capture of grizzlies from the Northern Continental Divide Ecosystem. The federal agencies plan to kidnap bears from either British Columbia or the Northern Continental Divide Ecosystem (NCDE) around

Glacier National Park to move to the North Cascades. But grizzlies have still not recovered in the NCDE, and there are no "extra" bears there to move to Washington. Such a plan would weaken the NCDE grizzly population and diminish the likelihood of developing the needed population linkages between the NCDE grizzlies and those elsewhere, such as in Yellowstone.

Oppose an "experimental population" designation. The agencies must create and analyze an alternative that does not rely on the so-called "experimental" population designation. Under such a designation, individual bears from the NCDE--which are currently protected under the Endangered Species Act--would be taken from their home range and transported to Washington state, where they would lose their protections under the ESA.

And I suggest that the FWS and NPS

Analyze a natural recovery alternative. This is NOT the same as the No Action alternative. Under a natural recovery alternative, the FWS and NPS would actively work with agencies in British Columbia to ensure that grizzlies are protected on both sides of the border. Under this alternative, the agencies would identify and protect corridors and connectivity so that bears could move across the border without getting killed.

Develop an alternative that doesn't violate the Wilderness Act. The agencies must not pursue alternatives that would violate the Wilderness Act and would entail heavy-handed, stressful management of bears. Should the NPS choose to translocate bears, the agency should first consider limiting translocation to sites outside of Wilderness. If the NPS decides to translocate within Wilderness, it must comply with the Wilderness Act: no helicopters, no motorized equipment, and no invasive monitoring.

Thank you!

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Correspondence ID: 4341Project:112008Document:124399

Address: Del City, OK

Outside Organization: none Unaffiliated Individual

Received: Dec,06 2022 18:11:51

Correspondence Type: Web Form

Correspondence: Oppose the capture of grizzlies from the Northern Continental Divide Ecosystem. The federal agencies plan to kidnap bears from either British Columbia or the Northern Continental Divide Ecosystem (NCDE) around Glacier National Park to move to the North Cascades. But grizzlies have still not recovered in the NCDE, and there are no "extra" bears there to move to Washington. Such a plan would weaken the NCDE grizzly population and diminish the likelihood of developing the needed population linkages between the NCDE grizzlies and those elsewhere, such as in Yellowstone.

Oppose an "experimental population" designation. The agencies must create and analyze an alternative that does not rely on the so-called "experimental" population designation. Under such a designation, individual bears from the NCDE--which are currently protected under the Endangered Species Act--would be taken from their home range and transported to Washington state, where they would lose their protections under the ESA.

Analyze a natural recovery alternative. This is NOT the same as the No Action alternative. Under a natural recovery alternative, the FWS and NPS would actively work with agencies in British Columbia to ensure that grizzlies are protected on both sides of the border. Under this alternative, the agencies would identify and protect corridors and connectivity so that bears could move across the border without getting killed.

Develop an alternative that doesn't violate the Wilderness Act. The agencies must not pursue alternatives that would violate the Wilderness Act and would entail heavy-handed, stressful management of bears. Should the NPS choose to translocate bears, the agency should first consider limiting translocation to sites outside of Wilderness. If the NPS decides to translocate within Wilderness, it must comply with the Wilderness Act: no helicopters, no motorized equipment, and no invasive monitoring.

Thank you!

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Correspondence ID: 4342Project:112008Document:124399

Address: Eugene, OR

Outside Organization: Retired Unaffiliated Individual

Received: Dec,06 2022 18:11:52

Correspondence Type: Web Form

Correspondence: I oppose the capture of grizzlies from the Northern Continental Divide Ecosystem. The federal agencies plan to kidnap bears from either British Columbia or the Northern Continental Divide Ecosystem (NCDE) around Glacier National Park to move to the North Cascades. But grizzlies have still not recovered in the NCDE, and there are no "extra" bears there to move to Washington. Such a plan would weaken the NCDE grizzly population and diminish the likelihood of developing the needed population linkages between the NCDE grizzlies and those elsewhere, such as in Yellowstone. I also oppose an "experimental population" designation. The agencies must create and analyze an alternative that does not rely on the so-called "experimental" population designation. Under such a designation, individual bears from the NCDE--which are currently protected under the Endangered Species Act--would be taken from their home range and transported to Washington state, where they would lose their protections under the ESA. Analyze a natural recovery alternative. This is NOT the same as the No Action alternative. Under a natural recovery alternative, the FWS and NPS would actively work with agencies in British Columbia to ensure that grizzlies are protected on both sides of the border. Under this alternative, the agencies would identify and protect corridors and connectivity so that bears could move across the border without getting killed. Develop an alternative that doesn't violate the Wilderness Act. The agencies must not pursue alternatives that would violate the Wilderness Act and would entail heavy-handed, stressful management of bears. Should the NPS choose to translocate bears, the agency should first consider limiting translocation to sites outside of Wilderness. If the NPS decides to translocate within Wilderness, it must comply with the Wilderness Act: no helicopters, no motorized equipment, and no invasive monitoring. Thank you for considering my comments.

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Correspondence ID: 4343Project:112008Document:124399

Address: Long Beach, CA

Outside Organization: Unaffiliated Individual

Received: Dec,06 2022 18:12:25

Correspondence Type: Web Form

Correspondence: I would like to offer the following perspectives:

I oppose the capture of grizzlies from the Northern Continental Divide Ecosystem. The federal agencies plan to kidnap bears from either British Columbia or the Northern Continental Divide Ecosystem (NCDE) around Glacier National Park to move to the North Cascades. But grizzlies have still not recovered in the NCDE, and there are no "extra" bears there to move to Washington. Such a plan would weaken the NCDE grizzly population and diminish the likelihood of developing the needed population linkages between the NCDE grizzlies and those elsewhere, such as in Yellowstone.

I oppose an "experimental population" designation. The agencies must create and analyze an alternative that does not rely on the so-called "experimental" population designation. Under such a designation, individual bears from the NCDE--which are currently protected under the Endangered Species Act--would be taken from their home range and transported to Washington state, where they would lose their protections under the ESA.

I suggest you analyze a natural recovery alternative. This is NOT the same as the No Action alternative. Under a natural recovery alternative, the FWS and NPS would actively work with agencies in British Columbia to ensure that grizzlies are protected on both sides of the border. Under this alternative, the agencies would identify and protect corridors and connectivity so that bears could move across the border without getting killed.

I suggest you develop an alternative that doesn't violate the Wilderness Act. The agencies must not pursue alternatives that would violate the Wilderness Act and would entail heavy-handed, stressful management of bears. Should the NPS choose to translocate bears, the agency should first consider limiting translocation to sites outside of Wilderness. If the NPS decides to translocate within Wilderness, it must comply with the Wilderness Act: no helicopters, no motorized equipment, and no invasive monitoring.

Thank you!

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Correspondence ID: 4344Project:112008Document:124399

Address: Wilkes Barre, PA

Outside Organization: Unaffiliated Individual

Received: Dec,06 2022 18:14:17

Correspondence Type: Web Form

Correspondence: I oppose the capture of grizzlies from the Northern Continental Divide Ecosystem. The federal agencies plan to kidnap bears from either British Columbia or the Northern Continental Divide Ecosystem (NCDE) around Glacier National Park to move to the North Cascades. But grizzlies have still not recovered in the NCDE, and there are no "extra" bears there to move to Washington. Such a plan would weaken the NCDE grizzly population and diminish the likelihood of developing the needed population linkages between the NCDE grizzlies and those elsewhere, such as in Yellowstone.

I oppose an "experimental population" designation. The agencies must create and analyze an alternative that does not rely on the so-called "experimental" population designation. Under such a designation, individual bears from the NCDE--which are currently protected under the Endangered Species Act--would be taken from their home range and transported to Washington state, where they would lose their protections under the ESA.

Analyze a natural recovery alternative. This is NOT the same as the No Action alternative. Under a natural recovery alternative, the FWS and NPS would actively work with agencies in British Columbia to ensure that grizzlies are protected on both sides of the border. Under this alternative, the agencies would identify and protect corridors and connectivity so that bears could move across the border without getting killed.

Develop an alternative that doesn't violate the Wilderness Act. The agencies must not pursue alternatives that would violate the Wilderness Act and would entail heavy-handed, stressful management of bears. Should the NPS choose to translocate bears, the agency should first consider limiting translocation to sites outside of Wilderness. If the NPS decides to translocate within Wilderness, it must comply with the Wilderness Act: no helicopters, no motorized equipment, and no invasive monitoring.

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Correspondence ID: 4345Project:112008Document:124399

Address: Pine Plains, NY

Outside Organization: Unaffiliated Individual

Received: Dec,06 2022 18:16:12

Correspondence Type: Web Form

Correspondence: I urge your agencies to reconsider their approach to grizzly recovery in the North Cascades. While a new population of grizzlies in the North Cascades would restore this magnificent species to that ecosystem, the agencies' initial plan is misguided many ways.

The proposed action includes a problematic proposal to designate the reintroduced grizzly bears in the NCE as an "experimental population" under section 10(j) of the U.S. Endangered Species Act (ESA). Under this designation, the bears (at least any captured in the U.S.) would lose their current protections under the Endangered Species Act (ESA) and could be shot, re-captured, or killed in the North Cascades.

I support the recovery of grizzly bears and other native species where suitable habitat exists. The rugged North Cascades are historic grizzly bear habitat, and there may still be a few currently living on the U.S. side of the border, with a grizzly bear photographed there in 2010.

But recovery efforts must meet the requirements of the Wilderness Act.

This means restoring the area's grizzly population without the use of motor vehicles, helicopters, and motorized equipment in Wilderness, without trammeling or manipulating Wilderness or its wildlife. However suitable the habitat in the North Cascades is, I take issue with the methods likely to be used--the reintroduction plan could be extremely intrusive in designated Wilderness, could rely on activities prohibited by the Wilderness Act, and could come at a significant cost to Wilderness.

The plan's proposed helicopter landings would most likely occur either in Wilderness in North Cascades National

Park or in Wilderness within the surrounding National Forests, despite most of the project area being outside of Wilderness. The extensive use of helicopters in Wilderness would continue indefinitely for monitoring bear movement and numbers, and would degrade the Wildernesses involved.

Heavy-handed management would not only be detrimental to Wilderness, but to bears as well, as they would be subjected to initial capture, handling, and helicopter flight, and attendant stress from such activities. Some may be injured or even die as a result. They would likely be collared, drugged, subject to samples taken, and handled for many years. And if that weren't enough, the proposed plan ignores the literature describing the effects of helicopters on wildlife, including grizzlies.

It's also questionable whether a translocation plan will be successful without Canadian support. Information is lacking on the status of grizzlies on the Canadian side of the border though this area is crucial in any success, as bears wander between the U.S. and British Columbia in the North Cascades ecosystem.

The best grizzly habitat is synonymous with Wilderness: space to roam, isolation, denning sites, safety from human-caused mortality, and distance from human conflicts and garbage. But the agency's proposed methods of re-establishing grizzlies diminish all these advantages.

If the Park Service adopts a translocation plan, it must be in line with the letter and spirit of the Wilderness Act. Monitoring should take place in a way that's respectful to Wilderness and bears, including using hair snags, camera traps, scat collection, and on-the-ground sightings to know whether the bears are thriving. It's wrong to rely on intrusive radio-collaring, helicopter landings, and ongoing sedating, capturing, and handling of the bears.

The proposed action lacks a natural recovery option. The best way to meet the goal of a viable grizzly population in the North Cascades would be to allow for and boldly promote the natural recovery of grizzlies. This is a very different approach than the "no action" option, which is to "do nothing." A natural recovery alternative would require working with British Columbia to protect grizzlies over a larger land base and would provide for connectivity between populations in the U.S. and Canada using protected habitat corridors. It would also include other measures to ensure that grizzlies are not killed by humans, regardless of what side of the border they are on and whether they are in National Parks, Wilderness, or other public or private lands. It might take longer and require more patience than the instant gratification of capturing and releasing dozens of bears, but it would ultimately create a more durable population sharing the landscape with a human population that is more likely to respect the bears that make it back to the North Cascades on their own.

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Correspondence ID: 4346Project:112008Document:124399

Address: Guaynabo, UN

Outside Organization: Unaffiliated Individual

Received: Dec,06 2022 18:17:35

Correspondence Type: Web Form

Correspondence: Although not written by me these comments expressed what I think and feel about protecting grizzlies and strongly hope you feel and act the same way!

Oppose the capture of grizzlies from the Northern Continental Divide Ecosystem. The federal agencies plan to kidnap bears from either British Columbia or the Northern Continental Divide Ecosystem (NCDE) around Glacier National Park to move to the North Cascades. But grizzlies have still not recovered in the NCDE, and there are no "extra" bears there to move to Washington. Such a plan would weaken the NCDE grizzly population and diminish the likelihood of developing the needed population linkages between the NCDE grizzlies and those elsewhere, such as in Yellowstone.

Oppose an "experimental population" designation. The agencies must create and analyze an alternative that does not rely on the so-called "experimental" population designation. Under such a designation, individual bears from the NCDE--which are currently protected under the Endangered Species Act--would be taken from their home range and transported to Washington state, where they would lose their protections under the ESA.

Analyze a natural recovery alternative. This is NOT the same as the No Action alternative. Under a natural recovery alternative, the FWS and NPS would actively work with agencies in British Columbia to ensure that grizzlies are protected on both sides of the border. Under this alternative, the agencies would identify and protect corridors and connectivity so that bears could move across the border without getting killed.

Develop an alternative that doesn't violate the Wilderness Act. The agencies must not pursue alternatives that would violate the Wilderness Act and would entail heavy-handed, stressful management of bears. Should the NPS choose to translocate bears, the agency should first consider limiting translocation to sites outside of Wilderness. If the NPS decides to translocate within Wilderness, it must comply with the Wilderness Act: no helicopters, no motorized equipment, and no invasive monitoring. Thanks.

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Correspondence ID: 4347Project:112008Document:124399  
Address: Georgetown, MA  
Outside Organization: Citizen Unaffiliated Individual  
Received: Dec,06 2022 18:17:45  
Correspondence Type: Web Form  
Correspondence: Develop an alternative that doesn't violate the Wilderness Act. The agencies must not pursue alternatives that would violate the Wilderness Act and would entail heavy-handed, stressful management of bears. Should the NPS choose to translocate bears, the agency should first consider limiting translocation to sites outside of Wilderness. If the NPS decides to translocate within Wilderness, it must comply with the Wilderness Act: no helicopters, no motorized equipment, and no invasive monitoring.

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Correspondence ID: 4348Project:112008Document:124399  
Address: San Diego, CA  
Outside Organization: NONE Unaffiliated Individual  
Received: Dec,06 2022 18:17:47  
Correspondence Type: Web Form  
Correspondence: Oppose the capture of grizzlies from the Northern Continental Divide Ecosystem. The federal agencies plan to kidnap bears from either British Columbia or the Northern Continental Divide Ecosystem (NCDE) around Glacier National Park to move to the North Cascades. But grizzlies have still not recovered in the NCDE, and there are no "extra" bears there to move to Washington. Such a plan would weaken the NCDE grizzly population and diminish the likelihood of developing the needed population linkages between the NCDE grizzlies and those elsewhere, such as in Yellowstone.  
Oppose an "experimental population" designation. The agencies must create and analyze an alternative that does not rely on the so-called "experimental" population designation. Under such a designation, individual bears from the NCDE--which are currently protected under the Endangered Species Act--would be taken from their home range and transported to Washington state, where they would lose their protections under the ESA.  
Analyze a natural recovery alternative. This is NOT the same as the No Action alternative. Under a natural recovery alternative, the FWS and NPS would actively work with agencies in British Columbia to ensure that grizzlies are protected on both sides of the border. Under this alternative, the agencies would identify and protect corridors and connectivity so that bears could move across the border without getting killed.  
Develop an alternative that doesn't violate the Wilderness Act. The agencies must not pursue alternatives that would violate the Wilderness Act and would entail heavy-handed, stressful management of bears. Should the NPS choose to translocate bears, the agency should first consider limiting translocation to sites outside of Wilderness. If the NPS decides to translocate within Wilderness, it must comply with the Wilderness Act: no helicopters, no motorized equipment, and no invasive monitoring.

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Correspondence ID: 4349Project:112008Document:124399  
Address: Solana Beach, CA  
Outside Organization: Unaffiliated Individual  
Received: Dec,06 2022 18:17:48

Correspondence Type: Web Form

Correspondence: The agencies must create and analyze an alternative that does not rely on the so-called "experimental" population designation. Under such a designation, individual bears from the NCDE--which are currently protected under the Endangered Species Act--would be taken from their home range and transported to Washington state, where they would lose their protections under the ESA.

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Correspondence ID: 4350Project:112008Document:124399

Address: Mountain Home, AR

Outside Organization: Unaffiliated Individual

Received: Dec,06 2022 18:18:09

Correspondence Type: Web Form

Correspondence: Please consider the following:

Oppose an "experimental population" designation. The agencies must create and analyze an alternative that does not rely on the so-called "experimental" population designation. Under such a designation, individual bears from the NCDE--which are currently protected under the Endangered Species Act--would be taken from their home range and transported to Washington state, where they would lose their protections under the ESA.

Analyze a natural recovery alternative. This is NOT the same as the No Action alternative. Under a natural recovery alternative, the FWS and NPS would actively work with agencies in British Columbia to ensure that grizzlies are protected on both sides of the border. Under this alternative, the agencies would identify and protect corridors and connectivity so that bears could move across the border without getting killed.

Develop an alternative that doesn't violate the Wilderness Act. The agencies must not pursue alternatives that would violate the Wilderness Act and would entail heavy-handed, stressful management of bears. Should the NPS choose to translocate bears, the agency should first consider limiting translocation to sites outside of Wilderness. If the NPS decides to translocate within Wilderness, it must comply with the Wilderness Act: no helicopters, no motorized equipment, and no invasive monitoring.

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Correspondence ID: 4351Project:112008Document:124399

Address: Toms River, NJ

Outside Organization: Unaffiliated Individual

Received: Dec,06 2022 18:18:20

Correspondence Type: Web Form

Correspondence: I oppose the capture of grizzlies from the Northern Continental Divide Ecosystem. The federal agencies plan to kidnap bears from either British Columbia or the Northern Continental Divide Ecosystem (NCDE) around Glacier National Park to move to the North Cascades. But grizzlies have still not recovered in the NCDE, and there are no "extra" bears there to move to Washington. Such a plan would weaken the NCDE grizzly population and diminish the likelihood of developing the needed population linkages between the NCDE grizzlies and those elsewhere, such as in Yellowstone.

Oppose an "experimental population" designation. The agencies must create and analyze an alternative that does not rely on the so-called "experimental" population designation. Under such a designation, individual bears from the NCDE--which are currently protected under the Endangered Species Act--would be taken from their home range and transported to Washington state, where they would lose their protections under the ESA.

Analyze a natural recovery alternative. This is NOT the same as the No Action alternative. Under a natural recovery alternative, the FWS and NPS would actively work with agencies in British Columbia to ensure that grizzlies are protected on both sides of the border. Under this alternative, the agencies would identify and protect corridors and connectivity so that bears could move across the border without getting killed.

Develop an alternative that doesn't violate the Wilderness Act. The agencies must not pursue alternatives that would violate the Wilderness Act and would entail heavy-handed, stressful management of bears. Should the NPS choose to translocate bears, the agency should first consider limiting translocation to sites outside of Wilderness. If the NPS decides to translocate within Wilderness, it must comply with the Wilderness Act: no helicopters, no motorized equipment, and no invasive monitoring.

Please do the right thing by the Grizzlies. They deserve to be protected.



Thank you.

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Correspondence ID: 4352Project:112008Document:124399

Address: Amherst Jct., WI

Outside Organization: Unaffiliated Individual

Received: Dec,06 2022 18:19:59

Correspondence Type: Web Form

Correspondence: Develop an alternative that doesn't violate the Wilderness Act. The agencies must not pursue alternatives that would violate the Wilderness Act and would entail heavy-handed, stressful management of bears. Should the NPS choose to translocate bears, the agency should first consider limiting translocation to sites outside of Wilderness. If the NPS decides to translocate within Wilderness, it must comply with the Wilderness Act: no helicopters, no motorized equipment, and no invasive monitoring.

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Correspondence ID: 4353Project:112008Document:124399

Address: Northfield, NH

Outside Organization: Unaffiliated Individual

Received: Dec,06 2022 18:20:06

Correspondence Type: Web Form

Correspondence: Hello,

Please reconsider your approach to grizzly bear recovery in the North Cascades...

\*Oppose the capture of grizzlies from the Northern Continental Divide Ecosystem. The federal agencies plan to kidnap bears from either reconsider their approach to grizzly recovery in the North Cascades. r British Columbia or the Northern Continental Divide Ecosystem (NCDE) around Glacier National Park to move to the North Cascades. But grizzlies have still not recovered in the NCDE, and there are no "extra" bears there to move to Washington. Such a plan would weaken the NCDE grizzly population and diminish the likelihood of developing the needed population linkages between the NCDE grizzlies and those elsewhere, such as in Yellowstone.

\*Oppose an "experimental population" designation. The agencies must create and analyze an alternative that does not rely on the so-called "experimental" population designation. Under such a designation, individual bears from the NCDE--which are currently protected under the Endangered Species Act--would be taken from their home range and transported to Washington state, where they would lose their protections under the ESA.

\*Analyze a natural recovery alternative. This is NOT the same as the No Action alternative. Under a natural recovery alternative, the FWS and NPS would actively work with agencies in British Columbia to ensure that grizzlies are protected on both sides of the border. Under this alternative, the agencies would identify and protect corridors and connectivity so that bears could move across the border without getting killed. Develop an alternative that doesn't violate the Wilderness Act. The agencies must not pursue alternatives that would violate the Wilderness Act and would entail heavy-handed, stressful management of bears. Should the NPS choose to translocate bears, the agency should first consider limiting translocation to sites outside of Wilderness. If the NPS decides to translocate within Wilderness, it must comply with the Wilderness Act: no helicopters, no motorized equipment, and no invasive monitoring.

Thank you very much for your time,

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Correspondence ID: 4354Project:112008Document:124399

Address: Waynesville, OH

Outside Organization: Unaffiliated Individual

Received: Dec,06 2022 18:20:08

Correspondence Type: Web Form

Correspondence: Please reconsider the current plan to relocate grizzly bears from British Columbia or the Northern Continental Divide Ecosystem (NCDE) to move to the North Cascades. Because the grizzly population has not recovered in the NCDE, this plan would weaken the NCDE grizzly population, creating a new problem by trying to fix another. Doing this using the "experimental" population designation also removes bears from a location where they have protection under the Endangered Species Act and puts them in a location where they would lose their protections under the ESA, putting them in greater danger.

Instead, a long-term approach of protecting grizzly bears from humans, retaining and restoring their habitat, and creating wildlife corridors to connect US and Canadian wilderness would allow the population to expand and recover more naturally with minimal human interference. This creates less stress on the animals and improves the overall species recovery instead of just shuffling the existing bears around.

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Correspondence ID: 4355Project:112008Document:124399

Address: Spanaway, WA

Outside Organization: Unaffiliated Individual

Received: Dec,06 2022 18:20:21

Correspondence Type: Web Form

Correspondence: Oppose the capture of grizzlies from the Northern Continental Divide Ecosystem. The federal agencies plan to kidnap bears from either British Columbia or the Northern Continental Divide Ecosystem (NCDE) around Glacier National Park to move to the North Cascades. But grizzlies have still not recovered in the NCDE, and there are no "extra" bears there to move to Washington. Such a plan would weaken the NCDE grizzly population and diminish the likelihood of developing the needed population linkages between the NCDE grizzlies and those elsewhere, such as in Yellowstone.

Oppose an "experimental population" designation. The agencies must create and analyze an alternative that does not rely on the so-called "experimental" population designation. Under such a designation, individual bears from the NCDE--which are currently protected under the Endangered Species Act--would be taken from their home range and transported to Washington state, where they would lose their protections under the ESA.

Analyze a natural recovery alternative. This is NOT the same as the No Action alternative. Under a natural recovery alternative, the FWS and NPS would actively work with agencies in British Columbia to ensure that grizzlies are protected on both sides of the border. Under this alternative, the agencies would identify and protect corridors and connectivity so that bears could move across the border without getting killed.

Develop an alternative that doesn't violate the Wilderness Act. The agencies must not pursue alternatives that would violate the Wilderness Act and would entail heavy-handed, stressful management of bears. Should the NPS choose to translocate bears, the agency should first consider limiting translocation to sites outside of Wilderness. If the NPS decides to translocate within Wilderness, it must comply with the Wilderness Act: no helicopters, no motorized equipment, and no invasive monitoring.

Thank you!

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Correspondence ID: 4356Project:112008Document:124399

Address: Falls Church, VA

Outside Organization: Unaffiliated Individual

Received: Dec,06 2022 18:21:19

Correspondence Type: Web Form

Correspondence: I oppose the capture of grizzlies from the Northern Continental Divide Ecosystem. The federal agencies plan to kidnap bears from either British Columbia or the Northern Continental Divide Ecosystem (NCDE) around Glacier National Park to move to the North Cascades. But grizzlies have still not recovered in the NCDE, and there are no "extra" bears there to move to Washington. Such a plan would weaken the NCDE grizzly population and diminish the likelihood of developing the needed population linkages between the NCDE grizzlies and those elsewhere, such as in Yellowstone.

I also oppose an "experimental population" designation. The agencies must create and analyze an alternative that does not rely on the so-called "experimental" population designation. Under such a designation, individual bears

from the NCDE--which are currently protected under the Endangered Species Act--would be taken from their home range and transported to Washington state, where they would lose their protections under the ESA.

Please analyze a natural recovery alternative. This is NOT the same as the No Action alternative. Under a natural recovery alternative, the FWS and NPS would actively work with agencies in British Columbia to ensure that grizzlies are protected on both sides of the border. Under this alternative, the agencies would identify and protect corridors and connectivity so that bears could move across the border without getting killed.

Please develop an alternative that doesn't violate the Wilderness Act. The agencies must not pursue alternatives that would violate the Wilderness Act and would entail heavy-handed, stressful management of bears. Should the NPS choose to translocate bears, the agency should first consider limiting translocation to sites outside of Wilderness. If the NPS decides to translocate within Wilderness, it must comply with the Wilderness Act: no helicopters, no motorized equipment, and no invasive monitoring.

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Correspondence ID: 4357Project:112008Document:124399  
Address: Berkeley, CA  
Outside Organization: Unaffiliated Individual  
Received: Dec,06 2022 18:22:13  
Correspondence Type: Web Form  
Correspondence: Oppose the capture of grizzlies from the Northern Continental Divide Ecosystem. The federal agencies plan to kidnap bears from either British Columbia or the Northern Continental Divide Ecosystem (NCDE) around Glacier National Park to move to the North Cascades. But grizzlies have still not recovered in the NCDE, and there are no "extra" bears there to move to Washington. Such a plan would weaken the NCDE grizzly population and diminish the likelihood of developing the needed population linkages between the NCDE grizzlies and those elsewhere, such as in Yellowstone.  
Oppose an "experimental population" designation. The agencies must create and analyze an alternative that does not rely on the so-called "experimental" population designation. Under such a designation, individual bears from the NCDE--which are currently protected under the Endangered Species Act--would be taken from their home range and transported to Washington state, where they would lose their protections under the ESA.  
Analyze a natural recovery alternative. This is NOT the same as the No Action alternative. Under a natural recovery alternative, the FWS and NPS would actively work with agencies in British Columbia to ensure that grizzlies are protected on both sides of the border. Under this alternative, the agencies would identify and protect corridors and connectivity so that bears could move across the border without getting killed.  
Develop an alternative that doesn't violate the Wilderness Act. The agencies must not pursue alternatives that would violate the Wilderness Act and would entail heavy-handed, stressful management of bears. Should the NPS choose to translocate bears, the agency should first consider limiting translocation to sites outside of Wilderness. If the NPS decides to translocate within Wilderness, it must comply with the Wilderness Act: no helicopters, no motorized equipment, and no invasive monitoring.

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Correspondence ID: 4358Project:112008Document:124399  
Address: Scottsdale, AZ  
Outside Organization: Unaffiliated Individual  
Received: Dec,06 2022 18:22:48  
Correspondence Type: Web Form  
Correspondence: The initial plan would most likely degrade Wilderness in the North Cascades, weaken the grizzly population in the Northern Continental Divide Ecosystem (NCDE) around Glacier National Park, and strip the individual grizzlies of their current protections under the Endangered Species Act. During this initial "scoping" period, the public has the opportunity to tell the agencies how to improve their tentative plan.

The proposed 6.1 million-acre recovery area includes North Cascades National Park and 2.6 million acres of Wilderness in the Pasayten, Mt. Baker, and Stephen Mather Wildernesses. Under the proposed action, the NPS and the FWS would capture bears from source populations in either interior British Columbia or the NCDE. Approximately 3 to 7 captured grizzly bears would be released into the NCE each year over roughly 5 to 10 years,

with a goal of establishing an initial population of 25 grizzly bears.

The proposed action includes a problematic proposal to designate the reintroduced grizzly bears in the NCE as an "experimental population" under section 10(j) of the U.S. Endangered Species Act (ESA). Under this designation, the bears (at least any captured in the U.S.) would lose their current protections under the Endangered Species Act (ESA) and could be shot, re-captured, or killed in the North Cascades.

Wilderness Watch supports the recovery of grizzly bears and other native species where suitable habitat exists. The rugged North Cascades are historic grizzly bear habitat, and there may still be a few currently living on the U.S. side of the border, with a grizzly bear photographed there in 2010.

But recovery efforts must meet the requirements of the Wilderness Act. This means restoring the area's grizzly population without the use of motor vehicles, helicopters, and motorized equipment in Wilderness, without trammeling or manipulating Wilderness or its wildlife. However suitable the habitat in the North Cascades is, we take issue with the methods likely to be used--the reintroduction plan could be extremely intrusive in designated Wilderness, could rely on activities prohibited by the Wilderness Act, and could come at a significant cost to Wilderness.

The plan's proposed helicopter landings would most likely occur either in Wilderness in North Cascades National Park or in Wilderness within the surrounding National Forests, despite most of the project area being outside of Wilderness. The extensive use of helicopters in Wilderness would continue indefinitely for monitoring bear movement and numbers, and would degrade the Wildernesses involved.

Heavy-handed management would not only be detrimental to Wilderness, but to bears as well, as they would be subjected to initial capture, handling, and helicopter flight, and attendant stress from such activities. Some may be injured or even die as a result. They would likely be collared, drugged, subject to samples taken, and handled for many years. And if that weren't enough, the proposed plan ignores the literature describing the effects of helicopters on wildlife, including grizzlies.

It's also questionable whether a translocation plan will be successful without Canadian support. Information is lacking on the status of grizzlies on the Canadian side of the border though this area is crucial in any success, as bears wander between the U.S. and British Columbia in the North Cascades ecosystem.

The essential irony is that agencies recognize the best place to release bears is in the exceedingly rare wildness of the North Cascades. The best grizzly habitat is synonymous with Wilderness: space to roam, isolation, denning sites, safety from human-caused mortality, and distance from human conflicts and garbage. But the agency's proposed methods of re-establishing grizzlies diminish all these advantages.

If the Park Service adopts a translocation plan, it must be in line with the letter and spirit of the Wilderness Act. Monitoring should take place in a way that's respectful to Wilderness and bears, including using hair snags, camera traps, scat collection, and on-the-ground sightings to know whether the bears are thriving. It's wrong to rely on intrusive radio-collaring, helicopter landings, and ongoing sedating, capturing, and handling of the bears.

The proposed action lacks a natural recovery option. The best way to meet the goal of a viable grizzly population in the North Cascades would be to allow for and boldly promote the natural recovery of grizzlies. This is a very different approach than the "no action" option, which is to "do nothing." A natural recovery alternative would require working with British Columbia to protect grizzlies over a larger land base and would provide for connectivity between populations in the U.S. and Canada using protected habitat corridors. It would also include other measures to ensure that grizzlies are not killed by humans, regardless of what side of the border they are on and whether they are in National Parks, Wilderness, or other public or private lands. It might take longer and require more patience than the instant gratification of capturing and releasing dozens of bears, but it would ultimately create a more durable population sharing the landscape with a human population that is more likely to respect the bears that make it back to the North Cascades on their own.

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Correspondence ID: 4359Project:112008Document:124399

Address: PORT HURON, MI

Outside Organization: MR Unaffiliated Individual

Received: Dec,06 2022 18:23:33

Correspondence Type:Web Form

Correspondence: SAVE THE BEARS

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Correspondence ID: 4360Project:112008Document:124399

Address: Minneapolis, MN

Outside Organization: Unaffiliated Individual

Received: Dec,06 2022 18:24:21

Correspondence Type: Web Form

Correspondence: We oppose the capture of grizzlies from the Northern Continental Divide Ecosystem. The federal agencies plan to kidnap bears from either British Columbia or the Northern Continental Divide Ecosystem (NCDE) around Glacier National Park to move to the North Cascades. But grizzlies have still not recovered in the NCDE, and there are no "extra" bears there to move to Washington. Such a plan would weaken the NCDE grizzly population and diminish the likelihood of developing the needed population linkages between the NCDE grizzlies and those elsewhere, such as in Yellowstone.

We oppose an "experimental population" designation. The agencies must create and analyze an alternative that does not rely on the so-called "experimental" population designation. Under such a designation, individual bears from the NCDE--which are currently protected under the Endangered Species Act--would be taken from their home range and transported to Washington state, where they would lose their protections under the ESA.

Please analyze a natural recovery alternative. This is NOT the same as the No Action alternative. Under a natural recovery alternative, the FWS and NPS would actively work with agencies in British Columbia to ensure that grizzlies are protected on both sides of the border. Under this alternative, the agencies would identify and protect corridors and connectivity so that bears could move across the border without getting killed.

Please develop an alternative that doesn't violate the Wilderness Act. The agencies must not pursue alternatives that would violate the Wilderness Act and would entail heavy-handed, stressful management of bears. Should the NPS choose to translocate bears, the agency should first consider limiting translocation to sites outside of Wilderness. If the NPS decides to translocate within Wilderness, it must comply with the Wilderness Act: no helicopters, no motorized equipment, and no invasive monitoring.

Thank you!

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Correspondence ID: 4361Project:112008Document:124399

Address: Firestone, CO

Outside Organization: Unaffiliated Individual

Received: Dec,06 2022 18:25:01

Correspondence Type: Web Form

Correspondence: The federal agencies plan to kidnap bears from either British Columbia or the Northern Continental Divide Ecosystem (NCDE) around Glacier National Park to move to the North Cascades. But grizzlies have still not recovered in the NCDE, and there are no "extra" bears there to move to Washington. Such a plan would weaken the NCDE grizzly population and diminish the likelihood of developing the needed population linkages between the NCDE grizzlies and those elsewhere, such as in Yellowstone. In other words, no moving bears.

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Correspondence ID: 4362Project:112008Document:124399

Address: Bainbridge Island, WA

Outside Organization: Unaffiliated Individual

Received: Dec,06 2022 18:25:15

Correspondence Type: Web Form

Correspondence: Oppose the capture of grizzlies from the Northern Continental Divide Ecosystem. The federal agencies plan to kidnap bears from either British Columbia or the Northern Continental Divide Ecosystem (NCDE) around Glacier National Park to move to the North Cascades. But grizzlies have still not recovered in the NCDE, and there are no "extra" bears there to move to Washington. Such a plan would weaken the NCDE grizzly population and diminish the likelihood of developing the needed population linkages between the NCDE grizzlies and those elsewhere, such as in Yellowstone.

Oppose an "experimental population" designation. The agencies must create and analyze an alternative that does not rely on the so-called "experimental" population designation. Under such a designation, individual bears from the NCDE--which are currently protected under the Endangered Species Act--would be taken from their home range and transported to Washington state, where they would lose their protections under the ESA.

Analyze a natural recovery alternative. This is NOT the same as the No Action alternative. Under a natural recovery alternative, the FWS and NPS would actively work with agencies in British Columbia to ensure that grizzlies are protected on both sides of the border. Under this alternative, the agencies would identify and protect corridors and connectivity so that bears could move across the border without getting killed.

Develop an alternative that doesn't violate the Wilderness Act. The agencies must not pursue alternatives that would violate the Wilderness Act and would entail heavy-handed, stressful management of bears. Should the NPS choose to translocate bears, the agency should first consider limiting translocation to sites outside of Wilderness. If the NPS decides to translocate within Wilderness, it must comply with the Wilderness Act: no helicopters, no motorized equipment, and no invasive monitoring.

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Correspondence ID: 4363Project:112008Document:124399

Address: Frankford, DE

Outside Organization: Unaffiliated Individual

Received: Dec,06 2022 18:25:18

Correspondence Type: Web Form

Correspondence: Here are my comments on this proposal:

I strongly oppose the capture of grizzlies from the Northern Continental Divide Ecosystem. The federal agencies plan to kidnap bears from either British Columbia or the Northern Continental Divide Ecosystem (NCDE) around Glacier National Park to move to the North Cascades. But grizzlies have still not recovered in the NCDE, and there are no "extra" bears there to move to Washington. Such a plan would weaken the NCDE grizzly population and diminish the likelihood of developing the needed population linkages between the NCDE grizzlies and those elsewhere, such as in Yellowstone.

I oppose an "experimental population" designation. The agencies must create and analyze an alternative that does not rely on the so-called "experimental" population designation. Under such a designation, individual bears from the NCDE--which are currently protected under the Endangered Species Act--would be taken from their home range and transported to Washington state, where they would lose their protections under the ESA.

Analysis of a natural recovery alternative. This is NOT the same as the No Action alternative. Under a natural recovery alternative, the FWS and NPS would actively work with agencies in British Columbia to ensure that grizzlies are protected on both sides of the border. Under this alternative, the agencies would identify and protect corridors and connectivity so that bears could move across the border without getting killed.

The Agencies involved should develop an alternative that doesn't violate the Wilderness Act. The agencies must not pursue alternatives that would violate the Wilderness Act and would entail heavy-handed, stressful management of bears. Should the NPS choose to translocate bears, the agency should first consider limiting translocation to sites outside of Wilderness. If the NPS decides to translocate within Wilderness, it must comply with the Wilderness Act: no helicopters, no motorized equipment, and no invasive monitoring.

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Correspondence ID: 4364Project:112008Document:124399

Address: Tucson, AZ

Outside Organization: Do Create Be Unaffiliated Individual  
Received: Dec,06 2022 18:25:20  
Correspondence Type: Web Form  
Correspondence: I oppose the capture of grizzlies from the Northern Continental Divide Ecosystem. The federal agencies plan to kidnap bears from either British Columbia or the Northern Continental Divide Ecosystem (NCDE) around Glacier National Park to move to the North Cascades. But grizzlies have still not recovered in the NCDE, and there are no "extra" bears there to move to Washington. Such a plan would weaken the NCDE grizzly population and diminish the likelihood of developing the needed population linkages between the NCDE grizzlies and those elsewhere, such as in Yellowstone.  
I oppose an "experimental population" designation. The agencies must create and analyze an alternative that does not rely on the so-called "experimental" population designation. Under such a designation, individual bears from the NCDE--which are currently protected under the Endangered Species Act--would be taken from their home range and transported to Washington state, where they would lose their protections under the ESA.  
You need analyze a natural recovery alternative. This is NOT the same as the No Action alternative. Under a natural recovery alternative, the FWS and NPS would actively work with agencies in British Columbia to ensure that grizzlies are protected on both sides of the border. Under this alternative, the agencies would identify and protect corridors and connectivity so that bears could move across the border without getting killed.  
You need to develop an alternative that doesn't violate the Wilderness Act. The agencies must not pursue alternatives that would violate the Wilderness Act and would entail heavy-handed, stressful management of bears. Should the NPS choose to translocate bears, the agency should first consider limiting translocation to sites outside of Wilderness. If the NPS decides to translocate within Wilderness, it must comply with the Wilderness Act: no helicopters, no motorized equipment, and no invasive monitoring.  
Thank you!

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Correspondence ID: 4365Project:112008Document:124399  
Address: Beverly, MA  
Outside Organization: General Public Unaffiliated Individual  
Received: Dec,06 2022 18:25:49  
Correspondence Type: Web Form  
Correspondence: Abide by the Wilderness Act by not handling grizzlies, or trespassing into wilderness, National Parks, and privately owned land with helicopters and vehicles.  
Protect endangered species status for the grizzly bear. This is the mission of US Wildlife Agencies - to protect habitat and wildlife. Not to interfere in numbers of a particular species.  
Protect the dignity and welfare of habitat and wildlife.

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Correspondence ID: 4366Project:112008Document:124399  
Address: Carson City, NV  
Outside Organization: Unaffiliated Individual  
Received: Dec,06 2022 18:25:54  
Correspondence Type: Web Form  
Correspondence: I oppose the capture and relocation of grizzlies from the Northern Continental Divide Ecosystem and the grizzly bear "experimental population" designation, i implore the National Park Service to analyze a natural recovery alternative and develop an alternative that doesn't violate the Wilderness Act.  
Thank you.

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Correspondence ID: 4367Project:112008Document:124399  
Address: Germantown, MD  
Outside Organization: Unaffiliated Individual  
Received: Dec,06 2022 18:27:14  
Correspondence Type: Web Form  
Correspondence: It commendable that steps are being taken to remedy a situation that was originally created due to ignorance.

The habitat really belongs to the wild animals who are its real inhabitants with human beings just being the guests. It is hoped that National Park Service will continue to correct the mistakes of the past with regards to the wildlife in USA.

Best Regards.

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Correspondence ID: 4368Project:112008Document:124399  
Address: Eureka, CA  
Outside Organization: Unaffiliated Individual  
Received: Dec,06 2022 18:27:19  
Correspondence Type: Web Form  
Correspondence: As a Reverend & Social Worker who didn't expect a removal of her Left Brain, it made some things clearer than ever.

Including the treatment of both our Sacred Earth & the amazing species that depend upon it!

Why I now write to defend the Grizzlies as a sacred species -- not just some entity to transport around this continent! By following the Wilderness Act requirements, I'm sure you'll find a way.

With full Loving Respect,  
[REDACTED]

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Correspondence ID: 4369Project:112008Document:124399  
Address: Brooklyn, NY  
Outside Organization: Unaffiliated Individual  
Received: Dec,06 2022 18:27:41  
Correspondence Type: Web Form  
Correspondence: The federal agencies plan to kidnap bears from either British Columbia or the Northern Continental Divide Ecosystem (NCDE) around Glacier National Park to move to the North Cascades. But grizzlies have still not recovered in the NCDE, and there are no "extra" bears there to move to Washington. Such a plan would weaken the NCDE grizzly population and diminish the likelihood of developing the needed population linkages between the NCDE grizzlies and those elsewhere, such as in Yellowstone.

The agencies must create and analyze an alternative that does not rely on the so-called "experimental" population designation. Under such a designation, individual bears from the NCDE--which are currently protected under the Endangered Species Act--would be taken from their home range and transported to Washington state, where they would lose their protections under the ESA.

Analyze a natural recovery alternative. This is NOT the same as the No Action alternative. Under a natural recovery alternative, the FWS and NPS would actively work with agencies in British Columbia to ensure that grizzlies are protected on both sides of the border. Under this alternative, the agencies would identify and protect corridors and connectivity so that bears could move across the border without getting killed.

Develop an alternative that doesn't violate the Wilderness Act. The agencies must not pursue alternatives that would violate the Wilderness Act and would entail heavy-handed, stressful management of bears. Should the NPS choose to translocate bears, the agency should first consider limiting translocation to sites outside of Wilderness. If the NPS decides to translocate within Wilderness, it must comply with the Wilderness Act: no helicopters, no motorized equipment, and no invasive monitoring.

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Correspondence ID: 4370Project:112008Document:124399  
Address: Carson City, NV  
Outside Organization: Unaffiliated Individual



Received: Dec,06 2022 18:27:57  
Correspondence Type: Web Form  
Correspondence: I oppose the capture and relocation of grizzlies from the Northern Continental Divide Ecosystem and the grizzly bear "experimental population" designation, i implore the National Park Service to analyze a natural recovery alternative and develop an alternative that doesn't violate the Wilderness Act. Thank you.

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Correspondence ID: 4371Project:112008Document:124399  
Address: Vashon, WA  
Outside Organization: Unaffiliated Individual  
Received: Dec,06 2022 18:27:59  
Correspondence Type: Web Form  
Correspondence: Do not relocate grizzlies from the continental divide. They are not fully recovered there. Utilize a natural recovery allowing bears to expand their territory from southern B.C. The grizzlies need this habitat, and the idea of an "experimental population" should be dropped. The grizzlies deserve to be there. Thank you for considering my opinion.


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Correspondence ID: 4372Project:112008Document:124399  
Address: Merced, CA  
Outside Organization: Unaffiliated Individual  
Received: Dec,06 2022 18:28:04  
Correspondence Type: Web Form  
Correspondence: • Oppose the capture of grizzlies from the Northern Continental Divide Ecosystem. Grizzlies have not recovered in the NCDE, and there are no "extra" bears there to move to Washington. Such a plan would weaken the NCDE grizzly population and diminish the likelihood of developing the needed population.  
• Oppose an "experimental population" designation. Under such a designation, individual bears from the NCDE would lose their protections under the ESA.  
• Analyze a natural recovery alternative. The FWS and NPS should actively work with agencies in British Columbia to ensure that grizzlies are protected on both sides of the border. The agencies would identify and protect corridors and connectivity so that bears could move across the border without getting killed.  
• The agencies must not pursue alternatives that would violate the Wilderness Act

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Correspondence ID: 4373Project:112008Document:124399  
Address: La Habra Hts, CA  
Outside Organization: Unaffiliated Individual  
Received: Dec,06 2022 18:28:13  
Correspondence Type: Web Form  
Correspondence: I think grizzly recovery in the North Cascades is very important. However, I oppose the capture of grizzlies from the Northern Continental Divide Ecosystem. There are no "extra" bears there. Instead, please analyze a natural recovery alternative and then develop an alternative that doesn't violate the Wilderness Act. It's not okay to decimate one area in order to help another. Nature works in a balance, as you know. It's important to honor that balance. Please allow and promote the natural recovery of grizzlies. This is definitely not "do nothing," called "no action."

It is humans who have upset the balance of nature. We need to back off and protect the recovering grizzlies from us. Learn about and support their natural recovery.

thank you,  


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Correspondence ID: 4374Project:112008Document:124399  
Address: Suffield, CT

Outside Organization: Unaffiliated Individual  
Received: Dec,06 2022 18:28:23  
Correspondence Type: Web Form  
Correspondence: Use common sense and humanity when it comes to dealing with the grizzly bears. They are already under stress, and these actions will just make matters worse. Stand up for nature and wildlife!

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Correspondence ID: 4375Project:112008Document:124399  
Address: Edmonds, WA  
Outside Organization: Unaffiliated Individual  
Received: Dec,06 2022 18:29:33  
Correspondence Type: Web Form  
Correspondence: • Oppose the capture of grizzlies from the Northern Continental Divide Ecosystem. The federal agencies plan to kidnap bears from either British Columbia or the Northern Continental Divide Ecosystem (NCDE) around Glacier National Park to move to the North Cascades. But grizzlies have still not recovered in the NCDE, and there are no "extra" bears there to move to Washington. Such a plan would weaken the NCDE grizzly population and diminish the likelihood of developing the needed population linkages between the NCDE grizzlies and those elsewhere, such as in Yellowstone.  
• Oppose an "experimental population" designation. The agencies must create and analyze an alternative that does not rely on the so-called "experimental" population designation. Under such a designation, individual bears from the NCDE--which are currently protected under the Endangered Species Act--would be taken from their home range and transported to Washington state, where they would lose their protections under the ESA.  
• Analyze a natural recovery alternative. This is NOT the same as the No Action alternative. Under a natural recovery alternative, the FWS and NPS would actively work with agencies in British Columbia to ensure that grizzlies are protected on both sides of the border. Under this alternative, the agencies would identify and protect corridors and connectivity so that bears could move across the border without getting killed.  
• Develop an alternative that doesn't violate the Wilderness Act. The agencies must not pursue alternatives that would violate the Wilderness Act and would entail heavy-handed, stressful management of bears. Should the NPS choose to translocate bears, the agency should first consider limiting translocation to sites outside of Wilderness. If the NPS decides to translocate within Wilderness, it must comply with the Wilderness Act: no helicopters, no motorized equipment, and no invasive monitoring.

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Correspondence ID: 4376Project:112008Document:124399  
Address: laupahoe, HI  
Outside Organization: Unaffiliated Individual  
Received: Dec,06 2022 18:30:29  
Correspondence Type: Web Form  
Correspondence: Thanks for reading this.

I OPPOSE the capture of grizzlies from the Northern Continental Divide Ecosystem. The federal agencies plan to kidnap bears from either British Columbia or the Northern Continental Divide Ecosystem (NCDE) around Glacier National Park to move to the North Cascades. But grizzlies have still not recovered in the NCDE, and there are no "extra" bears there to move to Washington. Such a plan would weaken the NCDE grizzly population and diminish the likelihood of developing the needed population linkages between the NCDE grizzlies and those elsewhere, such as in Yellowstone.

Further, I OPPOSE the idea of an "experimental population" designation. The agencies must create and analyze an alternative that does not rely on the so-called "experimental" population designation. Under such a designation, individual bears from the NCDE--which are currently protected under the Endangered Species Act--would be taken from their home range and transported to Washington state, where they would lose their protections under the ESA.

Analyze a natural recovery alternative. This is NOT the same as the No Action alternative. Under a natural recovery alternative, the FWS and NPS would actively work with agencies in British Columbia to ensure that grizzlies are protected on both sides of the border. Under this alternative, the agencies would identify and protect corridors

and connectivity so that bears could move across the border without getting killed.

Develop an alternative that doesn't violate the Wilderness Act. The agencies must not pursue alternatives that would violate the Wilderness Act and would entail heavy-handed, stressful management of bears. Should the NPS choose to translocate bears, the agency should first consider limiting translocation to sites outside of Wilderness. If the NPS decides to translocate within Wilderness, it must comply with the Wilderness Act: no helicopters, no motorized equipment, and no invasive monitoring.

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Correspondence ID: 4377Project:112008Document:124399

Address: St. Petersburg, FL

Outside Organization: None Unaffiliated Individual

Received: Dec,06 2022 18:30:49

Correspondence Type: Web Form

Correspondence: I think reintroducing grizzlies is a great idea. Seems that most wild animals that have been killed in high numbers to reduce populations, and/or relocated for whatever reason is a disservice to the lands they're removed from along with the trauma of relocating grizzlies to imperfect areas with vastly different habitats than what are required for this animal to thrive. So to reintroduce these misunderstood creatures they should first be brought back into areas they've been taken from because nature has done a much better job than humans at knowing what said animals need to survive and thrive and this land supported them prior to their forced removal or wrongful killings. Predators are a necessary part of life in the wild and grizzlies play a significant part in these lives. When most predators are removed everything changes including previous habitats and it may be hard on known ecosystems. Nature is much better at overseeing "the kill or be killed" thoughts in most humans, but here nature comes out on top of human ideas. Maybe it's time to allow America's wildlife members to define the proper ratio again as it was before many humans had their say (many times it was wrong). A problem that must also be dealt with are the large numbers of cattle grazing in what once was lands where predators roamed. If more humans could get away from their love of red meat a lot of problems could be solved or initiated at least. With cattle taking over lands designed in nature for predators like grizzlies there is an imbalance and the predators are easier to kill than for many to give up their obsession with meat which is ridiculous. I gave up meat entirely 22-25 years ago and miss nothing!! So we know there are truly options facing the future. Thank you.

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Correspondence ID: 4378Project:112008Document:124399

Address: Davis, CA

Outside Organization: Unaffiliated Individual

Received: Dec,06 2022 18:30:51

Correspondence Type: Web Form

Correspondence: I'M NOT CONVINCED YOU HAVE ANY IDEA OF HOW TO PROCEED.

AT LEAST Develop an alternative that doesn't violate the Wilderness Act. The agencies must not pursue alternatives that would violate the Wilderness Act and would entail heavy-handed, stressful management of bears. Should the NPS choose to translocate bears, the agency should first consider limiting translocation to sites outside of Wilderness. If the NPS decides to translocate within Wilderness, it must comply with the Wilderness Act: no helicopters, no motorized equipment, and no invasive monitoring. AT LEAST DO NO MORE HARM.

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Correspondence ID: 4379Project:112008Document:124399

Address: Lorton, VA

Outside Organization: Unaffiliated Individual

Received: Dec,06 2022 18:31:13

Correspondence Type: Web Form

Correspondence: Oppose the capture of grizzlies from the Northern Continental Divide Ecosystem. The federal agencies plan to kidnap bears from either British Columbia or the Northern Continental Divide Ecosystem (NCDE) around Glacier National Park to move to the North Cascades. But grizzlies have still not recovered in the NCDE, and there are no "extra" bears there to move to Washington. Such a plan would weaken the NCDE grizzly

population and diminish the likelihood of developing the needed population linkages between the NCDE grizzlies and those elsewhere, such as in Yellowstone.

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Correspondence ID: 4380Project:112008Document:124399  
Address: Santa Cruz, CA  
Outside Organization: Unaffiliated Individual  
Received: Dec,06 2022 18:32:21  
Correspondence Type: Web Form  
Correspondence: Oppose the capture of grizzlies from the Northern Continental Divide Ecosystem. The federal agencies plan to kidnap bears from either British Columbia or the Northern Continental Divide Ecosystem (NCDE) around Glacier National Park to move to the North Cascades. But grizzlies have still not recovered in the NCDE, and there are no "extra" bears there to move to Washington. Such a plan would weaken the NCDE grizzly population and diminish the likelihood of developing the needed population linkages between the NCDE grizzlies and those elsewhere, such as in Yellowstone.

Develop an alternative that doesn't violate the Wilderness Act. The agencies must not pursue alternatives that would violate the Wilderness Act and would entail heavy-handed, stressful management of bears. Should the NPS choose to translocate bears, the agency should first consider limiting translocation to sites outside of Wilderness. If the NPS decides to translocate within Wilderness, it must comply with the Wilderness Act: no helicopters, no motorized equipment, and no invasive monitoring.

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Correspondence ID: 4381Project:112008Document:124399  
Address: Johnson City, TN  
Outside Organization: none Unaffiliated Individual  
Received: Dec,06 2022 18:32:28  
Correspondence Type: Web Form  
Correspondence: Gentlepeople: : Please ascertain that any new plan for the Cascades Grizzly Bear population complies with the letter and spirit of the Wilderness Act. The one that works with British Columbia and provides for a corridor(s) sounds good. Thank you for considering my comment.

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Correspondence ID: 4382Project:112008Document:124399  
Address: Johnson City, TN  
Outside Organization: none Unaffiliated Individual  
Received: Dec,06 2022 18:33:14  
Correspondence Type: Web Form  
Correspondence: Gentlepeople: : Please ascertain that any new plan for the Cascades Grizzly Bear population complies with the letter and spirit of the Wilderness Act. The one that works with British Columbia and provides for a corridor(s) sounds good. Thank you for considering my comment.

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Correspondence ID: 4383Project:112008Document:124399  
Address: San Francisco, CA  
Outside Organization: Unaffiliated Individual  
Received: Dec,06 2022 18:35:17  
Correspondence Type: Web Form  
Correspondence: • Please do not propose the capture of grizzlies from the Northern Continental Divide Ecosystem. The federal agencies plan to kidnap bears from either British Columbia or the Northern Continental Divide Ecosystem (NCDE) around Glacier National Park to move to the North Cascades. But grizzlies have still not recovered in the NCDE, and there are no "extra" bears there to move to Washington. Such a plan would weaken the NCDE grizzly population and diminish the likelihood of developing the needed population linkages between the NCDE grizzlies and those elsewhere, such as in Yellowstone.  
• Please do not propose an "experimental population" designation. The agencies must create and analyze an alternative that does not rely on the so-called "experimental" population designation. Under such a designation,

individual bears from the NCDE--which are currently protected under the Endangered Species Act--would be taken from their home range and transported to Washington state, where they would lose their protections under the ESA.

- Analyze a natural recovery alternative. This is NOT the same as the No Action alternative. Under a natural recovery alternative, the FWS and NPS would actively work with agencies in British Columbia to ensure that grizzlies are protected on both sides of the border. Under this alternative, the agencies would identify and protect corridors and connectivity so that bears could move across the border without getting killed.
- Please develop an alternative that doesn't violate the Wilderness Act. The agencies must not pursue alternatives that would violate the Wilderness Act and would entail heavy-handed, stressful management of bears. Should the NPS choose to translocate bears, the agency should first consider limiting translocation to sites outside of Wilderness. If the NPS decides to translocate within Wilderness, it must comply with the Wilderness Act: no helicopters, no motorized equipment, and no invasive monitoring.

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Correspondence ID: 4384Project:112008Document:124399

Address: San Francisco, CA

Outside Organization: Unaffiliated Individual

Received: Dec,06 2022 18:35:44

Correspondence Type: Web Form

Correspondence: Oppose an "experimental population" designation. The agencies must create and analyze an alternative that does not rely on the so-called "experimental" population designation. Under such a designation, individual bears from the NCDE--which are currently protected under the Endangered Species Act--would be taken from their home range and transported to Washington state, where they would lose their protections under the ESA.

Analyze a natural recovery alternative. This is NOT the same as the No Action alternative. Under a natural recovery alternative, the FWS and NPS would actively work with agencies in British Columbia to ensure that grizzlies are protected on both sides of the border. Under this alternative, the agencies would identify and protect corridors and connectivity so that bears could move across the border without getting killed.

Develop an alternative that doesn't violate the Wilderness Act. The agencies must not pursue alternatives that would violate the Wilderness Act and would entail heavy-handed, stressful management of bears. Should the NPS choose to translocate bears, the agency should first consider limiting translocation to sites outside of Wilderness. If the NPS decides to translocate within Wilderness, it must comply with the Wilderness Act: no helicopters, no motorized equipment, and no invasive monitoring.

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Correspondence ID: 4385Project:112008Document:124399

Address: Sebastopol, CA

Outside Organization: Unaffiliated Individual

Received: Dec,06 2022 18:36:01

Correspondence Type: Web Form

Correspondence: Hello,

I am writing to express my thoughts about the plan to translocate grizzly bears into the North Cascades Ecosystem in Washington.

I oppose the capturing of grizzly bears from the NCDE to be relocated in the North Cascades, as the population is still recovering. Doing so would be detrimental to the NCDE grizzly population, and therefore be counterintuitive to repopulating another area. Grizzlies simply can't be moved when the population isn't already thriving.

I also question the "experimental population" designation. While grizzlies in the NCDE currently have protection under the Endangered Species Act, if they are moved to Washington, this protection would be lost. Again, this seems counterintuitive for an animal population that still needs protection.

There should be an analysis for a natural recovery alternative that supports protection for grizzlies both in the United States and Canada. This can be done through partnership with agencies that are able to identify and

protect corridors in which bears can safely move across the borders without harm.

When seeking an alternative, the integrity of the Wilderness Act must be preserved. Strategies that will harm bears is simply unacceptable under the provisions of the Wilderness Act, and absolutely must avoid any invasive monitoring or use of motorized equipment. These are living, wild creatures, and the effects of invasive strategies will further impact their already diminishing safety.

I trust that you will take my comments with sincere consideration and act in the best manner possible for the grizzly population.

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Correspondence ID: 4386Project:112008Document:124399  
Address: la crescenta, CA  
Outside Organization: Unaffiliated Individual  
Received: Dec,06 2022 18:36:08  
Correspondence Type: Web Form  
Correspondence: Oppose the capture of grizzlies from the Northern Continental Divide Ecosystem. The federal agencies plan to kidnap bears from either British Columbia or the Northern Continental Divide Ecosystem (NCDE) around Glacier National Park to move to the North Cascades. But grizzlies have still not recovered in the NCDE, and there are no "extra" bears there to move to Washington. Such a plan would weaken the NCDE grizzly population and diminish the likelihood of developing the needed population linkages between the NCDE grizzlies and those elsewhere, such as in Yellowstone.  
Oppose an "experimental population" designation. The agencies must create and analyze an alternative that does not rely on the so-called "experimental" population designation. Under such a designation, individual bears from the NCDE--which are currently protected under the Endangered Species Act--would be taken from their home range and transported to Washington state, where they would lose their protections under the ESA.  
Analyze a natural recovery alternative. This is NOT the same as the No Action alternative. Under a natural recovery alternative, the FWS and NPS would actively work with agencies in British Columbia to ensure that grizzlies are protected on both sides of the border. Under this alternative, the agencies would identify and protect corridors and connectivity so that bears could move across the border without getting killed.  
Develop an alternative that doesn't violate the Wilderness Act. The agencies must not pursue alternatives that would violate the Wilderness Act and would entail heavy-handed, stressful management of bears. Should the NPS choose to translocate bears, the agency should first consider limiting translocation to sites outside of Wilderness. If the NPS decides to translocate within Wilderness, it must comply with the Wilderness Act: no helicopters, no motorized equipment, and no invasive monitoring.  
Thank you!

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Correspondence ID: 4387Project:112008Document:124399  
Address: Ashburn, VA  
Outside Organization: Unaffiliated Individual  
Received: Dec,06 2022 18:36:10  
Correspondence Type: Web Form  
Correspondence: Please oppose the capture of grizzlies from the Northern Continental Divide Ecosystem. Develop an alternative that doesn't violate the Wilderness Act.

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Correspondence ID: 4388Project:112008Document:124399  
Address: DALLAS, TX  
Outside Organization: IFAW Unaffiliated Individual  
Received: Dec,06 2022 18:36:56  
Correspondence Type: Web Form  
Correspondence: Thank you for considering the animals, most of all the bears in this area.

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Correspondence ID: 4389Project:112008Document:124399

Address: Menlo Park, CA  
Outside Organization: Unaffiliated Individual  
Received: Dec,06 2022 18:38:11  
Correspondence Type: Web Form  
Correspondence: Grizzlies should have a natural recovery plan that doesn't violate either the Wilderness Act or the safety and autonomy of bears who live in the Northern Continental Divide Ecosystem. I'm all for recovering the populations of native species but kidnaping wild animals is cruel and cruelty to animals is wrong.

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Correspondence ID: 4390Project:112008Document:124399  
Address: San Leandro, CA  
Outside Organization: Unaffiliated Individual  
Received: Dec,06 2022 18:38:40  
Correspondence Type: Web Form  
Correspondence: I'm writing to urge the NPS to develop an alternative that doesn't violate the Wilderness Act or incorporate management practices that threaten ursine populations. Should the NPS choose to translocate bears, the agency should first consider limiting translocation to sites outside of Wilderness. If the NPS decides to translocate within Wilderness, it must comply with the Wilderness Act: no helicopters, no motorized equipment, and no invasive monitoring.

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Correspondence ID: 4391Project:112008Document:124399  
Address: Lakeway, TX  
Outside Organization: Unaffiliated Individual  
Received: Dec,06 2022 18:40:26  
Correspondence Type: Web Form  
Correspondence: This is important.

The federal agencies plan to kidnap bears from either British Columbia or the Northern Continental Divide Ecosystem (NCDE) around Glacier National Park to move to the North Cascades. But grizzlies have still not recovered in the NCDE, and there are no "extra" bears there to move to Washington. Such a plan would weaken the NCDE grizzly population and diminish the likelihood of developing the needed population linkages between the NCDE grizzlies and those elsewhere, such as in Yellowstone.

The agencies must create and analyze an alternative that does not rely on the so-called "experimental" population designation. Under such a designation, individual bears from the NCDE--which are currently protected under the Endangered Species Act--would be taken from their home range and transported to Washington state, where they would lose their protections under the ESA.

This is NOT the same as the No Action alternative. Under a natural recovery alternative, the FWS and NPS would actively work with agencies in British Columbia to ensure that grizzlies are protected on both sides of the border. Under this alternative, the agencies would identify and protect corridors and connectivity so that bears could move across the border without getting killed.

The agencies must not pursue alternatives that would violate the Wilderness Act and would entail heavy-handed, stressful management of bears. Should the NPS choose to translocate bears, the agency should first consider limiting translocation to sites outside of Wilderness. If the NPS decides to translocate within Wilderness, it must comply with the Wilderness Act: no helicopters, no motorized equipment, and no invasive monitoring.

Thank you!

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Correspondence ID: 4392Project:112008Document:124399  
Address: Bellingham, WA  
Outside Organization: Unaffiliated Individual

Received: Dec,06 2022 18:40:44  
Correspondence Type: Web Form  
Correspondence: Please reconsider their approach to grizzly recovery in the North Cascades.

The capture of grizzlies from the Northern Continental Divide Ecosystem would weaken the NCDE grizzly population and diminish the likelihood of developing the needed population linkages between the NCDE grizzlies and those elsewhere, such as in Yellowstone.

Grizzlies have still not recovered in the NCDE, and there are no "extra" bears there to move to Washington.

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Correspondence ID: 4393Project:112008Document:124399

Address: West End, NC  
Outside Organization: Unaffiliated Individual  
Received: Dec,06 2022 18:40:50  
Correspondence Type: Web Form  
Correspondence: Be courageous!

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Correspondence ID: 4394Project:112008Document:124399

Address: Orinda, CA  
Outside Organization: Unaffiliated Individual  
Received: Dec,06 2022 18:40:54  
Correspondence Type: Web Form  
Correspondence: My position is:

Do not capture bears from the Northern Continental Divide ecosystem.

Do aggressively identify and strongly protect corridors such that bears may travel across the border unhindered.

Do not take any action that violates the spirit or the intent of the Wilderness Act.

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Correspondence ID: 4395Project:112008Document:124399

Address: Burbank, CA  
Outside Organization: Unaffiliated Individual  
Received: Dec,06 2022 18:41:29  
Correspondence Type: Web Form

Correspondence: Oppose the capture of grizzlies from the Northern Continental Divide Ecosystem. The federal agencies plan to kidnap bears from either British Columbia or the Northern Continental Divide Ecosystem (NCDE) around Glacier National Park to move to the North Cascades. But grizzlies have still not recovered in the NCDE, and there are no "extra" bears there to move to Washington. Such a plan would weaken the NCDE grizzly population and diminish the likelihood of developing the needed population linkages between the NCDE grizzlies and those elsewhere, such as in Yellowstone.

Oppose an "experimental population" designation. The agencies must create and analyze an alternative that does not rely on the so-called "experimental" population designation. Under such a designation, individual bears from the NCDE--which are currently protected under the Endangered Species Act--would be taken from their home range and transported to Washington state, where they would lose their protections under the ESA.

Analyze a natural recovery alternative. This is NOT the same as the No Action alternative. Under a natural recovery alternative, the FWS and NPS would actively work with agencies in British Columbia to ensure that grizzlies are protected on both sides of the border. Under this alternative, the agencies would identify and protect corridors and connectivity so that bears could move across the border without getting killed.

Develop an alternative that doesn't violate the Wilderness Act. The agencies must not pursue alternatives that



would violate the Wilderness Act and would entail heavy-handed, stressful management of bears. Should the NPS choose to translocate bears, the agency should first consider limiting translocation to sites outside of Wilderness. If the NPS decides to translocate within Wilderness, it must comply with the Wilderness Act: no helicopters, no motorized equipment, and no invasive monitoring.

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Correspondence ID: 4396Project:112008Document:124399  
Address: Meadville, PA  
Outside Organization: Unaffiliated Individual  
Received: Dec,06 2022 18:42:57  
Correspondence Type: Web Form  
Correspondence: Oppose the capture of grizzlies from the Northern Continental Divide Ecosystem. The federal agencies plan to kidnap bears from either British Columbia or the Northern Continental Divide Ecosystem (NCDE) around Glacier National Park to move to the North Cascades. But grizzlies have still not recovered in the NCDE, and there are no "extra" bears there to move to Washington. Such a plan would weaken the NCDE grizzly population and diminish the likelihood of developing the needed population linkages between the NCDE grizzlies and those elsewhere, such as in Yellowstone.  
Oppose an "experimental population" designation. The agencies must create and analyze an alternative that does not rely on the so-called "experimental" population designation. Under such a designation, individual bears from the NCDE--which are currently protected under the Endangered Species Act--would be taken from their home range and transported to Washington state, where they would lose their protections under the ESA.  
Analyze a natural recovery alternative. This is NOT the same as the No Action alternative. Under a natural recovery alternative, the FWS and NPS would actively work with agencies in British Columbia to ensure that grizzlies are protected on both sides of the border. Under this alternative, the agencies would identify and protect corridors and connectivity so that bears could move across the border without getting killed.  
Develop an alternative that doesn't violate the Wilderness Act. The agencies must not pursue alternatives that would violate the Wilderness Act and would entail heavy-handed, stressful management of bears. Should the NPS choose to translocate bears, the agency should first consider limiting translocation to sites outside of Wilderness. If the NPS decides to translocate within Wilderness, it must comply with the Wilderness Act: no helicopters, no motorized equipment, and no invasive monitoring.  
Thank you!

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Correspondence ID: 4397Project:112008Document:124399  
Address: Chicago, IL  
Outside Organization: - Select - Unaffiliated Individual  
Received: Dec,06 2022 18:44:20  
Correspondence Type: Web Form  
Correspondence: Oppose the capture of grizzlies from the Northern Continental Divide Ecosystem. The federal agencies plan to kidnap bears from either British Columbia or the Northern Continental Divide Ecosystem (NCDE) around Glacier National Park to move to the North Cascades. But grizzlies have still not recovered in the NCDE, and there are no "extra" bears there to move to Washington. Such a plan would weaken the NCDE grizzly population and diminish the likelihood of developing the needed population linkages between the NCDE grizzlies and those elsewhere, such as in Yellowstone.

Oppose an "experimental population" designation. The agencies must create and analyze an alternative that does not rely on the so-called "experimental" population designation. Under such a designation, individual bears from the NCDE--which are currently protected under the Endangered Species Act--would be taken from their home range and transported to Washington state, where they would lose their protections under the ESA.

Analyze a natural recovery alternative. This is NOT the same as the No Action alternative. Under a natural recovery alternative, the FWS and NPS would actively work with agencies in British Columbia to ensure that grizzlies are protected on both sides of the border. Under this alternative, the agencies would identify and protect corridors and connectivity so that bears could move across the border without getting killed.

Develop an alternative that doesn't violate the Wilderness Act. The agencies must not pursue alternatives that would violate the Wilderness Act and would entail heavy-handed, stressful management of bears. Should the NPS choose to translocate bears, the agency should first consider limiting translocation to sites outside of Wilderness. If the NPS decides to translocate within Wilderness, it must comply with the Wilderness Act: no helicopters, no motorized equipment, and no invasive monitoring.

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Correspondence ID: 4398Project:112008Document:124399  
Address: Mokena, IL  
Outside Organization: Unaffiliated Individual  
Received: Dec,06 2022 18:44:24  
Correspondence Type: Web Form  
Correspondence: The federal agencies plan to kidnap bears from either British Columbia or the Northern Continental Divide Ecosystem (NCDE) around Glacier National Park to move to the North Cascades. But grizzlies have still not recovered in the NCDE, and there are no "extra" bears there to move to Washington. Such a plan would weaken the NCDE grizzly population and diminish the likelihood of developing the needed population linkages between the NCDE grizzlies and those elsewhere, such as in Yellowstone.

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Correspondence ID: 4399Project:112008Document:124399  
Address: Websterville, VT  
Outside Organization: Unaffiliated Individual  
Received: Dec,06 2022 18:44:41  
Correspondence Type: Web Form  
Correspondence: Please reconsider your approach to grizzly recovery in the North Cascades!  
Oppose the capture of grizzlies from the Northern Continental Divide Ecosystem. The federal agencies plan to kidnap bears from either British Columbia or the Northern Continental Divide Ecosystem (NCDE) around Glacier National Park to move to the North Cascades. But grizzlies have still not recovered in the NCDE, and there are no "extra" bears there to move to Washington. Such a plan would weaken the NCDE grizzly population and diminish the likelihood of developing the needed population linkages between the NCDE grizzlies and those elsewhere, such as in Yellowstone.  
Oppose an "experimental population" designation. The agencies must create and analyze an alternative that does not rely on the so-called "experimental" population designation. Under such a designation, individual bears from the NCDE--which are currently protected under the Endangered Species Act--would be taken from their home range and transported to Washington state, where they would lose their protections under the ESA.  
Analyze a natural recovery alternative. This is NOT the same as the No Action alternative. Under a natural recovery alternative, the FWS and NPS would actively work with agencies in British Columbia to ensure that grizzlies are protected on both sides of the border. Under this alternative, the agencies would identify and protect corridors and connectivity so that bears could move across the border without getting killed.  
Develop an alternative that doesn't violate the Wilderness Act. The agencies must not pursue alternatives that would violate the Wilderness Act and would entail heavy-handed, stressful management of bears. Should the NPS choose to translocate bears, the agency should first consider limiting translocation to sites outside of Wilderness. If the NPS decides to translocate within Wilderness, it must comply with the Wilderness Act: no helicopters, no motorized equipment, and no invasive monitoring.  
Thank you for your consideration. [REDACTED]

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Correspondence ID: 4400Project:112008Document:124399  
Address: Pensacola, FL  
Outside Organization: Unaffiliated Individual  
Received: Dec,06 2022 18:45:17  
Correspondence Type: Web Form  
Correspondence: I oppose the capture of grizzlies from the Northern Continental Divide Ecosystem.

Please reconsider your approach to grizzly recovery in the North Cascades.

Thank you.

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Correspondence ID: 4401Project:112008Document:124399  
Address: Woodbury, CT  
Outside Organization: Unaffiliated Individual  
Received: Dec,06 2022 18:47:58  
Correspondence Type: Web Form

Correspondence: Oppose the capture of grizzlies from the Northern Continental Divide Ecosystem. The federal agencies plan to kidnap bears from either British Columbia or the Northern Continental Divide Ecosystem (NCDE) around Glacier National Park to move to the North Cascades. But grizzlies have still not recovered in the NCDE, and there are no "extra" bears there to move to Washington. Such a plan would weaken the NCDE grizzly population and diminish the likelihood of developing the needed population linkages between the NCDE grizzlies and those elsewhere, such as in Yellowstone.

Oppose an "experimental population" designation. The agencies must create and analyze an alternative that does not rely on the so-called "experimental" population designation. Under such a designation, individual bears from the NCDE--which are currently protected under the Endangered Species Act--would be taken from their home range and transported to Washington state, where they would lose their protections under the ESA.

Analyze a natural recovery alternative. This is NOT the same as the No Action alternative. Under a natural recovery alternative, the FWS and NPS would actively work with agencies in British Columbia to ensure that grizzlies are protected on both sides of the border. Under this alternative, the agencies would identify and protect corridors and connectivity so that bears could move across the border without getting killed.

Develop an alternative that doesn't violate the Wilderness Act. The agencies must not pursue alternatives that would violate the Wilderness Act and would entail heavy-handed, stressful management of bears. Should the NPS choose to translocate bears, the agency should first consider limiting translocation to sites outside of Wilderness. If the NPS decides to translocate within Wilderness, it must comply with the Wilderness Act: no helicopters, no motorized equipment, and no invasive monitoring.

Thank you!

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Correspondence ID: 4402Project:112008Document:124399  
Address: Boynton Beach, FL  
Outside Organization: Unaffiliated Individual  
Received: Dec,06 2022 18:50:21  
Correspondence Type: Web Form

Correspondence: Oppose the capture of grizzlies from the Northern Continental Divide Ecosystem: the federal agencies plan to kidnap bears from either British Columbia or the Northern Continental Divide Ecosystem (NCDE) around Glacier National Park to move to the North Cascades. But grizzlies have still not recovered in the NCDE, and there are no "extra" bears there to move to Washington. Such a plan would weaken the NCDE grizzly population and diminish the likelihood of developing the needed population linkages between the NCDE grizzlies and those elsewhere, such as in Yellowstone.

Oppose an "experimental population" designation: the agencies must create and analyze an alternative that does not rely on the so-called "experimental" population designation. Under such a designation, individual bears from the NCDE--which are currently protected under the Endangered Species Act--would be taken from their home range and transported to Washington state, where they would lose their protections under the ESA.

Analyze a natural recovery alternative: this is NOT the same as the No Action alternative. Under a natural recovery alternative, the FWS and NPS would actively work with agencies in British Columbia to ensure that grizzlies are protected on both sides of the border. Under this alternative, the agencies would identify and protect corridors and connectivity so that bears could move across the border without getting killed.

Develop an alternative that doesn't violate the Wilderness Act: the agencies must not pursue alternatives that

would violate the Wilderness Act and would entail heavy-handed, stressful management of bears. Should the NPS choose to translocate bears, the agency should first consider limiting translocation to sites outside of Wilderness. If the NPS decides to translocate within Wilderness, it must comply with the Wilderness Act: no helicopters, no motorized equipment, and no invasive monitoring.

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Correspondence ID: 4403Project:112008Document:124399  
Address: Seattle, WA  
Outside Organization: Unaffiliated Individual  
Received: Dec,06 2022 18:51:00  
Correspondence Type: Web Form  
Correspondence: Oppose the capture of grizzlies from the Northern Continental Divide Ecosystem. The federal agencies plan to kidnap bears from either British Columbia or the Northern Continental Divide Ecosystem (NCDE) around Glacier National Park to move to the North Cascades. But grizzlies have still not recovered in the NCDE, and there are no "extra" bears there to move to Washington. Such a plan would weaken the NCDE grizzly population and diminish the likelihood of developing the needed population linkages between the NCDE grizzlies and those elsewhere, such as in Yellowstone.  
Oppose an "experimental population" designation. The agencies must create and analyze an alternative that does not rely on the so-called "experimental" population designation. Under such a designation, individual bears from the NCDE--which are currently protected under the Endangered Species Act--would be taken from their home range and transported to Washington state, where they would lose their protections under the ESA.  
Analyze a natural recovery alternative. This is NOT the same as the No Action alternative. Under a natural recovery alternative, the FWS and NPS would actively work with agencies in British Columbia to ensure that grizzlies are protected on both sides of the border. Under this alternative, the agencies would identify and protect corridors and connectivity so that bears could move across the border without getting killed.  
Develop an alternative that doesn't violate the Wilderness Act. The agencies must not pursue alternatives that would violate the Wilderness Act and would entail heavy-handed, stressful management of bears. Should the NPS choose to translocate bears, the agency should first consider limiting translocation to sites outside of Wilderness. If the NPS decides to translocate within Wilderness, it must comply with the Wilderness Act: no helicopters, no motorized equipment, and no invasive monitoring.

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Correspondence ID: 4404Project:112008Document:124399  
Address: Andover, MA  
Outside Organization: Unaffiliated Individual  
Received: Dec,06 2022 18:51:11  
Correspondence Type: Web Form  
Correspondence: Oppose the capture of grizzlies from the Northern Continental Divide Ecosystem. The federal agencies plan to kidnap bears from either British Columbia or the Northern Continental Divide Ecosystem (NCDE) around Glacier National Park to move to the North Cascades. But grizzlies have still not recovered in the NCDE, and there are no "extra" bears there to move to Washington. Such a plan would weaken the NCDE grizzly population and diminish the likelihood of developing the needed population linkages between the NCDE grizzlies and those elsewhere, such as in Yellowstone.

Oppose an "experimental population" designation. The agencies must create and analyze an alternative that does not rely on the so-called "experimental" population designation. Under such a designation, individual bears from the NCDE--which are currently protected under the Endangered Species Act--would be taken from their home range and transported to Washington state, where they would lose their protections under the ESA.  
Analyze a natural recovery alternative. This is NOT the same as the No Action alternative. Under a natural recovery alternative, the FWS and NPS would actively work with agencies in British Columbia to ensure that grizzlies are protected on both sides of the border. Under this alternative, the agencies would identify and protect corridors and connectivity so that bears could move across the border without getting killed.

Develop an alternative that doesn't violate the Wilderness Act. The agencies must not pursue alternatives that would violate the Wilderness Act and would entail heavy-handed, stressful management of bears. Should the NPS

choose to translocate bears, the agency should first consider limiting translocation to sites outside of Wilderness. If the NPS decides to translocate within Wilderness, it must comply with the Wilderness Act: no helicopters, no motorized equipment, and no invasive monitoring.

Thank you!

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Correspondence ID: 4405Project:112008Document:124399  
Address: Lawrenceville, NJ  
Outside Organization: Unaffiliated Individual  
Received: Dec,06 2022 18:52:09  
Correspondence Type: Web Form  
Correspondence: DO WHATEVER YOU CAN TO PROTECT GRIZZLIES. The entire food chain depends on them, as well as the forests! When they eat salmon, remnants are carried into nearby woods, nourishing essential trees. All creatures deserve our increasing honor and protection!

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Correspondence ID: 4406Project:112008Document:124399  
Address: Great Barrington, MA  
Outside Organization: Unaffiliated Individual  
Received: Dec,06 2022 18:54:36  
Correspondence Type: Web Form  
Correspondence: Please reconsider your plans regarding grizzlies. They need more protection. Thank you.

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Correspondence ID: 4407Project:112008Document:124399  
Address: Morro Bay, CA  
Outside Organization: Unaffiliated Individual  
Received: Dec,06 2022 18:55:14  
Correspondence Type: Web Form  
Correspondence: Reconsider their approach to grizzly recovery in the North Cascades.

I speak from experience. In the 1980's CA thought it helpful to spread the sea otter population up and down the west coast rather than leave it alone as it was recovering. Most of those transplanted died. Those that survived came back to the Central Coast.

Therefore, I oppose the capture of grizzlies from the Northern Continental Divide Ecosystem. And, I oppose an "experimental population" designation.

Rather, analyze a natural recovery alternative. Develop an alternative that doesn't violate the Wilderness Act. Don't act like the arrogant humans we usually are.

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Correspondence ID: 4408Project:112008Document:124399  
Address: Oakland, CA  
Outside Organization: Unaffiliated Individual  
Received: Dec,06 2022 18:55:32  
Correspondence Type: Web Form  
Correspondence: To those concerned. I oppose the capture of grizzlies from the Northern Continental Divide Ecosystem. The federal agencies plan to kidnap bears from either British Columbia or the Northern Continental Divide Ecosystem (NCDE) around Glacier National Park and to move them to the North Cascades. Grizzlies have still not recovered in the NCDE, and there are no "extra" bears there to move to Washington. Such a plan would weaken the NCDE grizzly population and diminish the likelihood of developing the needed population linkages between the NCDE grizzlies and those elsewhere, such as in Yellowstone.

I oppose an "experimental population" designation. The agencies should create and analyze an alternative that does not rely on the so-called "experimental" population designation. Under such a designation, individual bears

from the NCDE--which are currently protected under the Endangered Species Act--would be taken from their home range and transported to Washington state, where they would lose their protections under the ESA.

Please analyze a natural recovery alternative. This is NOT the same as the No Action alternative. Under a natural recovery alternative, the FWS and NPS would actively work with agencies in British Columbia to ensure that grizzlies are protected on both sides of the border. Under this alternative, the agencies would identify and protect corridors and connectivity so that bears could move across the border without getting killed.

NPS should develop an alternative that doesn't violate the Wilderness Act. The agencies must not pursue alternatives that would violate the Wilderness Act and would entail heavy-handed, stressful management of bears. Should the NPS choose to translocate bears, the agency should first consider limiting translocation to sites outside of Wilderness. If the NPS decides to translocate within Wilderness, it must comply with the Wilderness Act: no helicopters, no motorized equipment, and no invasive monitoring.

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Correspondence ID: 4409Project:112008Document:124399

Address: Bend, OR

Outside Organization: Unaffiliated Individual

Received: Dec,06 2022 18:56:23

Correspondence Type: Web Form

Correspondence: Please consider these points-

- Please oppose the capture of grizzlies from the Northern Continental Divide Ecosystem. The federal agencies plan to capture bears from either British Columbia or the Northern Continental Divide Ecosystem (NCDE) around Glacier National Park to move to the North Cascades. But grizzlies have still not recovered in the NCDE. Such a plan would weaken the NCDE grizzly population and diminish the likelihood of developing the needed population linkages between the NCDE grizzlies and those elsewhere, such as in Yellowstone.

- please oppose an "experimental population" designation. The agencies must create and analyze an alternative that does not rely on the so-called "experimental" population designation. Under such a designation, individual bears from the NCDE--which are currently protected under the Endangered Species Act--would be taken from their home range and transported to Washington state, where they would lose their protections under the ESA.

- Please analyze a natural recovery alternative. This is NOT the same as the No Action alternative. Under a natural recovery alternative, the FWS and NPS would actively work with agencies in British Columbia to ensure that grizzlies are protected on both sides of the border. Under this alternative, the agencies would identify and protect corridors and connectivity so that bears could move across the border without getting killed.

- Develop an alternative that doesn't violate the Wilderness Act. The agencies must not pursue alternatives that would violate the Wilderness Act and would entail heavy-handed, stressful management of bears. Should the NPS choose to translocate bears, the agency should first consider limiting translocation to sites outside of Wilderness. If the NPS decides to translocate within Wilderness, it must comply with the Wilderness Act: no helicopters, no motorized equipment, and no invasive monitoring.

Thank you for taking comments.

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Correspondence ID: 4410Project:112008Document:124399

Address: Sebawaing, MI

Outside Organization: - None - Unaffiliated Individual

Received: Dec,06 2022 18:56:23

Correspondence Type: Web Form

Correspondence: I Oppose the capture of grizzlies from the Northern Continental Divide Ecosystem. The federal agencies plan to kidnap bears from either British Columbia or the Northern Continental Divide Ecosystem (NCDE) around Glacier National Park to move to the North Cascades. But grizzlies have still not recovered in the NCDE, and there are no "extra" bears there to move to Washington. Such a plan would weaken the NCDE grizzly population and diminish the likelihood of developing the needed population linkages between the NCDE grizzlies and those elsewhere, such as in Yellowstone.

I Oppose an "experimental population" designation. The agencies must create and analyze an alternative that does

not rely on the so-called "experimental" population designation. Under such a designation, individual bears from the NCDE--which are currently protected under the Endangered Species Act--would be taken from their home range and transported to Washington state, where they would lose their protections under the ESA.

Analyze a natural recovery alternative. This is NOT the same as the No Action alternative. Under a natural recovery alternative, the FWS and NPS would actively work with agencies in British Columbia to ensure that grizzlies are protected on both sides of the border. Under this alternative, the agencies would identify and protect corridors and connectivity so that bears could move across the border without getting killed.

Develop an alternative that doesn't violate the Wilderness Act. The agencies must not pursue alternatives that would violate the Wilderness Act and would entail heavy-handed, stressful management of bears. Should the NPS choose to translocate bears, the agency should first consider limiting translocation to sites outside of Wilderness. If the NPS decides to translocate within Wilderness, it must comply with the Wilderness Act: no helicopters, no motorized equipment, and no invasive monitoring.

Thank you!

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Correspondence ID: 4411Project:112008Document:124399

Address: Newberry, FL

Outside Organization: Unaffiliated Individual

Received: Dec,06 2022 18:58:38

Correspondence Type: Web Form

Correspondence: I oppose the capture of grizzlies from the Northern Continental Divide Ecosystem. The federal agencies plan to kidnap bears from either British Columbia or the Northern Continental Divide Ecosystem (NCDE) around Glacier National Park to move to the North Cascades. But grizzlies have still not recovered in the NCDE, and there are no "extra" bears there to move to Washington. Such a plan would weaken the NCDE grizzly population and diminish the likelihood of developing the needed population linkages between the NCDE grizzlies and those elsewhere, such as in Yellowstone.

I oppose an "experimental population" designation. The agencies must create and analyze an alternative that does not rely on the so-called "experimental" population designation. Under such a designation, individual bears from the NCDE--which are currently protected under the Endangered Species Act--would be taken from their home range and transported to Washington state, where they would lose their protections under the ESA.

Please analyze a natural recovery alternative. This is NOT the same as the No Action alternative. Under a natural recovery alternative, the FWS and NPS would actively work with agencies in British Columbia to ensure that grizzlies are protected on both sides of the border. Under this alternative, the agencies would identify and protect corridors and connectivity so that bears could move across the border without getting killed.

Please develop an alternative that doesn't violate the Wilderness Act. The agencies must not pursue alternatives that would violate the Wilderness Act and would entail heavy-handed, stressful management of bears. Should the NPS choose to translocate bears, the agency should first consider limiting translocation to sites outside of Wilderness. If the NPS decides to translocate within Wilderness, it must comply with the Wilderness Act: no helicopters, no motorized equipment, and no invasive monitoring.

Thank you!

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Correspondence ID: 4412Project:112008Document:124399

Address: Daytona Beach, FL

Outside Organization: Unaffiliated Individual

Received: Dec,06 2022 18:58:43

Correspondence Type: Web Form

Correspondence: Habitat for grizzlies in the North Cascades is so important this ecosystem has been identified as one of the few remaining in the contiguous U.S. capable of supporting a viable grizzly bear population, and the only recovery area outside of the Rockies. Recent research estimates that the North Cascades ecosystem could ultimately support more grizzlies than live in Yellowstone National Park, a globally renowned destination for bear-watching.

You must not remove any of them. We must find ways to protect them.

It's been a while since we've coexisted with grizzlies and some of us are wary. But careful bear management,

human safety and "bear awareness" would be top priorities during the recovery process and Washingtonians already know how to share the landscape with wildlife. We can't miss this long-awaited opportunity to make nature whole again. Leave the Grizzlies be.

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Correspondence ID: 4413Project:112008Document:124399  
Address: Pataskala, OH  
Outside Organization: Unaffiliated Individual  
Received: Dec,06 2022 18:58:58  
Correspondence Type: Web Form  
Correspondence: Oppose the capture of grizzlies from the Northern Continental Divide Ecosystem. The federal agencies plan to kidnap bears from either British Columbia or the Northern Continental Divide Ecosystem (NCDE) around Glacier National Park to move to the North Cascades. But grizzlies have still not recovered in the NCDE, and there are no "extra" bears there to move to Washington. Such a plan would weaken the NCDE grizzly population and diminish the likelihood of developing the needed population linkages between the NCDE grizzlies and those elsewhere, such as in Yellowstone.  
Oppose an "experimental population" designation. The agencies must create and analyze an alternative that does not rely on the so-called "experimental" population designation. Under such a designation, individual bears from the NCDE--which are currently protected under the Endangered Species Act--would be taken from their home range and transported to Washington state, where they would lose their protections under the ESA.  
Analyze a natural recovery alternative. This is NOT the same as the No Action alternative. Under a natural recovery alternative, the FWS and NPS would actively work with agencies in British Columbia to ensure that grizzlies are protected on both sides of the border. Under this alternative, the agencies would identify and protect corridors and connectivity so that bears could move across the border without getting killed.  
Develop an alternative that doesn't violate the Wilderness Act. The agencies must not pursue alternatives that would violate the Wilderness Act and would entail heavy-handed, stressful management of bears. Should the NPS choose to translocate bears, the agency should first consider limiting translocation to sites outside of Wilderness. If the NPS decides to translocate within Wilderness, it must comply with the Wilderness Act: no helicopters, no motorized equipment, and no invasive monitoring.  
Thank you!

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Correspondence ID: 4414Project:112008Document:124399  
Address: Tuscaloosa, AL  
Outside Organization: Unaffiliated Individual  
Received: Dec,06 2022 18:59:24  
Correspondence Type: Web Form  
Correspondence: I oppose the capture of grizzlies from the Northern Continental Divide Ecosystem. The federal agencies plan to kidnap bears from either British Columbia or the Northern Continental Divide Ecosystem (NCDE) around Glacier National Park to move to the North Cascades. But grizzlies have still not recovered in the NCDE, and there are no "extra" bears there to move to Washington. Such a plan would weaken the NCDE grizzly population and diminish the likelihood of developing the needed population linkages between the NCDE grizzlies and those elsewhere, such as in Yellowstone.

I oppose an "experimental population" designation. The agencies must create and analyze an alternative that does not rely on the so-called "experimental" population designation. Under such a designation, individual bears from the NCDE--which are currently protected under the Endangered Species Act--would be taken from their home range and transported to Washington state, where they would lose their protections under the ESA.

I urge analysis of a natural recovery alternative. This is not the same as the No Action alternative. Under a natural recovery alternative, the FWS and NPS would actively work with agencies in British Columbia to ensure that grizzlies are protected on both sides of the border. Under this alternative, the agencies would identify and protect corridors and connectivity so that bears could move across the border without getting killed.

I urge you to develop an alternative that doesn't violate the Wilderness Act. The agencies must not pursue



alternatives that would violate the Wilderness Act and would entail heavy-handed, stressful management of bears. Should the NPS choose to translocate bears, the agency should first consider limiting translocation to sites outside of Wilderness. If the NPS decides to translocate within Wilderness, it must comply with the Wilderness Act.

Thank you for considering these comments.

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Correspondence ID: 4415Project:112008Document:124399

Address: East Lansing, MI  
Outside Organization: Unaffiliated Individual  
Received: Dec,06 2022 18:59:42  
Correspondence Type: Web Form

Correspondence: Sirs

I support a plan for reintroducing grizzlies in the Nothern Cascades but use natural means to do so. Make corridors that make it possible for the bears to move in naturally

[REDACTED]

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Correspondence ID: 4416Project:112008Document:124399

Address: Deming, WA  
Outside Organization: Unaffiliated Individual  
Received: Dec,06 2022 19:02:51  
Correspondence Type: Web Form

Correspondence: USING MOTORIZED VEHICLES AND AIRCRAFT IN WILDERNESS AND PRISTINE AREAS IN ORDER TO RE-ESTABLISH GRIZZLIES IN THESE AREAS IS DEFEATING THE PURPOSE OF THE PROJECT!

THESE TECHNIQUES, ALONG WITH COLLARING AND FOLLOWING AND HANDLING THESE ANIMALS REGULARLY NOT ONLY DEGRADES AND ESSENTIALLY

D E S T R O Y S THE PRISTINE NATURE OF THESE ECOSYSTEMS, BUT MAKES THESE LANDS I N H O S P I T A B L E AND THE BEARS WILL V A C A T E THESE AREAS, DEFEATING THE WHOLE GOAL OF THE PROJECT!

THE &quot;D O N O T H I N G &quot; AND &quot;ENFORCE THE PROTECTED STATUS GRIZZLIES HAVE UNDER THE E S A WILL DO FAR MORE TO DRAW GRIZZLIES BACK TO THESE AREAS!

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Correspondence ID: 4417Project:112008Document:124399

Address: honolulu, HI  
Outside Organization: Unaffiliated Individual  
Received: Dec,06 2022 19:03:16  
Correspondence Type: Web Form

Correspondence: Wilderness watch contacted us explaining your desire to open the northern cascades to bear colonies. They made some important points, which I have included. It feels like a meeting with the concerned parties, would be a good idea, to make this program even more beneficial to the bears

I suggest you develop an alternative that doesn't violate the Wilderness Act. The agencies must not pursue alternatives that would violate the Wilderness Act and would entail heavy-handed, stressful management of bears. Should the NPS choose to translocate bears, the agency should first consider limiting translocation to sites outside of the Wilderness. If the NPS decides to translocate within Wilderness, it must comply with the Wilderness Act: no helicopters, no motorized equipment, and no invasive monitoring.

Analyze a natural recovery alternative. This is NOT the same as the No Action alternative. Under a natural recovery alternative, the FWS and NPS would actively work with agencies in British Columbia to ensure that grizzlies are protected on both sides of the border. Under this alternative, the agencies would identify and protect corridors and connectivity so that bears could move across the border without getting killed.

Thank you for listening. We appreciate your efforts to do the right thing.

Much aloha,

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Correspondence ID: 4418Project:112008Document:124399  
Address: San Jose, CA  
Outside Organization: Unaffiliated Individual  
Received: Dec,06 2022 19:04:05  
Correspondence Type: Web Form  
Correspondence: Moving grizzly bear population to the northwest is not based on science. Please reconsider this plan.

Thanks

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Correspondence ID: 4419Project:112008Document:124399  
Address: PETALUMA, CA  
Outside Organization: NA Unaffiliated Individual  
Received: Dec,06 2022 19:06:09  
Correspondence Type: Web Form  
Correspondence: I am opposed to the present experimental plan to relocate grizzlies to the Cascades. If this must be accomplished, all agencies involved must conform to the provisions of the Wilderness Act. Don't fool with Mother Nature!

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Correspondence ID: 4420Project:112008Document:124399  
Address: Victorville, CA  
Outside Organization: Unaffiliated Individual  
Received: Dec,06 2022 19:07:09  
Correspondence Type: Web Form  
Correspondence: The proposed action lacks a natural recovery option. The best way to meet the goal of a viable grizzly population in the North Cascades would be to allow for and boldly promote the natural recovery of grizzlies. This is a very different approach than the "no action" option, which is to "do nothing." A natural recovery alternative would require working with British Columbia to protect grizzlies over a larger land base and would provide for connectivity between populations in the U.S. and Canada using protected habitat corridors. It would also include other measures to ensure that grizzlies are not killed by humans, regardless of what side of the border they are on and whether they are in National Parks, Wilderness, or other public or private lands. It might take longer and require more patience than the instant gratification of capturing and releasing dozens of bears, but it would ultimately create a more durable population sharing the landscape with a human population that is more likely to respect the bears that make it back to the North Cascades on their own.

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Correspondence ID: 4421Project:112008Document:124399  
Address: Oakland, CA  
Outside Organization: Unaffiliated Individual  
Received: Dec,06 2022 19:09:58  
Correspondence Type: Web Form  
Correspondence: Dear National Park Service,

Please, I ask that you reconsider your approach to grizzly recovery in the North Cascades.

I OPPOSE THE CAPTURE OF GRIZZLIES FROM THE NORTHERN CONTINENTAL DIVIDE ECOSYSTEM.

Is it true that the federal agencies plan to kidnap bears from either British Columbia or the Northern Continental Divide Ecosystem (NCDE) around Glacier National Park to move to the North Cascades? But grizzlies have still not recovered in the NCDE, and there are no "extra" bears there to move to Washington. Such a plan would weaken the NCDE grizzly population and diminish the likelihood of developing the needed population linkages between the NCDE grizzlies and those elsewhere, such as in Yellowstone.

**I OPPOSE AN "EXPERIMENTAL POPULATION" DESIGNATION.**

The agencies must create and analyze an alternative that does not rely on the so-called "experimental" population designation. Under such a designation, individual bears from the NCDE--which are currently protected under the Endangered Species Act--would be taken from their home range and transported to Washington state, where they would lose their protections under the ESA.

**PLEASE ANALYZE A NATURAL RECOVERY ALTERNATIVE.**

This is NOT the same as the No Action alternative. Under a natural recovery alternative, the FWS and NPS would actively work with agencies in British Columbia to ensure that grizzlies are protected on both sides of the border. Under this alternative, the agencies would identify and protect corridors and connectivity so that bears could move across the border without getting killed.

**DEVELOP AN ALTERNATIVE THAT DOESN'T VIOLATE THE WILDERNESS ACT.**

The agencies must not pursue alternatives that would violate the Wilderness Act and would entail heavy-handed, stressful management of bears. Should the NPS choose to translocate bears, the agency should first consider limiting translocation to sites outside of Wilderness. If the NPS decides to translocate within Wilderness, it must comply with the Wilderness Act: no helicopters, no motorized equipment, and no invasive monitoring.

Thank you so very much in your consideration and action on this.

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Correspondence ID:	4422Project:112008Document:124399
Address:	Orlando, FL
Outside Organization:	Unaffiliated Individual
Received:	Dec,06 2022 19:12:15
Correspondence Type:	Web Form

Correspondence: Oppose the capture of grizzlies from the Northern Continental Divide Ecosystem. The federal agencies plan to kidnap bears from either British Columbia or the Northern Continental Divide Ecosystem (NCDE) around Glacier National Park to move to the North Cascades. But grizzlies have still not recovered in the NCDE, and there are no "extra" bears there to move to Washington. Such a plan would weaken the NCDE grizzly population and diminish the likelihood of developing the needed population linkages between the NCDE grizzlies and those elsewhere, such as in Yellowstone.

Oppose an "experimental population" designation. The agencies must create and analyze an alternative that does not rely on the so-called "experimental" population designation. Under such a designation, individual bears from the NCDE--which are currently protected under the Endangered Species Act--would be taken from their home range and transported to Washington state, where they would lose their protections under the ESA.

Analyze a natural recovery alternative. This is NOT the same as the No Action alternative. Under a natural recovery alternative, the FWS and NPS would actively work with agencies in British Columbia to ensure that grizzlies are protected on both sides of the border. Under this alternative, the agencies would identify and protect corridors and connectivity so that bears could move across the border without getting killed.

Develop an alternative that doesn't violate the Wilderness Act. The agencies must not pursue alternatives that would violate the Wilderness Act and would entail heavy-handed, stressful management of bears. Should the NPS choose to translocate bears, the agency should first consider limiting translocation to sites outside of Wilderness. If the NPS decides to translocate within Wilderness, it must comply with the Wilderness Act: no helicopters, no motorized equipment, and no invasive monitoring.

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Correspondence ID:	4423Project:112008Document:124399
Address:	San Francisco, CA

Outside Organization: Unaffiliated Individual  
Received: Dec,06 2022 19:16:50  
Correspondence Type: Web Form

Correspondence: Oppose the capture of grizzlies from the Northern Continental Divide Ecosystem. The federal agencies plan to kidnap bears from either British Columbia or the Northern Continental Divide Ecosystem (NCDE) around Glacier National Park to move to the North Cascades. But grizzlies have still not recovered in the NCDE, and there are no "extra" bears there to move to Washington. Such a plan would weaken the NCDE grizzly population and diminish the likelihood of developing the needed population linkages between the NCDE grizzlies and those elsewhere, such as in Yellowstone.

Oppose an "experimental population" designation. The agencies must create and analyze an alternative that does not rely on the so-called "experimental" population designation. Under such a designation, individual bears from the NCDE--which are currently protected under the Endangered Species Act--would be taken from their home range and transported to Washington state, where they would lose their protections under the ESA.

Analyze a natural recovery alternative. This is NOT the same as the No Action alternative. Under a natural recovery alternative, the FWS and NPS would actively work with agencies in British Columbia to ensure that grizzlies are protected on both sides of the border. Under this alternative, the agencies would identify and protect corridors and connectivity so that bears could move across the border without getting killed.

Develop an alternative that doesn't violate the Wilderness Act. The agencies must not pursue alternatives that would violate the Wilderness Act and would entail heavy-handed, stressful management of bears. Should the NPS choose to translocate bears, the agency should first consider limiting translocation to sites outside of Wilderness. If the NPS decides to translocate within Wilderness, it must comply with the Wilderness Act: no helicopters, no motorized equipment, and no invasive monitoring.

Thank you!

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Correspondence ID: 4424Project:112008Document:124399  
Address: SIERRA VISTA, AZ  
Outside Organization: N/A Unaffiliated Individual  
Received: Dec,06 2022 19:18:07  
Correspondence Type: Web Form  
Correspondence: Continue in your endeavors to find the truth and obtain justice.

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Correspondence ID: 4425Project:112008Document:124399  
Address: Hillsdale, NJ  
Outside Organization: Unaffiliated Individual  
Received: Dec,06 2022 19:19:11  
Correspondence Type: Web Form  
Correspondence: To all stakeholders/decision makers,

I oppose the capture of grizzlies from the Northern Continental Divide Ecosystem. The federal agencies plan to kidnap bears from either British Columbia or the Northern Continental Divide Ecosystem (NCDE) around Glacier National Park to move to the North Cascades. But grizzlies have still not recovered in the NCDE, and there are no "extra" bears there to move to Washington. Such a plan would weaken the NCDE grizzly population and diminish the likelihood of developing the needed population linkages between the NCDE grizzlies and those elsewhere, such as in Yellowstone.

I oppose an "experimental population" designation. The agencies must create and analyze an alternative that does not rely on the so-called "experimental" population designation. Under such a designation, individual bears from the NCDE--which are currently protected under the Endangered Species Act--would be taken from their home range and transported to Washington state, where they would lose their

protections under the ESA.

Please analyze a natural recovery alternative. This is NOT the same as the No Action alternative. Under a natural recovery alternative, the FWS and NPS would actively work with agencies in British Columbia to ensure that grizzlies are protected on both sides of the border. Under this alternative, the agencies would identify and protect corridors and connectivity so that bears could move across the border without getting killed.

Please develop an alternative that doesn't violate the Wilderness Act. The agencies must not pursue alternatives that would violate the Wilderness Act and would entail heavy-handed, stressful management of bears. Should the NPS choose to translocate bears, the agency should first consider limiting translocation to sites outside of Wilderness. If the NPS decides to translocate within Wilderness, it must comply with the Wilderness Act: no helicopters, no motorized equipment, and no invasive monitoring.

Thank you for considering my comments.

Sincerely yours,

[REDACTED]

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Correspondence ID: 4426Project:112008Document:124399  
Address: nashua, NH  
Outside Organization: Unaffiliated Individual  
Received: Dec,06 2022 19:23:06  
Correspondence Type: Web Form  
Correspondence: Oppose the capture of grizzlies from the Northern Continental Divide Ecosystem. The federal agencies plan to kidnap bears from either British Columbia or the Northern Continental Divide Ecosystem (NCDE) around Glacier National Park to move to the North Cascades. But grizzlies have still not recovered in the NCDE, and there are no "extra" bears there to move to Washington. Such a plan would weaken the NCDE grizzly population and diminish the likelihood of developing the needed population linkages between the NCDE grizzlies and those elsewhere, such as in Yellowstone.

Oppose an "experimental population" designation. The agencies must create and analyze an alternative that does not rely on the so-called "experimental" population designation. Under such a designation, individual bears from the NCDE--which are currently protected under the Endangered Species Act--would be taken from their home range and transported to Washington state, where they would lose their protections under the ESA.

Analyze a natural recovery alternative. This is NOT the same as the No Action alternative. Under a natural recovery alternative, the FWS and NPS would actively work with agencies in British Columbia to ensure that grizzlies are protected on both sides of the border. Under this alternative, the agencies would identify and protect corridors and connectivity so that bears could move across the border without getting killed.

Develop an alternative that doesn't violate the Wilderness Act. The agencies must not pursue alternatives that would violate the Wilderness Act and would entail heavy-handed, stressful management of bears. Should the NPS choose to translocate bears, the agency should first consider limiting translocation to sites outside of Wilderness. If the NPS decides to translocate within Wilderness, it must comply with the Wilderness Act: no helicopters, no motorized equipment, and no invasive monitoring.

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Correspondence ID: 4427Project:112008Document:124399  
Address: Denver, CO  
Outside Organization: Unaffiliated Individual  
Received: Dec,06 2022 19:26:06  
Correspondence Type: Web Form  
Correspondence: Oppose the capture of grizzlies from the Northern Continental Divide Ecosystem. The federal agencies plan to kidnap bears from either British Columbia or the Northern Continental Divide Ecosystem

(NCDE) around Glacier National Park to move to the North Cascades. But grizzlies have still not recovered in the NCDE, and there are no "extra" bears there to move to Washington. Such a plan would weaken the NCDE grizzly population and diminish the likelihood of developing the needed population linkages between the NCDE grizzlies and those elsewhere, such as in Yellowstone.

Oppose an "experimental population" designation. The agencies must create and analyze an alternative that does not rely on the so-called "experimental" population designation. Under such a designation, individual bears from the NCDE--which are currently protected under the Endangered Species Act--would be taken from their home range and transported to Washington state, where they would lose their protections under the ESA.

Analyze a natural recovery alternative. This is NOT the same as the No Action alternative. Under a natural recovery alternative, the FWS and NPS would actively work with agencies in British Columbia to ensure that grizzlies are protected on both sides of the border. Under this alternative, the agencies would identify and protect corridors and connectivity so that bears could move across the border without getting killed.

Develop an alternative that doesn't violate the Wilderness Act. The agencies must not pursue alternatives that would violate the Wilderness Act and would entail heavy-handed, stressful management of bears. Should the NPS choose to translocate bears, the agency should first consider limiting translocation to sites outside of Wilderness. If the NPS decides to translocate within Wilderness, it must comply with the Wilderness Act: no helicopters, no motorized equipment, and no invasive monitoring.

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Correspondence ID: 4428Project:112008Document:124399

Address: Springfield, IL

Outside Organization: FTG Productions Unaffiliated Individual

Received: Dec,06 2022 19:26:21

Correspondence Type: Web Form

Correspondence: RE: Grizzly Bear Recovery in the Northern Cascades.

I support the following points by Wilderness Watch to encourage the agencies to reconsider their approach to grizzly recovery in the North Cascades to help ensure the health of the bears involved in the recovery as well as that of the ecosystem.

Wilderness Watch suggestions include:

\*Oppose the capture of grizzlies from the Northern Continental Divide Ecosystem. The federal agencies plan to kidnap bears from either British Columbia or the Northern Continental Divide Ecosystem (NCDE) around Glacier National Park to move to the North Cascades. But grizzlies have still not recovered in the NCDE, and there are no "extra" bears there to move to Washington. Such a plan would weaken the NCDE grizzly population and diminish the likelihood of developing the needed population linkages between the NCDE grizzlies and those elsewhere, such as in Yellowstone.

\*Oppose an "experimental population" designation. The agencies must create and analyze an alternative that does not rely on the so-called "experimental" population designation. Under such a designation, individual bears from the NCDE--which are currently protected under the Endangered Species Act--would be taken from their home range and transported to Washington state, where they would lose their protections under the ESA. Bears involved in the recovery should not be considered as experimental pawns whose lives are considered expendable during an experimental introduction period, but as the Endangered Species that they are. Which leads to the following point below:

\*Analyze a natural recovery alternative. This is NOT the same as the No Action alternative. Under a natural recovery alternative, the FWS and NPS would actively work with agencies in British Columbia to ensure that grizzlies are protected on both sides of the border. Under this alternative, the agencies would identify and protect corridors and connectivity so that bears could voluntarily move across the border without getting killed. A natural voluntary recovery via a natural in migration would be more gradual and more sustainable for current wildlife residing in the designated recovery area including black bear populations as well as the new grizzlies via their natural in migration.

\*Develop an alternative that doesn't violate the Wilderness Act. The agencies must not pursue alternatives that would violate the Wilderness Act and would entail heavy-handed, stressful management of bears. Should the NPS choose to translocate bears, the agency should first consider limiting translocation to sites outside of Wilderness. If the NPS decides to translocate within Wilderness, it must comply with the Wilderness Act: no helicopters, no motorized equipment, and no invasive monitoring.

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Correspondence ID: 4429Project:112008Document:124399

Address: Port Townsend, WA

Outside Organization: Unaffiliated Individual

Received: Dec,06 2022 19:27:12

Correspondence Type: Web Form

Correspondence: I oppose the capture of grizzlies from the Northern Continental Divide Ecosystem. The federal agencies plan to kidnap bears from either British Columbia or the Northern Continental Divide Ecosystem (NCDE) around Glacier National Park to move to the North Cascades. But grizzlies have still not recovered in the NCDE, and there are no "extra" bears there to move to Washington. Such a plan would weaken the NCDE grizzly population and diminish the likelihood of developing the needed population linkages between the NCDE grizzlies and those elsewhere, such as in Yellowstone.

I oppose an "experimental population" designation. The agencies must create and analyze an alternative that does not rely on the so-called "experimental" population designation. Under such a designation, individual bears from the NCDE--which are currently protected under the Endangered Species Act--would be taken from their home range and transported to Washington state, where they would lose their protections under the ESA.

Analyze a natural recovery alternative. This is NOT the same as the No Action alternative. Under a natural recovery alternative, the FWS and NPS would actively work with agencies in British Columbia to ensure that grizzlies are protected on both sides of the border. Under this alternative, the agencies would identify and protect corridors and connectivity so that bears could move across the border without getting killed.

Develop an alternative that doesn't violate the Wilderness Act. The agencies must not pursue alternatives that would violate the Wilderness Act and would entail heavy-handed, stressful management of bears. Should the NPS choose to translocate bears, the agency should first consider limiting translocation to sites outside of Wilderness. If the NPS decides to translocate within Wilderness, it must comply with the Wilderness Act: no helicopters, no motorized equipment, and no invasive monitoring.

Thank you!

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Correspondence ID: 4430Project:112008Document:124399

Address: Montrose, CO

Outside Organization: Unaffiliated Individual

Received: Dec,06 2022 19:27:26

Correspondence Type: Web Form

Correspondence: These are comments on the plan to recover the grizzly species in the North Cascades.

I oppose the capture of grizzlies from the Northern Continental Divide Ecosystem in order to move them to the North Cascades. Grizzlies have still not recovered in the NCDE, and there are no "extra" bears there to move to Washington. Such a plan would weaken the NCDE grizzly population and diminish the likelihood of developing the needed population linkages between the NCDE grizzlies and those elsewhere, such as in Yellowstone.

I oppose the notion of an "experimental" designation for any bear population. The agencies must create and analyze an alternative that does not rely on the so-called "experimental" population designation. Under such a heading, individual bears from the NCDE, which are currently protected under the Endangered Species Act, would be taken from their home range and transported to Washington State, where they would lose their protections under the ESA.

Please, analyze a natural recovery alternative. This is NOT the same as the No Action alternative. Under a natural recovery alternative, the FWS and NPS would actively work with agencies in British Columbia to ensure that grizzlies are protected on both sides of the border. They would also identify and protect corridors and connectivity so that bears could move across the border without getting killed.

Please, develop an alternative that doesn't violate the Wilderness Act or entail heavy-handed, stressful management of bears. Should the NPS choose to translocate grizzlies, the agency should first consider limiting translocation to sites outside of Wilderness. If the NPS decides to translocate within Wilderness, it must comply with the Wilderness Act: no helicopters, no motorized equipment, and no invasive monitoring.

Thank you for considering my point of view.

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Correspondence ID: 4431Project:112008Document:124399

Address: MOUNT VERNON, NY

Outside Organization: Unaffiliated Individual

Received: Dec,06 2022 19:28:01

Correspondence Type: Web Form

Correspondence: Oppose the capture of grizzlies from the Northern Continental Divide Ecosystem. The federal agencies plan to kidnap bears from either British Columbia or the Northern Continental Divide Ecosystem (NCDE) around Glacier National Park to move to the North Cascades. But grizzlies have still not recovered in the NCDE, and there are no "extra" bears there to move to Washington. Such a plan would weaken the NCDE grizzly population and diminish the likelihood of developing the needed population linkages between the NCDE grizzlies and those elsewhere, such as in Yellowstone.

Oppose an "experimental population" designation. The agencies must create and analyze an alternative that does not rely on the so-called "experimental" population designation. Under such a designation, individual bears from the NCDE--which are currently protected under the Endangered Species Act--would be taken from their home range and transported to Washington state, where they would lose their protections under the ESA.

Analyze a natural recovery alternative. This is NOT the same as the No Action alternative. Under a natural recovery alternative, the FWS and NPS would actively work with agencies in British Columbia to ensure that grizzlies are protected on both sides of the border. Under this alternative, the agencies would identify and protect corridors and connectivity so that bears could move across the border without getting killed.

Develop an alternative that doesn't violate the Wilderness Act. The agencies must not pursue alternatives that would violate the Wilderness Act and would entail heavy-handed, stressful management of bears. Should the NPS choose to translocate bears, the agency should first consider limiting translocation to sites outside of Wilderness. If the NPS decides to translocate within Wilderness, it must comply with the Wilderness Act: no helicopters, no motorized equipment, and no invasive monitoring.

Thank you!

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Correspondence ID: 4432Project:112008Document:124399

Address: Waldorf, MD

Outside Organization: Unaffiliated Individual

Received: Dec,06 2022 19:28:24

Correspondence Type: Web Form

Correspondence: I oppose the capture of grizzlies from the Northern Continental Divide Ecosystem. The federal agencies plan to kidnap bears from either British Columbia or the Northern Continental Divide Ecosystem (NCDE) around Glacier National Park to move to the North Cascades. But grizzlies have still not recovered in the NCDE, and there are no "extra" bears there to move to Washington. Such a plan would weaken the NCDE grizzly population and diminish the likelihood of developing the needed population linkages between the NCDE grizzlies and those elsewhere, such as in Yellowstone.

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Correspondence ID: 4433Project:112008Document:124399

Address: Ozone Park, NY

Outside Organization: Unaffiliated Individual

Received: Dec,06 2022 19:28:36

Correspondence Type: Web Form



Correspondence: The federal agencies plan to kidnap bears from either British Columbia or the Northern Continental Divide Ecosystem (NCDE) around Glacier National Park to move to the North Cascades. But grizzlies have still not recovered in the NCDE, and there are no "extra" bears there to move to Washington. Such a plan would weaken the NCDE grizzly population and diminish the likelihood of developing the needed population linkages between the NCDE grizzlies and those elsewhere, such as in Yellowstone.

The agencies must create and analyze an alternative that does not rely on the so-called "experimental" population designation. Under such a designation, individual bears from the NCDE--which are currently protected under the Endangered Species Act--would be taken from their home range and transported to Washington state, where they would lose their protections under the ESA.

Analyze a natural recovery alternative. This is NOT the same as the No Action alternative. Under a natural recovery alternative, the FWS and NPS would actively work with agencies in British Columbia to ensure that grizzlies are protected on both sides of the border. Under this alternative, the agencies would identify and protect corridors and connectivity so that bears could move across the border without getting killed.

Develop an alternative that doesn't violate the Wilderness Act. The agencies must not pursue alternatives that would violate the Wilderness Act and would entail heavy-handed, stressful management of bears. Should the NPS choose to translocate bears, the agency should first consider limiting translocation to sites outside of Wilderness. If the NPS decides to translocate within Wilderness, it must comply with the Wilderness Act: no helicopters, no motorized equipment, and no invasive monitoring.

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Correspondence ID: 4434Project:112008Document:124399

Address: Lexington, KY  
Outside Organization: Unaffiliated Individual  
Received: Dec,06 2022 19:30:20  
Correspondence Type: Web Form

Correspondence: Oppose the capture of grizzlies from the Northern Continental Divide Ecosystem. The federal agencies plan to kidnap bears from either British Columbia or the Northern Continental Divide Ecosystem (NCDE) around Glacier National Park to move to the North Cascades. But grizzlies have still not recovered in the NCDE, and there are no "extra" bears there to move to Washington. Such a plan would weaken the NCDE grizzly population and diminish the likelihood of developing the needed population linkages between the NCDE grizzlies and those elsewhere, such as in Yellowstone.

Oppose an "experimental population" designation. The agencies must create and analyze an alternative that does not rely on the so-called "experimental" population designation. Under such a designation, individual bears from the NCDE--which are currently protected under the Endangered Species Act--would be taken from their home range and transported to Washington state, where they would lose their protections under the ESA.

Analyze a natural recovery alternative. This is NOT the same as the No Action alternative. Under a natural recovery alternative, the FWS and NPS would actively work with agencies in British Columbia to ensure that grizzlies are protected on both sides of the border. Under this alternative, the agencies would identify and protect corridors and connectivity so that bears could move across the border without getting killed.

Develop an alternative that doesn't violate the Wilderness Act. The agencies must not pursue alternatives that would violate the Wilderness Act and would entail heavy-handed, stressful management of bears. Should the NPS choose to translocate bears, the agency should first consider limiting translocation to sites outside of Wilderness. If the NPS decides to translocate within Wilderness, it must comply with the Wilderness Act: no helicopters, no motorized equipment, and no invasive monitoring.

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Correspondence ID: 4435Project:112008Document:124399

Address: Hudson, FL  
Outside Organization: Unaffiliated Individual  
Received: Dec,06 2022 19:30:27  
Correspondence Type: Web Form

Correspondence: Oppose the capture of grizzlies from the Northern Continental Divide Ecosystem. The federal agencies plan to kidnap bears from either British Columbia or the Northern Continental Divide Ecosystem (NCDE) around Glacier National Park to move to the North Cascades. But grizzlies have still not recovered in the NCDE, and there are no "extra" bears there to move to Washington. Such a plan would weaken the NCDE grizzly

population and diminish the likelihood of developing the needed population linkages between the NCDE grizzlies and those elsewhere, such as in Yellowstone.

Oppose an "experimental population" designation. The agencies must create and analyze an alternative that does not rely on the so-called "experimental" population designation. Under such a designation, individual bears from the NCDE--which are currently protected under the Endangered Species Act--would be taken from their home range and transported to Washington state, where they would lose their protections under the ESA.

Analyze a natural recovery alternative. This is NOT the same as the No Action alternative. Under a natural recovery alternative, the FWS and NPS would actively work with agencies in British Columbia to ensure that grizzlies are protected on both sides of the border. Under this alternative, the agencies would identify and protect corridors and connectivity so that bears could move across the border without getting killed.

Develop an alternative that doesn't violate the Wilderness Act. The agencies must not pursue alternatives that would violate the Wilderness Act and would entail heavy-handed, stressful management of bears. Should the NPS choose to translocate bears, the agency should first consider limiting translocation to sites outside of Wilderness. If the NPS decides to translocate within Wilderness, it must comply with the Wilderness Act: no helicopters, no motorized equipment, and no invasive monitoring. Thanks.

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Correspondence ID: 4436Project:112008Document:124399

Address: Houston, TX

Outside Organization: Unaffiliated Individual

Received: Dec,06 2022 19:31:05

Correspondence Type: Web Form

Correspondence: Oppose the capture of grizzlies from the Northern Continental Divide Ecosystem. The federal agencies plan to kidnap bears from either British Columbia or the Northern Continental Divide Ecosystem (NCDE) around Glacier National Park to move to the North Cascades. But grizzlies have still not recovered in the NCDE, and there are no "extra" bears there to move to Washington. Such a plan would weaken the NCDE grizzly population and diminish the likelihood of developing the needed population linkages between the NCDE grizzlies and those elsewhere, such as in Yellowstone.

Oppose an "experimental population" designation. The agencies must create and analyze an alternative that does not rely on the so-called "experimental" population designation. Under such a designation, individual bears from the NCDE--which are currently protected under the Endangered Species Act--would be taken from their home range and transported to Washington state, where they would lose their protections under the ESA.

Analyze a natural recovery alternative. This is NOT the same as the No Action alternative. Under a natural recovery alternative, the FWS and NPS would actively work with agencies in British Columbia to ensure that grizzlies are protected on both sides of the border. Under this alternative, the agencies would identify and protect corridors and connectivity so that bears could move across the border without getting killed.

Develop an alternative that doesn't violate the Wilderness Act. The agencies must not pursue alternatives that would violate the Wilderness Act and would entail heavy-handed, stressful management of bears. Should the NPS choose to translocate bears, the agency should first consider limiting translocation to sites outside of Wilderness. If the NPS decides to translocate within Wilderness, it must comply with the Wilderness Act: no helicopters, no motorized equipment, and no invasive monitoring.

Thank you!

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Correspondence ID: 4437Project:112008Document:124399

Address: Racine, WI

Outside Organization: retired Unaffiliated Individual

Received: Dec,06 2022 19:31:22

Correspondence Type: Web Form

Correspondence: Please:

Oppose the capture of grizzlies from the Northern Continental Divide Ecosystem. The federal agencies plan to kidnap bears from either British Columbia or the Northern Continental Divide Ecosystem (NCDE) around

Glacier National Park to move to the North Cascades. But grizzlies have still not recovered in the NCDE, and there are no "extra" bears there to move to Washington. Such a plan would weaken the NCDE grizzly population and diminish the likelihood of developing the needed population linkages between the NCDE grizzlies and those elsewhere, such as in Yellowstone.

Oppose an "experimental population" designation. The agencies must create and analyze an alternative that does not rely on the so-called "experimental" population designation. Under such a designation, individual bears from the NCDE--which are currently protected under the Endangered Species Act--would be taken from their home range and transported to Washington state, where they would lose their protections under the ESA.

Analyze a natural recovery alternative. This is NOT the same as the No Action alternative. Under a natural recovery alternative, the FWS and NPS would actively work with agencies in British Columbia to ensure that grizzlies are protected on both sides of the border. Under this alternative, the agencies would identify and protect corridors and connectivity so that bears could move across the border without getting killed.

Develop an alternative that doesn't violate the Wilderness Act. The agencies must not pursue alternatives that would violate the Wilderness Act and would entail heavy-handed, stressful management of bears. Should the NPS choose to translocate bears, the agency should first consider limiting translocation to sites outside of Wilderness. If the NPS decides to translocate within Wilderness, it must comply with the Wilderness Act: no helicopters, no motorized equipment, and no invasive monitoring.

Thank you.

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Correspondence ID: 4438Project:112008Document:124399

Address: Emeryville, CA

Outside Organization: Unaffiliated Individual

Received: Dec,06 2022 19:31:22

Correspondence Type: Web Form

Correspondence: I am writing to ask agencies to please reconsider your approaches to grizzly recovery in the North Cascades. Please reconsider for these reasons:

Please oppose the capture of grizzlies from the Northern Continental Divide Ecosystem. The federal agencies plan to kidnap bears from either British Columbia or the Northern Continental Divide Ecosystem (NCDE) around Glacier National Park to move to the North Cascades. But grizzlies have still not recovered in the NCDE, and there are no "extra" bears there to move to Washington. Such a plan would weaken the NCDE grizzly population and diminish the likelihood of developing the needed population linkages between the NCDE grizzlies and those elsewhere, such as in Yellowstone.

Please oppose an "experimental population" designation. The agencies must create and analyze an alternative that does not rely on the so-called "experimental" population designation. Under such a designation, individual bears from the NCDE--which are currently protected under the Endangered Species Act--would be taken from their home range and transported to Washington state, where they would lose their protections under the ESA.

Analyze a natural recovery alternative. This is NOT the same as the No Action alternative. Under a natural recovery alternative, the FWS and NPS would actively work with agencies in British Columbia to ensure that grizzlies are protected on both sides of the border. Under this alternative, the agencies would identify and protect corridors and connectivity so that bears could move across the border without getting killed.

Please develop an alternative that doesn't violate the Wilderness Act. The agencies must not pursue alternatives that would violate the Wilderness Act and would entail heavy-handed, stressful management of bears. Should the NPS choose to translocate bears, the agency should first consider limiting translocation to sites outside of Wilderness. If the NPS decides to translocate within Wilderness, it must comply with the Wilderness Act: no helicopters, no motorized equipment, and no invasive monitoring.

Thank you!

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Correspondence ID: 4439Project:112008Document:124399

Address: Greenville, NC

Outside Organization: Unaffiliated Individual

Received: Dec,06 2022 19:32:34

Correspondence Type: Web Form

Correspondence: I am not in favor of this act because the initial plan would most likely degrade Wilderness in the North Cascades, weaken the grizzly population in the Northern Continental Divide Ecosystem (NCDE) around Glacier National Park, and strip the individual grizzlies of their current protections under the Endangered Species Act.

Please do not do this to these iconic bears! This was their home long before it was ours!

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Correspondence ID: 4440Project:112008Document:124399

Address: Phoenix, MD

Outside Organization: Unaffiliated Individual

Received: Dec,06 2022 19:33:32

Correspondence Type: Web Form

Correspondence: Oppose the capture of grizzlies from the Northern Continental Divide Ecosystem. The federal agencies plan to kidnap bears from either British Columbia or the Northern Continental Divide Ecosystem (NCDE) around Glacier National Park to move to the North Cascades. But grizzlies have still not recovered in the NCDE, and there are no "extra" bears there to move to Washington. Such a plan would weaken the NCDE grizzly population and diminish the likelihood of developing the needed population linkages between the NCDE grizzlies and those elsewhere, such as in Yellowstone.

Oppose an "experimental population" designation. The agencies must create and analyze an alternative that does not rely on the so-called "experimental" population designation. Under such a designation, individual bears from the NCDE--which are currently protected under the Endangered Species Act--would be taken from their home range and transported to Washington state, where they would lose their protections under the ESA.

Analyze a natural recovery alternative. This is NOT the same as the No Action alternative. Under a natural recovery alternative, the FWS and NPS would actively work with agencies in British Columbia to ensure that grizzlies are protected on both sides of the border. Under this alternative, the agencies would identify and protect corridors and connectivity so that bears could move across the border without getting killed.

Develop an alternative that doesn't violate the Wilderness Act. The agencies must not pursue alternatives that would violate the Wilderness Act and would entail heavy-handed, stressful management of bears. Should the NPS choose to translocate bears, the agency should first consider limiting translocation to sites outside of Wilderness. If the NPS decides to translocate within Wilderness, it must comply with the Wilderness Act: no helicopters, no motorized equipment, and no invasive monitoring.

Thank you

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Correspondence ID: 4441Project:112008Document:124399

Address: Mandan, ND

Outside Organization: Unaffiliated Individual

Received: Dec,06 2022 19:35:49

Correspondence Type: Web Form

Correspondence: I oppose the capture of grizzlies from the Northern Continental Divide Ecosystem. The federal agencies plan to kidnap bears from either British Columbia or the Northern Continental Divide Ecosystem (NCDE) around Glacier National Park to move to the North Cascades. But grizzlies have still not recovered in the NCDE, and there are no "extra" bears there to move to Washington. Such a plan would weaken the NCDE grizzly population and diminish the likelihood of developing the needed population linkages between the NCDE grizzlies and those elsewhere, such as in Yellowstone.

I also oppose an "experimental population" designation. The agencies must create and analyze an alternative that

does not rely on the so-called "experimental" population designation. Under such a designation, individual bears from the NCDE--which are currently protected under the Endangered Species Act--would be taken from their home range and transported to Washington state, where they would lose their protections under the ESA. Analyze a natural recovery alternative. This is NOT the same as the No Action alternative. Under a natural recovery alternative, the FWS and NPS would actively work with agencies in British Columbia to ensure that grizzlies are protected on both sides of the border. Under this alternative, the agencies would identify and protect corridors and connectivity so that bears could move across the border without getting killed. Develop an alternative that doesn't violate the Wilderness Act. The agencies must not pursue alternatives that would violate the Wilderness Act and would entail heavy-handed, stressful management of bears. Should the NPS choose to translocate bears, the agency should first consider limiting translocation to sites outside of Wilderness. If the NPS decides to translocate within Wilderness, it must comply with the Wilderness Act: no helicopters, no motorized equipment, and no invasive monitoring. Thank you!

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Correspondence ID: 4442Project:112008Document:124399  
Address: Harrisonville, MO  
Outside Organization: Unaffiliated Individual  
Received: Dec,06 2022 19:36:28  
Correspondence Type: Web Form  
Correspondence: Oppose the capture of grizzlies from the Northern Continental Divide Ecosystem. The federal agencies plan to kidnap bears from either British Columbia or the Northern Continental Divide Ecosystem (NCDE) around Glacier National Park to move to the North Cascades. But grizzlies have still not recovered in the NCDE, and there are no "extra" bears there to move to Washington. Such a plan would weaken the NCDE grizzly population and diminish the likelihood of developing the needed population linkages between the NCDE grizzlies and those elsewhere, such as in Yellowstone. Oppose an "experimental population" designation. The agencies must create and analyze an alternative that does not rely on the so-called "experimental" population designation. Under such a designation, individual bears from the NCDE--which are currently protected under the Endangered Species Act--would be taken from their home range and transported to Washington state, where they would lose their protections under the ESA. Analyze a natural recovery alternative. This is NOT the same as the No Action alternative. Under a natural recovery alternative, the FWS and NPS would actively work with agencies in British Columbia to ensure that grizzlies are protected on both sides of the border. Under this alternative, the agencies would identify and protect corridors and connectivity so that bears could move across the border without getting killed. Develop an alternative that doesn't violate the Wilderness Act. The agencies must not pursue alternatives that would violate the Wilderness Act and would entail heavy-handed, stressful management of bears. Should the NPS choose to translocate bears, the agency should first consider limiting translocation to sites outside of Wilderness. If the NPS decides to translocate within Wilderness, it must comply with the Wilderness Act: no helicopters, no motorized equipment, and no invasive monitoring.

Thank you!

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Correspondence ID: 4443Project:112008Document:124399  
Address: Tucson, AZ  
Outside Organization: Unaffiliated Individual  
Received: Dec,06 2022 19:38:23  
Correspondence Type: Web Form  
Correspondence: I oppose the capture of grizzlies from the Northern Continental Divide Ecosystem. The federal agencies plan to kidnap bears from either British Columbia or the Northern Continental Divide Ecosystem (NCDE) around Glacier National Park to move to the North Cascades. But grizzlies have still not recovered in the NCDE, and there are no "extra" bears there to move to Washington. Such a plan would weaken the NCDE grizzly population and diminish the likelihood of developing the needed population linkages between the NCDE grizzlies and those elsewhere, such as in Yellowstone.

The designation "experimental population" is unwise. The agencies must create and analyze an alternative that does not rely on the so-called "experimental" population designation. Under such a designation, individual bears from the NCDE--which are currently protected under the Endangered Species Act--would be taken from their home range and transported to Washington state, where they would lose their protections under the ESA.

Please analyze a natural recovery alternative. This is NOT the same as the No Action alternative. Under a natural recovery alternative, the FWS and NPS would actively work with agencies in British Columbia to ensure that grizzlies are protected on both sides of the border. Under this alternative, the agencies would identify and protect corridors and connectivity so that bears could move across the border without getting killed.

I urge you to develop an alternative that doesn't violate the Wilderness Act. The agencies must not pursue alternatives that would violate the Wilderness Act and would entail heavy-handed, stressful management of bears. Should the NPS choose to translocate bears, the agency should first consider limiting translocation to sites outside of Wilderness. If the NPS decides to translocate within Wilderness, it must comply with the Wilderness Act: no helicopters, no motorized equipment, and no invasive monitoring.

Thank you for the opportunity to comment.


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Correspondence ID: 4444Project:112008Document:124399  
Address: Elgin, TX  
Outside Organization: Unaffiliated Individual  
Received: Dec,06 2022 19:39:15  
Correspondence Type: Web Form  
Correspondence: Dear National Park Service,

After H. sapiens have exterminated most other species, your current role is to protect the remaining fellow animals from extinction and not interfere with their location, habits, lifestyle also.

Let them be in their habitat and protect it from H. sapiens. Because the Planet belongs to the future generations of all animals, including H. sapiens, except those who bully others. Thank you.

And with best wishes and kind regards  
I remain faithfully yours

  
formerly post-doc of Johns Hopkins in Human Genetics, currently grandparent of three boys, 16, 14, 6

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Correspondence ID: 4445Project:112008Document:124399  
Address: Sioux Falls, SD  
Outside Organization: Unaffiliated Individual  
Received: Dec,06 2022 19:40:17  
Correspondence Type: Web Form  
Correspondence: Oppose the capture of grizzlies from the Northern Continental Divide Ecosystem. The federal agencies plan to kidnap bears from either British Columbia or the Northern Continental Divide Ecosystem (NCDE) around Glacier National Park to move to the North Cascades. But grizzlies have still not recovered in the NCDE, and there are no "extra" bears there to move to Washington. Such a plan would weaken the NCDE grizzly population and diminish the likelihood of developing the needed population linkages between the NCDE grizzlies and those elsewhere, such as in Yellowstone.

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Correspondence ID: 4446Project:112008Document:124399  
Address: New York, NY  
Outside Organization: Unaffiliated Individual

Received: Dec,06 2022 19:40:19

Correspondence Type: Web Form

Correspondence: For the benefit of our grizzly populations, analyze a natural recovery alternative. This would involve working with agencies in British Columbia to ensure that grizzlies are protected on both sides of the border. Under this alternative, the agencies would identify and protect corridors and connectivity so that bears could move across the border without getting killed. And, regardless of the details, ensure that the recovery plan does not violate the Wilderness Act!!

Thank you.

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Correspondence ID: 4447Project:112008Document:124399

Address: Hayes, VA

Outside Organization: Unaffiliated Individual

Received: Dec,06 2022 19:40:31

Correspondence Type: Web Form

Correspondence: Oppose the capture of grizzlies from the Northern Continental Divide Ecosystem. The federal agencies plan to kidnap bears from either British Columbia or the Northern Continental Divide Ecosystem (NCDE) around Glacier National Park to move to the North Cascades. But grizzlies have still not recovered in the NCDE, and there are no "extra" bears there to move to Washington. Such a plan would weaken the NCDE grizzly population and diminish the likelihood of developing the needed population linkages between the NCDE grizzlies and those elsewhere, such as in Yellowstone.

Oppose an "experimental population" designation. The agencies must create and analyze an alternative that does not rely on the so-called "experimental" population designation. Under such a designation, individual bears from the NCDE--which are currently protected under the Endangered Species Act--would be taken from their home range and transported to Washington state, where they would lose their protections under the ESA.

Analyze a natural recovery alternative. This is NOT the same as the No Action alternative. Under a natural recovery alternative, the FWS and NPS would actively work with agencies in British Columbia to ensure that grizzlies are protected on both sides of the border. Under this alternative, the agencies would identify and protect corridors and connectivity so that bears could move across the border without getting killed.

Develop an alternative that doesn't violate the Wilderness Act. The agencies must not pursue alternatives that would violate the Wilderness Act and would entail heavy-handed, stressful management of bears. Should the NPS choose to translocate bears, the agency should first consider limiting translocation to sites outside of Wilderness. If the NPS decides to translocate within Wilderness, it must comply with the Wilderness Act: no helicopters, no motorized equipment, and no invasive monitoring.

Thank you!

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Correspondence ID: 4448Project:112008Document:124399

Address: Lawrenceville, GA

Outside Organization: Unaffiliated Individual

Received: Dec,06 2022 19:41:25

Correspondence Type: Web Form

Correspondence: Please do not destroy innocent lives. Protect the Grizzly Bears

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Correspondence ID: 4449Project:112008Document:124399

Address: Santa Cruz, CA

Outside Organization: Unaffiliated Individual

Received: Dec,06 2022 19:41:48

Correspondence Type: Web Form

Correspondence: I strongly support re-populating the Northern Cascades with Grizzly Bears. However please analyze a natural recovery alternative using wildlife / Grizzly corridors to accomplish the re-population and maintain a healthy bear population.

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Correspondence ID: 4450Project:112008Document:124399

Address: Novato, CA  
Outside Organization: Unaffiliated Individual  
Received: Dec,06 2022 19:42:04  
Correspondence Type: Web Form

Correspondence: Oppose the capture of grizzlies from the Northern Continental Divide Ecosystem. The federal agencies plan to kidnap bears from either British Columbia or the Northern Continental Divide Ecosystem (NCDE) around Glacier National Park to move to the North Cascades. But grizzlies have still not recovered in the NCDE, and there are no "extra" bears there to move to Washington. Such a plan would weaken the NCDE grizzly population and diminish the likelihood of developing the needed population linkages between the NCDE grizzlies and those elsewhere, such as in Yellowstone.

Oppose an "experimental population" designation. The agencies must create and analyze an alternative that does not rely on the so-called "experimental" population designation. Under such a designation, individual bears from the NCDE--which are currently protected under the Endangered Species Act--would be taken from their home range and transported to Washington state, where they would lose their protections under the ESA.

Analyze a natural recovery alternative. This is NOT the same as the No Action alternative. Under a natural recovery alternative, the FWS and NPS would actively work with agencies in British Columbia to ensure that grizzlies are protected on both sides of the border. Under this alternative, the agencies would identify and protect corridors and connectivity so that bears could move across the border without getting killed.

Develop an alternative that doesn't violate the Wilderness Act. The agencies must not pursue alternatives that would violate the Wilderness Act and would entail heavy-handed, stressful management of bears. Should the NPS choose to translocate bears, the agency should first consider limiting translocation to sites outside of Wilderness. If the NPS decides to translocate within Wilderness, it must comply with the Wilderness Act: no helicopters, no motorized equipment, and no invasive monitoring.

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Correspondence ID: 4451Project:112008Document:124399

Address: Albuquerque, NM  
Outside Organization: Unaffiliated Individual  
Received: Dec,06 2022 19:42:11  
Correspondence Type: Web Form

Correspondence: Oppose the capture of grizzlies from the Northern Continental Divide Ecosystem. The federal agencies plan to kidnap bears from either British Columbia or the Northern Continental Divide Ecosystem (NCDE) around Glacier National Park to move to the North Cascades. But grizzlies have still not recovered in the NCDE, and there are no "extra" bears there to move to Washington. Such a plan would weaken the NCDE grizzly population and diminish the likelihood of developing the needed population linkages between the NCDE grizzlies and those elsewhere, such as in Yellowstone.

Oppose an "experimental population" designation. The agencies must create and analyze an alternative that does not rely on the so-called "experimental" population designation. Under such a designation, individual bears from the NCDE--which are currently protected under the Endangered Species Act--would be taken from their home range and transported to Washington state, where they would lose their protections under the ESA.

Analyze a natural recovery alternative. This is NOT the same as the No Action alternative. Under a natural recovery alternative, the FWS and NPS would actively work with agencies in British Columbia to ensure that grizzlies are protected on both sides of the border. Under this alternative, the agencies would identify and protect corridors and connectivity so that bears could move across the border without getting killed.

Develop an alternative that doesn't violate the Wilderness Act. The agencies must not pursue alternatives that would violate the Wilderness Act and would entail heavy-handed, stressful management of bears. Should the NPS choose to translocate bears, the agency should first consider limiting translocation to sites outside of Wilderness. If the NPS decides to translocate within Wilderness, it must comply with the Wilderness Act: no helicopters, no motorized equipment, and no invasive monitoring.

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Correspondence ID: 4452Project:112008Document:124399



Address: Sacramento, CA  
Outside Organization: Unaffiliated Individual  
Received: Dec,06 2022 19:42:11  
Correspondence Type: Web Form

Correspondence: Oppose the capture of grizzlies from the Northern Continental Divide Ecosystem. The federal agencies plan to kidnap bears from either British Columbia or the Northern Continental Divide Ecosystem (NCDE) around Glacier National Park to move to the North Cascades. But grizzlies have still not recovered in the NCDE, and there are no "extra" bears there to move to Washington. Such a plan would weaken the NCDE grizzly population and diminish the likelihood of developing the needed population linkages between the NCDE grizzlies and those elsewhere, such as in Yellowstone.

Oppose an "experimental population" designation. The agencies must create and analyze an alternative that does not rely on the so-called "experimental" population designation. Under such a designation, individual bears from the NCDE--which are currently protected under the Endangered Species Act--would be taken from their home range and transported to Washington state, where they would lose their protections under the ESA.

Analyze a natural recovery alternative. This is NOT the same as the No Action alternative. Under a natural recovery alternative, the FWS and NPS would actively work with agencies in British Columbia to ensure that grizzlies are protected on both sides of the border. Under this alternative, the agencies would identify and protect corridors and connectivity so that bears could move across the border without getting killed.

Develop an alternative that doesn't violate the Wilderness Act. The agencies must not pursue alternatives that would violate the Wilderness Act and would entail heavy-handed, stressful management of bears. Should the NPS choose to translocate bears, the agency should first consider limiting translocation to sites outside of Wilderness. If the NPS decides to translocate within Wilderness, it must comply with the Wilderness Act: no helicopters, no motorized equipment, and no invasive monitoring.

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Correspondence ID: 4453Project:112008Document:124399

Address: Ypsilanti, MI  
Outside Organization: Unaffiliated Individual  
Received: Dec,06 2022 19:43:15  
Correspondence Type: Web Form

Correspondence: Helicopters are essential to spraying water from above during a wildfire to get it under control (while ground crews are busy coordinating everything else by radio; including traffic control...and/or request other units to get the blaze under control and assist with saving resident(s) who may still be trapped inside

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Correspondence ID: 4454Project:112008Document:124399

Address: Oshkosh, WI  
Outside Organization: Unaffiliated Individual  
Received: Dec,06 2022 19:43:21  
Correspondence Type: Web Form

Correspondence: Let science and not irrational fears of animals determine management. We need more predators not fewer.

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Correspondence ID: 4455Project:112008Document:124399

Address: Capitola, CA  
Outside Organization: Unaffiliated Individual  
Received: Dec,06 2022 19:44:25  
Correspondence Type: Web Form

Correspondence: I strongly oppose the capture of grizzlies from the Northern Continental Divide Ecosystem. The federal agencies plan to kidnap bears from either British Columbia or the Northern Continental Divide Ecosystem (NCDE) around Glacier National Park to move to the North Cascades. But grizzlies have still not recovered in the NCDE, and there are no "extra" bears there to move to Washington. Such a plan would weaken the NCDE grizzly population and diminish the likelihood of developing the needed population linkages between the NCDE grizzlies and those elsewhere, such as in Yellowstone.

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Correspondence ID: 4456Project:112008Document:124399  
Address: Doral, FL  
Outside Organization: Unaffiliated Individual  
Received: Dec,06 2022 19:45:26  
Correspondence Type: Web Form  
Correspondence: Please Oppose the capture of grizzlies from the Northern Continental Divide Ecosystem. Oppose an "experimental population" designation. Analyze a natural recovery alternative. Develop an alternative that doesn't violate the Wilderness Act.  
Thank you

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Correspondence ID: 4457Project:112008Document:124399  
Address: Portland, OR  
Outside Organization: Unaffiliated Individual  
Received: Dec,06 2022 19:47:04  
Correspondence Type: Web Form  
Correspondence: At all costs, I want grizzlies recovered, protected, and to thrive. I am a single issue voter/fighter: the environment and its wildlife is THE most important thing to me. And all humans do is destroy it. Protect them, please. At all costs.

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Correspondence ID: 4458Project:112008Document:124399  
Address: Tolar, TX  
Outside Organization: Self Employed Unaffiliated Individual  
Received: Dec,06 2022 19:47:39  
Correspondence Type: Web Form  
Correspondence: I oppose an "experimental population" designation. The agencies must create and analyze an alternative that does not rely on the so-called "experimental" population designation. Under such a designation, individual bears from the NCDE--which are currently protected under the Endangered Species Act--would be taken from their home range and transported to Washington state, where they would lose their protections under the ESA.  
The agencies must not pursue alternatives that would violate the Wilderness Act and would entail heavy-handed, stressful management of bears. Should the NPS choose to translocate bears, the agency should first consider limiting translocation to sites outside of Wilderness. If the NPS decides to translocate within Wilderness, it must comply with the Wilderness Act: no helicopters, no motorized equipment, and no invasive monitoring.

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Correspondence ID: 4459Project:112008Document:124399  
Address: Quincy, IL  
Outside Organization: Unaffiliated Individual  
Received: Dec,06 2022 19:51:17  
Correspondence Type: Web Form  
Correspondence: Oppose the capture of grizzlies from the Northern Continental Divide Ecosystem. The federal agencies plan to kidnap bears from either British Columbia or the Northern Continental Divide Ecosystem (NCDE) around Glacier National Park to move to the North Cascades. But grizzlies have still not recovered in the NCDE, and there are no "extra" bears there to move to Washington. Such a plan would weaken the NCDE grizzly population and diminish the likelihood of developing the needed population linkages between the NCDE grizzlies and those elsewhere, such as in Yellowstone.  
Oppose an "experimental population" designation. The agencies must create and analyze an alternative that does not rely on the so-called "experimental" population designation. Under such a designation, individual bears from the NCDE--which are currently protected under the Endangered Species Act--would be taken from their home range and transported to Washington state, where they would lose their protections under the ESA.  
Analyze a natural recovery alternative. This is NOT the same as the No Action alternative. Under a natural recovery alternative, the FWS and NPS would actively work with agencies in British Columbia to ensure that grizzlies are

protected on both sides of the border. Under this alternative, the agencies would identify and protect corridors and connectivity so that bears could move across the border without getting killed.

Develop an alternative that doesn't violate the Wilderness Act. The agencies must not pursue alternatives that would violate the Wilderness Act and would entail heavy-handed, stressful management of bears. Should the NPS choose to translocate bears, the agency should first consider limiting translocation to sites outside of Wilderness. If the NPS decides to translocate within Wilderness, it must comply with the Wilderness Act: no helicopters, no motorized equipment, and no invasive monitoring.

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Correspondence ID: 4460Project:112008Document:124399

Address: San Diego, CA

Outside Organization: Unaffiliated Individual

Received: Dec,06 2022 19:51:44

Correspondence Type: Web Form

Correspondence: I support the recovery of grizzly bears and other native species where suitable habitat exists. But recovery efforts must meet the requirements of the Wilderness Act. Heavy-handed management would not only be detrimental to Wilderness, but to bears as well. If the Park Service adopts a translocation plan, it must be in line with the letter and spirit of the Wilderness Act. The proposed action lacks a natural recovery option. The best way to meet the goal of a viable grizzly population in the North Cascades would be to allow for and boldly promote the natural recovery of grizzlies.

Thank you for your time and consideration in this urgent matter.

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Correspondence ID: 4461Project:112008Document:124399

Address: Portland, OR

Outside Organization: Unaffiliated Individual

Received: Dec,06 2022 19:51:54

Correspondence Type: Web Form

Correspondence: Oppose the capture of grizzlies from the Northern Continental Divide Ecosystem. The federal agencies plan to kidnap bears from either British Columbia or the Northern Continental Divide Ecosystem (NCDE) around Glacier National Park to move to the North Cascades. But grizzlies have still not recovered in the NCDE, and there are no "extra" bears there to move to Washington. Such a plan would weaken the NCDE grizzly population and diminish the likelihood of developing the needed population linkages between the NCDE grizzlies and those elsewhere, such as in Yellowstone.

Oppose an "experimental population" designation. The agencies must create and analyze an alternative that does not rely on the so-called "experimental" population designation. Under such a designation, individual bears from the NCDE--which are currently protected under the Endangered Species Act--would be taken from their home range and transported to Washington state, where they would lose their protections under the ESA.

Analyze a natural recovery alternative. This is NOT the same as the No Action alternative. Under a natural recovery alternative, the FWS and NPS would actively work with agencies in British Columbia to ensure that grizzlies are protected on both sides of the border. Under this alternative, the agencies would identify and protect corridors and connectivity so that bears could move across the border without getting killed.

Develop an alternative that doesn't violate the Wilderness Act. The agencies must not pursue alternatives that would violate the Wilderness Act and would entail heavy-handed, stressful management of bears. Should the NPS choose to translocate bears, the agency should first consider limiting translocation to sites outside of Wilderness. If the NPS decides to translocate within Wilderness, it must comply with the Wilderness Act: no helicopters, no motorized equipment, and no invasive monitoring.

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Correspondence ID: 4462Project:112008Document:124399

Address: Cleveland, OH 44109 USA, OH

Outside Organization: Archwood UCC Unaffiliated Individual  
Received: Dec,06 2022 19:52:21  
Correspondence Type: Web Form  
Correspondence: I am writing to urge you to do everything you can to protect the grizzly population. We have already lost -- or are in danger of losing -- a startling number of species, due to overuse of land and climate change, among other things. We cannot allow this fate to befall the nation's grizzlies..

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Correspondence ID: 4463Project:112008Document:124399  
Address: oyster bay, NY  
Outside Organization: Unaffiliated Individual  
Received: Dec,06 2022 19:55:09  
Correspondence Type: Web Form  
Correspondence: Please do not kidnap bears for this initiative. Improve connections across borders for these animals. No violation of Wilderness Act with invasive relocation technology such as helicopters.

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Correspondence ID: 4464Project:112008Document:124399  
Address: Irvine, CA  
Outside Organization: Unaffiliated Individual  
Received: Dec,06 2022 19:57:01  
Correspondence Type: Web Form  
Correspondence: I oppose the capture of grizzlies from the Northern Continental Divide Ecosystem. The federal agencies plan to kidnap bears from either British Columbia or the Northern Continental Divide Ecosystem (NCDE) around Glacier National Park to move to the North Cascades. But grizzlies have still not recovered in the NCDE, and there are no "extra" bears there to move to Washington. Such a plan would weaken the NCDE grizzly population and diminish the likelihood of developing the needed population linkages between the NCDE grizzlies and those elsewhere, such as in Yellowstone.

I also oppose an "experimental population" designation. The agencies must create and analyze an alternative that does not rely on the so-called "experimental" population designation. Under such a designation, individual bears from the NCDE--which are currently protected under the Endangered Species Act--would be taken from their home range and transported to Washington state, where they would lose their protections under the ESA.

Please analyze a natural recovery alternative. This is NOT the same as the No Action alternative. Under a natural recovery alternative, the FWS and NPS would actively work with agencies in British Columbia to ensure that grizzlies are protected on both sides of the border. Under this alternative, the agencies would identify and protect corridors and connectivity so that bears could move across the border without getting killed.

We would encourage you to develop an alternative that doesn't violate the Wilderness Act. The agencies must not pursue alternatives that would violate the Wilderness Act and would entail heavy-handed, stressful management of bears. Should the NPS choose to translocate bears, the agency should first consider limiting translocation to sites outside of Wilderness. If the NPS decides to translocate within Wilderness, it must comply with the Wilderness Act: no helicopters, no motorized equipment, and no invasive monitoring.  
Thank you!

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Correspondence ID: 4465Project:112008Document:124399  
Address: Acme, WA  
Outside Organization: Sierra Club Unaffiliated Individual  
Received: Dec,06 2022 19:59:14  
Correspondence Type: Web Form  
Correspondence: I oppose the capture of grizzlies from the Northern Continental Divide Ecosystem. The federal agencies plan to kidnap bears from either British Columbia or the Northern Continental Divide Ecosystem

(NCDE) around Glacier National Park to move to the North Cascades. But grizzlies have still not recovered in the NCDE, and there are no "extra" bears there to move to Washington. Such a plan would weaken the NCDE grizzly population and diminish the likelihood of developing the needed population linkages between the NCDE grizzlies and those elsewhere, such as in Yellowstone.

I also oppose an "experimental population" designation. The agencies must create and analyze an alternative that does not rely on the so-called "experimental" population designation. Under such a designation, individual bears from the NCDE--which are currently protected under the Endangered Species Act--would be taken from their home range and transported to Washington state, where they would lose their protections under the ESA.

Please analyze a natural recovery alternative. This is NOT the same as the No Action alternative. Under a natural recovery alternative, the FWS and NPS would actively work with agencies in British Columbia to ensure that grizzlies are protected on both sides of the border. Under this alternative, the agencies would identify and protect corridors and connectivity so that bears could move across the border without getting killed.

Please develop an alternative that doesn't violate the Wilderness Act. The agencies must not pursue alternatives that would violate the Wilderness Act and would entail heavy-handed, stressful management of bears. Should the NPS choose to translocate bears, the agency should first consider limiting translocation to sites outside of Wilderness. If the NPS decides to translocate within Wilderness, it must comply with the Wilderness Act: no helicopters, no motorized equipment, and no invasive monitoring.

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Correspondence ID:	4466Project:112008Document:124399
Address:	Pittsburgh, PA
Outside Organization:	Unaffiliated Individual
Received:	Dec,06 2022 20:00:11
Correspondence Type:	Web Form
Correspondence:	To the National Park Service, I urge you to:

-- Oppose the capture of grizzlies from the Northern Continental Divide Ecosystem. Federal agencies plan to "kidnap" bears from either British Columbia or the Northern Continental Divide Ecosystem (NCDE) around Glacier National Park to move to the North Cascades. But grizzlies have still not recovered in the NCDE, and there are no "extra" bears there to move to Washington state. Such a plan would weaken the NCDE grizzly population and diminish the likelihood of developing the needed population linkages between the NCDE grizzlies and those elsewhere, such as in Yellowstone.

-- Oppose an "experimental population" designation. The agencies must create and analyze an alternative that does not rely on such a designation. Under it, individual bears from the NCDE -- which are currently protected under the Endangered Species Act -- would be taken from their home range and transported to Washington state, where they would lose their protections under the ESA.

-- Analyze a natural recovery alternative. This is NOT the same as the No Action alternative. Under a natural recovery alternative, the FWS and NPS would actively work with agencies in British Columbia to ensure that grizzlies are protected on both sides of the border. Under this alternative, the agencies would identify and protect corridors and connectivity so that bears could move across the border without getting killed.

-- Develop an alternative that doesn't violate the Wilderness Act. The agencies must not pursue alternatives that would violate this Act and entail heavy-handed, stressful management of bears. Should the NPS choose to translocate bears, the agency should first consider limiting translocation to sites outside of Wilderness. If the NPS decides to translocate within Wilderness, it must comply with the Wilderness Act: no helicopters, no motorized equipment, and no invasive monitoring.

Thank you.

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Correspondence ID:	4467Project:112008Document:124399
Address:	Santa Cruz, CA
Outside Organization:	Unaffiliated Individual

Received: Dec,06 2022 20:00:11

Correspondence Type: Web Form

Correspondence: Please Oppose the capture of grizzlies from the Northern Continental Divide Ecosystem. The federal agencies plan to kidnap bears from either British Columbia or the Northern Continental Divide Ecosystem (NCDE) around Glacier National Park to move to the North Cascades. But grizzlies have still not recovered in the NCDE, and there are no "extra" bears there to move to Washington. Such a plan would weaken the NCDE grizzly population and diminish the likelihood of developing the needed population linkages between the NCDE grizzlies and those elsewhere, such as in Yellowstone.

Please Oppose an "experimental population" designation. The agencies must create and analyze an alternative that does not rely on the so-called "experimental" population designation. Under such a designation, individual bears from the NCDE--which are currently protected under the Endangered Species Act--would be taken from their home range and transported to Washington state, where they would lose their protections under the ESA. Please analyze a natural recovery alternative. This is NOT the same as the No Action alternative. Under a natural recovery alternative, the FWS and NPS would actively work with agencies in British Columbia to ensure that grizzlies are protected on both sides of the border. Under this alternative, the agencies would identify and protect corridors and connectivity so that bears could move across the border without getting killed.

Please develop an alternative that doesn't violate the Wilderness Act. The agencies must not pursue alternatives that would violate the Wilderness Act and would entail heavy-handed, stressful management of bears. Should the NPS choose to translocate bears, the agency should first consider limiting translocation to sites outside of Wilderness. If the NPS decides to translocate within Wilderness, it must comply with the Wilderness Act: no helicopters, no motorized equipment, and no invasive monitoring.

Thank you

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Correspondence ID: 4468Project:112008Document:124399

Address: Lawrence, KS

Outside Organization: Self Unaffiliated Individual

Received: Dec,06 2022 20:00:51

Correspondence Type: Web Form

Correspondence: Please take actions that will preserve habitat for bears and reduce the likelihood of contact with humans.

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Correspondence ID: 4469Project:112008Document:124399

Address: Novato, CA

Outside Organization: Unaffiliated Individual

Received: Dec,06 2022 20:01:38

Correspondence Type: Web Form

Correspondence: The proposed action lacks a natural recovery option. The best way to meet the goal of a viable grizzly population in the North Cascades would be to allow for and boldly promote the natural recovery of grizzlies. This is a very different approach than the "no action" option, which is to "do nothing." A natural recovery alternative would require working with British Columbia to protect grizzlies over a larger land base and would provide for connectivity between populations in the U.S. and Canada using protected habitat corridors. It would also include other measures to ensure that grizzlies are not killed by humans, regardless of what side of the border they are on and whether they are in National Parks, Wilderness, or other public or private lands. It might take longer and require more patience than the instant gratification of capturing and releasing dozens of bears, but it would ultimately create a more durable population sharing the landscape with a human population that is more likely to respect the bears that make it back to the North Cascades on their own.

Please put nature and people first.

Thank you for your time and consideration.

Kind regards,

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Correspondence ID: 4470Project:112008Document:124399

Address: Detroit, MI

Outside Organization: Unaffiliated Individual

Received: Dec,06 2022 20:01:56

Correspondence Type: Web Form

Correspondence: Oppose the capture of grizzlies from the Northern Continental Divide Ecosystem. The federal agencies plan to kidnap bears from either British Columbia or the Northern Continental Divide Ecosystem (NCDE) around Glacier National Park to move to the North Cascades. But grizzlies have still not recovered in the NCDE, and there are no "extra" bears there to move to Washington. Such a plan would weaken the NCDE grizzly population and diminish the likelihood of developing the needed population linkages between the NCDE grizzlies and those elsewhere, such as in Yellowstone.

Oppose an "experimental population" designation. The agencies must create and analyze an alternative that does not rely on the so-called "experimental" population designation. Under such a designation, individual bears from the NCDE--which are currently protected under the Endangered Species Act--would be taken from their home range and transported to Washington state, where they would lose their protections under the ESA.

Analyze a natural recovery alternative. This is NOT the same as the No Action alternative. Under a natural recovery alternative, the FWS and NPS would actively work with agencies in British Columbia to ensure that grizzlies are protected on both sides of the border. Under this alternative, the agencies would identify and protect corridors and connectivity so that bears could move across the border without getting killed.

Develop an alternative that doesn't violate the Wilderness Act. The agencies must not pursue alternatives that would violate the Wilderness Act and would entail heavy-handed, stressful management of bears. Should the NPS choose to translocate bears, the agency should first consider limiting translocation to sites outside of Wilderness. If the NPS decides to translocate within Wilderness, it must comply with the Wilderness Act: no helicopters, no motorized equipment, and no invasive monitoring.

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Correspondence ID: 4471Project:112008Document:124399

Address: Kissimmee, FL

Outside Organization: Unaffiliated Individual

Received: Dec,06 2022 20:02:31

Correspondence Type: Web Form

Correspondence: While a new population of grizzlies in the North Cascades would restore this magnificent species to that ecosystem, the agencies' initial plan is misguided many ways. The initial plan would most likely degrade Wilderness in the North Cascades, weaken the grizzly population in the Northern Continental Divide Ecosystem (NCDE) around Glacier National Park, and strip the individual grizzlies of their current protections under the Endangered Species Act.

The proposed action includes a problematic proposal to designate the reintroduced grizzly bears in the NCE as an "experimental population" under section 10(j) of the U.S. Endangered Species Act (ESA). Under this designation, the bears (at least any captured in the U.S.) would lose their current protections under the Endangered Species Act (ESA) and could be shot, re-captured, or killed in the North Cascades.

The recovery efforts must meet the requirements of the Wilderness Act. This means restoring the area's grizzly population without the use of motor vehicles, helicopters, and motorized equipment in Wilderness, without trammeling or manipulating Wilderness or its wildlife. However suitable the habitat in the North Cascades is, we take issue with the methods likely to be used--the reintroduction plan could be extremely intrusive in designated Wilderness, could rely on activities prohibited by the Wilderness Act, and could come at a significant cost to Wilderness.

Heavy-handed management would not only be detrimental to Wilderness, but to bears as well, as they would be subjected to initial capture, handling, and helicopter flight, and attendant stress from such activities. Some may be

injured or even die as a result. They would likely be collared, drugged, subject to samples taken, and handled for many years. And if that weren't enough, the proposed plan ignores the literature describing the effects of helicopters on wildlife, including grizzlies. It's wrong to rely on intrusive radio-collaring, helicopter landings, and ongoing sedating, capturing, and handling of the bears.

A natural recovery alternative would require working with British Columbia to protect grizzlies over a larger land base and would provide for connectivity between populations in the U.S. and Canada using protected habitat corridors. It would also include other measures to ensure that grizzlies are not killed by humans, regardless of what side of the border they are on and whether they are in National Parks, Wilderness, or other public or private lands. It might take longer and require more patience than the instant gratification of capturing and releasing dozens of bears, but it would ultimately create a more durable population.

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Correspondence ID: 4472Project:112008Document:124399

Address: Woods Hole, MA

Outside Organization: Unaffiliated Individual

Received: Dec,06 2022 20:02:58

Correspondence Type: Web Form

Correspondence: Hello; my preference is to be as non intrusive as possible by working with British Columbia for the overall protection of the Grizzlies. Let nature be and let the Grizzlies use natural recovery without people moving the bears about and disrupting a well evolved natural selection. The Grizzlies were there first. They have a long history of self management that is more nuanced than anything people can work out for them. Respecting the wilderness act and allowing for natural recovery makes sense even if the pace is slower. Surely British Columbia can see this value as well. Borders only set up false situation when nature is involved. Intact tracts of land are truly important for the Grizzlies and other species. Please think long term and set a good example of US - Canadian cooperation. [REDACTED]

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Correspondence ID: 4473Project:112008Document:124399

Address: Oakland, CA

Outside Organization: Unaffiliated Individual

Received: Dec,06 2022 20:04:40

Correspondence Type: Web Form

Correspondence: I am in favor of grizzly bears living in the North Cascades Ecosystem (NCE) in Washington State. It is a perfect place for grizzly bears - the rugged North Cascades are historic grizzly bear habitat, are wild, and have space to roam, isolation, denning sites, safety from human-caused mortality, and distance from human conflicts and garbage. However, I have issues with many of the aspects of your proposed plan.

I oppose any activities that violate the Wilderness Act. It would be stressful for the animals living in this wild area as well as the animals being translocated - no helicopters, no motorized equipment, no invasive monitoring, and no heavy-handed, stressful management of bears.

I believe reintroducing grizzly bears to the NCE would ultimately be more successful if the bears were allowed to find their own way into the area. I would encourage the FWS and NPS to work actively with agencies in British Columbia to ensure that grizzlies are protected on both sides of the border, identifying and protecting corridors and connectivity so that bears could move across the border without getting killed.

I understand that one of the aspects of this plan is to designate the new grizzly population as an "experimental population". This is utterly illogical as bears in an "experimental population" would not be protected under the Endangered Species Act. If the intent is truly to allow bears to live in this area, why would you intentionally remove protected status from bears that are currently protected?

I am not in favor of translocating bears, but if that is the alternative chosen there are some important considerations:



- Grizzlies should not be captured in the North Continental Divide Ecosystem (NCDE) as grizzlies have still not recovered in the NCDE, and there are no "extra" bears there to move to Washington. Removing bears from the NCDE would weaken the NCDE grizzly population and diminish the likelihood of developing the needed population linkages between the NCDE grizzlies and those elsewhere, such as in Yellowstone.
- In order not to violate the Wilderness Act, translocation should be limited to sites outside of Wilderness.

Thank you for your consideration of my comments.

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Correspondence ID: 4474Project:112008Document:124399  
Address: Cedar Mountain, NC  
Outside Organization: Unaffiliated Individual  
Received: Dec,06 2022 20:10:39  
Correspondence Type: Web Form  
Correspondence: Please give your consideration to the following points. They were assembled by people with more knowledge and experience than my own, but I have reviewed them carefully, and I support them as the kind of stewardship of bears that they, and their ecosystems deserve.

- Oppose the capture of grizzlies from the Northern Continental Divide Ecosystem. The federal agencies plan to kidnap bears from either British Columbia or the Northern Continental Divide Ecosystem (NCDE) around Glacier National Park to move to the North Cascades. But grizzlies have still not recovered in the NCDE, and there are no "extra" bears there to move to Washington. Such a plan would weaken the NCDE grizzly population and diminish the likelihood of developing the needed population linkages between the NCDE grizzlies and those elsewhere, such as in Yellowstone.
- Oppose an "experimental population" designation. The agencies must create and analyze an alternative that does not rely on the so-called "experimental" population designation. Under such a designation, individual bears from the NCDE--which are currently protected under the Endangered Species Act--would be taken from their home range and transported to Washington state, where they would lose their protections under the ESA.
- Analyze a natural recovery alternative. This is NOT the same as the No Action alternative. Under a natural recovery alternative, the FWS and NPS would actively work with agencies in British Columbia to ensure that grizzlies are protected on both sides of the border. Under this alternative, the agencies would identify and protect corridors and connectivity so that bears could move across the border without getting killed. \
- Develop an alternative that doesn't violate the Wilderness Act. The agencies must not pursue alternatives that would violate the Wilderness Act and would entail heavy-handed, stressful management of bears. Should the NPS choose to translocate bears, the agency should first consider limiting translocation to sites outside of Wilderness. If the NPS decides to translocate within Wilderness, it must comply with the Wilderness Act: no helicopters, no motorized equipment, and no invasive monitoring.

Thank you!

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Correspondence ID: 4475Project:112008Document:124399  
Address: Fort Pierce, FL  
Outside Organization: Unaffiliated Individual  
Received: Dec,06 2022 20:12:29  
Correspondence Type: Web Form  
Correspondence: Please protect the Grizzlies with your actions!

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Correspondence ID: 4476Project:112008Document:124399  
Address: Willow Street, PA

Outside Organization: Unaffiliated Individual  
Received: Dec,06 2022 20:13:08  
Correspondence Type: Web Form

Correspondence: Oppose the capture of grizzlies from the Northern Continental Divide Ecosystem. The federal agencies plan to kidnap bears from either British Columbia or the Northern Continental Divide Ecosystem (NCDE) around Glacier National Park to move to the North Cascades. But grizzlies have still not recovered in the NCDE, and there are no "extra" bears there to move to Washington. Such a plan would weaken the NCDE grizzly population and diminish the likelihood of developing the needed population linkages between the NCDE grizzlies and those elsewhere, such as in Yellowstone.

Oppose an "experimental population" designation. The agencies must create and analyze an alternative that does not rely on the so-called "experimental" population designation. Under such a designation, individual bears from the NCDE--which are currently protected under the Endangered Species Act--would be taken from their home range and transported to Washington state, where they would lose their protections under the ESA.

Analyze a natural recovery alternative. This is NOT the same as the No Action alternative. Under a natural recovery alternative, the FWS and NPS would actively work with agencies in British Columbia to ensure that grizzlies are protected on both sides of the border. Under this alternative, the agencies would identify and protect corridors and connectivity so that bears could move across the border without getting killed.

Develop an alternative that doesn't violate the Wilderness Act. The agencies must not pursue alternatives that would violate the Wilderness Act and would entail heavy-handed, stressful management of bears. Should the NPS choose to translocate bears, the agency should first consider limiting translocation to sites outside of Wilderness. If the NPS decides to translocate within Wilderness, it must comply with the Wilderness Act: no helicopters, no motorized equipment, and no invasive monitoring.

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Correspondence ID: 4477Project:112008Document:124399

Address: Bountiful, UT  
Outside Organization: Unaffiliated Individual  
Received: Dec,06 2022 20:14:22  
Correspondence Type: Web Form

Correspondence: Oppose the capture of grizzlies from the Northern Continental Divide Ecosystem. The federal agencies plan to kidnap bears from either British Columbia or the Northern Continental Divide Ecosystem (NCDE) around Glacier National Park to move to the North Cascades. But grizzlies have still not recovered in the NCDE, and there are no "extra" bears there to move to Washington. Such a plan would weaken the NCDE grizzly population and diminish the likelihood of developing the needed population linkages between the NCDE grizzlies and those elsewhere, such as in Yellowstone.

Oppose an "experimental population" designation. The agencies must create and analyze an alternative that does not rely on the so-called "experimental" population designation. Under such a designation, individual bears from the NCDE--which are currently protected under the Endangered Species Act--would be taken from their home range and transported to Washington state, where they would lose their protections under the ESA.

Analyze a natural recovery alternative. This is NOT the same as the No Action alternative. Under a natural recovery alternative, the FWS and NPS would actively work with agencies in British Columbia to ensure that grizzlies are protected on both sides of the border. Under this alternative, the agencies would identify and protect corridors and connectivity so that bears could move across the border without getting killed.

Develop an alternative that doesn't violate the Wilderness Act. The agencies must not pursue alternatives that would violate the Wilderness Act and would entail heavy-handed, stressful management of bears. Should the NPS choose to translocate bears, the agency should first consider limiting translocation to sites outside of Wilderness. If the NPS decides to translocate within Wilderness, it must comply with the Wilderness Act: no helicopters, no motorized equipment, and no invasive monitoring.

Thank you!

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Correspondence ID: 4478Project:112008Document:124399

Address: Oakland, CA  
Outside Organization: - Select - Unaffiliated Individual

Received: Dec,06 2022 20:17:59  
Correspondence Type: Web Form  
Correspondence: Dear Reader,

I would like to draw your attention to the following points. Please work to do the following: 1. Oppose the capture of grizzlies from the Northern Continental Divide Ecosystem. 2. Oppose an "experimental population" designation. 3. Analyze a natural recovery alternative. and 4. Develop an alternative that doesn't violate the Wilderness Act. Thank you for reading and considering these options. We all want what is best for the bears and supporting their health, well being, and environment.

Sincerely,

[REDACTED]

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Correspondence ID: 4479Project:112008Document:124399

Address: Fairfield, CA

Outside Organization: Unaffiliated Individual

Received: Dec,06 2022 20:19:07

Correspondence Type: Web Form

Correspondence: Wilderness Watch supports the recovery of grizzly bears and other native species where suitable habitat exists. The rugged North Cascades are historic grizzly bear habitat, and there may still be a few currently living on the U.S. side of the border, with a grizzly bear photographed there in 2010.

But recovery efforts must meet the requirements of the Wilderness Act. This means restoring the area's grizzly population without the use of motor vehicles, helicopters, and motorized equipment in Wilderness, without trammeling or manipulating Wilderness or its wildlife. However suitable the habitat in the North Cascades is, we take issue with the methods likely to be used--the reintroduction plan could be extremely intrusive in designated Wilderness, could rely on activities prohibited by the Wilderness Act, and could come at a significant cost to Wilderness.

The plan's proposed helicopter landings would most likely occur either in Wilderness in North Cascades National Park or in Wilderness within the surrounding National Forests, despite most of the project area being outside of Wilderness. The extensive use of helicopters in Wilderness would continue indefinitely for monitoring bear movement and numbers, and would degrade the Wildernesses involved.

Heavy-handed management would not only be detrimental to Wilderness, but to bears as well, as they would be subjected to initial capture, handling, and helicopter flight, and attendant stress from such activities. Some may be injured or even die as a result. They would likely be collared, drugged, subject to samples taken, and handled for many years. And if that weren't enough, the proposed plan ignores the literature describing the effects of helicopters on wildlife, including grizzlies.

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Correspondence ID: 4480Project:112008Document:124399

Address: BATON ROUGE, LA

Outside Organization: Unaffiliated Individual

Received: Dec,06 2022 20:21:49

Correspondence Type: Web Form

Correspondence: join forces with the vital ground foundation.

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Correspondence ID: 4481Project:112008Document:124399

Address: Austintown, OH

Outside Organization: Unaffiliated Individual

Received: Dec,06 2022 20:22:49

Correspondence Type: Web Form

Correspondence: I oppose the capture of grizzlies from the Northern Continental Divide Ecosystem.

The federal agencies are planning to kidnap bears from either British Columbia or the NCDE around Glacier National Park to move to the North Cascades. But grizzlies have still not recovered in the NCDE, and there are no "extra" bears there to move to Washington.

Such a plan would weaken the NCDE grizzly population and diminish the likelihood of developing the needed population linkages between the NCDE grizzlies and those elsewhere, such as in Yellowstone.

No helicopters, no motorized equipment, and no invasive monitoring!

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Correspondence ID: 4482Project:112008Document:124399

Address: San Clemente, CA

Outside Organization: Unaffiliated Individual

Received: Dec,06 2022 20:24:04

Correspondence Type: Web Form

Correspondence: I am appalled by this plan.

The federal agencies plan to kidnap bears from either British Columbia or the Northern Continental Divide Ecosystem (NCDE) around Glacier National Park to move to the North Cascades. But grizzlies have still not recovered in the NCDE, and there are no "extra" bears there to move to Washington. Such a plan would weaken the NCDE grizzly population and diminish the likelihood of developing the needed population linkages between the NCDE grizzlies and those elsewhere, such as in Yellowstone.

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Correspondence ID: 4483Project:112008Document:124399

Address: Madison, WI

Outside Organization: None Unaffiliated Individual

Received: Dec,06 2022 20:24:22

Correspondence Type: Web Form

Correspondence: Grizzlies were here first. It's their land. We should be placing restrictions on people, not Bears.

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Correspondence ID: 4484Project:112008Document:124399

Address: Collegeville, PA

Outside Organization: Unaffiliated Individual

Received: Dec,06 2022 20:24:50

Correspondence Type: Web Form

Correspondence: Oppose the capture of grizzlies from the Northern Continental Divide Ecosystem. The federal agencies plan to kidnap bears from either British Columbia or the Northern Continental Divide Ecosystem (NCDE) around Glacier National Park to move to the North Cascades. But grizzlies have still not recovered in the NCDE, and there are no "extra" bears there to move to Washington. Such a plan would weaken the NCDE grizzly population and diminish the likelihood of developing the needed population linkages between the NCDE grizzlies and those elsewhere, such as in Yellowstone.

Oppose an "experimental population" designation. The agencies must create and analyze an alternative that does not rely on the so-called "experimental" population designation. Under such a designation, individual bears from the NCDE--which are currently protected under the Endangered Species Act--would be taken from their home range and transported to Washington state, where they would lose their protections under the ESA.

Analyze a natural recovery alternative. This is NOT the same as the No Action alternative. Under a natural recovery alternative, the FWS and NPS would actively work with agencies in British Columbia to ensure that grizzlies are protected on both sides of the border. Under this alternative, the agencies would identify and protect corridors and connectivity so that bears could move across the border without getting killed.

Develop an alternative that doesn't violate the Wilderness Act. The agencies must not pursue alternatives that

would violate the Wilderness Act and would entail heavy-handed, stressful management of bears. Should the NPS choose to translocate bears, the agency should first consider limiting translocation to sites outside of Wilderness. If the NPS decides to translocate within Wilderness, it must comply with the Wilderness Act: no helicopters, no motorized equipment, and no invasive monitoring.

Thank you!

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Correspondence ID: 4485Project:112008Document:124399  
Address: Palm Beach, FL  
Outside Organization: Self Unaffiliated Individual  
Received: Dec,06 2022 20:24:54  
Correspondence Type: Web Form  
Correspondence: Dear National Park Service,

I am writing, due to my concern for the proposed plan, for Grisly Bears.

The bears should not be relocated.

The natural habitat of the bears, should be left alone, for bears to reproduce, and live without interference from humans

The Wilderness Act should be adhered to, and enforced at all times.

Alternative plans, methods of capturing, and altering locations of bears habitats, is destructive and highly detrimental to bears well being.

Relocation methods, are harmful and could cause injuries, besides separating family groups.

The bears in question, should be kept, at all times, under the endangered species act.

There should be constant protections in place always.

Bears are not food, and no one wants to wear bear fur in 2022.

Trophy hunting bears with dogs, and sky war equipment, is cruel and a horrible sport.

Baiting bear dens for an easy murder, is also another atrocity that should be outlawed.

Trophy hunters that kill bears, inside their dens for hibernation, should go straight to jail, for this outrage.

The bears should be admired for their survival

skills, and left alone, to have a life.

Please protect the bears, and stop interfering, in the course of nature.

Intelligent, and highly attuned humans, existing on a higher realm, respect animal life, and do not want to murder animals, for fun or sport

The National Park Service, is funded by the citizens of America, and we want the bears under protection. .

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Correspondence ID: 4486Project:112008Document:124399  
Address: Oak Park Heights, MN  
Outside Organization: Unaffiliated Individual  
Received: Dec,06 2022 20:25:43  
Correspondence Type: Web Form

Correspondence: I oppose the capture of grizzlies from the Northern Continental Divide Ecosystem. The federal agencies plan to kidnap bears from either British Columbia or the Northern Continental Divide Ecosystem (NCDE) around Glacier National Park to move to the North Cascades. But grizzlies have still not recovered in the NCDE, and there are no "extra" bears there to move to Washington. Such a plan would weaken the NCDE grizzly population and diminish the likelihood of developing the needed population linkages between the NCDE grizzlies and those elsewhere, such as in Yellowstone.

I oppose an "experimental population" designation. The agencies must create and analyze an alternative that does not rely on the so-called "experimental" population designation. Under such a designation, individual bears from the NCDE--which are currently protected under the Endangered Species Act--would be taken from their home range and transported to Washington state, where they would lose their protections under the ESA.

Please analyze a natural recovery alternative. This is NOT the same as the No Action alternative. Under a natural recovery alternative, the FWS and NPS would actively work with agencies in British Columbia to ensure that

grizzlies are protected on both sides of the border. Under this alternative, the agencies would identify and protect corridors and connectivity so that bears could move across the border without getting killed.

Develop an alternative that doesn't violate the Wilderness Act. The agencies must not pursue alternatives that would violate the Wilderness Act and would entail heavy-handed, stressful management of bears. Should the NPS choose to trans-locate bears, the agency should first consider limiting translocation to sites outside of Wilderness. If the NPS decides to trans-locate within Wilderness, it must comply with the Wilderness Act: no helicopters, no motorized equipment, and no invasive monitoring.

Thank you!

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Correspondence ID:	4487Project:112008Document:124399
Address:	Cambridge, MA
Outside Organization:	Unaffiliated Individual
Received:	Dec,06 2022 20:25:51
Correspondence Type:	Web Form
Correspondence:	I am writing to urge the NPS to reconsider their grizzly recovery plan for the North Cascades, for the following reasons:

\*Oppose the capture of grizzlies from the Northern Continental Divide Ecosystem. The federal agencies plan to kidnap bears from either British Columbia or the Northern Continental Divide Ecosystem (NCDE) around Glacier National Park to move to the North Cascades. But grizzlies have still not recovered in the NCDE, and there are no "extra" bears there to move to Washington. Such a plan would weaken the NCDE grizzly population and diminish the likelihood of developing the needed population linkages between the NCDE grizzlies and those elsewhere, such as in Yellowstone.

\*Oppose an "experimental population" designation. The agencies must create and analyze an alternative that does not rely on the so-called "experimental" population designation. Under such a designation, individual bears from the NCDE--which are currently protected under the Endangered Species Act--would be taken from their home range and transported to Washington state, where they would lose their protections under the ESA.

\*Analyze a natural recovery alternative. This is NOT the same as the No Action alternative. Under a natural recovery alternative, the FWS and NPS would actively work with agencies in British Columbia to ensure that grizzlies are protected on both sides of the border. Under this alternative, the agencies would identify and protect corridors and connectivity so that bears could move across the border without getting killed.

\*Develop an alternative that doesn't violate the Wilderness Act. The agencies must not pursue alternatives that would violate the Wilderness Act and would entail heavy-handed, stressful management of bears. Should the NPS choose to translocate bears, the agency should first consider limiting translocation to sites outside of Wilderness. If the NPS decides to translocate within Wilderness, it must comply with the Wilderness Act: no helicopters, no motorized equipment, and no invasive monitoring.

Thank you!

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Correspondence ID:	4488Project:112008Document:124399
Address:	San Antonio, TX
Outside Organization:	Unaffiliated Individual
Received:	Dec,06 2022 20:25:55
Correspondence Type:	Web Form
Correspondence:	The damage we humans have caused Planet Earth is likely beyond repair. It is my fervent hope that those with convictions, good will and influence will stand up for the few remaining wild places where animals, among them the mighty grizzly, may continue to thrive. It's a bleak thought: but as the animal world becomes extinct and disappears, humans are likely to follow.

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Correspondence ID: 4489Project:112008Document:124399  
Address: Ventura, CA  
Outside Organization: Unaffiliated Individual  
Received: Dec,06 2022 20:29:36  
Correspondence Type: Web Form  
Correspondence: I am opposed to the translocation as currently proposed. I do not think that this has been well thought out.  
The grizzlies should not be moved from where they are protected to an area where they are not protected.

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Correspondence ID: 4490Project:112008Document:124399  
Address: Santa Cruz, CA  
Outside Organization: Unaffiliated Individual  
Received: Dec,06 2022 20:29:52  
Correspondence Type: Web Form  
Correspondence: Oppose the capture of grizzlies from the Northern Continental Divide Ecosystem. The federal agencies plan to kidnap bears from either British Columbia or the Northern Continental Divide Ecosystem (NCDE) around Glacier National Park to move to the North Cascades. But grizzlies have still not recovered in the NCDE, and there are no "extra" bears there to move to Washington. Such a plan would weaken the NCDE grizzly population and diminish the likelihood of developing the needed population linkages between the NCDE grizzlies and those elsewhere, such as in Yellowstone.  
Oppose an "experimental population" designation. The agencies must create and analyze an alternative that does not rely on the so-called "experimental" population designation. Under such a designation, individual bears from the NCDE--which are currently protected under the Endangered Species Act--would be taken from their home range and transported to Washington state, where they would lose their protections under the ESA.  
Analyze a natural recovery alternative. This is NOT the same as the No Action alternative. Under a natural recovery alternative, the FWS and NPS would actively work with agencies in British Columbia to ensure that grizzlies are protected on both sides of the border. Under this alternative, the agencies would identify and protect corridors and connectivity so that bears could move across the border without getting killed.  
Develop an alternative that doesn't violate the Wilderness Act. The agencies must not pursue alternatives that would violate the Wilderness Act and would entail heavy-handed, stressful management of bears. Should the NPS choose to translocate bears, the agency should first consider limiting translocation to sites outside of Wilderness. If the NPS decides to translocate within Wilderness, it must comply with the Wilderness Act: no helicopters, no motorized equipment, and no invasive monitoring.  
Thank you!

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Correspondence ID: 4491Project:112008Document:124399  
Address: West Orange, NJ  
Outside Organization: Unaffiliated Individual  
Received: Dec,06 2022 20:30:43  
Correspondence Type: Web Form  
Correspondence: I Oppose the capture of grizzlies from the Northern Continental Divide Ecosystem. The federal agencies plan to kidnap bears from either British Columbia or the Northern Continental Divide Ecosystem (NCDE) around Glacier National Park to move to the North Cascades. But grizzlies have still not recovered in the NCDE, and there are no "extra" bears there to move to Washington. Such a plan would weaken the NCDE grizzly population and diminish the likelihood of developing the needed population linkages between the NCDE grizzlies and those elsewhere, such as in Yellowstone.  
I Oppose an "experimental population" designation. The agencies must create and analyze an alternative that does not rely on the so-called "experimental" population designation. Under such a designation, individual bears from the NCDE--which are currently protected under the Endangered Species Act--would be taken from their home range and transported to Washington state, where they would lose their protections under the ESA.  
Analyze a natural recovery alternative. This is NOT the same as the No Action alternative. Under a natural recovery

alternative, the FWS and NPS would actively work with agencies in British Columbia to ensure that grizzlies are protected on both sides of the border. Under this alternative, the agencies would identify and protect corridors and connectivity so that bears could move across the border without getting killed.

Develop an alternative that doesn't violate the Wilderness Act. The agencies must not pursue alternatives that would violate the Wilderness Act and would entail heavy-handed, stressful management of bears. Should the NPS choose to translocate bears, the agency should first consider limiting translocation to sites outside of Wilderness. If the NPS decides to translocate within Wilderness, it must comply with the Wilderness Act: no helicopters, no motorized equipment, and no invasive monitoring.

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Correspondence ID: 4492Project:112008Document:124399

Address: Brooktondale, NY

Outside Organization: Unaffiliated Individual

Received: Dec,06 2022 20:30:44

Correspondence Type: Web Form

Correspondence: I oppose the capture of grizzlies from the Northern Continental Divide Ecosystem. The federal agencies plan to kidnap bears from either British Columbia or the Northern Continental Divide Ecosystem (NCDE) around Glacier National Park to move to the North Cascades. But grizzlies have still not recovered in the NCDE, and there are no "extra" bears there to move to Washington. Such a plan would weaken the NCDE grizzly population and diminish the likelihood of developing the needed population linkages between the NCDE grizzlies and those elsewhere, such as in Yellowstone.

I oppose an "experimental population" designation. The agencies must create and analyze an alternative that does not rely on the so-called "experimental" population designation. Under such a designation, individual bears from the NCDE--which are currently protected under the Endangered Species Act--would be taken from their home range and transported to Washington state, where they would lose their protections under the ESA.

I think there should be an analysis for a natural recovery alternative. This is NOT the same as the No Action alternative. Under a natural recovery alternative, the FWS and NPS would actively work with agencies in British Columbia to ensure that grizzlies are protected on both sides of the border. Under this alternative, the agencies would identify and protect corridors and connectivity so that bears could move across the border without getting killed.

Please develop an alternative that doesn't violate the Wilderness Act. The agencies must not pursue alternatives that would violate the Wilderness Act and would entail heavy-handed, stressful management of bears. Should the NPS choose to translocate bears, the agency should first consider limiting translocation to sites outside of Wilderness. If the NPS decides to translocate within Wilderness, it must comply with the Wilderness Act: no helicopters, no motorized equipment, and no invasive monitoring.

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Correspondence ID: 4493Project:112008Document:124399

Address: LEWISVILLE, TX

Outside Organization: Unaffiliated Individual

Received: Dec,06 2022 20:31:35

Correspondence Type: Web Form

Correspondence: The federal agencies plan to kidnap bears from either British Columbia or the Northern Continental Divide Ecosystem (NCDE) around Glacier National Park to move to the North Cascades. But grizzlies have still not recovered in the NCDE, and there are no "extra" bears there to move to Washington. Such a plan would weaken the NCDE grizzly population and diminish the likelihood of developing the needed population linkages between the NCDE grizzlies and those elsewhere, such as in Yellowstone. The agencies must create and analyze an alternative that does not rely on the so-called "experimental" population designation. Under such a designation, individual bears from the NCDE--which are currently protected under the Endangered Species Act--would be taken from their home range and transported to Washington state, where they would lose their protections under the ESA. Analyze a natural recovery alternative. This is NOT the same as the No Action alternative. Under a natural recovery alternative, the FWS and NPS would actively work with agencies in British



Columbia to ensure that grizzlies are protected on both sides of the border. Under this alternative, the agencies would identify and protect corridors and connectivity so that bears could move across the border without getting killed. Develop an alternative that doesn't violate the Wilderness Act. The agencies must not pursue alternatives that would violate the Wilderness Act and would entail heavy-handed, stressful management of bears. Should the NPS choose to translocate bears, the agency should first consider limiting translocation to sites outside of Wilderness. If the NPS decides to translocate within Wilderness, it must comply with the Wilderness Act: no helicopters, no motorized equipment, and no invasive monitoring.

Thank you!

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Correspondence ID: 4494Project:112008Document:124399  
Address: Cave Junction, OR  
Outside Organization: Unaffiliated Individual  
Received: Dec,06 2022 20:32:36  
Correspondence Type: Web Form  
Correspondence: I previously sent comments on the proposed introduction of grizzlies to the North Cascades Ecosystem (NCE). However, I have become aware of a couple of additional issues I would like to address.

First, apparently there are not sufficient grizzlies in the North Continental Divide Ecosystem (NCDE) to support removal of some to the NCE. Therefore, I recommend that bears be taken from BC, which apparently has more grizzlies to spare. I do not want to see the successful re-population of the NCDE with grizzlies be threatened by removing any individuals too soon.

Second, it is very important to me that both the letter and spirit of the Wilderness Act be upheld at ALL times, including during reintroduction efforts. That means ZERO motor vehicles or equipment, including helicopters, within designated Wilderness. From a practical standpoint, it probably means translocating the bears into non-Wilderness lands, where motorized equipment CAN be legally used. And it means doing any follow-up monitoring by non-motorized methods. It's just NOT okay to fly helicopters into or over any Wilderness, at ANY time, for ANY purpose. It is forbidden by law, and it violates the spirit of the world's most forward-thinking law, the 1964 Wilderness Act. I do not, however, object to the use of radio collars to track the movements of introduced bears, as long as the radio receiver is carried by hand into Wilderness.

I recognize that release of bears into non-Wilderness areas MAY increase the chances of conflicts with humans, their property and activities. Therefore, it becomes all the more important to MAINTAIN ESA protections for the translocated bears, so they are not killed by humans.

We are talking here of protecting and encouraging TWO vital resources/values. One is the grizzly, and the other is capital W Wilderness. We cannot sacrifice one to benefit the other.

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Correspondence ID: 4495Project:112008Document:124399  
Address: Scottsdale, AZ  
Outside Organization: Employed by Self Unaffiliated Individual  
Received: Dec,06 2022 20:33:47  
Correspondence Type: Web Form  
Correspondence: Protect Grizzlies. Please oppose the capture of Grizzlies from the Northern Continental Divide Ecosystem. This is just wrong, Please oppose an experimental population designation. There has to be a natural recovery alternative... and one that doesn't violate the Wilderness ACT.

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Correspondence ID: 4496Project:112008Document:124399  
Address: Andover, NJ  
Outside Organization: Unaffiliated Individual  
Received: Dec,06 2022 20:37:53

Correspondence Type: Web Form

Correspondence: Oppose the capture of grizzlies from the Northern Continental Divide Ecosystem. The federal agencies plan to kidnap bears from either British Columbia or the Northern Continental Divide Ecosystem (NCDE) around Glacier National Park to move to the North Cascades. But grizzlies have still not recovered in the NCDE, and there are no "extra" bears there to move to Washington. Such a plan would weaken the NCDE grizzly population and diminish the likelihood of developing the needed population linkages between the NCDE grizzlies and those elsewhere, such as in Yellowstone.

Oppose an "experimental population" designation. The agencies must create and analyze an alternative that does not rely on the so-called "experimental" population designation. Under such a designation, individual bears from the NCDE--which are currently protected under the Endangered Species Act--would be taken from their home range and transported to Washington state, where they would lose their protections under the ESA.

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Correspondence ID: 4497Project:112008Document:124399

Address: Tyler, TX

Outside Organization: Unaffiliated Individual

Received: Dec,06 2022 20:39:14

Correspondence Type: Web Form

Correspondence: Please boldly promote the natural recovery of grizzlies.

Thank you

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Correspondence ID: 4498Project:112008Document:124399

Address: coventry, RI

Outside Organization: highergroundelevations.org Unaffiliated Individual(Official Rep.)

Received: Dec,06 2022 20:40:00

Correspondence Type: Web Form

Correspondence: I Oppose the capture of grizzlies from the Northern Continental Divide Ecosystem. The federal agencies plan to kidnap bears from either British Columbia or the Northern Continental Divide Ecosystem (NCDE) around Glacier National Park to move to the North Cascades. But grizzlies have still not recovered in the NCDE, and there are no "extra" bears there to move to Washington. Such a plan would weaken the NCDE grizzly population and diminish the likelihood of developing the needed population linkages between the NCDE grizzlies and those elsewhere, such as in Yellowstone.

I Oppose an "experimental population" designation. The agencies must create and analyze an alternative that does not rely on the so-called "experimental" population designation. Under such a designation, individual bears from the NCDE--which are currently protected under the Endangered Species Act--would be taken from their home range and transported to Washington state, where they would lose their protections under the ESA.

Analyze a natural recovery alternative. This is NOT the same as the No Action alternative. Under a natural recovery alternative, the FWS and NPS would actively work with agencies in British Columbia to ensure that grizzlies are protected on both sides of the border. Under this alternative, the agencies would identify and protect corridors and connectivity so that bears could move across the border without getting killed.

Develop an alternative that doesn't violate the Wilderness Act. The agencies must not pursue alternatives that would violate the Wilderness Act and would entail heavy-handed, stressful management of bears. Should the NPS choose to translocate bears, the agency should first consider limiting translocation to sites outside of Wilderness. If the NPS decides to translocate within Wilderness, it must comply with the Wilderness Act: no helicopters, no motorized equipment, and no invasive monitoring.

Thank you!

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Correspondence ID: 4499Project:112008Document:124399

Address: Fairfield, IA

Outside Organization: Unaffiliated Individual

Received: Dec,06 2022 20:41:12

Correspondence Type: Web Form

Correspondence: Heavy-handed management would not only be detrimental to Wilderness, but to bears as well, as they would be subjected to initial capture, handling, and helicopter flight, and attendant stress from such activities.

It's also questionable whether a translocation plan will be successful without Canadian support.

The essential irony is that agencies recognize the best place to release bears is in the exceedingly rare wildness of the North Cascades.

If the Park Service adopts a translocation plan, it must be in line with the letter and spirit of the Wilderness Act.

The proposed action lacks a natural recovery option. The best way to meet the goal of a viable grizzly population in the North Cascades would be to allow for and boldly promote the natural recovery of grizzlies

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Correspondence ID: 4500Project:112008Document:124399  
Address: Clarence, NY  
Outside Organization: Unaffiliated Individual  
Received: Dec,06 2022 20:42:08  
Correspondence Type: Web Form  
Correspondence: Oppose the capture of grizzlies from the Northern Continental Divide Ecosystem. The federal agencies plan to kidnap bears from either British Columbia or the Northern Continental Divide Ecosystem (NCDE) around Glacier National Park to move to the North Cascades. But grizzlies have still not recovered in the NCDE, and there are no "extra" bears there to move to Washington. Such a plan would weaken the NCDE grizzly population and diminish the likelihood of developing the needed population linkages between the NCDE grizzlies and those elsewhere, such as in Yellowstone.

Oppose an "experimental population" designation. The agencies must create and analyze an alternative that does not rely on the so-called "experimental" population designation. Under such a designation, individual bears from the NCDE--which are currently protected under the Endangered Species Act--would be taken from their home range and transported to Washington state, where they would lose their protections under the ESA.

Analyze a natural recovery alternative. This is NOT the same as the No Action alternative. Under a natural recovery alternative, the FWS and NPS would actively work with agencies in British Columbia to ensure that grizzlies are protected on both sides of the border. Under this alternative, the agencies would identify and protect corridors and connectivity so that bears could move across the border without getting killed.

Develop an alternative that doesn't violate the Wilderness Act. The agencies must not pursue alternatives that would violate the Wilderness Act and would entail heavy-handed, stressful management of bears. Should the NPS choose to translocate bears, the agency should first consider limiting translocation to sites outside of Wilderness. If the NPS decides to translocate within Wilderness, it must comply with the Wilderness Act: no helicopters, no motorized equipment, and no invasive monitoring.

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Correspondence ID: 4501Project:112008Document:124399  
Address: San Diego, CA  
Outside Organization: Unaffiliated Individual  
Received: Dec,06 2022 20:42:09  
Correspondence Type: Web Form  
Correspondence: I oppose the capture of grizzlies from the Northern Continental Divide Ecosystem. The federal agencies plan to kidnap bears from either British Columbia or the Northern Continental Divide Ecosystem (NCDE) around Glacier National Park to move to the North Cascades. But grizzlies have still not recovered in the NCDE, and there are no "extra" bears there to move to Washington. Such a plan would weaken the NCDE grizzly population and diminish the likelihood of developing the needed population linkages between the NCDE grizzlies and those elsewhere, such as in Yellowstone.

I oppose an "experimental population" designation. The agencies must create and analyze an alternative that does not rely on the so-called "experimental" population designation. Under such a designation, individual bears from the NCDE--which are currently protected under the Endangered Species Act--would be taken from their home range and transported to Washington state, where they would lose their protections under the ESA.

You must analyze a natural recovery alternative. This is NOT the same as the No Action alternative. Under a natural recovery alternative, the FWS and NPS would actively work with agencies in British Columbia to ensure that grizzlies are protected on both sides of the border. Under this alternative, the agencies would identify and protect corridors and connectivity so that bears could move across the border without getting killed.

You must develop an alternative that doesn't violate the Wilderness Act. The agencies must not pursue alternatives that would violate the Wilderness Act and would entail heavy-handed, stressful management of bears. Should the NPS choose to translocate bears, the agency should first consider limiting translocation to sites outside of Wilderness. If the NPS decides to translocate within Wilderness, it must comply with the Wilderness Act: no helicopters, no motorized equipment, and no invasive monitoring.

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Correspondence ID: 4502Project:112008Document:124399

Address: Export, PA

Outside Organization: Unaffiliated Individual

Received: Dec,06 2022 20:44:29

Correspondence Type: Web Form

Correspondence: Please:

Oppose the capture of grizzlies from the Northern Continental Divide Ecosystem. The federal agencies plan to kidnap bears from either British Columbia or the Northern Continental Divide Ecosystem (NCDE) around Glacier National Park to move to the North Cascades. But grizzlies have still not recovered in the NCDE, and there are no "extra" bears there to move to Washington. Such a plan would weaken the NCDE grizzly population and diminish the likelihood of developing the needed population linkages between the NCDE grizzlies and those elsewhere, such as in Yellowstone.

Oppose an "experimental population" designation. The agencies must create and analyze an alternative that does not rely on the so-called "experimental" population designation. Under such a designation, individual bears from the NCDE--which are currently protected under the Endangered Species Act--would be taken from their home range and transported to Washington state, where they would lose their protections under the ESA.

Analyze a natural recovery alternative. This is NOT the same as the No Action alternative. Under a natural recovery alternative, the FWS and NPS would actively work with agencies in British Columbia to ensure that grizzlies are protected on both sides of the border. Under this alternative, the agencies would identify and protect corridors and connectivity so that bears could move across the border without getting killed.

Develop an alternative that doesn't violate the Wilderness Act. The agencies must not pursue alternatives that would violate the Wilderness Act and would entail heavy-handed, stressful management of bears. Should the NPS choose to translocate bears, the agency should first consider limiting translocation to sites outside of Wilderness. If the NPS decides to translocate within Wilderness, it must comply with the Wilderness Act: no helicopters, no motorized equipment, and no invasive monitoring.

Thank you!

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Correspondence ID: 4503Project:112008Document:124399

Address: Anderson, CA

Outside Organization: Unaffiliated Individual

Received: Dec,06 2022 20:45:45

Correspondence Type: Web Form

Correspondence: Please oppose the capture of grizzlies from the Northern Continental Divide Ecosystem, oppose an "experimental population" designation, analyze a natural recovery alternative, develop an alternative that doesn't violate the Wilderness Act. If the NPS decides to translocate within Wilderness, it must comply with the Wilderness Act: no helicopters, no motorized equipment, and no invasive monitoring.

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Correspondence ID: 4504Project:112008Document:124399  
Address: Seattle, WA  
Outside Organization: Woodland Park Zoo Unaffiliated Individual  
Received: Dec,06 2022 20:45:50  
Correspondence Type: Web Form  
Correspondence: I am writing in favor of grizzly bear recovery in the Northern Cascades. I am a wildlife conservationist and there are multiple reasons to support translocating grizzlies back into the ecosystem they lived prior to being hunted to extirpation. For example:

- Grizzlies will provide ecological benefits in the North Cascades, like seed distribution and soil aeration
- Righting the wrong of hunting bears into extirpation many years ago
- Grizzlies are culturally important to Indigenous people in our region

Thank you for your consideration.

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Correspondence ID: 4505Project:112008Document:124399  
Address: Oregon City, OR  
Outside Organization: Unaffiliated Individual  
Received: Dec,06 2022 20:47:43  
Correspondence Type: Web Form  
Correspondence: Develop an alternative that doesn't violate the Wilderness Act. The agencies must not pursue alternatives that would violate the Wilderness Act and would entail heavy-handed, stressful management of bears. Should the NPS choose to translocate bears, the agency should first consider limiting translocation to sites outside of Wilderness. If the NPS decides to translocate within Wilderness, it must comply with the Wilderness Act: no helicopters, no motorized equipment, and no invasive monitoring

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Correspondence ID: 4506Project:112008Document:124399  
Address: eugene, OR  
Outside Organization: Unaffiliated Individual  
Received: Dec,06 2022 20:49:04  
Correspondence Type: Web Form  
Correspondence: Oppose the capture of grizzlies from the Northern Continental Divide Ecosystem. The federal agencies plan to kidnap bears from either British Columbia or the Northern Continental Divide Ecosystem (NCDE) around Glacier National Park to move to the North Cascades. But grizzlies have still not recovered in the NCDE, and there are no "extra" bears there to move to Washington. Such a plan would weaken the NCDE grizzly population and diminish the likelihood of developing the needed population linkages between the NCDE grizzlies and those elsewhere, such as in Yellowstone.  
Oppose an "experimental population" designation. The agencies must create and analyze an alternative that does not rely on the so-called "experimental" population designation. Under such a designation, individual bears from the NCDE--which are currently protected under the Endangered Species Act--would be taken from their home range and transported to Washington state, where they would lose their protections under the ESA.  
Analyze a natural recovery alternative. This is NOT the same as the No Action alternative. Under a natural recovery alternative, the FWS and NPS would actively work with agencies in British Columbia to ensure that grizzlies are protected on both sides of the border. Under this alternative, the agencies would identify and protect corridors and connectivity so that bears could move across the border without getting killed.  
Develop an alternative that doesn't violate the Wilderness Act. The agencies must not pursue alternatives that would violate the Wilderness Act and would entail heavy-handed, stressful management of bears. Should the NPS

choose to translocate bears, the agency should first consider limiting translocation to sites outside of Wilderness. If the NPS decides to translocate within Wilderness, it must comply with the Wilderness Act: no helicopters, no motorized equipment, and no invasive monitoring.  
Thank you!

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Correspondence ID: 4507Project:112008Document:124399

Address: New York, NY

Outside Organization: Unaffiliated Individual

Received: Dec,06 2022 20:50:36

Correspondence Type: Web Form

Correspondence: The agencies to reconsider their approach to grizzly recovery in the North Cascade. Oppose the capture of grizzlies from the Northern Continental Divide Ecosystem. The federal agencies plan to kidnap bears from either British Columbia or the Northern Continental Divide Ecosystem (NCDE) around Glacier National Park to move to the North Cascades. But grizzlies have still not recovered in the NCDE, and there are no "extra" bears there to move to Washington. Such a plan would weaken the NCDE grizzly population and diminish the likelihood of developing the needed population linkages between the NCDE grizzlies and those elsewhere, such as in Yellowstone.

Oppose an "experimental population" designation. The agencies must create and analyze an alternative that does not rely on the so-called "experimental" population designation. Under such a designation, individual bears from the NCDE--which are currently protected under the Endangered Species Act--would be taken from their home range and transported to Washington state, where they would lose their protections under the ESA.

Analyze a natural recovery alternative. This is NOT the same as the No Action alternative. Under a natural recovery alternative, the FWS and NPS would actively work with agencies in British Columbia to ensure that grizzlies are protected on both sides of the border. Under this alternative, the agencies would identify and protect corridors and connectivity so that bears could move across the border without getting killed.

Develop an alternative that doesn't violate the Wilderness Act. The agencies must not pursue alternatives that would violate the Wilderness Act and would entail heavy-handed, stressful management of bears. Should the NPS choose to translocate bears, the agency should first consider limiting translocation to sites outside of Wilderness. If the NPS decides to translocate within Wilderness, it must comply with the Wilderness Act: no helicopters, no motorized equipment, and no invasive monitoring.

Thank you!

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Correspondence ID: 4508Project:112008Document:124399

Address: Lafayette, NJ

Outside Organization: American Federation of Teachers Unaffiliated Individual

Received: Dec,06 2022 20:53:17

Correspondence Type: Web Form

Correspondence: The federal agencies plan to kidnap bears from either British Columbia or the Northern Continental Divide Ecosystem (NCDE) around Glacier National Park to move to the North Cascades. But grizzlies have still not recovered in the NCDE, and there are no "extra" bears there to move to Washington. Such a plan would weaken the NCDE grizzly population and diminish the likelihood of developing the needed population linkages between the NCDE grizzlies and those elsewhere, such as in Yellowstone.

The agencies must create and analyze an alternative that does not rely on the so-called "experimental" population designation. Under such a designation, individual bears from the NCDE--which are currently protected under the Endangered Species Act--would be taken from their home range and transported to Washington state, where they would lose their protections under the ESA.

The agencies must not pursue alternatives that would violate the Wilderness Act and would entail heavy-handed, stressful management of bears. Should the NPS choose to translocate bears, the agency should first consider limiting translocation to sites outside of Wilderness. If the NPS decides to translocate within Wilderness, it must

comply with the Wilderness Act: no helicopters, no motorized equipment, and no invasive monitoring.

Thank you!

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Correspondence ID: 4509Project:112008Document:124399  
Address: Manhattan, KS  
Outside Organization: Unaffiliated Individual  
Received: Dec,06 2022 20:53:22  
Correspondence Type: Web Form  
Correspondence: Oppose the capture of grizzlies from the Northern Continental Divide Ecosystem. The federal agencies plan to kidnap bears from either British Columbia or the Northern Continental Divide Ecosystem (NCDE) around Glacier National Park to move to the North Cascades. But grizzlies have still not recovered in the NCDE, and there are no "extra" bears there to move to Washington. Such a plan would weaken the NCDE grizzly population and diminish the likelihood of developing the needed population linkages between the NCDE grizzlies and those elsewhere, such as in Yellowstone.

Oppose an "experimental population" designation. The agencies must create and analyze an alternative that does not rely on the so-called "experimental" population designation. Under such a designation, individual bears from the NCDE--which are currently protected under the Endangered Species Act--would be taken from their home range and transported to Washington state, where they would lose their protections under the ESA.

Analyze a natural recovery alternative. This is NOT the same as the No Action alternative. Under a natural recovery alternative, the FWS and NPS would actively work with agencies in British Columbia to ensure that grizzlies are protected on both sides of the border. Under this alternative, the agencies would identify and protect corridors and connectivity so that bears could move across the border without getting killed.

Develop an alternative that doesn't violate the Wilderness Act. The agencies must not pursue alternatives that would violate the Wilderness Act and would entail heavy-handed, stressful management of bears. Should the NPS choose to translocate bears, the agency should first consider limiting translocation to sites outside of Wilderness. If the NPS decides to translocate within Wilderness, it must comply with the Wilderness Act: no helicopters, no motorized equipment, and no invasive monitoring.

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Correspondence ID: 4510Project:112008Document:124399  
Address: North Hollywood, CA  
Outside Organization: Unaffiliated Individual  
Received: Dec,06 2022 20:55:15  
Correspondence Type: Web Form  
Correspondence: Oppose the capture of grizzlies from the Northern Continental Divide Ecosystem. The federal agencies plan to kidnap bears from either British Columbia or the Northern Continental Divide Ecosystem (NCDE) around Glacier National Park to move to the North Cascades. But grizzlies have still not recovered in the NCDE, and there are no "extra" bears there to move to Washington. Such a plan would weaken the NCDE grizzly population and diminish the likelihood of developing the needed population linkages between the NCDE grizzlies and those elsewhere, such as in Yellowstone.  
Oppose an "experimental population" designation. The agencies must create and analyze an alternative that does not rely on the so-called "experimental" population designation. Under such a designation, individual bears from the NCDE--which are currently protected under the Endangered Species Act--would be taken from their home range and transported to Washington state, where they would lose their protections under the ESA.

Analyze a natural recovery alternative. This is NOT the same as the No Action alternative. Under a natural recovery alternative, the FWS and NPS would actively work with agencies in British Columbia to ensure that grizzlies are protected on both sides of the border. Under this alternative, the agencies would identify and protect corridors and connectivity so that bears could move across the border without getting killed.

Develop an alternative that doesn't violate the Wilderness Act. The agencies must not pursue alternatives that would violate the Wilderness Act and would entail heavy-handed, stressful management of bears. Should the NPS choose to translocate bears, the agency should first consider limiting translocation to sites outside of Wilderness. If the NPS decides to translocate within Wilderness, it must comply with the Wilderness Act: no helicopters, no motorized equipment, and no invasive monitoring.

Thank you!

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Correspondence ID: 4511Project:112008Document:124399

Address: Gualala, CA

Outside Organization: Unaffiliated Individual

Received: Dec,06 2022 20:55:45

Correspondence Type: Web Form

Correspondence: I strongly oppose the capture of grizzlies from the Northern Continental Divide Ecosystem. Grizzlies have still not recovered in the NCDE and there are no "extra" bears there to move to Washington. This plan would weaken the NCDE grizzly population and diminish the likelihood of developing the needed population linkages between the NCDE grizzlies and those elsewhere, such as in Yellowstone. It's bad science.

I also oppose an "experimental population" designation. The agencies must create and analyze an alternative that does not rely on the so-called "experimental" population designation. Under such a designation, individual bears from the NCDE--which are currently protected under the Endangered Species Act--would be taken from their home range and transported to Washington state, where they would lose their protections under the ESA.

I support a natural recovery alternative--please analyze this option. This is NOT the same as the No Action alternative. Under a natural recovery alternative, the FWS and NPS would actively work with agencies in British Columbia to ensure that grizzlies are protected on both sides of the border. Under this alternative, the agencies would identify and protect corridors and connectivity so that bears could move across the border without getting killed. This is the best bet for bears.

I also support an alternative that doesn't violate the Wilderness Act--this is a no-brainer--why would we want to violate this landmark legislation? Alternatives that would violate the Wilderness Act entail heavy-handed, stressful management of bears--why do this? If the NPS decides to translocate within Wilderness, it must comply with the Wilderness Act: no helicopters, no motorized equipment, and no invasive monitoring.

Thank you in advance for your attention, and for your work on behalf of our wilderness.

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Correspondence ID: 4512Project:112008Document:124399

Address: Mountain View, CA

Outside Organization: Unaffiliated Individual

Received: Dec,06 2022 20:56:04

Correspondence Type: Web Form

Correspondence: I have several comments regarding grizzly recovery in the North Cascades. As a frequent visitor to the area, I oppose the capture of grizzlies from the Northern Continental Divide Ecosystem. The federal agencies plan to kidnap bears from either British Columbia or the Northern Continental Divide Ecosystem (NCDE) around Glacier National Park to move to the North Cascades. But grizzlies have still not recovered in the NCDE, and there are no "extra" bears there to move to Washington. Such a plan would weaken the NCDE grizzly population and diminish the likelihood of developing the needed population linkages between the NCDE grizzlies and those elsewhere, such as in Yellowstone.

I also oppose an "experimental population" designation. The agencies must create and analyze an alternative that does not rely on the so-called "experimental" population designation. Under such a designation, individual bears from the NCDE--which are currently protected under the Endangered Species Act--would be taken from their home range and transported to Washington state, where they would lose their protections under the ESA.



I urge you to analyze a natural recovery alternative. This is NOT the same as the No Action alternative. Under a natural recovery alternative, the FWS and NPS would actively work with agencies in British Columbia to ensure that grizzlies are protected on both sides of the border. Under this alternative, the agencies would identify and protect corridors and connectivity so that bears could move across the border without getting killed.

And finally, please develop an alternative that doesn't violate the Wilderness Act. The agencies must not pursue alternatives that would violate the Wilderness Act and would entail heavy-handed, stressful management of bears. Should the NPS choose to translocate bears, the agency should first consider limiting translocation to sites outside of Wilderness. If the NPS decides to translocate within Wilderness, it must comply with the Wilderness Act: no helicopters, no motorized equipment, and no invasive monitoring.

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Correspondence ID: 4513Project:112008Document:124399

Address: New York, NY

Outside Organization: Unaffiliated Individual

Received: Dec,06 2022 20:57:01

Correspondence Type: Web Form

Correspondence: The agencies to reconsider their approach to grizzly recovery in the North Cascade.

I oppose the capture of grizzlies from the Northern Continental Divide Ecosystem. The federal agencies plan to kidnap bears from either British Columbia or the Northern Continental Divide Ecosystem (NCDE) around Glacier National Park to move to the North Cascades. But grizzlies have still not recovered in the NCDE, and there are no "extra" bears there to move to Washington. Such a plan would weaken the NCDE grizzly population and diminish the likelihood of developing the needed population linkages between the NCDE grizzlies and those elsewhere, such as in Yellowstone.

I oppose an "experimental population" designation. The agencies must create and analyze an alternative that does not rely on the so-called "experimental" population designation. Under such a designation, individual bears from the NCDE--which are currently protected under the Endangered Species Act--would be taken from their home range and transported to Washington state, where they would lose their protections under the ESA.

Analyze a natural recovery alternative. This is NOT the same as the No Action alternative. Under a natural recovery alternative, the FWS and NPS would actively work with agencies in British Columbia to ensure that grizzlies are protected on both sides of the border. Under this alternative, the agencies would identify and protect corridors and connectivity so that bears could move across the border without getting killed.

Develop an alternative that doesn't violate the Wilderness Act. The agencies must not pursue alternatives that would violate the Wilderness Act and would entail heavy-handed, stressful management of bears. Should the NPS choose to translocate bears, the agency should first consider limiting translocation to sites outside of Wilderness. If the NPS decides to translocate within Wilderness, it must comply with the Wilderness Act: no helicopters, no motorized equipment, and no invasive monitoring.

Thank you!

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Correspondence ID: 4514Project:112008Document:124399

Address: Round Hill, VA

Outside Organization: Unaffiliated Individual

Received: Dec,06 2022 20:57:59

Correspondence Type: Web Form

Correspondence: Oppose the capture of grizzlies from the Northern Continental Divide Ecosystem. The federal agencies plan to kidnap bears from either British Columbia or the Northern Continental Divide Ecosystem (NCDE) around Glacier National Park to move to the North Cascades. But grizzlies have still not recovered in the NCDE, and there are no "extra" bears there to move to Washington. Such a plan would weaken the NCDE grizzly population and diminish the likelihood of developing the needed population linkages between the NCDE grizzlies and those elsewhere, such as in Yellowstone.

Oppose an "experimental population" designation. The agencies must create and analyze an alternative that does not rely on the so-called "experimental" population designation. Under such a designation, individual bears from the NCDE--which are currently protected under the Endangered Species Act--would be taken from their home

range and transported to Washington state, where they would lose their protections under the ESA. Analyze a natural recovery alternative. This is NOT the same as the No Action alternative. Under a natural recovery alternative, the FWS and NPS would actively work with agencies in British Columbia to ensure that grizzlies are protected on both sides of the border. Under this alternative, the agencies would identify and protect corridors and connectivity so that bears could move across the border without getting killed. Develop an alternative that doesn't violate the Wilderness Act. The agencies must not pursue alternatives that would violate the Wilderness Act and would entail heavy-handed, stressful management of bears. Should the NPS choose to translocate bears, the agency should first consider limiting translocation to sites outside of Wilderness. If the NPS decides to translocate within Wilderness, it must comply with the Wilderness Act: no helicopters, no motorized equipment, and no invasive monitoring.

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Correspondence ID: 4515Project:112008Document:124399  
Address: Inver Grove Heights, MN  
Outside Organization: Unaffiliated Individual  
Received: Dec,06 2022 20:58:45  
Correspondence Type: Web Form  
Correspondence: Please do the right thing & return all grizzly bear habitat so this species can once again thrive in its rightful territory.

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Correspondence ID: 4516Project:112008Document:124399  
Address: Boston, MA  
Outside Organization: Unaffiliated Individual  
Received: Dec,06 2022 20:59:54  
Correspondence Type: Web Form  
Correspondence: Oppose the capture of grizzlies from the Northern Continental Divide Ecosystem. The federal agencies plan to kidnap bears from either British Columbia or the Northern Continental Divide Ecosystem (NCDE) around Glacier National Park to move to the North Cascades. But grizzlies have still not recovered in the NCDE, and there are no "extra" bears there to move to Washington. Such a plan would weaken the NCDE grizzly population and diminish the likelihood of developing the needed population linkages between the NCDE grizzlies and those elsewhere, such as in Yellowstone.  
Oppose an "experimental population" designation. The agencies must create and analyze an alternative that does not rely on the so-called "experimental" population designation. Under such a designation, individual bears from the NCDE--which are currently protected under the Endangered Species Act--would be taken from their home range and transported to Washington state, where they would lose their protections under the ESA.  
Analyze a natural recovery alternative. This is NOT the same as the No Action alternative. Under a natural recovery alternative, the FWS and NPS would actively work with agencies in British Columbia to ensure that grizzlies are protected on both sides of the border. Under this alternative, the agencies would identify and protect corridors and connectivity so that bears could move across the border without getting killed.  
Develop an alternative that doesn't violate the Wilderness Act. The agencies must not pursue alternatives that would violate the Wilderness Act and would entail heavy-handed, stressful management of bears. Should the NPS choose to translocate bears, the agency should first consider limiting translocation to sites outside of Wilderness. If the NPS decides to translocate within Wilderness, it must comply with the Wilderness Act: no helicopters, no motorized equipment, and no invasive monitoring.  
Thank you!

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Correspondence ID: 4517Project:112008Document:124399  
Address: Pueblo, CO  
Outside Organization: Unaffiliated Individual  
Received: Dec,06 2022 21:01:47  
Correspondence Type: Web Form  
Correspondence: I oppose the capture of grizzlies from the Northern Continental Divide Ecosystem. The federal agencies plan to kidnap bears from either British Columbia or the Northern Continental Divide Ecosystem

(NCDE) around Glacier National Park to move to the North Cascades. But grizzlies have still not recovered in the NCDE, and there are no "extra" bears there to move to Washington. Such a plan would weaken the NCDE grizzly population and diminish the likelihood of developing the needed population linkages between the NCDE grizzlies and those elsewhere, such as in Yellowstone.

I oppose an "experimental population" designation. The agencies must create and analyze an alternative that does not rely on the so-called "experimental" population designation. Under such a designation, individual bears from the NCDE--which are currently protected under the Endangered Species Act--would be taken from their home range and transported to Washington state, where they would lose their protections under the ESA.

Please analyze a natural recovery alternative. This is NOT the same as the No Action alternative. Under a natural recovery alternative, the FWS and NPS would actively work with agencies in British Columbia to ensure that grizzlies are protected on both sides of the border. Under this alternative, the agencies would identify and protect corridors and connectivity so that bears could move across the border without getting killed.

Please develop an alternative that doesn't violate the Wilderness Act. The agencies must not pursue alternatives that would violate the Wilderness Act and would entail heavy-handed, stressful management of bears. Should the NPS choose to translocate bears, the agency should first consider limiting translocation to sites outside of Wilderness. If the NPS decides to translocate within Wilderness, it must comply with the Wilderness Act: no helicopters, no motorized equipment, and no invasive monitoring.

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Correspondence ID: 4518Project:112008Document:124399

Address: Malibu, CA

Outside Organization: Unaffiliated Individual

Received: Dec,06 2022 21:03:07

Correspondence Type: Web Form

Correspondence: • Oppose the capture of grizzlies from the Northern Continental Divide Ecosystem. The federal agencies plan to kidnap bears from either British Columbia or the Northern Continental Divide Ecosystem (NCDE) around Glacier National Park to move to the North Cascades. But grizzlies have still not recovered in the NCDE, and there are no "extra" bears there to move to Washington. Such a plan would weaken the NCDE grizzly population and diminish the likelihood of developing the needed population linkages between the NCDE grizzlies and those elsewhere, such as in Yellowstone.

• Oppose an "experimental population" designation. The agencies must create and analyze an alternative that does not rely on the so-called "experimental" population designation. Under such a designation, individual bears from the NCDE--which are currently protected under the Endangered Species Act--would be taken from their home range and transported to Washington state, where they would lose their protections under the ESA.

• Analyze a natural recovery alternative. This is NOT the same as the No Action alternative. Under a natural recovery alternative, the FWS and NPS would actively work with agencies in British Columbia to ensure that grizzlies are protected on both sides of the border. Under this alternative, the agencies would identify and protect corridors and connectivity so that bears could move across the border without getting killed.

• Develop an alternative that doesn't violate the Wilderness Act. The agencies must not pursue alternatives that would violate the Wilderness Act and would entail heavy-handed, stressful management of bears. Should the NPS choose to translocate bears, the agency should first consider limiting translocation to sites outside of Wilderness. If the NPS decides to translocate within Wilderness, it must comply with the Wilderness Act: no helicopters, no motorized equipment, and no invasive monitoring.

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Correspondence ID: 4519Project:112008Document:124399

Address: Winnetka, CA

Outside Organization: Unaffiliated Individual

Received: Dec,06 2022 21:03:53

Correspondence Type: Web Form

Correspondence: Oppose the capture of grizzlies from the Northern Continental Divide Ecosystem. The federal agencies plan to kidnap bears from either British Columbia or the Northern Continental Divide Ecosystem

(NCDE) around Glacier National Park to move to the North Cascades. But grizzlies have still not recovered in the NCDE, and there are no "extra" bears there to move to Washington. Such a plan would weaken the NCDE grizzly population and diminish the likelihood of developing the needed population linkages between the NCDE grizzlies and those elsewhere, such as in Yellowstone.

Oppose an "experimental population" designation. The agencies must create and analyze an alternative that does not rely on the so-called "experimental" population designation. Under such a designation, individual bears from the NCDE--which are currently protected under the Endangered Species Act--would be taken from their home range and transported to Washington state, where they would lose their protections under the ESA.

Analyze a natural recovery alternative. This is NOT the same as the No Action alternative. Under a natural recovery alternative, the FWS and NPS would actively work with agencies in British Columbia to ensure that grizzlies are protected on both sides of the border. Under this alternative, the agencies would identify and protect corridors and connectivity so that bears could move across the border without getting killed.

Develop an alternative that doesn't violate the Wilderness Act. The agencies must not pursue alternatives that would violate the Wilderness Act and would entail heavy-handed, stressful management of bears. Should the NPS choose to translocate bears, the agency should first consider limiting translocation to sites outside of Wilderness. If the NPS decides to translocate within Wilderness, it must comply with the Wilderness Act: no helicopters, no motorized equipment, and no invasive monitoring.

Thank you!

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Correspondence ID: 4520Project:112008Document:124399

Address: Stafford, TX

Outside Organization: Unaffiliated Individual

Received: Dec,06 2022 21:04:36

Correspondence Type: Web Form

Correspondence: \*\* Oppose the capture of grizzlies from the Northern Continental Divide Ecosystem. The federal agencies plan to kidnap bears from either British Columbia or the Northern Continental Divide Ecosystem (NCDE) around Glacier National Park to move to the North Cascades. But grizzlies have still not recovered in the NCDE, and there are no "extra" bears there to move to Washington. Such a plan would weaken the NCDE grizzly population and diminish the likelihood of developing the needed population linkages between the NCDE grizzlies and those elsewhere, such as in Yellowstone.

\*\* Oppose an "experimental population" designation. The agencies must create and analyze an alternative that does not rely on the so-called "experimental" population designation. Under such a designation, individual bears from the NCDE--which are currently protected under the Endangered Species Act--would be taken from their home range and transported to Washington state, where they would lose their protections under the ESA.

\*\* Analyze a natural recovery alternative. This is NOT the same as the No Action alternative. Under a natural recovery alternative, the FWS and NPS would actively work with agencies in British Columbia to ensure that grizzlies are protected on both sides of the border. Under this alternative, the agencies would identify and protect corridors and connectivity so that bears could move across the border without getting killed.

\*\* Develop an alternative that doesn't violate the Wilderness Act. The agencies must not pursue alternatives that would violate the Wilderness Act and would entail heavy-handed, stressful management of bears. Should the NPS choose to translocate bears, the agency should first consider limiting translocation to sites outside of Wilderness. If the NPS decides to translocate within Wilderness, it must comply with the Wilderness Act: no helicopters, no motorized equipment, and no invasive monitoring.

Thank you!

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Correspondence ID: 4521Project:112008Document:124399

Address: Woodside, NY

Outside Organization: Unaffiliated Individual

Received: Dec,06 2022 21:05:48

Correspondence Type: Web Form

Correspondence: Oppose the capture of grizzlies from the Northern Continental Divide Ecosystem. The federal agencies plan to kidnap bears from either British Columbia or the Northern Continental Divide Ecosystem (NCDE) around Glacier National Park to move to the North Cascades. But grizzlies have still not recovered in the NCDE, and there are no "extra" bears there to move to Washington. Such a plan would weaken the NCDE grizzly population and diminish the likelihood of developing the needed population linkages between the NCDE grizzlies and those elsewhere, such as in Yellowstone. Oppose an "experimental population" designation. The agencies must create and analyze an alternative that does not rely on the so-called "experimental" population designation. Under such a designation, individual bears from the NCDE--which are currently protected under the Endangered Species Act--would be taken from their home range and transported to Washington state, where they would lose their protections under the ESA.

Analyze a natural recovery alternative. This is NOT the same as the No Action alternative. Under a natural recovery alternative, the FWS and NPS would actively work with agencies in British Columbia to ensure that grizzlies are protected on both sides of the border. Under this alternative, the agencies would identify and protect corridors and connectivity so that bears could move across the border without getting killed. Develop an alternative that doesn't violate the Wilderness Act. The agencies must not pursue alternatives that would violate the Wilderness Act and would entail heavy-handed, stressful management of bears. Should the NPS choose to translocate bears, the agency should first consider limiting translocation to sites outside of Wilderness. If the NPS decides to translocate within Wilderness, it must comply with the Wilderness Act: no helicopters, no motorized equipment, and no invasive monitoring.

Thank you!

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Correspondence ID: 4522Project:112008Document:124399

Address: el cajon, CA

Outside Organization: Unaffiliated Individual

Received: Dec,06 2022 21:08:01

Correspondence Type: Web Form

Correspondence: Oppose the capture of grizzlies from the Northern Continental Divide Ecosystem. The federal agencies plan to kidnap bears from either British Columbia or the Northern Continental Divide Ecosystem (NCDE) around Glacier National Park to move to the North Cascades. But grizzlies have still not recovered in the NCDE, and there are no "extra" bears there to move to Washington. Such a plan would weaken the NCDE grizzly population and diminish the likelihood of developing the needed population linkages between the NCDE grizzlies and those elsewhere, such as in Yellowstone.

Oppose an "experimental population" designation. The agencies must create and analyze an alternative that does not rely on the so-called "experimental" population designation. Under such a designation, individual bears from the NCDE--which are currently protected under the Endangered Species Act--would be taken from their home range and transported to Washington state, where they would lose their protections under the ESA.

Analyze a natural recovery alternative. This is NOT the same as the No Action alternative. Under a natural recovery alternative, the FWS and NPS would actively work with agencies in British Columbia to ensure that grizzlies are protected on both sides of the border. Under this alternative, the agencies would identify and protect corridors and connectivity so that bears could move across the border without getting killed.

Develop an alternative that doesn't violate the Wilderness Act. The agencies must not pursue alternatives that would violate the Wilderness Act and would entail heavy-handed, stressful management of bears. Should the NPS choose to translocate bears, the agency should first consider limiting translocation to sites outside of Wilderness. If the NPS decides to translocate within Wilderness, it must comply with the Wilderness Act: no helicopters, no motorized equipment, and no invasive monitoring.

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Correspondence ID: 4523Project:112008Document:124399

Address: Dallas, TX

Outside Organization: Unaffiliated Individual

Received: Dec,06 2022 21:10:04

Correspondence Type: Web Form

Correspondence: Oppose the capture of grizzlies from the Northern Continental Divide Ecosystem. The federal agencies plan to kidnap bears from either British Columbia or the Northern Continental Divide Ecosystem (NCDE) around Glacier National Park to move to the North Cascades. But grizzlies have still not recovered in the NCDE, and there are no "extra" bears there to move to Washington. Such a plan would weaken the NCDE grizzly population and diminish the likelihood of developing the needed population linkages between the NCDE grizzlies and those elsewhere, such as in Yellowstone.

Oppose an "experimental population" designation. The agencies must create and analyze an alternative that does not rely on the so-called "experimental" population designation. Under such a designation, individual bears from the NCDE--which are currently protected under the Endangered Species Act--would be taken from their home range and transported to Washington state, where they would lose their protections under the ESA.

Analyze a natural recovery alternative. This is NOT the same as the No Action alternative. Under a natural recovery alternative, the FWS and NPS would actively work with agencies in British Columbia to ensure that grizzlies are protected on both sides of the border. Under this alternative, the agencies would identify and protect corridors and connectivity so that bears could move across the border without getting killed.

Develop an alternative that doesn't violate the Wilderness Act. The agencies must not pursue alternatives that would violate the Wilderness Act and would entail heavy-handed, stressful management of bears. Should the NPS choose to translocate bears, the agency should first consider limiting translocation to sites outside of Wilderness. If the NPS decides to translocate within Wilderness, it must comply with the Wilderness Act: no helicopters, no motorized equipment, and no invasive monitoring.

Thank you!

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Correspondence ID: 4524Project:112008Document:124399

Address: Reno, NV

Outside Organization: Unaffiliated Individual

Received: Dec,06 2022 21:14:42

Correspondence Type: Web Form

Correspondence: I am using comment written by Wilderness Watch because they are much more polite than I would be and I agree with them. You are fools to continue wrecking non developed areas, and if your despicable plans go through, your grandchildren will despise you. Here are the points Wilderness Watch has provided.

Oppose the capture of grizzlies from the Northern Continental Divide Ecosystem. The federal agencies plan to kidnap bears from either British Columbia or the Northern Continental Divide Ecosystem (NCDE) around Glacier National Park to move to the North Cascades. But grizzlies have still not recovered in the NCDE, and there are no "extra" bears there to move to Washington. Such a plan would weaken the NCDE grizzly population and diminish the likelihood of developing the needed population linkages between the NCDE grizzlies and those elsewhere, such as in Yellowstone.

Oppose an "experimental population" designation. The agencies must create and analyze an alternative that does not rely on the so-called "experimental" population designation. Under such a designation, individual bears from the NCDE--which are currently protected under the Endangered Species Act--would be taken from their home range and transported to Washington state, where they would lose their protections under the ESA.

Analyze a natural recovery alternative. This is NOT the same as the No Action alternative. Under a natural recovery alternative, the FWS and NPS would actively work with agencies in British Columbia to ensure that grizzlies are protected on both sides of the border. Under this alternative, the agencies would identify and protect corridors and connectivity so that bears could move across the border without getting killed.

Develop an alternative that doesn't violate the Wilderness Act. The agencies must not pursue alternatives that would violate the Wilderness Act and would entail heavy-handed, stressful management of bears. Should the NPS choose to translocate bears, the agency should first consider limiting translocation to sites outside of Wilderness.

If the NPS decides to translocate within Wilderness, it must comply with the Wilderness Act: no helicopters, no motorized equipment, and no invasive monitoring.

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Correspondence ID: 4525Project:112008Document:124399  
Address: PHILADELPHIA, PA  
Outside Organization: Jeanne Rothwarf Unaffiliated Individual  
Received: Dec,06 2022 21:15:47  
Correspondence Type: Web Form  
Correspondence: I oppose the capture of grizzly bears from the NCDE. Please develop an alternative that DOESN'T violate the wilderness act.

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Correspondence ID: 4526Project:112008Document:124399  
Address: Chepachet, RI  
Outside Organization: Unaffiliated Individual  
Received: Dec,06 2022 21:15:52  
Correspondence Type: Web Form  
Correspondence: I Oppose the capture of grizzlies from the Northern Continental Divide Ecosystem.  
I Oppose an "experimental population" designation. The agencies must create and analyze an alternative that does not rely on the so-called "experimental" population designation.  
Please analyze a natural recovery alternative. This is NOT the same as the No Action alternative. Under a natural recovery alternative, the FWS and NPS would actively work with agencies in British Columbia to ensure that grizzlies are protected on both sides of the border. Under this alternative, the agencies would identify and protect corridors and connectivity so that bears could move across the border without getting killed.  
Develop an alternative that doesn't violate the Wilderness Act. The agencies must not pursue alternatives that would violate the Wilderness Act and would entail heavy-handed, stressful management of bears. Should the NPS choose to translocate bears, the agency should first consider limiting translocation to sites outside of Wilderness.  
If the NPS decides to translocate within Wilderness, it must comply with the Wilderness Act: no helicopters, no motorized equipment, and no invasive monitoring.  
I Oppose the use of my tax dollars being spent to move bears from where they have protection to where they don't.  
Thank you for your time.

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Correspondence ID: 4527Project:112008Document:124399  
Address: New York, NY  
Outside Organization: Unaffiliated Individual  
Received: Dec,06 2022 21:16:42  
Correspondence Type: Web Form  
Correspondence: Oppose the capture of grizzlies from the Northern Continental Divide Ecosystem. The federal agencies plan to kidnap bears from either British Columbia or the Northern Continental Divide Ecosystem (NCDE) around Glacier National Park to move to the North Cascades. But grizzlies have still not recovered in the NCDE, and there are no "extra" bears there to move to Washington. Such a plan would weaken the NCDE grizzly population and diminish the likelihood of developing the needed population linkages between the NCDE grizzlies and those elsewhere, such as in Yellowstone.  
Oppose an "experimental population" designation. The agencies must create and analyze an alternative that does not rely on the so-called "experimental" population designation. Under such a designation, individual bears from the NCDE--which are currently protected under the Endangered Species Act--would be taken from their home range and transported to Washington state, where they would lose their protections under the ESA.  
Analyze a natural recovery alternative. This is NOT the same as the No Action alternative. Under a natural recovery alternative, the FWS and NPS would actively work with agencies in British Columbia to ensure that grizzlies are protected on both sides of the border. Under this alternative, the agencies would identify and protect corridors and connectivity so that bears could move across the border without getting killed.  
Develop an alternative that doesn't violate the Wilderness Act. The agencies must not pursue alternatives that

would violate the Wilderness Act and would entail heavy-handed, stressful management of bears. Should the NPS choose to translocate bears, the agency should first consider limiting translocation to sites outside of Wilderness. If the NPS decides to translocate within Wilderness, it must comply with the Wilderness Act: no helicopters, no motorized equipment, and no invasive monitoring.

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Correspondence ID: 4528Project:112008Document:124399  
Address: Clinton, OK  
Outside Organization: concerned citizen Unaffiliated Individual  
Received: Dec,06 2022 21:18:26  
Correspondence Type: Web Form  
Correspondence: I strongly urge you to Protect Grizzlies, they are vital for ecosystem balance.  
I urge you to:

1. Nix the capture of grizzlies from the Northern Continental Divide Ecosystem. The federal agencies plan to kidnap bears from either British Columbia or the Northern Continental Divide Ecosystem (NCDE) around Glacier National Park to move to the North Cascades. But grizzlies have still not recovered in the NCDE, and there are no "extra" bears there to move to Washington. Such a plan would weaken the NCDE grizzly population and diminish the likelihood of developing the needed population linkages between the NCDE grizzlies and those elsewhere, such as in Yellowstone.
2. Nix an "experimental population" designation. The agencies must create and analyze an alternative that does not rely on the so-called "experimental" population designation. Under such a designation, individual bears from the NCDE--which are currently protected under the Endangered Species Act--would be taken from their home range and transported to Washington state, where they would lose their protections under the ESA.
3. Analyze a natural recovery alternative. This is NOT the same as the No Action alternative. Under a natural recovery alternative, the FWS and NPS would actively work with agencies in British Columbia to ensure that grizzlies are protected on both sides of the border. Under this alternative, the agencies would identify and protect corridors and connectivity so that bears could move across the border without getting killed., And
4. Develop an alternative that doesn't violate the Wilderness Act. The agencies must not pursue alternatives that would violate the Wilderness Act and would entail heavy-handed, stressful management of bears. Should the NPS choose to translocate bears, the agency should first consider limiting translocation to sites outside of Wilderness. If the NPS decides to translocate within Wilderness, it must comply with the Wilderness Act: no helicopters, no motorized equipment, and no invasive monitoring.

Do your job-Protect Our Native species. Your attention to this most urgent matter would be much appreciated by all present & future generations of all species.

Thank you  


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Correspondence ID: 4529Project:112008Document:124399  
Address: Clearwater, FL  
Outside Organization: Unaffiliated Individual  
Received: Dec,06 2022 21:19:00  
Correspondence Type: Web Form  
Correspondence: Oppose the capture of grizzlies from the Northern Continental Divide Ecosystem. The federal agencies plan to kidnap bears from either British Columbia or the Northern Continental Divide Ecosystem (NCDE) around Glacier National Park to move to the North Cascades. But grizzlies have still not recovered in the NCDE, and there are no "extra" bears there to move to Washington. Such a plan would weaken the NCDE grizzly population and diminish the likelihood of developing the needed population linkages between the NCDE grizzlies and those elsewhere, such as in Yellowstone.

Oppose an "experimental population" designation. The agencies must create and analyze an alternative that does not rely on the so-called "experimental" population designation. Under such a designation, individual bears from the NCDE--which are currently protected under the Endangered Species Act--would be taken from their home



range and transported to Washington state, where they would lose their protections under the ESA.

Analyze a natural recovery alternative. This is NOT the same as the No Action alternative. Under a natural recovery alternative, the FWS and NPS would actively work with agencies in British Columbia to ensure that grizzlies are protected on both sides of the border. Under this alternative, the agencies would identify and protect corridors and connectivity so that bears could move across the border without getting killed.

Develop an alternative that doesn't violate the Wilderness Act. The agencies must not pursue alternatives that would violate the Wilderness Act and would entail heavy-handed, stressful management of bears. Should the NPS choose to translocate bears, the agency should first consider limiting translocation to sites outside of Wilderness. If the NPS decides to translocate within Wilderness, it must comply with the Wilderness Act: no helicopters, no motorized equipment, and no invasive monitoring.

Thank you!

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Correspondence ID: 4530Project:112008Document:124399  
Address: Los Angeles, CA  
Outside Organization: Unaffiliated Individual  
Received: Dec,06 2022 21:20:49  
Correspondence Type: Web Form  
Correspondence: Please protect our precious wildlife. Once it's gone it's gone. Thank you.

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Correspondence ID: 4531Project:112008Document:124399  
Address: Mount Arlington, NJ  
Outside Organization: Unaffiliated Individual  
Received: Dec,06 2022 21:23:26  
Correspondence Type: Web Form  
Correspondence: - Oppose the capture of grizzlies from the Northern Continental Divide Ecosystem. The federal agencies plan to kidnap bears from either British Columbia or the Northern Continental Divide Ecosystem (NCDE) around Glacier National Park to move to the North Cascades. But grizzlies have still not recovered in the NCDE, and there are no "extra" bears there to move to Washington. Such a plan would weaken the NCDE grizzly population and diminish the likelihood of developing the needed population linkages between the NCDE grizzlies and those elsewhere, such as in Yellowstone.  
- Oppose an "experimental population" designation. The agencies must create and analyze an alternative that does not rely on the so-called "experimental" population designation. Under such a designation, individual bears from the NCDE--which are currently protected under the Endangered Species Act--would be taken from their home range and transported to Washington state, where they would lose their protections under the ESA.  
- Analyze a natural recovery alternative. This is NOT the same as the No Action alternative. Under a natural recovery alternative, the FWS and NPS would actively work with agencies in British Columbia to ensure that grizzlies are protected on both sides of the border. Under this alternative, the agencies would identify and protect corridors and connectivity so that bears could move across the border without getting killed.  
- Develop an alternative that doesn't violate the Wilderness Act. The agencies must not pursue alternatives that would violate the Wilderness Act and would entail heavy-handed, stressful management of bears. Should the NPS choose to translocate bears, the agency should first consider limiting translocation to sites outside of Wilderness. If the NPS decides to translocate within Wilderness, it must comply with the Wilderness Act: no helicopters, no motorized equipment, and no invasive monitoring.

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Correspondence ID: 4532Project:112008Document:124399  
Address: HOMER GLEN, IL  
Outside Organization: Unaffiliated Individual  
Received: Dec,06 2022 21:27:33  
Correspondence Type: Web Form

Correspondence: To Whom it May Concern:

I'm requesting that you oppose the capture of grizzlies from the Northern Continental Divide Ecosystem. This will have a negative effect on the grizzly population and affect biodiversity, etc.

I'm also requesting that you oppose an "experimental population" designation and instead, analyze a natural recovery alternative. Develop an alternative that doesn't violate the Wilderness Act. The agencies must not pursue alternatives that would violate the Wilderness Act.

Thank you!

[REDACTED]

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Correspondence ID: 4533Project:112008Document:124399  
Address: scituate, MA  
Outside Organization: Unaffiliated Individual  
Received: Dec,06 2022 21:28:22  
Correspondence Type: Web Form  
Correspondence: Oppose the capture of grizzlies from the Northern Continental Divide Ecosystem. The federal agencies plan to kidnap bears from either British Columbia or the Northern Continental Divide Ecosystem (NCDE) around Glacier National Park to move to the North Cascades. But grizzlies have still not recovered in the NCDE, and there are no "extra" bears there to move to Washington. Such a plan would weaken the NCDE grizzly population and diminish the likelihood of developing the needed population linkages between the NCDE grizzlies and those elsewhere, such as in Yellowstone.

- Oppose an "experimental population" designation. The agencies must create and analyze an alternative that does not rely on the so-called "experimental" population designation. Under such a designation, individual bears from the NCDE--which are currently protected under the Endangered Species Act--would be taken from their home range and transported to Washington state, where they would lose their protections under the ESA.
- Analyze a natural recovery alternative. This is NOT the same as the No Action alternative. Under a natural recovery alternative, the FWS and NPS would actively work with agencies in British Columbia to ensure that grizzlies are protected on both sides of the border. Under this alternative, the agencies would identify and protect corridors and connectivity so that bears could move across the border without getting killed.
- Develop an alternative that doesn't violate the Wilderness Act. The agencies must not pursue alternatives that would violate the Wilderness Act and would entail heavy-handed, stressful management of bears. Should the NPS choose to translocate bears, the agency should first consider limiting translocation to sites outside of Wilderness. If the NPS decides to translocate within Wilderness, it must comply with the Wilderness Act: no helicopters, no motorized equipment, and no invasive monitoring.

Thank you!

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Correspondence ID: 4534Project:112008Document:124399  
Address: Orlando, FL  
Outside Organization: Unaffiliated Individual  
Received: Dec,06 2022 21:30:16  
Correspondence Type: Web Form  
Correspondence: Please oppose the capture of grizzlies from the Northern Continental Divide Ecosystem. The federal agencies plan to kidnap bears from either British Columbia or the Northern Continental Divide Ecosystem (NCDE) around Glacier National Park to move to the North Cascades. But grizzlies have still not recovered in the NCDE, and there are no "extra" bears there to move to Washington. Such a plan would weaken the NCDE grizzly population and diminish the likelihood of developing the needed population linkages between the NCDE grizzlies and those elsewhere, such as in Yellowstone.

Oppose an "experimental population" designation. The agencies must create and analyze an alternative that does not rely on the so-called "experimental" population designation. Under such a designation, individual bears from the NCDE--which are currently protected under the Endangered Species Act--would be taken from their home range and transported to Washington state, where they would lose their protections under the ESA.

Analyze a natural recovery alternative. This is NOT the same as the No Action alternative. Under a natural recovery alternative, the FWS and NPS would actively work with agencies in British Columbia to ensure that grizzlies are protected on both sides of the border. Under this alternative, the agencies would identify and protect corridors and connectivity so that bears could move across the border without getting killed.

Develop an alternative that doesn't violate the Wilderness Act. The agencies must not pursue alternatives that would violate the Wilderness Act and would entail heavy-handed, stressful management of bears. Should the NPS choose to translocate bears, the agency should first consider limiting translocation to sites outside of Wilderness. If the NPS decides to translocate within Wilderness, it must comply with the Wilderness Act: no helicopters, no motorized equipment, and no invasive monitoring.

Thank you!

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Correspondence ID: 4535Project:112008Document:124399

Address: Sunnyside, NY  
Outside Organization: Unaffiliated Individual  
Received: Dec,06 2022 21:30:27  
Correspondence Type: Web Form

Correspondence: I, seriously and vehemently oppose the capture of grizzlies from the Northern Continental Divide Ecosystem. The federal agencies plan to kidnap bears from either British Columbia or the Northern Continental Divide Ecosystem (NCDE) around Glacier National Park to move to the North Cascades. But grizzlies have still not recovered in the NCDE, and there are no "extra" bears there to move to Washington.

Such a plan would weaken the NCDE grizzly population and diminish the likelihood of developing the needed population linkages between the NCDE grizzlies and those elsewhere, such as in Yellowstone.

I also oppose an "experimental population" designation. The agencies must create and analyze an alternative that does not rely on the so-called "experimental" population designation. Under such a designation, individual bears from the NCDE--which are currently protected under the Endangered Species Act--would be taken from their home range and transported to Washington state, where they would lose their protections under the ESA.

We need to analyze a natural recovery alternative. This is NOT the same as the No Action alternative. Under a natural recovery alternative, the FWS and NPS would actively work with agencies in British Columbia to ensure that grizzlies are protected on both sides of the border. Under this alternative, the agencies would identify and protect corridors and connectivity so that bears could move across the border without getting killed.

There needs to be Development of an alternative that doesn't violate the Wilderness Act. The agencies must not pursue alternatives that would violate the Wilderness Act and would entail heavy-handed, stressful management of bears. Should the NPS choose to translocate bears, the agency should first consider limiting translocation to sites outside of Wilderness.

If the NPS decides to translocate within Wilderness, it must comply with the Wilderness Act: no helicopters, no motorized equipment, and no invasive monitoring!

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Correspondence ID: 4536Project:112008Document:124399

Address: Santa Barbara, CA  
Outside Organization: Unaffiliated Individual

Received: Dec,06 2022 21:34:13

Correspondence Type: Web Form

Correspondence: Oppose the capture of grizzlies from the Northern Continental Divide Ecosystem. The federal agencies plan to kidnap bears from either British Columbia or the Northern Continental Divide Ecosystem (NCDE) around Glacier National Park to move to the North Cascades. But grizzlies have still not recovered in the NCDE, and there are no "extra" bears there to move to Washington. Such a plan would weaken the NCDE grizzly population and diminish the likelihood of developing the needed population linkages between the NCDE grizzlies and those elsewhere, such as in Yellowstone.

Oppose an "experimental population" designation. The agencies must create and analyze an alternative that does not rely on the so-called "experimental" population designation. Under such a designation, individual bears from the NCDE--which are currently protected under the Endangered Species Act--would be taken from their home range and transported to Washington state, where they would lose their protections under the ESA.

Analyze a natural recovery alternative. This is NOT the same as the No Action alternative. Under a natural recovery alternative, the FWS and NPS would actively work with agencies in British Columbia to ensure that grizzlies are protected on both sides of the border. Under this alternative, the agencies would identify and protect corridors and connectivity so that bears could move across the border without getting killed.

Develop an alternative that doesn't violate the Wilderness Act. The agencies must not pursue alternatives that would violate the Wilderness Act and would entail heavy-handed, stressful management of bears. Should the NPS choose to translocate bears, the agency should first consider limiting translocation to sites outside of Wilderness. If the NPS decides to translocate within Wilderness, it must comply with the Wilderness Act: no helicopters, no motorized equipment, and no invasive monitoring.

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Correspondence ID: 4537Project:112008Document:124399

Address: Portland, OR

Outside Organization: Unaffiliated Individual

Received: Dec,06 2022 21:34:31

Correspondence Type: Web Form

Correspondence: I am writing to encourage the NPS and FWS agencies to reconsider their approach to grizzly recovery in the North Cascades.

In particular they should:

1) Oppose the capture of grizzlies from the Northern Continental Divide Ecosystem. The federal agencies plan to kidnap bears from either British Columbia or the Northern Continental Divide Ecosystem (NCDE) around Glacier National Park to move to the North Cascades. But grizzlies have still not recovered in the NCDE, and there are no "extra" bears there to move to Washington. Such a plan would weaken the NCDE grizzly population and diminish the likelihood of developing the needed population linkages between the NCDE grizzlies and those elsewhere, such as in Yellowstone.

2) Oppose an "experimental population" designation. The agencies must create and analyze an alternative that does not rely on the so-called "experimental" population designation. Under such a designation, individual bears from the NCDE--which are currently protected under the Endangered Species Act--would be taken from their home range and transported to Washington state, where they would lose their protections under the ESA.

3) Analyze a natural recovery alternative. This is NOT the same as the No Action alternative. Under a natural recovery alternative, the FWS and NPS would actively work with agencies in British Columbia to ensure that grizzlies are protected on both sides of the border. Under this alternative, the agencies would identify and protect corridors and connectivity so that bears could move across the border without getting killed.

4) Develop an alternative that doesn't violate the Wilderness Act. The agencies must not pursue alternatives that would violate the Wilderness Act and would entail heavy-handed, stressful management of bears. Should the NPS choose to translocate bears, the agency should first consider limiting translocation to sites outside of Wilderness. If the NPS decides to translocate within Wilderness, it must comply with the Wilderness Act: no helicopters, no motorized equipment, and no invasive monitoring.

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Correspondence ID: 4538Project:112008Document:124399

Address: City, WA

Outside Organization: Unaffiliated Individual

Received: Dec,06 2022 21:36:04

Correspondence Type: Web Form

Correspondence: Oppose the capture of grizzlies from the Northern Continental Divide Ecosystem. The federal agencies plan to kidnap bears from either British Columbia or the Northern Continental Divide Ecosystem (NCDE) around Glacier National Park to move to the North Cascades. But grizzlies have still not recovered in the NCDE, and there are no "extra" bears there to move to Washington. Such a plan would weaken the NCDE grizzly population and diminish the likelihood of developing the needed population linkages between the NCDE grizzlies and those elsewhere, such as in Yellowstone.

Oppose an "experimental population" designation. The agencies must create and analyze an alternative that does not rely on the so-called "experimental" population designation. Under such a designation, individual bears from the NCDE--which are currently protected under the Endangered Species Act--would be taken from their home range and transported to Washington state, where they would lose their protections under the ESA.

Analyze a natural recovery alternative. This is NOT the same as the No Action alternative. Under a natural recovery alternative, the FWS and NPS would actively work with agencies in British Columbia to ensure that grizzlies are protected on both sides of the border. Under this alternative, the agencies would identify and protect corridors and connectivity so that bears could move across the border without getting killed.

Develop an alternative that doesn't violate the Wilderness Act. The agencies must not pursue alternatives that would violate the Wilderness Act and would entail heavy-handed, stressful management of bears. Should the NPS choose to translocate bears, the agency should first consider limiting translocation to sites outside of Wilderness. If the NPS decides to translocate within Wilderness, it must comply with the Wilderness Act: no helicopters, no motorized equipment, and no invasive monitoring.

Thank you!

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Correspondence ID: 4539Project:112008Document:124399

Address: Freeland, WA

Outside Organization: Unaffiliated Individual

Received: Dec,06 2022 21:36:07

Correspondence Type: Web Form

Correspondence: • Oppose the capture of grizzlies from the Northern Continental Divide Ecosystem. The federal agencies plan to kidnap bears from either British Columbia or the Northern Continental Divide Ecosystem (NCDE) around Glacier National Park to move to the North Cascades. But grizzlies have still not recovered in the NCDE, and there are no "extra" bears there to move to Washington. Such a plan would weaken the NCDE grizzly population and diminish the likelihood of developing the needed population linkages between the NCDE grizzlies and those elsewhere, such as in Yellowstone.

• Oppose an "experimental population" designation. The agencies must create and analyze an alternative that does not rely on the so-called "experimental" population designation. Under such a designation, individual bears from the NCDE--which are currently protected under the Endangered Species Act--would be taken from their home range and transported to Washington state, where they would lose their protections under the ESA.

• Analyze a natural recovery alternative. This is NOT the same as the No Action alternative. Under a natural recovery alternative, the FWS and NPS would actively work with agencies in British Columbia to ensure that grizzlies are protected on both sides of the border. Under this alternative, the agencies would identify and protect corridors and connectivity so that bears could move across the border without getting killed.

• Develop an alternative that doesn't violate the Wilderness Act. The agencies must not pursue alternatives that would violate the Wilderness Act and would entail heavy-handed, stressful management of bears. Should the NPS choose to translocate bears, the agency should first consider limiting translocation to sites outside of Wilderness. If the NPS decides to translocate within Wilderness, it must comply with the Wilderness Act: no helicopters, no motorized equipment, and no invasive monitoring.

Thank you!

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Correspondence ID: 4540Project:112008Document:124399

Address: Ann Arbor, MI

Outside Organization: Unaffiliated Individual

Received: Dec,06 2022 21:36:23

Correspondence Type:

Web Form

Correspondence: The best way to meet the goal of a viable grizzly population in the North Cascades would be to allow for and boldly promote the natural recovery of grizzlies. I encourage the National Park Service and the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service to reconsider their approach to grizzly recovery in the North Cascades.

Oppose the capture of grizzlies from the Northern Continental Divide Ecosystem. The federal agencies plan to kidnap bears from either British Columbia or the Northern Continental Divide Ecosystem (NCDE) around Glacier National Park to move to the North Cascades. But grizzlies have still not recovered in the NCDE, and there are no "extra" bears there to move to Washington. Such a plan would weaken the NCDE grizzly population and diminish the likelihood of developing the needed population linkages between the NCDE grizzlies and those elsewhere, such as in Yellowstone.

Oppose an "experimental population" designation. The agencies must create and analyze an alternative that does not rely on the so-called "experimental" population designation. Under such a designation, individual bears from the NCDE--which are currently protected under the Endangered Species Act--would be taken from their home range and transported to Washington state, where they would lose their protections under the ESA.

Analyze a natural recovery alternative. This is NOT the same as the No Action alternative. Under a natural recovery alternative, the FWS and NPS would actively work with agencies in British Columbia to ensure that grizzlies are protected on both sides of the border. Under this alternative, the agencies would identify and protect corridors and connectivity so that bears could move across the border without getting killed.

Develop an alternative that doesn't violate the Wilderness Act. The agencies must not pursue alternatives that would violate the Wilderness Act and would entail heavy-handed, stressful management of bears. Should the NPS choose to translocate bears, the agency should first consider limiting translocation to sites outside of Wilderness. If the NPS decides to translocate within Wilderness, it must comply with the Wilderness Act: no helicopters, no motorized equipment, and no invasive monitoring.

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Correspondence ID:

4541Project:112008Document:124399

Address:

Northridge, CA

Outside Organization:

Unaffiliated Individual

Received:

Dec,06 2022 21:36:48

Correspondence Type:

Web Form

Correspondence: I urge the National Park Service to:

Oppose the capture of grizzlies from the Northern Continental Divide Ecosystem. The federal agencies plan to kidnap bears from either British Columbia or the Northern Continental Divide Ecosystem (NCDE) around Glacier National Park to move to the North Cascades. But grizzlies have still not recovered in the NCDE, and there are no "extra" bears there to move to Washington. Such a plan would weaken the NCDE grizzly population and diminish the likelihood of developing the needed population linkages between the NCDE grizzlies and those elsewhere, such as in Yellowstone.

Oppose an "experimental population" designation. The agencies must create and analyze an alternative that does not rely on the so-called "experimental" population designation. Under such a designation, individual bears from the NCDE--which are currently protected under the Endangered Species Act--would be taken from their home range and transported to Washington state, where they would lose their protections under the ESA.

Analyze a natural recovery alternative. This is NOT the same as the No Action alternative. Under a natural recovery alternative, the FWS and NPS would actively work with agencies in British Columbia to ensure that grizzlies are protected on both sides of the border. Under this alternative, the agencies would identify and protect corridors and connectivity so that bears could move across the border without getting killed.

Develop an alternative that doesn't violate the Wilderness Act. The agencies must not pursue alternatives that would violate the Wilderness Act and would entail heavy-handed, stressful management of bears. Should the NPS choose to translocate bears, the agency should first consider limiting translocation to sites outside of Wilderness.

If the NPS decides to translocate within Wilderness, it must comply with the Wilderness Act: no helicopters, no motorized equipment, and no invasive monitoring.

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Correspondence ID: 4542Project:112008Document:124399  
Address: Los Angeles, CA  
Outside Organization: Unaffiliated Individual  
Received: Dec,06 2022 21:39:01  
Correspondence Type: Web Form  
Correspondence: Hi, I am writing to request the NPS do the following:

Oppose the capture of grizzlies from the Northern Continental Divide Ecosystem. The federal agencies plan to kidnap bears from either British Columbia or the Northern Continental Divide Ecosystem (NCDE) around Glacier National Park to move to the North Cascades. But grizzlies have still not recovered in the NCDE, and there are no "extra" bears there to move to Washington. Such a plan would weaken the NCDE grizzly population and diminish the likelihood of developing the needed population linkages between the NCDE grizzlies and those elsewhere, such as in Yellowstone.

Oppose an "experimental population" designation. The agencies must create and analyze an alternative that does not rely on the so-called "experimental" population designation. Under such a designation, individual bears from the NCDE--which are currently protected under the Endangered Species Act--would be taken from their home range and transported to Washington state, where they would lose their protections under the ESA.

Analyze a natural recovery alternative. This is NOT the same as the No Action alternative. Under a natural recovery alternative, the FWS and NPS would actively work with agencies in British Columbia to ensure that grizzlies are protected on both sides of the border. Under this alternative, the agencies would identify and protect corridors and connectivity so that bears could move across the border without getting killed.

Develop an alternative that doesn't violate the Wilderness Act. The agencies must not pursue alternatives that would violate the Wilderness Act and would entail heavy-handed, stressful management of bears. Should the NPS choose to translocate bears, the agency should first consider limiting translocation to sites outside of Wilderness. If the NPS decides to translocate within Wilderness, it must comply with the Wilderness Act: no helicopters, no motorized equipment, and no invasive monitoring.

Thank You

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Correspondence ID: 4543Project:112008Document:124399  
Address: Fairfield, IA  
Outside Organization: Unaffiliated Individual  
Received: Dec,06 2022 21:43:30  
Correspondence Type: Web Form  
Correspondence: Do not capture grizzlies for your experiments.

Use an alternative approach that is well thought out, practical and the least stressful to these bears.

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Correspondence ID: 4544Project:112008Document:124399  
Address: Baltimore, MD  
Outside Organization: Unaffiliated Individual  
Received: Dec,06 2022 21:44:45  
Correspondence Type: Web Form  
Correspondence: Develop an alternative that doesn't violate the Wilderness Act. The agencies must not pursue alternatives that would violate the Wilderness Act and would entail heavy-handed, stressful management of bears. Should the NPS choose to translocate bears, the agency should first consider limiting translocation to sites outside of Wilderness. If the NPS decides to translocate within Wilderness, it must comply with the Wilderness Act: no helicopters, no motorized equipment, and no invasive monitoring.

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Correspondence ID: 4545Project:112008Document:124399  
Address: Long Beach, IN  
Outside Organization: Unaffiliated Individual  
Received: Dec,06 2022 21:46:43  
Correspondence Type: Web Form  
Correspondence: This request is so simple; please leave the grizzly bears be, so they can inhabit their own territory naturally and take their right place in the environment. No intervention, no killing or relocating. Let nature run its course. Thank you for your consideration.

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Correspondence ID: 4546Project:112008Document:124399  
Address: New York, NY  
Outside Organization: Upper Green Side Unaffiliated Individual(Official Rep.)  
Received: Dec,06 2022 21:49:26  
Correspondence Type: Web Form  
Correspondence: Ladies/Gentlemen:

Herewith my and our organization's stance on your proposed grizzly bear recovery plan:

\*We oppose the capture of grizzlies from the Northern Continental Divide Ecosystem.

\*Oppose an "experimental population" designation.

But..

We support:

\*That a natural recovery alternative be studied and analyzed

\*That an alternative that doesn't violate the Wilderness Act be developed and put in place.

Most sincerely,

Sarah Woodside Gallagher  
Upper Green Side

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Correspondence ID: 4547Project:112008Document:124399  
Address: Baldwinsville, NY  
Outside Organization: Unaffiliated Individual  
Received: Dec,06 2022 21:51:20  
Correspondence Type: Web Form  
Correspondence: Keeping our Public lands pure and free is necessary for our country's mental health.

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Correspondence ID: 4548Project:112008Document:124399  
Address: Claremont, CA  
Outside Organization: Unaffiliated Individual  
Received: Dec,06 2022 21:55:21  
Correspondence Type: Web Form  
Correspondence: Please, do not implement the capture of grizzlies from the Northern Continental Divide Ecosystem. The federal agencies plan to kidnap bears from either British Columbia or the Northern Continental Divide Ecosystem (NCDE) around Glacier National Park to move to the North Cascades. But grizzlies have still not recovered in the NCDE, and there are no "extra" bears there to move to Washington. Such a plan would weaken the NCDE grizzly population and diminish the likelihood of developing the needed population linkages



between the NCDE grizzlies and those elsewhere, such as in Yellowstone.

I also oppose an "experimental population" designation. The agencies must create and analyze an alternative that does not rely on the so-called "experimental" population designation. Under such a designation, individual bears from the NCDE--which are currently protected under the Endangered Species Act--would be taken from their home range and transported to Washington state, where they would lose their protections under the ESA.

Please analyze a natural recovery alternative. This is NOT the same as the No Action alternative. Under a natural recovery alternative, the FWS and NPS would actively work with agencies in British Columbia to ensure that grizzlies are protected on both sides of the border. Under this alternative, the agencies would identify and protect corridors and connectivity so that bears could move across the border without getting killed.

Develop an alternative that doesn't violate the Wilderness Act. The agencies must not pursue alternatives that would violate the Wilderness Act and would entail heavy-handed, stressful management of bears. Should the NPS choose to translocate bears, the agency should first consider limiting translocation to sites outside of Wilderness. If the NPS decides to translocate within Wilderness, it must comply with the Wilderness Act: no helicopters, no motorized equipment, and no invasive monitoring.

Thank you!

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Correspondence ID:	4549Project:112008Document:124399
Address:	Las Vegas, NV
Outside Organization:	Unaffiliated Individual
Received:	Dec,06 2022 21:55:28
Correspondence Type:	Web Form
Correspondence:	MOTHER NATURE WILL ALWAYS BE THE BEST STEWARD OF THE WILDERNESSES AND WILDLIFE. PLEASE LET THE RECOVERY DEVELOP NATURALLY.

I strenuously oppose the capture of grizzlies from the Northern Continental Divide Ecosystem. The federal agencies plan to kidnap bears from either British Columbia or the Northern Continental Divide Ecosystem (NCDE) around Glacier National Park and move them to o the North Cascades is not sustainable. The grizzlies have still not recovered in the NCDE, and there are no "extra" bears there to move to Washington ! Such a plan would weaken the NCDE grizzly population and diminish the likelihood of developing the needed population linkages between the NCDE grizzlies and those elsewhere, such as in Yellowstone.

I deeply oppose an "experimental population" designation. The agencies must create and analyze an alternative that does not rely on the so-called "experimental" population designation. Under such a designation, individual bears from the NCDE--which are currently protected under the Endangered Species Act--would be taken from their home range and transported to Washington state, where they would lose their protections under the ESA.

Please analyze a natural recovery alternative. This is NOT the same as the No Action alternative. Under a natural recovery alternative, the FWS and NPS would actively work with agencies in British Columbia to ensure that grizzlies are protected on both sides of the border. Under this alternative, the agencies would identify and protect corridors and connectivity so that bears could move across the border without getting killed.

Develop an alternative that doesn't violate the Wilderness Act. The agencies must not pursue alternatives that would violate the Wilderness Act and would entail heavy-handed, stressful management of bears. Should the NPS choose to translocate bears, the agency should first consider limiting translocation to sites outside of Wilderness. If the NPS decides to translocate within Wilderness, it must comply with the Wilderness Act: no helicopters, no motorized equipment, and no invasive monitoring.

AGAIN, MOTHER NATURE WILL ALWAYS BE THE BEST STEWARD OF THE WILDERNESSES AND

WILDLIFE.

PLEASE LET THE RECOVERY DEVELOP NATURALLY.

Thank you!

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Correspondence ID: 4550Project:112008Document:124399  
Address: Polson, MT  
Outside Organization: Unaffiliated Individual  
Received: Dec,06 2022 21:55:59  
Correspondence Type: Web Form  
Correspondence: The federal agencies plan to kidnap bears from either British Columbia or the Northern Continental Divide Ecosystem (NCDE) around Glacier National Park to move to the North Cascades. But grizzlies have still not recovered in the NCDE, and there are no "extra" bears there to move to Washington. Such a plan would weaken the NCDE grizzly population and diminish the likelihood of developing the needed population linkages between the NCDE grizzlies and those elsewhere, such as in Yellowstone. Let's not take bears from the NCDE.

I also oppose your "experimental population" designation. Instead, the agencies must create and analyze an alternative that does not rely on the so-called "experimental" population designation. Under such a designation, individual bears from the NCDE--which are currently protected under the Endangered Species Act--would be taken from their home range and transported to Washington state, where they would lose their protections under the ESA.

Why not analyze a natural recovery alternative? This is NOT the same as the No Action alternative. Under a natural recovery alternative, the FWS and NPS would actively work with agencies in British Columbia to ensure that grizzlies are protected on both sides of the border. Under this alternative, the agencies would upgrade habitat protections such as identifying and protecting corridors and connectivity so that bears could move across the border without getting killed.

Go back and develop an alternative that doesn't violate the Wilderness Act. The agencies must not violate the Wilderness Act. The NPS -- if it chooses to translocate bears -- must first consider limiting translocation to sites outside of Wilderness. If the NPS decides to translocate within Wilderness, it must comply with the Wilderness Act: no helicopters, no motorized equipment, and no invasive monitoring.

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Correspondence ID: 4551Project:112008Document:124399  
Address: Vestal, NY  
Outside Organization: Unaffiliated Individual  
Received: Dec,06 2022 21:58:42  
Correspondence Type: Web Form  
Correspondence: Oppose the capture of grizzlies from the Northern Continental Divide Ecosystem. The federal agencies plan to kidnap bears from either British Columbia or the Northern Continental Divide Ecosystem (NCDE) around Glacier National Park to move to the North Cascades. But grizzlies have still not recovered in the NCDE, and there are no "extra" bears there to move to Washington. Such a plan would weaken the NCDE grizzly population and diminish the likelihood of developing the needed population linkages between the NCDE grizzlies and those elsewhere, such as in Yellowstone.  
Oppose an "experimental population" designation. The agencies must create and analyze an alternative that does not rely on the so-called "experimental" population designation. Under such a designation, individual bears from the NCDE--which are currently protected under the Endangered Species Act--would be taken from their home range and transported to Washington state, where they would lose their protections under the ESA.  
Analyze a natural recovery alternative. This is NOT the same as the No Action alternative. Under a natural recovery alternative, the FWS and NPS would actively work with agencies in British Columbia to ensure that grizzlies are protected on both sides of the border. Under this alternative, the agencies would identify and protect corridors and connectivity so that bears could move across the border without getting killed.

Develop an alternative that doesn't violate the Wilderness Act. The agencies must not pursue alternatives that would violate the Wilderness Act and would entail heavy-handed, stressful management of bears. Should the NPS choose to translocate bears, the agency should first consider limiting translocation to sites outside of Wilderness. If the NPS decides to translocate within Wilderness, it must comply with the Wilderness Act: no helicopters, no motorized equipment, and no invasive monitoring.

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Correspondence ID: 4552Project:112008Document:124399

Address: Bothell, WA

Outside Organization: Unaffiliated Individual

Received: Dec,06 2022 22:04:20

Correspondence Type: Web Form

Correspondence: Oppose the capture of grizzlies from the Northern Continental Divide Ecosystem. The federal agencies plan to kidnap bears from either British Columbia or the Northern Continental Divide Ecosystem (NCDE) around Glacier National Park to move to the North Cascades. But grizzlies have still not recovered in the NCDE, and there are no "extra" bears there to move to Washington. Such a plan would weaken the NCDE grizzly population and diminish the likelihood of developing the needed population linkages between the NCDE grizzlies and those elsewhere, such as in Yellowstone.

Oppose an "experimental population" designation. The agencies must create and analyze an alternative that does not rely on the so-called "experimental" population designation. Under such a designation, individual bears from the NCDE--which are currently protected under the Endangered Species Act--would be taken from their home range and transported to Washington state, where they would lose their protections under the ESA.

Analyze a natural recovery alternative. This is NOT the same as the No Action alternative. Under a natural recovery alternative, the FWS and NPS would actively work with agencies in British Columbia to ensure that grizzlies are protected on both sides of the border. Under this alternative, the agencies would identify and protect corridors and connectivity so that bears could move across the border without getting killed.

Develop an alternative that doesn't violate the Wilderness Act. The agencies must not pursue alternatives that would violate the Wilderness Act and would entail heavy-handed, stressful management of bears. Should the NPS choose to translocate bears, the agency should first consider limiting translocation to sites outside of Wilderness. If the NPS decides to translocate within Wilderness, it must comply with the Wilderness Act: no helicopters, no motorized equipment, and no invasive monitoring.

Thank you!

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Correspondence ID: 4553Project:112008Document:124399

Address: Nashville, TN

Outside Organization: Unaffiliated Individual

Received: Dec,06 2022 22:04:28

Correspondence Type: Web Form

Correspondence: Dear Sir:

I oppose the capture of grizzlies from the Northern Continental Divide Ecosystem. The federal agencies plan to kidnap bears from either British Columbia or the Northern Continental Divide Ecosystem (NCDE) around Glacier National Park to move to the North Cascades. But grizzlies have still not recovered in the NCDE, and there are no "extra" bears there to move to Washington. Such a plan would weaken the NCDE grizzly population and diminish the likelihood of developing the needed population linkages between the NCDE grizzlies and those elsewhere, such as in Yellowstone.

I also oppose an "experimental population" designation. The agencies must create and analyze an alternative that does not rely on the so-called "experimental" population designation. Under such a designation, individual bears from the NCDE--which are currently protected under the Endangered Species Act--would be taken from their home range and transported to Washington state, where they would lose their protections under the ESA.

The Park Service should analyze a natural recovery alternative. This is NOT the same as the No Action alternative. Under a natural recovery alternative, the FWS and NPS would actively work with agencies in British Columbia to

ensure that grizzlies are protected on both sides of the border. Under this alternative, the agencies would identify and protect corridors and connectivity so that bears could move across the border without getting killed.

The Park Service should develop an alternative that doesn't violate the Wilderness Act. The agencies must not pursue alternatives that would violate the Wilderness Act and would entail heavy-handed, stressful management of bears. Should the NPS choose to translocate bears, the agency should first consider limiting translocation to sites outside of Wilderness. If the NPS decides to translocate within Wilderness, it must comply with the Wilderness Act: no helicopters, no motorized equipment, and no invasive monitoring.

Thank you!

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Correspondence ID: 4554Project:112008Document:124399  
Address: Fair Lawn, NJ  
Outside Organization: Unaffiliated Individual  
Received: Dec,06 2022 22:10:34  
Correspondence Type: Web Form  
Correspondence: We must protect the Grizzly's. We have gone into their territory where they live.

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Correspondence ID: 4555Project:112008Document:124399  
Address: BH, CA  
Outside Organization: Unaffiliated Individual  
Received: Dec,06 2022 22:11:46  
Correspondence Type: Web Form  
Correspondence: Oppose the capture of grizzlies from the Northern Continental Divide Ecosystem. The federal agencies plan to kidnap bears from either British Columbia or the Northern Continental Divide Ecosystem (NCDE) around Glacier National Park to move to the North Cascades. But grizzlies have still not recovered in the NCDE, and there are no "extra" bears there to move to Washington. Such a plan would weaken the NCDE grizzly population and diminish the likelihood of developing the needed population linkages between the NCDE grizzlies and those elsewhere, such as in Yellowstone.  
Oppose an "experimental population" designation. The agencies must create and analyze an alternative that does not rely on the so-called "experimental" population designation. Under such a designation, individual bears from the NCDE--which are currently protected under the Endangered Species Act--would be taken from their home range and transported to Washington state, where they would lose their protections under the ESA.  
Analyze a natural recovery alternative. This is NOT the same as the No Action alternative. Under a natural recovery alternative, the FWS and NPS would actively work with agencies in British Columbia to ensure that grizzlies are protected on both sides of the border. Under this alternative, the agencies would identify and protect corridors and connectivity so that bears could move across the border without getting killed.  
Develop an alternative that doesn't violate the Wilderness Act. The agencies must not pursue alternatives that would violate the Wilderness Act and would entail heavy-handed, stressful management of bears. Should the NPS choose to translocate bears, the agency should first consider limiting translocation to sites outside of Wilderness. If the NPS decides to translocate within Wilderness, it must comply with the Wilderness Act: no helicopters, no motorized equipment, and no invasive monitoring.  
Thank you!

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Correspondence ID: 4556Project:112008Document:124399  
Address: San Diego, CA  
Outside Organization: Wilderness Watch Unaffiliated Individual  
Received: Dec,06 2022 22:15:07  
Correspondence Type: Web Form  
Correspondence: I oppose the capture of grizzlies from the Northern Continental Divide Ecosystem. Grizzlies have still not recovered in the NCDE, and there are no "extra" bears there to move to Washington. Such a plan would weaken the NCDE grizzly population and diminish the likelihood of developing the needed population linkages between the NCDE grizzlies and those elsewhere, such as in Yellowstone.

Under an "experimental population" designation individual bears from the NCDE--which are currently protected under the Endangered Species Act--would be taken from their home range and transported to Washington state, where they would lose their protections under the ESA.

Under a natural recovery alternative, the FWS and NPS would actively work with agencies in British Columbia to ensure that grizzlies are protected on both sides of the border. Under this alternative, the agencies would identify and protect corridors and connectivity so that bears could move across the border without getting killed.

The agencies must not pursue alternatives that would violate the Wilderness Act and would entail heavy-handed, stressful management of bears.

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Correspondence ID: 4557Project:112008Document:124399

Address: Fairbanks, AK

Outside Organization: Unaffiliated Individual

Received: Dec,06 2022 22:17:11

Correspondence Type: Web Form

Correspondence: The National Park Service (NPS) and the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service (FWS) have re-started their plan to translocate grizzly bears into the North Cascades Ecosystem (NCE) in Washington. While a new population of grizzlies in the North Cascades would restore this magnificent species to that ecosystem, the agencies' initial plan is misguided many ways.

The initial plan would most likely degrade Wilderness in the North Cascades, weaken the grizzly population in the Northern Continental Divide Ecosystem (NCDE) around Glacier National Park, and strip the individual grizzlies of their current protections under the Endangered Species Act. During this initial "scoping" period, the public has the opportunity to tell the agencies how to improve their tentative plan.

The proposed 6.1 million-acre recovery area includes North Cascades National Park and 2.6 million acres of Wilderness in the Pasayten, Mt. Baker, and Stephen Mather Wildernesses. Under the proposed action, the NPS and the FWS would capture bears from source populations in either interior British Columbia or the NCDE. Approximately 3 to 7 captured grizzly bears would be released into the NCE each year over roughly 5 to 10 years, with a goal of establishing an initial population of 25 grizzly bears.

The proposed action includes a problematic proposal to designate the reintroduced grizzly bears in the NCE as an "experimental population" under section 10(j) of the U.S. Endangered Species Act (ESA). Under this designation, the bears (at least any captured in the U.S.) would lose their current protections under the Endangered Species Act (ESA) and could be shot, re-captured, or killed in the North Cascades.

Wilderness Watch supports the recovery of grizzly bears and other native species where suitable habitat exists. The rugged North Cascades are historic grizzly bear habitat, and there may still be a few currently living on the U.S. side of the border, with a grizzly bear photographed there in 2010.

But recovery efforts must meet the requirements of the Wilderness Act. This means restoring the area's grizzly population without the use of motor vehicles, helicopters, and motorized equipment in Wilderness, without trammeling or manipulating Wilderness or its wildlife. However suitable the habitat in the North Cascades is, we take issue with the methods likely to be used--the reintroduction plan could be extremely intrusive in designated Wilderness, could rely on activities prohibited by the Wilderness Act, and could come at a significant cost to Wilderness.

The plan's proposed helicopter landings would most likely occur either in Wilderness in North Cascades National Park or in Wilderness within the surrounding National Forests, despite most of the project area being outside of Wilderness. The extensive use of helicopters in Wilderness would continue indefinitely for monitoring bear movement and numbers, and would degrade the Wildernesses involved.

Heavy-handed management would not only be detrimental to Wilderness, but to bears as well, as they would be subjected to initial capture, handling, and helicopter flight, and attendant stress from such activities. Some may be

injured or even die as a result. They would likely be collared, drugged, subject to samples taken, and handled for many years. And if that weren't enough, the proposed plan ignores the literature describing the effects of helicopters on wildlife, including grizzlies.

It's also questionable whether a translocation plan will be successful without Canadian support. Information is lacking on the status of grizzlies on the Canadian side of the border though this area is crucial in any success, as bears wander between the U.S. and British Columbia in the North Cascades ecosystem.

The essential irony is that agencies recognize the best place to release bears is in the exceedingly rare wildness of the North Cascades. The best grizzly habitat is synonymous with Wilderness: space to roam, isolation, denning sites, safety from human-caused mortality, and distance from human conflicts and garbage. But the agency's proposed methods of re-establishing grizzlies diminish all these advantages.

If the Park Service adopts a translocation plan, it must be in line with the letter and spirit of the Wilderness Act. Monitoring should take place in a way that's respectful to Wilderness and bears, including using hair snags, camera traps, scat collection, and on-the-ground sightings to know whether the bears are thriving. It's wrong to rely on intrusive radio-collaring, helicopter landings, and ongoing sedating, capturing, and handling of the bears.

The proposed action lacks a natural recovery option. The best way to meet the goal of a viable grizzly population in the North Cascades would be to allow for and boldly promote the natural recovery of grizzlies. This is a very different approach than the "no action" option, which is to "do nothing." A natural recovery alternative would require working with British Columbia to protect grizzlies over a larger land base and would provide for connectivity between populations in the U.S. and Canada using protected habitat corridors. It would also include other measures to ensure that grizzlies are not killed by humans, regardless of what side of the border they are on and whether they are in National Parks, Wilderness, or other public or private lands. It might take longer and require more patience than the instant gratification of capturing and releasing dozens of bears, but it would ultimately create a more durable population sharing the landscape with a human population that is more likely to respect the bears that make it back to the North Cascades on their own.

Please write to the National Park Service by December 14 and encourage the agencies to reconsider their approach to grizzly recovery in the North Cascades.

Submit comments online:

<https://parkplanning.nps.gov/commentForm.cfm?documentID=124399>

Some points to emphasize (please use your own words if possible):

Oppose the capture of grizzlies from the Northern Continental Divide Ecosystem. The federal agencies plan to kidnap bears from either British Columbia or the Northern Continental Divide Ecosystem (NCDE) around Glacier National Park to move to the North Cascades. But grizzlies have still not recovered in the NCDE, and there are no "extra" bears there to move to Washington. Such a plan would weaken the NCDE grizzly population and diminish the likelihood of developing the needed population linkages between the NCDE grizzlies and those elsewhere, such as in Yellowstone.

Oppose an "experimental population" designation. The agencies must create and analyze an alternative that does not rely on the so-called "experimental" population designation. Under such a designation, individual bears from the NCDE--which are currently protected under the Endangered Species Act--would be taken from their home range and transported to Washington state, where they would lose their protections under the ESA.

Analyze a natural recovery alternative. This is NOT the same as the No Action alternative. Under a natural recovery alternative, the FWS and NPS would actively work with agencies in British Columbia to ensure that grizzlies are protected on both sides of the border. Under this alternative, the agencies would identify and protect corridors and connectivity so that bears could move across the border without getting killed.

Develop an alternative that doesn't violate the Wilderness Act. The agencies must not pursue alternatives that would violate the Wilderness Act and would entail heavy-handed, stressful management of bears. Should the NPS

choose to translocate bears, the agency should first consider limiting translocation to sites outside of Wilderness. If the NPS decides to translocate within Wilderness, it must comply with the Wilderness Act: no helicopters, no motorized equipment, and no invasive monitoring.

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Correspondence ID: 4558Project:112008Document:124399  
Address: Manistee, MI  
Outside Organization: Unaffiliated Individual  
Received: Dec,06 2022 22:21:38  
Correspondence Type: Web Form  
Correspondence: Oppose the capture of grizzlies from the Northern Continental Divide Ecosystem. The federal agencies plan to kidnap bears from either British Columbia or the Northern Continental Divide Ecosystem (NCDE) around Glacier National Park to move to the North Cascades. But grizzlies have still not recovered in the NCDE, and there are no "extra" bears there to move to Washington. Such a plan would weaken the NCDE grizzly population and diminish the likelihood of developing the needed population linkages between the NCDE grizzlies and those elsewhere, such as in Yellowstone.  
Oppose an "experimental population" designation. The agencies must create and analyze an alternative that does not rely on the so-called "experimental" population designation. Under such a designation, individual bears from the NCDE--which are currently protected under the Endangered Species Act--would be taken from their home range and transported to Washington state, where they would lose their protections under the ESA.  
Analyze a natural recovery alternative. This is NOT the same as the No Action alternative. Under a natural recovery alternative, the FWS and NPS would actively work with agencies in British Columbia to ensure that grizzlies are protected on both sides of the border. Under this alternative, the agencies would identify and protect corridors and connectivity so that bears could move across the border without getting killed.  
Develop an alternative that doesn't violate the Wilderness Act. The agencies must not pursue alternatives that would violate the Wilderness Act and would entail heavy-handed, stressful management of bears. Should the NPS choose to translocate bears, the agency should first consider limiting translocation to sites outside of Wilderness. If the NPS decides to translocate within Wilderness, it must comply with the Wilderness Act: no helicopters, no motorized equipment, and no invasive monitoring.  
Thank you!

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Correspondence ID: 4559Project:112008Document:124399  
Address: ANCHORAGE, AK  
Outside Organization: none Unaffiliated Individual  
Received: Dec,06 2022 22:23:41  
Correspondence Type: Web Form  
Correspondence: I oppose the capture of grizzlies from the Northern Continental Divide Ecosystem. The federal agencies plan to kidnap bears from either British Columbia or the Northern Continental Divide Ecosystem (NCDE) around Glacier National Park to move to the North Cascades. The problem is that grizzlies have still not recovered in the NCDE, and there are no "extra" bears there to move to Washington. Such a plan would weaken the NCDE grizzly population and diminish the likelihood of developing the needed population linkages between the NCDE grizzlies and those elsewhere, such as in Yellowstone.

I oppose an "experimental population" designation. The involved agencies must create and analyze an alternative that does not rely on the so-called "experimental" population designation. Under such a designation, individual bears from the NCDE--which are currently protected under the Endangered Species Act--would be taken from their home range and transported to Washington state, where they would lose their protections under the ESA. This cannot be allowed to happen.

You must analyze a natural recovery alternative. This is NOT the same as the No Action alternative. Under a natural recovery alternative, the FWS and NPS would actively work with agencies in British Columbia to ensure that grizzlies are protected on both sides of the border. Under this alternative, the agencies would identify and protect corridors and connectivity so that bears could move across the border without getting killed.

You must develop an alternative that doesn't violate the Wilderness Act. The agencies must not pursue alternatives that would violate the Wilderness Act and would entail heavy-handed, stressful management of bears. Should the NPS choose to translocate bears, the agency should first consider limiting translocation to sites outside of Wilderness. If the NPS decides to translocate within Wilderness, it must comply with the Wilderness Act: no helicopters, no motorized equipment, and no invasive monitoring.

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Correspondence ID: 4560Project:112008Document:124399

Address: Olympia, WA  
Outside Organization: Unaffiliated Individual  
Received: Dec,06 2022 22:25:59  
Correspondence Type: Web Form

Correspondence: I support reintroduction of grizzly bears under 10j where forest landowners can support robust and sustainable populations of bears, but landowners would not face inappropriate restrictions or takings of state or private properties. The North Cascades are large enough and remote enough bears and people can coexist. My life and that of others in the PNW will be richer for having healthy grizzly populations here. Ship in some healthy sows and a few boars.

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Correspondence ID: 4561Project:112008Document:124399

Address: San Jose, CA  
Outside Organization: Santa Clara County Activists for Animals Unaffiliated Individual(Official Rep.)  
Received: Dec,06 2022 22:28:56  
Correspondence Type: Web Form

Correspondence: I oppose the capture of grizzlies from the Northern Continental Divide Ecosystem. The federal agencies plan to kidnap bears from either British Columbia or the Northern Continental Divide Ecosystem (NCDE) around Glacier National Park to move to the North Cascades. But grizzlies have still not recovered in the NCDE, and there are no "extra" bears there to move to Washington. Such a plan would weaken the NCDE grizzly population and diminish the likelihood of developing the needed population linkages between the NCDE grizzlies and those elsewhere, such as in Yellowstone.

I oppose an "experimental population" designation. The agencies must create and analyze an alternative that does not rely on the so-called "experimental" population designation. Under such a designation, individual bears from the NCDE--which are currently protected under the Endangered Species Act--would be taken from their home range and transported to Washington state, where they would lose their protections under the ESA. This is not acceptable.

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Correspondence ID: 4562Project:112008Document:124399

Address: New York, UN  
Outside Organization: Unaffiliated Individual  
Received: Dec,06 2022 22:30:10  
Correspondence Type: Web Form

Correspondence: Take Action--Help improve grizzly recovery plan for the North Cascades

[REDACTED]

North Cascades  
Comments Needed on Plan to Recover Grizzlies in North Cascades



The National Park Service (NPS) and the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service (FWS) have re-started their plan to translocate grizzly bears into the North Cascades Ecosystem (NCE) in Washington. While a new population of grizzlies in the North Cascades would restore this magnificent species to that ecosystem, the agencies' initial plan is misguided many ways.

The initial plan would most likely degrade Wilderness in the North Cascades, weaken the grizzly population in the Northern Continental Divide Ecosystem (NCDE) around Glacier National Park, and strip the individual grizzlies of their current protections under the Endangered Species Act. During this initial "scoping" period, the public has the opportunity to tell the agencies how to improve their tentative plan.

The proposed 6.1 million-acre recovery area includes North Cascades National Park and 2.6 million acres of Wilderness in the Pasayten, Mt. Baker, and Stephen Mather Wildernesses. Under the proposed action, the NPS and the FWS would capture bears from source populations in either interior British Columbia or the NCDE. Approximately 3 to 7 captured grizzly bears would be released into the NCE each year over roughly 5 to 10 years, with a goal of establishing an initial population of 25 grizzly bears.

The proposed action includes a problematic proposal to designate the reintroduced grizzly bears in the NCE as an "experimental population" under section 10(j) of the U.S. Endangered Species Act (ESA). Under this designation, the bears (at least any captured in the U.S.) would lose their current protections under the Endangered Species Act (ESA) and could be shot, re-captured, or killed in the North Cascades.

Wilderness Watch supports the recovery of grizzly bears and other native species where suitable habitat exists. The rugged North Cascades are historic grizzly bear habitat, and there may still be a few currently living on the U.S. side of the border, with a grizzly bear photographed there in 2010.

But recovery efforts must meet the requirements of the Wilderness Act. This means restoring the area's grizzly population without the use of motor vehicles, helicopters, and motorized equipment in Wilderness, without trammeling or manipulating Wilderness or its wildlife. However suitable the habitat in the North Cascades is, we take issue with the methods likely to be used--the reintroduction plan could be extremely intrusive in designated Wilderness, could rely on activities prohibited by the Wilderness Act, and could come at a significant cost to Wilderness.

The plan's proposed helicopter landings would most likely occur either in Wilderness in North Cascades National Park or in Wilderness within the surrounding National Forests, despite most of the project area being outside of Wilderness. The extensive use of helicopters in Wilderness would continue indefinitely for monitoring bear movement and numbers, and would degrade the Wildernesses involved.

Heavy-handed management would not only be detrimental to Wilderness, but to bears as well, as they would be subjected to initial capture, handling, and helicopter flight, and attendant stress from such activities. Some may be injured or even die as a result. They would likely be collared, drugged, subject to samples taken, and handled for many years. And if that weren't enough, the proposed plan ignores the literature describing the effects of helicopters on wildlife, including grizzlies.

It's also questionable whether a translocation plan will be successful without Canadian support. Information is lacking on the status of grizzlies on the Canadian side of the border though this area is crucial in any success, as bears wander between the U.S. and British Columbia in the North Cascades ecosystem.

The essential irony is that agencies recognize the best place to release bears is in the exceedingly rare wildness of the North Cascades. The best grizzly habitat is synonymous with Wilderness: space to roam, isolation, denning sites, safety from human-caused mortality, and distance from human conflicts and garbage. But the agency's proposed methods of re-establishing grizzlies diminish all these advantages.

If the Park Service adopts a translocation plan, it must be in line with the letter and spirit of the Wilderness Act.

Monitoring should take place in a way that's respectful to Wilderness and bears, including using hair snags, camera traps, scat collection, and on-the-ground sightings to know whether the bears are thriving. It's wrong to rely on intrusive radio-collaring, helicopter landings, and ongoing sedating, capturing, and handling of the bears.

The proposed action lacks a natural recovery option. The best way to meet the goal of a viable grizzly population in the North Cascades would be to allow for and boldly promote the natural recovery of grizzlies. This is a very different approach than the "no action" option, which is to "do nothing." A natural recovery alternative would require working with British Columbia to protect grizzlies over a larger land base and would provide for connectivity between populations in the U.S. and Canada using protected habitat corridors. It would also include other measures to ensure that grizzlies are not killed by humans, regardless of what side of the border they are on and whether they are in National Parks, Wilderness, or other public or private lands. It might take longer and require more patience than the instant gratification of capturing and releasing dozens of bears, but it would ultimately create a more durable population sharing the landscape with a human population that is more likely to respect the bears that make it back to the North Cascades on their own.

Please write to the National Park Service by December 14 and encourage the agencies to reconsider their approach to grizzly recovery in the North Cascades.

Submit comments online:

<https://parkplanning.nps.gov/commentForm.cfm?documentID=124399>

Some points to emphasize (please use your own words if possible):

Oppose the capture of grizzlies from the Northern Continental Divide Ecosystem. The federal agencies plan to kidnap bears from either British Columbia or the Northern Continental Divide Ecosystem (NCDE) around Glacier National Park to move to the North Cascades. But grizzlies have still not recovered in the NCDE, and there are no "extra" bears there to move to Washington. Such a plan would weaken the NCDE grizzly population and diminish the likelihood of developing the needed population linkages between the NCDE grizzlies and those elsewhere, such as in Yellowstone.

Oppose an "experimental population" designation. The agencies must create and analyze an alternative that does not rely on the so-called "experimental" population designation. Under such a designation, individual bears from the NCDE--which are currently protected under the Endangered Species Act--would be taken from their home range and transported to Washington state, where they would lose their protections under the ESA. Analyze a natural recovery alternative. This is NOT the same as the No Action alternative. Under a natural recovery alternative, the FWS and NPS would actively work with agencies in British Columbia to ensure that grizzlies are protected on both sides of the border. Under this alternative, the agencies would identify and protect corridors and connectivity so that bears could move across the border without getting killed.

Develop an alternative that doesn't violate the Wilderness Act. The agencies must not pursue alternatives that would violate the Wilderness Act and would entail heavy-handed, stressful management of bears. Should the NPS choose to translocate bears, the agency should first consider limiting translocation to sites outside of Wilderness. If the NPS decides to translocate within Wilderness, it must comply with the Wilderness Act: no helicopters, no motorized equipment, and no invasive monitoring.

Thank you!

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Correspondence ID:	4563Project:112008Document:124399
Address:	Apple Creek, OH
Outside Organization:	Unaffiliated Individual
Received:	Dec,06 2022 22:30:56
Correspondence Type:	Web Form
Correspondence:	PLEASE SAVE BEARS & THEIR NATURAL HABITATS!

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Correspondence ID:	4564Project:112008Document:124399
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Address: Naperville, IL  
Outside Organization: self Unaffiliated Individual  
Received: Dec,06 2022 22:40:00  
Correspondence Type: Web Form

Correspondence: Oppose the capture of grizzlies from the Northern Continental Divide Ecosystem. The federal agencies plan to kidnap bears from either British Columbia or the Northern Continental Divide Ecosystem (NCDE) around Glacier National Park to move to the North Cascades. But grizzlies have still not recovered in the NCDE, and there are no "extra" bears there to move to Washington. Such a plan would weaken the NCDE grizzly population and diminish the likelihood of developing the needed population linkages between the NCDE grizzlies and those elsewhere, such as in Yellowstone.

Oppose an "experimental population" designation. The agencies must create and analyze an alternative that does not rely on the so-called "experimental" population designation. Under such a designation, individual bears from the NCDE--which are currently protected under the Endangered Species Act--would be taken from their home range and transported to Washington state, where they would lose their protections under the ESA.

Analyze a natural recovery alternative. This is NOT the same as the No Action alternative. Under a natural recovery alternative, the FWS and NPS would actively work with agencies in British Columbia to ensure that grizzlies are protected on both sides of the border. Under this alternative, the agencies would identify and protect corridors and connectivity so that bears could move across the border without getting killed.

Develop an alternative that doesn't violate the Wilderness Act. The agencies must not pursue alternatives that would violate the Wilderness Act and would entail heavy-handed, stressful management of bears. Should the NPS choose to translocate bears, the agency should first consider limiting translocation to sites outside of Wilderness. If the NPS decides to translocate within Wilderness, it must comply with the Wilderness Act: no helicopters, no motorized equipment, and no invasive monitoring.

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Correspondence ID: 4565Project:112008Document:124399

Address: Bayside, NY  
Outside Organization: Unaffiliated Individual  
Received: Dec,06 2022 22:41:04  
Correspondence Type: Web Form

Correspondence: Oppose the capture of grizzlies from the Northern Continental Divide Ecosystem. The federal agencies plan to kidnap bears from either British Columbia or the Northern Continental Divide Ecosystem (NCDE) around Glacier National Park to move to the North Cascades. But grizzlies have still not recovered in the NCDE, and there are no "extra" bears there to move to Washington. Such a plan would weaken the NCDE grizzly population and diminish the likelihood of developing the needed population linkages between the NCDE grizzlies and those elsewhere, such as in Yellowstone.

Oppose an "experimental population" designation. The agencies must create and analyze an alternative that does not rely on the so-called "experimental" population designation. Under such a designation, individual bears from the NCDE--which are currently protected under the Endangered Species Act--would be taken from their home range and transported to Washington state, where they would lose their protections under the ESA.

Analyze a natural recovery alternative. This is NOT the same as the No Action alternative. Under a natural recovery alternative, the FWS and NPS would actively work with agencies in British Columbia to ensure that grizzlies are protected on both sides of the border. Under this alternative, the agencies would identify and protect corridors and connectivity so that bears could move across the border without getting killed.

Develop an alternative that doesn't violate the Wilderness Act. The agencies must not pursue alternatives that would violate the Wilderness Act and would entail heavy-handed, stressful management of bears. Should the NPS choose to translocate bears, the agency should first consider limiting translocation to sites outside of Wilderness. If the NPS decides to translocate within Wilderness, it must comply with the Wilderness Act: no helicopters, no motorized equipment, and no invasive monitoring.

Thank you!

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Correspondence ID: 4566Project:112008Document:124399

Address: Scottsdale, AZ  
Outside Organization: Unaffiliated Individual

Received:

Dec,06 2022 22:42:29

Correspondence Type:

Web Form

Correspondence: I am a constituent from Arizona and I love grizzly bears. I support the group, Wilderness Watch, in their analysis of the initial translocation plan to Recover Grizzlies in the North Cascades. The National Park Service (NPS) and the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service (FWS) have re-started their plan to translocate grizzly bears into the North Cascades Ecosystem (NCE) in Washington. While a new population of grizzlies in the North Cascades would restore this magnificent species to that ecosystem, the agencies' initial plan is misguided in many ways.

The initial plan would most likely degrade Wilderness in the North Cascades, weaken the grizzly population in the Northern Continental Divide Ecosystem (NCDE) around Glacier National Park, and strip the individual grizzlies of their current protections under the Endangered Species Act. During this initial "scoping" period, the public has the opportunity to tell the agencies how to improve their tentative plan.

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Wilderness Watch supports the recovery of grizzly bears and other native species where suitable habitat exists. The rugged North Cascades are historic grizzly bear habitat, and there may still be a few currently living on the U.S. side of the border, with a grizzly bear photographed there in 2010.

But recovery efforts must meet the requirements of the Wilderness Act. This means restoring the area's grizzly population without the use of motor vehicles, helicopters, and motorized equipment in Wilderness, without trammeling or manipulating Wilderness or its wildlife. However suitable the habitat in the North Cascades is, we take issue with the methods likely to be used--the reintroduction plan could be extremely intrusive in designated Wilderness, could rely on activities prohibited by the Wilderness Act, and could come at a significant cost to Wilderness.

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It's also questionable whether a translocation plan will be successful without Canadian support. Information is lacking on the status of grizzlies on the Canadian side of the border though this area is crucial in any success, as bears wander between the U.S. and British Columbia in the North Cascades ecosystem.

The essential irony is that agencies recognize the best place to release bears is in the exceedingly rare wildness of the North Cascades. The best grizzly habitat is synonymous with Wilderness: space to roam, isolation, denning sites, safety from human-caused mortality, and distance from human conflicts and garbage. But the agency's

proposed methods of re-establishing grizzlies diminish all these advantages.

If the Park Service adopts a translocation plan, it must be in line with the letter and spirit of the Wilderness Act. Monitoring should take place in a way that's respectful to Wilderness and bears, including using hair snags, camera traps, scat collection, and on-the-ground sightings to know whether the bears are thriving. It's wrong to rely on intrusive radio-collaring, helicopter landings, and ongoing sedating, capturing, and handling of the bears.

The proposed action lacks a natural recovery option. The best way to meet the goal of a viable grizzly population in the North Cascades would be to allow for and boldly promote the natural recovery of grizzlies. This is a very different approach than the "no action" option, which is to "do nothing." A natural recovery alternative would require working with British Columbia to protect grizzlies over a larger land base and would provide for connectivity between populations in the U.S. and Canada using protected habitat corridors. It would also include other measures to ensure that grizzlies are not killed by humans, regardless of what side of the border they are on and whether they are in National Parks, Wilderness, or other public or private lands. It might take longer and require more patience than the instant gratification of capturing and releasing dozens of bears, but it would ultimately create a more durable population sharing the landscape with a human population that is more likely to respect the bears that make it back to the North Cascades on their own.

Please write to the National Park Service by December 14 and encourage the agencies to reconsider their approach to grizzly recovery in the North Cascades.

Thank you.

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Correspondence ID: 4567Project:112008Document:124399  
Address: Loxahatchee, FL  
Outside Organization: Unaffiliated Individual  
Received: Dec,06 2022 22:45:05  
Correspondence Type: Web Form  
Correspondence: Oppose the capture of grizzlies from the Northern Continental Divide Ecosystem. The federal agencies plan to kidnap bears from either British Columbia or the Northern Continental Divide Ecosystem (NCDE) around Glacier National Park to move to the North Cascades. But grizzlies have still not recovered in the NCDE, and there are no "extra" bears there to move to Washington. Such a plan would weaken the NCDE grizzly population and diminish the likelihood of developing the needed population linkages between the NCDE grizzlies and those elsewhere, such as in Yellowstone.

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Correspondence ID: 4568Project:112008Document:124399  
Address: Sequim, WA  
Outside Organization: Private individual Unaffiliated Individual  
Received: Dec,06 2022 22:55:39  
Correspondence Type: Web Form  
Correspondence: I support an "experimental population" designation. The agencies must create and analyze an alternative that does rely on the so-called "experimental" population designation. Under such a designation, individual bears from the NCDE--which are currently protected under the Endangered Species Act--would be taken from their home range and transported to Washington state, where they would lose their protections under the ESA. But, they must be given protection or the plan will likely fail.

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Correspondence ID: 4569Project:112008Document:124399  
Address: Jamestown, IN  
Outside Organization: Unaffiliated Individual  
Received: Dec,06 2022 22:56:40

Correspondence Type: Web Form

Correspondence: The federal agencies plan to kidnap bears from either British Columbia or the Northern Continental Divide Ecosystem (NCDE) around Glacier National Park to move to the North Cascades. But grizzlies have still not recovered in the NCDE, and there are no "extra" bears there to move to Washington. Such a plan would weaken the NCDE grizzly population and diminish the likelihood of developing the needed population linkages between the NCDE grizzlies and those elsewhere, such as in Yellowstone.

Oppose an "experimental population" designation. The agencies must create and analyze an alternative that does not rely on the so-called "experimental" population designation. Under such a designation, individual bears from the NCDE--which are currently protected under the Endangered Species Act--would be taken from their home range and transported to Washington state, where they would lose their protections under the ESA.

This is NOT the same as the No Action alternative. Under a natural recovery alternative, the FWS and NPS would actively work with agencies in British Columbia to ensure that grizzlies are protected on both sides of the border. Under this alternative, the agencies would identify and protect corridors and connectivity so that bears could move across the border without getting killed.

The agencies must not pursue alternatives that would violate the Wilderness Act and would entail heavy-handed, stressful management of bears. Should the NPS choose to translocate bears, the agency should first consider limiting translocation to sites outside of Wilderness. If the NPS decides to translocate within Wilderness, it must comply with the Wilderness Act: no helicopters, no motorized equipment, and no invasive monitoring.

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Correspondence ID: 4570Project:112008Document:124399

Address: Uniontown, OH

Outside Organization: Unaffiliated Individual

Received: Dec,06 2022 23:06:10

Correspondence Type: Web Form

Correspondence: I support protecting wildlife, especially wildlife that is endangered and want to see Grizzly Bears protected. Therefore, I OPPOSE the capture of grizzlies from the Northern Continental Divide Ecosystem. The federal agencies plan to kidnap bears from either British Columbia or the Northern Continental Divide Ecosystem (NCDE) around Glacier National Park to move to the North Cascades. But grizzlies have still not recovered in the NCDE, and there are no "extra" bears there to move to Washington. Such a plan would weaken the NCDE grizzly population and diminish the likelihood of developing the needed population linkages between the NCDE grizzlies and those elsewhere, such as in Yellowstone.

I OPPOSE an "experimental population" designation. The agencies must create and analyze an alternative that does not rely on the so-called "experimental" population designation. Under such a designation, individual bears from the NCDE--which are currently protected under the Endangered Species Act--would be taken from their home range and transported to Washington state, where they would lose their protections under the ESA.

Regarding the idea of to analyze a natural recovery alternative, well this is NOT the same as the NO Action alternative. Under a NATURAL RECOVERY alternative, the FWS and NPS would actively work with agencies in British Columbia to ensure that grizzlies are protected on both sides of the border. Under this alternative, the agencies would identify and protect corridors and connectivity so that bears could move across the border without getting killed.

I would prefer that you would develop an alternative that doesn't violate the Wilderness Act. The agencies must not pursue alternatives that would violate the Wilderness Act and would entail heavy-handed, stressful management of bears. Should the NPS choose to translocate bears, the agency should first consider limiting translocation to sites outside of Wilderness. If the NPS decides to translocate within Wilderness, it must comply with the Wilderness Act: no helicopters, no motorized equipment, and no invasive monitoring.

Thank you for protecting Grizzle Bears and their habitat.

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Correspondence ID: 4571Project:112008Document:124399

Address: Metairie, LA

Outside Organization: Unaffiliated Individual

Received: Dec,06 2022 23:08:07

Correspondence Type: Web Form

Correspondence: I oppose the capture of grizzlies from the Northern Continental Divide Ecosystem. They should not be moved from their home territories. I firmly believe that the grizzlies should remain where they are and are protected by the Endangered Species Act. Thus, they will be able to flourish in their familiar home environment.

I would like to see us actively work with agencies in British Columbia to ensure that grizzlies are protected on both sides of the border. Under this alternative, the agencies would identify and protect corridors and connectivity so that bears could move across the border without getting killed.

Our actions should not violate the Wilderness Act. Both agencies must not pursue alternatives that would violate the Wilderness Act and would entail heavy-handed, stressful management of bears. If grizzlies are to be moved, the agency should first consider limiting translocation to sites outside of Wilderness. If the NPS decides to translocate within Wilderness, it must comply with the Wilderness Act: no helicopters, no motorized equipment, and no invasive monitoring.

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Correspondence ID: 4572Project:112008Document:124399

Address: Cincinnati, OH

Outside Organization: Unaffiliated Individual

Received: Dec,06 2022 23:09:30

Correspondence Type: Web Form

Correspondence: Oppose the capture of grizzlies from the Northern Continental Divide Ecosystem. The federal agencies plan to kidnap bears from either British Columbia or the Northern Continental Divide Ecosystem (NCDE) around Glacier National Park to move to the North Cascades. But grizzlies have still not recovered in the NCDE, and there are no "extra" bears there to move to Washington. Such a plan would weaken the NCDE grizzly population and diminish the likelihood of developing the needed population linkages between the NCDE grizzlies and those elsewhere, such as in Yellowstone.

Oppose an "experimental population" designation. The agencies must create and analyze an alternative that does not rely on the so-called "experimental" population designation. Under such a designation, individual bears from the NCDE--which are currently protected under the Endangered Species Act--would be taken from their home range and transported to Washington state, where they would lose their protections under the ESA.

Analyze a natural recovery alternative. This is NOT the same as the No Action alternative. Under a natural recovery alternative, the FWS and NPS would actively work with agencies in British Columbia to ensure that grizzlies are protected on both sides of the border. Under this alternative, the agencies would identify and protect corridors and connectivity so that bears could move across the border without getting killed.

Develop an alternative that doesn't violate the Wilderness Act. The agencies must not pursue alternatives that would violate the Wilderness Act and would entail heavy-handed, stressful management of bears. Should the NPS choose to translocate bears, the agency should first consider limiting translocation to sites outside of Wilderness. If the NPS decides to translocate within Wilderness, it must comply with the Wilderness Act: no helicopters, no motorized equipment, and no invasive monitoring.

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Correspondence ID: 4573Project:112008Document:124399

Address: Portland, OR

Outside Organization: Please Select Unaffiliated Individual

Received: Dec,06 2022 23:27:15

Correspondence Type: Web Form

Correspondence: • Oppose the capture of grizzlies from the Northern Continental Divide Ecosystem. The federal agencies plan to kidnap bears from either British Columbia or the Northern Continental Divide Ecosystem (NCDE) around Glacier National Park to move to the North Cascades. But grizzlies have still not recovered in the NCDE, and there are no "extra" bears there to move to Washington. Such a plan would weaken the NCDE grizzly population and diminish the likelihood of developing the needed population linkages between the NCDE grizzlies and those elsewhere, such as in Yellowstone.

• Oppose an "experimental population" designation. The agencies must create and analyze an alternative that

does not rely on the so-called "experimental" population designation. Under such a designation, individual bears from the NCDE--which are currently protected under the Endangered Species Act--would be taken from their home range and transported to Washington state, where they would lose their protections under the ESA.

- Analyze a natural recovery alternative. This is NOT the same as the No Action alternative. Under a natural recovery alternative, the FWS and NPS would actively work with agencies in British Columbia to ensure that grizzlies are protected on both sides of the border. Under this alternative, the agencies would identify and protect corridors and connectivity so that bears could move across the border without getting killed.

- Develop an alternative that doesn't violate the Wilderness Act. The agencies must not pursue alternatives that would violate the Wilderness Act and would entail heavy-handed, stressful management of bears. Should the NPS choose to translocate bears, the agency should first consider limiting translocation to sites outside of Wilderness. If the NPS decides to translocate within Wilderness, it must comply with the Wilderness Act: no helicopters, no motorized equipment, and no invasive monitoring.

Thank you,

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Correspondence ID: 4574Project:112008Document:124399

Address: Spokane, WA

Outside Organization: Unaffiliated Individual

Received: Dec,06 2022 23:27:36

Correspondence Type: Web Form

Correspondence: As an environmentally motivated voter and a native and current Washingtonian, I strongly support the development of a grizzly bear population in the Cascades Wilderness. However, there is a much better plan for achieving this goal than the one currently being proposed by the National Park Service. Instead of its invasive and wilderness-disturbing methods of bringing bears to the wilderness area and its designation for bears that strips them of endangered species protections, a plan that will allow bears to naturally return to their former territory and that will use non-intrusive methods of collecting data on them is far superior and will preserve the wilderness characteristics of the territory for the bears and all the other species that live there.

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Correspondence ID: 4575Project:112008Document:124399

Address: New York, NY

Outside Organization: Unaffiliated Individual

Received: Dec,06 2022 23:27:56

Correspondence Type: Web Form

Correspondence: To Whom it may Concern:

I am writing to express my concerns about the grizzly recovery plan for the North Cascades.

As you are aware, the federal agencies plan to kidnap bears from either British Columbia or the Northern Continental Divide Ecosystem (NCDE) around Glacier National Park to move to the North Cascades. But grizzlies have still not recovered in the NCDE, and there are no "extra" bears there to move to Washington. Such a plan would weaken the NCDE grizzly population and diminish the likelihood of developing the needed population linkages between the NCDE grizzlies and those elsewhere, such as in Yellowstone.

I oppose an "experimental population" designation. The agencies must create and analyze an alternative that does not rely on the so-called "experimental" population designation. Under such a designation, individual bears from the NCDE--which are currently protected under the Endangered Species Act--would be taken from their home range and transported to Washington state, where they would lose their protections under the ESA.

I urge you to analyze a natural recovery alternative. This is NOT the same as the No Action alternative. Under a natural recovery alternative, the FWS and NPS would actively work with agencies in British Columbia to ensure that grizzlies are protected on both sides of the border. Under this alternative, the agencies would identify and protect corridors and connectivity so that bears could move across the border without getting killed.

It is vital to develop an alternative that doesn't violate the Wilderness Act. The agencies must not pursue alternatives that would violate the Wilderness Act and would entail heavy-handed, stressful management of bears.



Should the NPS choose to translocate bears, the agency should first consider limiting translocation to sites outside of Wilderness.

Thank you for your attention to this matter.

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Correspondence ID: 4576Project:112008Document:124399

Address: san pablo, CA

Outside Organization: Unaffiliated Individual

Received: Dec,06 2022 23:35:29

Correspondence Type: Web Form

Correspondence: I am writing to oppose the capture of grizzlies from the Northern Continental Divide Ecosystem. The federal agencies plan to kidnap bears from either British Columbia or the Northern Continental Divide Ecosystem (NCDE) around Glacier National Park to move to the North Cascades. But grizzlies have still not recovered in the NCDE, and there are no "extra" bears there to move to Washington. Such a plan would weaken the NCDE grizzly population and diminish the likelihood of developing the needed population linkages between the NCDE grizzlies and those elsewhere, such as in Yellowstone.

To preserve the biodiversity of grizzlies I support a natural recovery alternative. This is NOT the same as the No Action alternative. Under a natural recovery alternative, the FWS and NPS would actively work with agencies in British Columbia to ensure that grizzlies are protected on both sides of the border. Under this alternative, the agencies would identify and protect corridors and connectivity so that bears could move across the border without getting killed.

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Correspondence ID: 4577Project:112008Document:124399

Address: Washington, DC

Outside Organization: Unaffiliated Individual

Received: Dec,06 2022 23:37:18

Correspondence Type: Web Form

Correspondence: i strongly oppose

1/ the capture of grizzlies from the Northern Continental Divide Ecosystem. The federal agencies plan to kidnap bears from either British Columbia or the Northern Continental Divide Ecosystem (NCDE) around Glacier National Park to move to the North Cascades. But grizzlies have still not recovered in the NCDE, and there are no "extra" bears there to move to Washington. Such a plan would weaken the NCDE grizzly population and diminish the likelihood of developing the needed population linkages between the NCDE grizzlies and those elsewhere, such as in Yellowstone.

2// an "experimental population" designation. The agencies must create and analyze an alternative that does not rely on the so-called "experimental" population designation. Under such a designation, individual bears from the NCDE--which are currently protected under the Endangered Species Act--would be taken from their home range and transported to Washington state, where they would lose their protections under the ESA.

Analyze a natural recovery alternative. This is NOT the same as the No Action alternative. Under a natural recovery alternative, the FWS and NPS would actively work with agencies in British Columbia to ensure that grizzlies are protected on both sides of the border. Under this alternative, the agencies would identify and protect corridors and connectivity so that bears could move across the border without getting killed.

Develop an alternative that doesn't violate the Wilderness Act. The agencies must not pursue alternatives that would violate the Wilderness Act and would entail heavy-handed, stressful management of bears. Should the NPS choose to translocate bears, the agency should first consider limiting translocation to sites outside of Wilderness. If the NPS decides to translocate within Wilderness, it must comply with the Wilderness Act: no helicopters, no motorized equipment, and no invasive monitoring.

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Correspondence ID: 4578Project:112008Document:124399

Address: Prescott Valley, AZ  
Outside Organization: Unaffiliated Individual  
Received: Dec,06 2022 23:42:37  
Correspondence Type: Web Form

Correspondence: Oppose the capture of grizzlies from the Northern Continental Divide Ecosystem. The federal agencies plan to kidnap bears from either British Columbia or the Northern Continental Divide Ecosystem (NCDE) around Glacier National Park to move to the North Cascades. But grizzlies have still not recovered in the NCDE, and there are no "extra" bears there to move to Washington. Such a plan would weaken the NCDE grizzly population and diminish the likelihood of developing the needed population linkages between the NCDE grizzlies and those elsewhere, such as in Yellowstone.

Oppose an "experimental population" designation. The agencies must create and analyze an alternative that does not rely on the so-called "experimental" population designation. Under such a designation, individual bears from the NCDE--which are currently protected under the Endangered Species Act--would be taken from their home range and transported to Washington state, where they would lose their protections under the ESA.

Analyze a natural recovery alternative. This is NOT the same as the No Action alternative. Under a natural recovery alternative, the FWS and NPS would actively work with agencies in British Columbia to ensure that grizzlies are protected on both sides of the border. Under this alternative, the agencies would identify and protect corridors and connectivity so that bears could move across the border without getting killed.

Develop an alternative that doesn't violate the Wilderness Act. The agencies must not pursue alternatives that would violate the Wilderness Act and would entail heavy-handed, stressful management of bears. Should the NPS choose to translocate bears, the agency should first consider limiting translocation to sites outside of Wilderness. If the NPS decides to translocate within Wilderness, it must comply with the Wilderness Act: no helicopters, no motorized equipment, and no invasive monitoring.

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Correspondence ID: 4579Project:112008Document:124399

Address: ALOHA, OR  
Outside Organization: Self Unaffiliated Individual  
Received: Dec,06 2022 23:43:16  
Correspondence Type: Web Form

Correspondence: Please protect Grizzly Bears and safeguard their habitats. Make sure they have protected areas so they can survive.

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Correspondence ID: 4580Project:112008Document:124399

Address: Niagara Falls, NY  
Outside Organization: Unaffiliated Individual  
Received: Dec,06 2022 23:48:57  
Correspondence Type: Web Form

Correspondence: I DEMAND ALL ANIMALS LIVE SAFE AND FREE FROM HUMAN INTERFERENCE AND SELFISHNESS IN THEIR NATURAL HABITATS! I DEMAND ALL LAWS PROTECT ALL ANIMALS LIVES AUTOMATICALLY WITHOUT THE NEED FOR A PETITION! I DEMAND SWIFT AND SEVERE AND IMMEDIATE PUNISHMENT FOR ANY DESPICABLE DISGUSTING GREEDY SELFISH SUB HUMAN PIECES OF SHIT WHO HURTS MAMES ABUSES EXPLOITS OR KILLS ANY ANIMALS!

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Correspondence ID: 4581Project:112008Document:124399

Address: San Francisco, CA  
Outside Organization: Unaffiliated Individual  
Received: Dec,06 2022 23:52:26  
Correspondence Type: Web Form

Correspondence: Dear National Park Service,

I so dearly love our national forests; they are treasures! I also value the animals who live there, including grizzly bears! Please consider the following additions to your plans:

Oppose the capture of grizzlies from the Northern Continental Divide Ecosystem.

The federal agencies plan to kidnap bears from either British Columbia or the Northern Continental Divide Ecosystem (NCDE) around Glacier National Park to move to the North Cascades. But grizzlies have still not recovered in the NCDE, and there are no "extra" bears there to move to Washington. Such a plan would weaken the NCDE grizzly population and diminish the likelihood of developing the needed population linkages between the NCDE grizzlies and those elsewhere, such as in Yellowstone.

Oppose an "experimental population" designation.

The agencies must create and analyze an alternative that does not rely on the so-called "experimental" population designation. Under such a designation, individual bears from the NCDE--which are currently protected under the Endangered Species Act--would be taken from their home range and transported to Washington state, where they would lose their protections under the ESA.

Analyze a natural recovery alternative. This is NOT the same as the No Action alternative. Under a natural recovery alternative, the FWS and NPS would actively work with agencies in British Columbia to ensure that grizzlies are protected on both sides of the border. Under this alternative, the agencies would identify and protect corridors and connectivity so that bears could move across the border without getting killed.

Develop an alternative that doesn't violate the Wilderness Act. The agencies must not pursue alternatives that would violate the Wilderness Act and would entail heavy-handed, stressful management of bears. Should the NPS choose to translocate bears, the agency should first consider limiting translocation to sites outside of Wilderness. If the NPS decides to translocate within Wilderness, it must comply with the Wilderness Act: no helicopters, no motorized equipment, and no invasive monitoring.

Thank you!

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Correspondence ID: 4582Project:112008Document:124399

Address: Keizer, OR

Outside Organization: Unaffiliated Individual

Received: Dec,06 2022 23:57:09

Correspondence Type: Web Form

Correspondence: I oppose the capture of grizzlies from the Northern Continental Divide Ecosystem. The federal agencies plan to kidnap bears from either British Columbia or the Northern Continental Divide Ecosystem (NCDE) around Glacier National Park to move to the North Cascades. But grizzlies have still not recovered in the NCDE, and there are no "extra" bears there to move to Washington. Such a plan would weaken the NCDE grizzly population and diminish the likelihood of developing the needed population linkages between the NCDE grizzlies and those elsewhere, such as in Yellowstone.

I oppose an "experimental population" designation. The agencies must create and analyze an alternative that does not rely on the so-called "experimental" population designation. Under such a designation, individual bears from the NCDE--which are currently protected under the Endangered Species Act--would be taken from their home range and transported to Washington state, where they would lose their protections under the ESA.

Analyze a natural recovery alternative. This is NOT the same as the No Action alternative. Under a natural recovery alternative, the FWS and NPS would actively work with agencies in British Columbia to ensure that grizzlies are protected on both sides of the border. Under this alternative, the agencies would identify and protect corridors and connectivity so that bears could move across the border without getting killed.

Develop an alternative that doesn't violate the Wilderness Act. The agencies must not pursue alternatives that would violate the Wilderness Act and would entail heavy-handed, stressful management of bears. Should the NPS choose to translocate bears, the agency should first consider limiting translocation to sites outside of Wilderness. If the NPS decides to translocate within Wilderness, it must comply with the Wilderness Act: no helicopters, no motorized equipment, and no invasive monitoring.

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Correspondence ID: 4583Project:112008Document:124399

Address: Covington, LA

Outside Organization: Unaffiliated Individual

Received: Dec,06 2022 23:58:51

Correspondence Type: Web Form

Correspondence: Oppose the capture of grizzlies from the Northern Continental Divide Ecosystem. The federal agencies plan to kidnap bears from either British Columbia or the Northern Continental Divide Ecosystem (NCDE) around Glacier National Park to move to the North Cascades. But grizzlies have still not recovered in the NCDE, and there are no "extra" bears there to move to Washington. Such a plan would weaken the NCDE grizzly population and diminish the likelihood of developing the needed population linkages between the NCDE grizzlies and those elsewhere, such as in Yellowstone.

Oppose an "experimental population" designation. The agencies must create and analyze an alternative that does not rely on the so-called "experimental" population designation. Under such a designation, individual bears from the NCDE--which are currently protected under the Endangered Species Act--would be taken from their home range and transported to Washington state, where they would lose their protections under the ESA.

Analyze a natural recovery alternative. This is NOT the same as the No Action alternative. Under a natural recovery alternative, the FWS and NPS would actively work with agencies in British Columbia to ensure that grizzlies are protected on both sides of the border. Under this alternative, the agencies would identify and protect corridors and connectivity so that bears could move across the border without getting killed.

Develop an alternative that doesn't violate the Wilderness Act. The agencies must not pursue alternatives that would violate the Wilderness Act and would entail heavy-handed, stressful management of bears. Should the NPS choose to translocate bears, the agency should first consider limiting translocation to sites outside of Wilderness. If the NPS decides to translocate within Wilderness, it must comply with the Wilderness Act: no helicopters, no motorized equipment, and no invasive monitoring.

Thank you!

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Correspondence ID: 4584Project:112008Document:124399

Address: Junction, TX

Outside Organization: Unaffiliated Individual

Received: Dec,07 2022

Correspondence Type: Web Form

Correspondence: Please reconsider the approach to grizzly recovery in the North Cascades:

1. The federal agencies plan to kidnap bears from either British Columbia or the Northern Continental Divide Ecosystem (NCDE) around Glacier National Park to move to the North Cascades. But grizzlies have still not recovered in the NCDE, and there are no "extra" bears there to move to Washington. Such a plan would weaken the NCDE grizzly population and diminish the likelihood of developing the needed population linkages between the NCDE grizzlies and those elsewhere, such as in Yellowstone.

2. The agencies must create and analyze an alternative that does not rely on the so-called "experimental" population designation. Under such a designation, individual bears from the NCDE--which are currently protected under the Endangered Species Act--would be taken from their home range and transported to Washington state, where they would lose their protections under the ESA.

3. This is NOT the same as the No Action alternative. Under a natural recovery alternative, the FWS and NPS would actively work with agencies in British Columbia to ensure that grizzlies are protected on both sides of the border. Under this alternative, the agencies would identify and protect corridors and connectivity so that bears could move across the border without getting killed.

4. The agencies must not pursue alternatives that would violate the Wilderness Act and would entail heavy-handed, stressful management of bears. Should the NPS choose to translocate bears, the agency should first consider limiting translocation to sites outside of Wilderness. If the NPS decides to translocate within Wilderness, it must comply with the Wilderness Act: no helicopters, no motorized equipment, and no invasive monitoring.

Thank you!

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Correspondence ID: 4585Project:112008Document:124399  
Address: Salem, OR  
Outside Organization: none Unaffiliated Individual  
Received: Dec,07 2022  
Correspondence Type: Web Form  
Correspondence: The agencies must not pursue alternatives that would violate the Wilderness Act and would entail heavy-handed, stressful management of bears. Should the National Park Service (NPS) choose to translocate bears, the agency should first consider limiting translocation to sites outside of Wilderness. If the NPS decides to translocate within Wilderness, it must comply with the Wilderness Act: no helicopters, no motorized equipment, and no invasive monitoring.

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Correspondence ID: 4586Project:112008Document:124399  
Address: Washington, DC  
Outside Organization: Unaffiliated Individual  
Received: Dec,07 2022  
Correspondence Type: Web Form  
Correspondence: i absolutely oppose the capture of grizzlies from the Northern Continental Divide Ecosystem. The federal agencies plan to kidnap bears from either British Columbia or the Northern Continental Divide Ecosystem (NCDE) around Glacier National Park to move to the North Cascades. But grizzlies have still not recovered in the NCDE, and there are no "extra" bears there to move to Washington. Such a plan would weaken the NCDE grizzly population and diminish the likelihood of developing the needed population linkages between the NCDE grizzlies and those elsewhere, such as in Yellowstone.

I also ppose an "experimental population" designation. The agencies must create and analyze an alternative that does not rely on the so-called "experimental" population designation. Under such a designation, individual bears from the NCDE--which are currently protected under the Endangered Species Act--would be taken from their home range and transported to Washington state, where they would lose their protections under the ESA.

One needs to analyze a natural recovery alternative. This is NOT the same as the No Action alterative. Under a natural recovery alternative, the FWS and NPS would actively work with agencies in British Columbia to ensure that grizzlies are protected on both sides of the border. Under this alternative, the agencies would identify and protect corridors and connectivity so that bears could move across the border without getting killed.

An alternative that doesn't violate the Wilderness Act needs to be developed. The agencies must not pursue alternatives that would violate the Wilderness Act and would entail heavy-handed, stressful management of bears. Should the NPS choose to translocate bears, the agency should first consider limiting translocation to sites outside of Wilderness. If the NPS decides to translocate within Wilderness, it must comply with the Wilderness Act: no helicopters, no motorized equipment, and no invasive monitoring.

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Correspondence ID: 4587Project:112008Document:124399  
Address: Marblemount, WA  
Outside Organization: Unaffiliated Individual  
Received: Dec,07 2022  
Correspondence Type: Web Form  
Correspondence: What if there were homes situated near the proposed release area ?

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Correspondence ID: 4588Project:112008Document:124399  
Address: Draper, UT  
Outside Organization: Unaffiliated Individual

Received: Dec,07 2022

Correspondence Type: Web Form

Correspondence: The federal agencies plan to kidnap bears from either British Columbia or the Northern Continental Divide Ecosystem (NCDE) around Glacier National Park to move to the North Cascades. But grizzlies have still not recovered in the NCDE, and there are no "extra" bears there to move to Washington. Such a plan would weaken the NCDE grizzly population and diminish the likelihood of developing the needed population linkages between the NCDE grizzlies and those elsewhere, such as in Yellowstone.

The agencies must create and analyze an alternative that does not rely on the so-called "experimental" population designation. Under such a designation, individual bears from the NCDE--which are currently protected under the Endangered Species Act--would be taken from their home range and transported to Washington state, where they would lose their protections under the ESA.

Please analyze a natural recovery alternative. This is NOT the same as the No Action alternative. Under a natural recovery alternative, the FWS and NPS would actively work with agencies in British Columbia to ensure that grizzlies are protected on both sides of the border. Under this alternative, the agencies would identify and protect corridors and connectivity so that bears could move across the border without getting killed.

Develop an alternative that doesn't violate the Wilderness Act. The agencies must not pursue alternatives that would violate the Wilderness Act and would entail heavy-handed, stressful management of bears. Should the NPS choose to translocate bears, the agency should first consider limiting translocation to sites outside of Wilderness. If the NPS decides to translocate within Wilderness, it must comply with the Wilderness Act: no helicopters, no motorized equipment, and no invasive monitoring.

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Correspondence ID: 4589Project:112008Document:124399

Address: The Dalles, OR

Outside Organization: Unaffiliated Individual

Received: Dec,07 2022

Correspondence Type: Web Form

Correspondence: The agencies must create and analyze an alternative that does not rely on the so-called "experimental" population designation. Under such a designation, individual bears from the NCDE--which are currently protected under the Endangered Species Act--would be taken from their home range and transported to Washington state, where they would lose their protections under the ESA.

Analyze a natural recovery alternative. This is NOT the same as the No Action alternative. Under a natural recovery alternative, the FWS and NPS would actively work with agencies in British Columbia to ensure that grizzlies are protected on both sides of the border. Under this alternative, the agencies would identify and protect corridors and connectivity so that bears could move across the border without getting killed.

Develop an alternative that doesn't violate the Wilderness Act. The agencies must not pursue alternatives that would violate the Wilderness Act and would entail heavy-handed, stressful management of bears. Should the NPS choose to translocate bears, the agency should first consider limiting translocation to sites outside of Wilderness. If the NPS decides to translocate within Wilderness, it must comply with the Wilderness Act: no helicopters, no motorized equipment, and no invasive monitoring.

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Correspondence ID: 4590Project:112008Document:124399

Address: Vienna, UN

Outside Organization: Unaffiliated Individual

Received: Dec,07 2022

Correspondence Type: Web Form

Correspondence: Oppose the capture of grizzlies from the Northern Continental Divide Ecosystem. The federal agencies plan to kidnap bears from either British Columbia or the Northern Continental Divide Ecosystem (NCDE) around Glacier National Park to move to the North Cascades. But grizzlies have still not recovered in the NCDE, and there are no "extra" bears there to move to Washington. Such a plan would weaken the NCDE grizzly population and diminish the likelihood of developing the needed population linkages between the NCDE grizzlies

and those elsewhere, such as in Yellowstone.

Oppose an "experimental population" designation. The agencies must create and analyze an alternative that does not rely on the so-called "experimental" population designation. Under such a designation, individual bears from the NCDE--which are currently protected under the Endangered Species Act--would be taken from their home range and transported to Washington state, where they would lose their protections under the ESA.

Analyze a natural recovery alternative. This is NOT the same as the No Action alternative. Under a natural recovery alternative, the FWS and NPS would actively work with agencies in British Columbia to ensure that grizzlies are protected on both sides of the border. Under this alternative, the agencies would identify and protect corridors and connectivity so that bears could move across the border without getting killed.

Develop an alternative that doesn't violate the Wilderness Act. The agencies must not pursue alternatives that would violate the Wilderness Act and would entail heavy-handed, stressful management of bears. Should the NPS choose to translocate bears, the agency should first consider limiting translocation to sites outside of Wilderness. If the NPS decides to translocate within Wilderness, it must comply with the Wilderness Act: no helicopters, no motorized equipment, and no invasive monitoring.

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Correspondence ID:	4591Project:112008Document:124399
Address:	Manalapan Township, NJ
Outside Organization:	Unaffiliated Individual
Received:	Dec,07 2022
Correspondence Type:	Web Form
Correspondence:	Please reconsider your approach to the grizzly bears' recovery in the North Cascades.

Some points I emphasize are:

1) I oppose the capture of grizzlies from the Northern Continental Divide Ecosystem. The federal agencies plan to kidnap bears from either British Columbia or the Northern Continental Divide Ecosystem (NCDE) around Glacier National Park to move to the North Cascades. But grizzlies have still not recovered in the NCDE, and there are no "extra" bears there to move to Washington. Such a plan would weaken the NCDE grizzly population and diminish the likelihood of developing the needed population linkages between the NCDE grizzlies and those elsewhere, such as in Yellowstone.

2) I oppose an "experimental population" designation. The agencies must create and analyze an alternative that does not rely on the so-called "experimental" population designation. Under such a designation, individual bears from the NCDE--which are currently protected under the Endangered Species Act--would be taken from their home range and transported to Washington state, where they would lose their protections under the ESA.

3) Do analyze a natural recovery alternative. This is NOT the same as the No Action alternative. Under a natural recovery alternative, the FWS and NPS would actively work with agencies in British Columbia to ensure that grizzlies are protected on both sides of the border. Under this alternative, the agencies would identify and protect corridors and connectivity so that bears could move across the border without getting killed.

4) Do develop an alternative that doesn't violate the Wilderness Act. The agencies must not pursue alternatives that would violate the Wilderness Act and would entail heavy-handed, stressful management of bears. Should the NPS choose to translocate bears, the agency should first consider limiting translocation to sites outside of the Wilderness. If the NPS decides to translocate within Wilderness, it must comply with the Wilderness Act: no helicopters, no motorized equipment, and no invasive monitoring.

Thank you!

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Correspondence ID:	4592Project:112008Document:124399
Address:	Phoenix, AZ

Outside Organization: Unaffiliated Individual  
Received: Dec,07 2022  
Correspondence Type: Web Form

Correspondence: Why not develop an alternative that doesn't violate the Wilderness Act? The agencies must not pursue alternatives that would violate the Wilderness Act and would entail heavy-handed, stressful management of bears. Should the NPS choose to translocate bears, the agency should first consider limiting translocation to sites outside of Wilderness. If the NPS decides to translocate within Wilderness, it must comply with the Wilderness Act: no helicopters, no motorized equipment, and no invasive monitoring. Really, let's not undo the successful recovery of grizzlies.

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Correspondence ID: 4593Project:112008Document:124399

Address: Desert Hot Springs, CA  
Outside Organization: Unaffiliated Individual  
Received: Dec,07 2022  
Correspondence Type: Web Form

Correspondence: Oppose the capture of grizzlies from the Northern Continental Divide Ecosystem. The federal agencies plan to kidnap bears from either British Columbia or the Northern Continental Divide Ecosystem (NCDE) around Glacier National Park to move to the North Cascades. But grizzlies have still not recovered in the NCDE, and there are no "extra" bears there to move to Washington. Such a plan would weaken the NCDE grizzly population and diminish the likelihood of developing the needed population linkages between the NCDE grizzlies and those elsewhere, such as in Yellowstone.

Oppose an "experimental population" designation. The agencies must create and analyze an alternative that does not rely on the so-called "experimental" population designation. Under such a designation, individual bears from the NCDE--which are currently protected under the Endangered Species Act--would be taken from their home range and transported to Washington state, where they would lose their protections under the ESA.

Analyze a natural recovery alternative. This is NOT the same as the No Action alternative. Under a natural recovery alternative, the FWS and NPS would actively work with agencies in British Columbia to ensure that grizzlies are protected on both sides of the border. Under this alternative, the agencies would identify and protect corridors and connectivity so that bears could move across the border without getting killed.

Develop an alternative that doesn't violate the Wilderness Act. The agencies must not pursue alternatives that would violate the Wilderness Act and would entail heavy-handed, stressful management of bears. Should the NPS choose to translocate bears, the agency should first consider limiting translocation to sites outside of Wilderness. If the NPS decides to translocate within Wilderness, it must comply with the Wilderness Act: no helicopters, no motorized equipment, and no invasive monitoring.

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Correspondence ID: 4594Project:112008Document:124399

Address: Ellicott City, MD  
Outside Organization: Unaffiliated Individual  
Received: Dec,07 2022  
Correspondence Type: Web Form

Correspondence: I'm writing to encourage modification for current plans for Grizzly recovery and population sustainment.

Oppose the capture of grizzlies from the Northern Continental Divide Ecosystem. The federal agencies plan to kidnap bears from either British Columbia or the Northern Continental Divide Ecosystem (NCDE) around Glacier National Park to move to the North Cascades. But grizzlies have still not recovered in the NCDE, and there are no "extra" bears there to move to Washington. Such a plan would weaken the NCDE grizzly population and diminish the likelihood of developing the needed population linkages between the NCDE grizzlies and those elsewhere, such as in Yellowstone.

Oppose an "experimental population" designation. The agencies must create and analyze an alternative that does



not rely on the so-called "experimental" population designation. Under such a designation, individual bears from the NCDE--which are currently protected under the Endangered Species Act--would be taken from their home range and transported to Washington state, where they would lose their protections under the ESA.

Analyze a natural recovery alternative. This is NOT the same as the No Action alternative. Under a natural recovery alternative, the FWS and NPS would actively work with agencies in British Columbia to ensure that grizzlies are protected on both sides of the border. Under this alternative, the agencies would identify and protect corridors and connectivity so that bears could move across the border without getting killed.

Develop an alternative that doesn't violate the Wilderness Act. The agencies must not pursue alternatives that would violate the Wilderness Act and would entail heavy-handed, stressful management of bears. Should the NPS choose to translocate bears, the agency should first consider limiting translocation to sites outside of Wilderness. If the NPS decides to translocate within Wilderness, it must comply with the Wilderness Act: no helicopters, no motorized equipment, and no invasive monitoring.

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Correspondence ID: 4595Project:112008Document:124399  
Address: Garden Valley, CA  
Outside Organization: Unaffiliated Individual  
Received: Dec,07 2022  
Correspondence Type: Web Form  
Correspondence: I Oppose the capture of grizzlies from the Northern Continental Divide Ecosystem. The federal agencies plan to kidnap bears from either British Columbia or the Northern Continental Divide Ecosystem (NCDE) around Glacier National Park to move to the North Cascades. But grizzlies have still not recovered in the NCDE, and there are no "extra" bears there to move to Washington. Such a plan would weaken the NCDE grizzly population and diminish the likelihood of developing the needed population linkages between the NCDE grizzlies and those elsewhere, such as in Yellowstone.

I Oppose an "experimental population" designation. The agencies must create and analyze an alternative that does not rely on the so-called "experimental" population designation. Under such a designation, individual bears from the NCDE--which are currently protected under the Endangered Species Act--would be taken from their home range and transported to Washington state, where they would lose their protections under the ESA.

Analyze a natural recovery alternative. This is NOT the same as the No Action alternative. Under a natural recovery alternative, the FWS and NPS would actively work with agencies in British Columbia to ensure that grizzlies are protected on both sides of the border. Under this alternative, the agencies would identify and protect corridors and connectivity so that bears could move across the border without getting killed.

Develop an alternative that doesn't violate the Wilderness Act. The agencies must not pursue alternatives that would violate the Wilderness Act and would entail heavy-handed, stressful management of bears. Should the NPS choose to translocate bears, the agency should first consider limiting translocation to sites outside of Wilderness. If the NPS decides to translocate within Wilderness, it must comply with the Wilderness Act: no helicopters, no motorized equipment, and no invasive monitoring.

Thank you!

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Correspondence ID: 4596Project:112008Document:124399  
Address: Paris, UN  
Outside Organization: Unaffiliated Individual  
Received: Dec,07 2022  
Correspondence Type: Web Form  
Correspondence: Dear Madam, dear Sir,

Oppose the capture of grizzlies from the Northern Continental Divide Ecosystem. The federal agencies plan to kidnap bears from either British Columbia or the Northern Continental Divide Ecosystem (NCDE) around Glacier National Park to move to the North Cascades. But grizzlies have still not recovered in the NCDE, and there are no "extra" bears there to move to Washington. Such a plan would weaken the NCDE grizzly population

and diminish the likelihood of developing the needed population linkages between the NCDE grizzlies and those elsewhere, such as in Yellowstone.

Oppose an "experimental population" designation. The agencies must create and analyze an alternative that does not rely on the so-called "experimental" population designation. Under such a designation, individual bears from the NCDE--which are currently protected under the Endangered Species Act--would be taken from their home range and transported to Washington state, where they would lose their protections under the ESA.

Analyze a natural recovery alternative. This is NOT the same as the No Action alternative. Under a natural recovery alternative, the FWS and NPS would actively work with agencies in British Columbia to ensure that grizzlies are protected on both sides of the border. Under this alternative, the agencies would identify and protect corridors and connectivity so that bears could move across the border without getting killed.

Develop an alternative that doesn't violate the Wilderness Act. The agencies must not pursue alternatives that would violate the Wilderness Act and would entail heavy-handed, stressful management of bears. Should the NPS choose to translocate bears, the agency should first consider limiting translocation to sites outside of Wilderness. If the NPS decides to translocate within Wilderness, it must comply with the Wilderness Act: no helicopters, no motorized equipment, and no invasive monitoring.

Sincerely,

[REDACTED]

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Correspondence ID: 4597Project:112008Document:124399  
Address: Rancho Palos Verdes, CA  
Outside Organization: Unaffiliated Individual  
Received: Dec,07 2022  
Correspondence Type: Web Form  
Correspondence: Oppose the capture of grizzlies from the Northern Continental Divide Ecosystem. The federal agencies plan to kidnap bears from either British Columbia or the Northern Continental Divide Ecosystem (NCDE) around Glacier National Park to move to the North Cascades. But grizzlies have still not recovered in the NCDE, and there are no "extra" bears there to move to Washington. Such a plan would weaken the NCDE grizzly population and diminish the likelihood of developing the needed population linkages between the NCDE grizzlies and those elsewhere, such as in Yellowstone.

Oppose an "experimental population" designation. The agencies must create and analyze an alternative that does not rely on the so-called "experimental" population designation. Under such a designation, individual bears from the NCDE--which are currently protected under the Endangered Species Act--would be taken from their home range and transported to Washington state, where they would lose their protections under the ESA.

Analyze a natural recovery alternative. This is NOT the same as the No Action alternative. Under a natural recovery alternative, the FWS and NPS would actively work with agencies in British Columbia to ensure that grizzlies are protected on both sides of the border. Under this alternative, the agencies would identify and protect corridors and connectivity so that bears could move across the border without getting killed.

Develop an alternative that doesn't violate the Wilderness Act. The agencies must not pursue alternatives that would violate the Wilderness Act and would entail heavy-handed, stressful management of bears. Should the NPS choose to translocate bears, the agency should first consider limiting translocation to sites outside of Wilderness. If the NPS decides to translocate within Wilderness, it must comply with the Wilderness Act: no helicopters, no motorized equipment, and no invasive monitoring.

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Correspondence ID: 4598Project:112008Document:124399  
Address: Portland, OR

Outside Organization: individual Unaffiliated Individual  
Received: Dec,07 2022  
Correspondence Type: Web Form  
Correspondence: Allow grizzlies a natural recovery rather than yanking them out of their ancestral habitat in Canada.

Natural recovery includes banning poaching and hunting with strict enforcement and penalties to discourage the gun-ho types from killing grizzlies.

Keep wilderness wilderness: Ban the use of internal combustion terrestrial and aerial vehicles. Eliminate applications of biocides and the culling of species not in favor with agencies or people.

Limit (better yet for the bears, ban) physical interference with grizzlies: Chasing with vehicles, darting, drawing blood, collaring and other manipulations stresses bears and can even kill them.

Make wildlife corridors between Canada and the US generous in size and protected from men with guns.

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Correspondence ID: 4599Project:112008Document:124399  
Address: Oberschan, UN  
Outside Organization: Unaffiliated Individual  
Received: Dec,07 2022 01:13:04  
Correspondence Type: Web Form  
Correspondence: We need worldwide to live respect, love, peace with mother earth and her beeings!!! She suffre in this time to much! Also our little brothers and sisters in the royaume of animals!!

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Correspondence ID: 4600Project:112008Document:124399  
Address: North Las Vegas, NV  
Outside Organization: executive realty services Unaffiliated Individual  
Received: Dec,07 2022 01:18:44  
Correspondence Type: Web Form  
Correspondence: Oppose the capture of grizzlies from the Northern Continental Divide Ecosystem. The federal agencies plan to kidnap bears from either British Columbia or the Northern Continental Divide Ecosystem (NCDE) around Glacier National Park to move to the North Cascades. But grizzlies have still not recovered in the NCDE, and there are no "extra" bears there to move to Washington. Such a plan would weaken the NCDE grizzly population and diminish the likelihood of developing the needed population linkages between the NCDE grizzlies and those elsewhere, such as in Yellowstone.  
Oppose an "experimental population" designation. The agencies must create and analyze an alternative that does not rely on the so-called "experimental" population designation. Under such a designation, individual bears from the NCDE--which are currently protected under the Endangered Species Act--would be taken from their home range and transported to Washington state, where they would lose their protections under the ESA.  
Analyze a natural recovery alternative. This is NOT the same as the No Action alternative. Under a natural recovery alternative, the FWS and NPS would actively work with agencies in British Columbia to ensure that grizzlies are protected on both sides of the border. Under this alternative, the agencies would identify and protect corridors and connectivity so that bears could move across the border without getting killed.  
Develop an alternative that doesn't violate the Wilderness Act. The agencies must not pursue alternatives that would violate the Wilderness Act and would entail heavy-handed, stressful management of bears. Should the NPS choose to translocate bears, the agency should first consider limiting translocation to sites outside of Wilderness. If the NPS decides to translocate within Wilderness, it must comply with the Wilderness Act: no helicopters, no motorized equipment, and no invasive monitoring.  
Thank you!

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Correspondence ID: 4601Project:112008Document:124399

Address: Plantation, FL  
Outside Organization: Unaffiliated Individual  
Received: Dec,07 2022 01:22:37  
Correspondence Type: Web Form

Correspondence: I oppose the capture of grizzlies from the Northern Continental Divide Ecosystem. The federal agencies plan to kidnap bears from either British Columbia or the Northern Continental Divide Ecosystem (NCDE) around Glacier National Park to move to the North Cascades. But grizzlies have still not recovered in the NCDE, and there are no "extra" bears there to move to Washington. Such a plan would weaken the NCDE grizzly population and diminish the likelihood of developing the needed population linkages between the NCDE grizzlies and those elsewhere, such as in Yellowstone.

I oppose an "experimental population" designation. The agencies must create and analyze an alternative that does not rely on the so-called "experimental" population designation. Under such a designation, individual bears from the NCDE--which are currently protected under the Endangered Species Act--would be taken from their home range and transported to Washington state, where they would lose their protections under the ESA.

Analyze a natural recovery alternative. This is NOT the same as the No Action alternative. Under a natural recovery alternative, the FWS and NPS would actively work with agencies in British Columbia to ensure that grizzlies are protected on both sides of the border. Under this alternative, the agencies would identify and protect corridors and connectivity so that bears could move across the border without getting killed.

Develop an alternative that doesn't violate the Wilderness Act. The agencies must not pursue alternatives that would violate the Wilderness Act and would entail heavy-handed, stressful management of bears. Should the NPS choose to translocate bears, the agency should first consider limiting translocation to sites outside of Wilderness. If the NPS decides to translocate within Wilderness, it must comply with the Wilderness Act: no helicopters, no motorized equipment, and no invasive monitoring.

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Correspondence ID: 4602Project:112008Document:124399

Address: San Francisco, CA  
Outside Organization: Unaffiliated Individual  
Received: Dec,07 2022 01:35:22  
Correspondence Type: Web Form

Correspondence: The federal agencies plan to kidnap bears from either British Columbia or the Northern Continental Divide Ecosystem (NCDE) around Glacier National Park to move to the North Cascades. But grizzlies have still not recovered in the NCDE, and there are no "extra" bears there to move to Washington. Such a plan would weaken the NCDE grizzly population and diminish the likelihood of developing the needed population linkages between the NCDE grizzlies and those elsewhere, such as in Yellowstone. Please oppose this.

The agencies must not pursue alternatives that would violate the Wilderness Act and would entail heavy-handed, stressful management of bears. Should the NPS choose to translocate bears, the agency should first consider limiting translocation to sites outside of Wilderness. If the NPS decides to translocate within Wilderness, it must comply with the Wilderness Act: no helicopters, no motorized equipment, and no invasive monitoring. Please do not consider this alternative.

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Correspondence ID: 4603Project:112008Document:124399

Address: Greenwood, MO  
Outside Organization: Unaffiliated Individual  
Received: Dec,07 2022 01:39:49  
Correspondence Type: Web Form

Correspondence: I oppose the capture of grizzlies from the Northern Continental Divide Ecosystem. The federal agencies plan to kidnap bears from either British Columbia or the Northern Continental Divide Ecosystem (NCDE) around Glacier National Park to move to the North Cascades. But grizzlies have still not recovered in the NCDE, and there are no "extra" bears there to move to Washington. Such a plan would weaken the NCDE grizzly population and diminish the likelihood of developing the needed population linkages between the NCDE grizzlies and those elsewhere, such as in Yellowstone.

I oppose an "experimental population" designation. The agencies must create and analyze an alternative that does

not rely on the so-called "experimental" population designation. Under such a designation, individual bears from the NCDE--which are currently protected under the Endangered Species Act--would be taken from their home range and transported to Washington state, where they would lose their protections under the ESA.

Analyze a natural recovery alternative. This is NOT the same as the No Action alternative. Under a natural recovery alternative, the FWS and NPS would actively work with agencies in British Columbia to ensure that grizzlies are protected on both sides of the border. Under this alternative, the agencies would identify and protect corridors and connectivity so that bears could move across the border without getting killed.

Develop an alternative that doesn't violate the Wilderness Act. The agencies must not pursue alternatives that would violate the Wilderness Act and would entail heavy-handed, stressful management of bears. Should the NPS choose to translocate bears, the agency should first consider limiting translocation to sites outside of Wilderness. If the NPS decides to translocate within Wilderness, it must comply with the Wilderness Act: no helicopters, no motorized equipment, and no invasive monitoring.

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Correspondence ID: 4604Project:112008Document:124399  
Address: Weilheim, AZ  
Outside Organization: Unaffiliated Individual  
Received: Dec,07 2022 01:41:51  
Correspondence Type: Web Form  
Correspondence: Dear Sir or Madam,

We oppose the capture of grizzlies from the Northern Continental Divide Ecosystem. The feds are planning to kidnap bears from either British Columbia or the Northern Continental Divide Ecosystem (NCDE) around Glacier National Park to take them to the North Cascades. But grizzlies have still not recovered in the NCDE, and there are no "additional" bears there that could be brought to Washington. Such a plan would weaken the NCDE grizzly population and reduce the likelihood that the necessary population links between NCDE grizzlies and grizzlies will develop elsewhere, such as Yellowstone.

We oppose the designation of an "experimental population". The authorities must develop and analyse an alternative that is not based on the designation of a so-called "experimental" population. Such a designation would remove individual bears from NCDE - currently protected under the Endangered Species Act - from their home range and move them to Washington State, where they would lose their protection under the ESA.

Analyze an alternative to natural recovery. This is NOT the same as the No Action alternative. Under natural recovery, the FWS and NPS would actively work with British Columbia agencies to ensure grizzlies are protected on both sides of the border. Under this alternative, authorities would identify and protect corridors and connecting trails to allow bears to cross the border without being killed.

Develop an alternative that does not violate the Wilderness Act. The agencies must not pursue alternatives that would violate the Wilderness Act and result in cumbersome, stressful bear management. Should the NPS choose to relocate bears, the agency should first consider limiting relocation to areas outside of Wilderness. Should the NPS choose to relocate bears within Wilderness, it must comply with the Wilderness Act: no helicopters, no motorised equipment and no invasive monitoring.

We thank you!

Yours sincerely



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Correspondence ID: 4605Project:112008Document:124399  
Address: Sellersville, PA  
Outside Organization: N/A Unaffiliated Individual  
Received: Dec,07 2022 01:50:41  
Correspondence Type: Web Form

Correspondence: I support the recovery of grizzly bears and other native species where suitable habitat exists. But recovery efforts must meet the requirements of the Wilderness Act. This means restoring the area's grizzly population without the use of motor vehicles, helicopters, and motorized equipment in Wilderness, without

trammeling or manipulating Wilderness or its wildlife. However suitable the habitat in the North Cascades is, we take issue with the methods likely to be used--the reintroduction plan could be extremely intrusive in designated Wilderness, could rely on activities prohibited by the Wilderness Act, and could come at a significant cost to Wilderness.

What's more, the proposed action includes a problematic proposal to designate the reintroduced grizzly bears in the NCE as an "experimental population" under section 10(j) of the U.S. Endangered Species Act (ESA). Under this designation, the bears (at least any captured in the U.S.) would lose their current protections under the Endangered Species Act (ESA) and could be shot, re-captured, or killed in the North Cascades.

Because of this, I oppose the capture of grizzlies from the Northern Continental Divide Ecosystem. The federal agencies plan to kidnap bears from either British Columbia or the Northern Continental Divide Ecosystem (NCDE) around Glacier National Park to move to the North Cascades. But grizzlies have still not recovered in the NCDE, and there are no "extra" bears there to move to Washington. Such a plan would weaken the NCDE grizzly population and diminish the likelihood of developing the needed population linkages between the NCDE grizzlies and those elsewhere, such as in Yellowstone.

I also oppose an "experimental population" designation. The agencies must create and analyze an alternative that does not rely on the so-called "experimental" population designation. Under such a designation, individual bears from the NCDE--which are currently protected under the Endangered Species Act--would be taken from their home range and transported to Washington state, where they would lose their protections under the ESA.

National Park Service (NPS) and the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service (FWS) must analyze a natural recovery alternative. This is NOT the same as the No Action alternative. Under a natural recovery alternative, the FWS and NPS would actively work with agencies in British Columbia to ensure that grizzlies are protected on both sides of the border. Under this alternative, the agencies would identify and protect corridors and connectivity so that bears could move across the border without getting killed.

National Park Service (NPS) and the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service (FWS) must also develop an alternative that doesn't violate the Wilderness Act. The agencies must not pursue alternatives that would violate the Wilderness Act and would entail heavy-handed, stressful management of bears. Should the NPS choose to translocate bears, the agency should first consider limiting translocation to sites outside of Wilderness. If the NPS decides to translocate within Wilderness, it must comply with the Wilderness Act: no helicopters, no motorized equipment, and no invasive monitoring.

Thank you.

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Correspondence ID:	4606Project:112008Document:124399
Address:	Oakland, CA
Outside Organization:	- Select - Unaffiliated Individual
Received:	Dec,07 2022 01:52:35
Correspondence Type:	Web Form
Correspondence:	Oppose the capture of grizzlies from the Northern Continental Divide Ecosystem. The federal agencies plan to kidnap bears from either British Columbia or the Northern Continental Divide Ecosystem (NCDE) around Glacier National Park to move to the North Cascades. But grizzlies have still not recovered in the NCDE, and there are no "extra" bears there to move to Washington. Such a plan would weaken the NCDE grizzly population and diminish the likelihood of developing the needed population linkages between the NCDE grizzlies and those elsewhere, such as in Yellowstone.

Oppose an "experimental population" designation. The agencies must create and analyze an alternative that does not rely on the so-called "experimental" population designation. Under such a designation, individual bears from the NCDE--which are currently protected under the Endangered Species Act--would be taken from their home range and transported to Washington state, where they would lose their protections under the ESA.

Analyze a natural recovery alternative. This is NOT the same as the No Action alternative. Under a natural recovery alternative, the FWS and NPS would actively work with agencies in British Columbia to ensure that grizzlies are protected on both sides of the border. Under this alternative, the agencies would identify and protect corridors and connectivity so that bears could move across the border without getting killed.

Develop an alternative that doesn't violate the Wilderness Act. The agencies must not pursue alternatives that would violate the Wilderness Act and would entail heavy-handed, stressful management of bears. Should the NPS choose to translocate bears, the agency should first consider limiting translocation to sites outside of Wilderness. If the NPS decides to translocate within Wilderness, it must comply with the Wilderness Act: no helicopters, no motorized equipment, and no invasive monitoring.

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Correspondence ID: 4607Project:112008Document:124399  
Address: Markopoulo, UN  
Outside Organization: Unaffiliated Individual  
Received: Dec,07 2022 01:56:35  
Correspondence Type: Web Form  
Correspondence: Oppose the capture of grizzlies from the Northern Continental Divide Ecosystem. The federal agencies plan to kidnap bears from either British Columbia or the Northern Continental Divide Ecosystem (NCDE) around Glacier National Park to move to the North Cascades. But grizzlies have still not recovered in the NCDE, and there are no "extra" bears there to move to Washington. Such a plan would weaken the NCDE grizzly population and diminish the likelihood of developing the needed population linkages between the NCDE grizzlies and those elsewhere, such as in Yellowstone.  
Oppose an "experimental population" designation. The agencies must create and analyze an alternative that does not rely on the so-called "experimental" population designation. Under such a designation, individual bears from the NCDE--which are currently protected under the Endangered Species Act--would be taken from their home range and transported to Washington state, where they would lose their protections under the ESA.  
Analyze a natural recovery alternative. This is NOT the same as the No Action alternative. Under a natural recovery alternative, the FWS and NPS would actively work with agencies in British Columbia to ensure that grizzlies are protected on both sides of the border. Under this alternative, the agencies would identify and protect corridors and connectivity so that bears could move across the border without getting killed.  
Develop an alternative that doesn't violate the Wilderness Act. The agencies must not pursue alternatives that would violate the Wilderness Act and would entail heavy-handed, stressful management of bears. Should the NPS choose to translocate bears, the agency should first consider limiting translocation to sites outside of Wilderness. If the NPS decides to translocate within Wilderness, it must comply with the Wilderness Act: no helicopters, no motorized equipment, and no invasive monitoring.  
Thank you!

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Correspondence ID: 4608Project:112008Document:124399  
Address: Stevens Point, WI  
Outside Organization: Unaffiliated Individual  
Received: Dec,07 2022 01:57:49  
Correspondence Type: Web Form  
Correspondence: Dear NPS,

I am an outdoor professional (International Mountain Leader - IML). As such, I would please like to submit the following comments:

- I do oppose the capture of grizzlies from the Northern Continental Divide Ecosystem. Grizzlies have still not recovered in the NCDE, and there are no "extra" bears there to move to Washington.
- I oppose an "experimental population" designation. Indeed, under such a designation, individual bears from the NCDE--which are currently protected under the Endangered Species Act--would be taken from their home range and transported to Washington state, where they would lose their protections under the ESA.

- please do analyze a natural recovery alternative, under which the FWS and NPS would actively work with agencies in British Columbia to ensure that grizzlies are protected on both sides of the border. Under this alternative, the agencies would identify and protect corridors and connectivity so that bears could move across the border without getting killed.
- please do not pursue alternatives that would violate the Wilderness Act and would entail heavy-handed, stressful management of bears. Should the NPS choose to translocate bears, the agency should first consider limiting translocation to sites outside of Wilderness. If the NPS decides to translocate within Wilderness, it must comply with the Wilderness Act: no helicopters, no motorized equipment, and no invasive monitoring.

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Correspondence ID: 4609Project:112008Document:124399

Address: Ghent, NY

Outside Organization: Unaffiliated Individual

Received: Dec,07 2022 01:57:59

Correspondence Type: Web Form

Correspondence: I oppose the capture of grizzlies from the Northern Continental Divide Ecosystem. The federal agencies plan to kidnap bears from either British Columbia or the Northern Continental Divide Ecosystem (NCDE) around Glacier National Park to move to the North Cascades. But grizzlies have still not recovered in the NCDE, and there are no "extra" bears there to move to Washington. Such a plan would weaken the NCDE grizzly population and diminish the likelihood of developing the needed population linkages between the NCDE grizzlies and those elsewhere, such as in Yellowstone.

Oppose an "experimental population" designation. The agencies must create and analyze an alternative that does not rely on the so-called "experimental" population designation. Under such a designation, individual bears from the NCDE--which are currently protected under the Endangered Species Act--would be taken from their home range and transported to Washington state, where they would lose their protections under the ESA.

I urge you to analyze a natural recovery alternative. This is NOT the same as the No Action alternative. Under a natural recovery alternative, the FWS and NPS would actively work with agencies in British Columbia to ensure that grizzlies are protected on both sides of the border. Under this alternative, the agencies would identify and protect corridors and connectivity so that bears could move across the border without getting killed.

I also urge you to develop an alternative that doesn't violate the Wilderness Act. The agencies must not pursue alternatives that would violate the Wilderness Act and would entail heavy-handed, stressful management of bears. Should the NPS choose to translocate bears, the agency should first consider limiting translocation to sites outside of Wilderness. If the NPS decides to translocate within Wilderness, it must comply with the Wilderness Act: no helicopters, no motorized equipment, and no invasive monitoring.

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Correspondence ID: 4610Project:112008Document:124399

Address: San Francisco, CA

Outside Organization: Unaffiliated Individual

Received: Dec,07 2022 01:58:25

Correspondence Type: Web Form

Correspondence: I oppose the capture of grizzlies from the Northern Continental Divide Ecosystem. Grizzlies have still not recovered in the NCDE, and there are no "extra" bears there to move to Washington. Such a plan would weaken the NCDE grizzly population and diminish the likelihood of developing the needed population linkages between the NCDE grizzlies and those elsewhere, such as in Yellowstone.

I oppose an "experimental population" designation. The agencies must create and analyze an alternative that does not rely on the so-called "experimental" population designation. Under such a designation, individual bears from the NCDE--which are currently protected under the Endangered Species Act--would be taken from their home range and transported to Washington state, where they would lose their protections under the ESA.

Analyze a natural recovery alternative. This is NOT the same as the No Action alternative. Under a natural recovery alternative, the FWS and NPS would actively work with agencies in British Columbia to ensure that grizzlies are protected on both sides of the border. Under this alternative, the agencies would identify and protect corridors and connectivity so that bears could move across the border without getting killed.

Develop an alternative that doesn't violate the Wilderness Act. The agencies must not pursue alternatives that



would violate the Wilderness Act and would entail heavy-handed, stressful management of bears. Should the NPS choose to translocate bears, the agency should first consider limiting translocation to sites outside of Wilderness. If the NPS decides to translocate within Wilderness, it must comply with the Wilderness Act: no helicopters, no motorized equipment, and no invasive monitoring.

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Correspondence ID: 4611Project:112008Document:124399  
Address: LAS VEGAS, NV  
Outside Organization: None Unaffiliated Individual  
Received: Dec,07 2022 02:13:14  
Correspondence Type: Web Form  
Correspondence: Oppose the capture of grizzlies from the Northern Continental Divide Ecosystem. The federal agencies plan to kidnap bears from either British Columbia or the Northern Continental Divide Ecosystem (NCDE) around Glacier National Park to move to the North Cascades. But grizzlies have still not recovered in the NCDE, and there are no "extra" bears there to move to Washington. Such a plan would weaken the NCDE grizzly population and diminish the likelihood of developing the needed population linkages between the NCDE grizzlies and those elsewhere, such as in Yellowstone.  
Oppose an "experimental population" designation. The agencies must create and analyze an alternative that does not rely on the so-called "experimental" population designation. Under such a designation, individual bears from the NCDE--which are currently protected under the Endangered Species Act--would be taken from their home range and transported to Washington state, where they would lose their protections under the ESA.  
Analyze a natural recovery alternative. This is NOT the same as the No Action alternative. Under a natural recovery alternative, the FWS and NPS would actively work with agencies in British Columbia to ensure that grizzlies are protected on both sides of the border. Under this alternative, the agencies would identify and protect corridors and connectivity so that bears could move across the border without getting killed.  
Develop an alternative that doesn't violate the Wilderness Act. The agencies must not pursue alternatives that would violate the Wilderness Act and would entail heavy-handed, stressful management of bears. Should the NPS choose to translocate bears, the agency should first consider limiting translocation to sites outside of Wilderness. If the NPS decides to translocate within Wilderness, it must comply with the Wilderness Act: no helicopters, no motorized equipment, and no invasive monitoring.  
Thank you

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Correspondence ID: 4612Project:112008Document:124399  
Address: Frankfurt, UN  
Outside Organization: Unaffiliated Individual  
Received: Dec,07 2022 02:16:33  
Correspondence Type: Web Form  
Correspondence: I oppose the capture of grizzlies from the Northern Continental Divide Ecosystem, because grizzlies have still not recovered in the NCDE, and there are no "extra" bears there to move to Washington. Such a plan would weaken the NCDE grizzly population and diminish the likelihood of developing the needed population linkages between the NCDE grizzlies and those elsewhere, such as in Yellowstone.  
I oppose an "experimental population" designation and ask you to create and analyze an alternative that does not rely on the so-called "experimental" population designation. Under such a designation, individual bears from the NCDE--which are currently protected under the Endangered Species Act--would be taken from their home range and transported to Washington state, where they would lose their protections under the ESA.  
Please analyze a natural recovery alternative and actively work with agencies in British Columbia to ensure that grizzlies are protected on both sides of the border. Under this alternative, the agencies would identify and protect corridors and connectivity so that bears could move across the border without getting killed.  
Develop an alternative that doesn't violate the Wilderness Act. You must not pursue alternatives that would violate the Wilderness Act and would entail heavy-handed, stressful management of bears. Should the NPS choose to translocate bears, the agency should first consider limiting translocation to sites outside of Wilderness. If the NPS decides to translocate within Wilderness, it must comply with the Wilderness Act: no helicopters, no motorized equipment, and no invasive monitoring.

Thank you!

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Correspondence ID: 4613Project:112008Document:124399  
Address: Arnoldsville, GA  
Outside Organization: Unaffiliated Individual  
Received: Dec,07 2022 02:34:39  
Correspondence Type: Web Form  
Correspondence: Oppose the capture of grizzlies from the Northern Continental Divide Ecosystem. The federal agencies plan to kidnap bears from either British Columbia or the Northern Continental Divide Ecosystem (NCDE) around Glacier National Park to move to the North Cascades. But grizzlies have still not recovered in the NCDE, and there are no "extra" bears there to move to Washington. Such a plan would weaken the NCDE grizzly population and diminish the likelihood of developing the needed population linkages between the NCDE grizzlies and those elsewhere, such as in Yellowstone.  
Oppose an "experimental population" designation. The agencies must create and analyze an alternative that does not rely on the so-called "experimental" population designation. Under such a designation, individual bears from the NCDE--which are currently protected under the Endangered Species Act--would be taken from their home range and transported to Washington state, where they would lose their protections under the ESA.  
Analyze a natural recovery alternative. This is NOT the same as the No Action alternative. Under a natural recovery alternative, the FWS and NPS would actively work with agencies in British Columbia to ensure that grizzlies are protected on both sides of the border. Under this alternative, the agencies would identify and protect corridors and connectivity so that bears could move across the border without getting killed.  
Develop an alternative that doesn't violate the Wilderness Act. The agencies must not pursue alternatives that would violate the Wilderness Act and would entail heavy-handed, stressful management of bears. Should the NPS choose to translocate bears, the agency should first consider limiting translocation to sites outside of Wilderness. If the NPS decides to translocate within Wilderness, it must comply with the Wilderness Act: no helicopters, no motorized equipment, and no invasive monitoring.  
Thank you!

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Correspondence ID: 4614Project:112008Document:124399  
Address: Northbrook, IL  
Outside Organization: Unaffiliated Individual  
Received: Dec,07 2022 02:38:01  
Correspondence Type: Web Form  
Correspondence: Oppose the capture of grizzlies from the Northern Continental Divide Ecosystem. The federal agencies plan to kidnap bears from either British Columbia or the Northern Continental Divide Ecosystem (NCDE) around Glacier National Park to move to the North Cascades. But grizzlies have still not recovered in the NCDE, and there are no "extra" bears there to move to Washington. Such a plan would weaken the NCDE grizzly population and diminish the likelihood of developing the needed population linkages between the NCDE grizzlies and those elsewhere, such as in Yellowstone.  
  
Oppose an "experimental population" designation. The agencies must create and analyze an alternative that does not rely on the so-called "experimental" population designation. Under such a designation, individual bears from the NCDE--which are currently protected under the Endangered Species Act--would be taken from their home range and transported to Washington state, where they would lose their protections under the ESA.  
  
Analyze a natural recovery alternative. This is NOT the same as the No Action alternative. Under a natural recovery alternative, the FWS and NPS would actively work with agencies in British Columbia to ensure that grizzlies are protected on both sides of the border. Under this alternative, the agencies would identify and protect corridors and connectivity so that bears could move across the border without getting killed.  
  
Develop an alternative that doesn't violate the Wilderness Act. The agencies must not pursue alternatives that would violate the Wilderness Act and would entail heavy-handed, stressful management of bears. Should the NPS

choose to translocate bears, the agency should first consider limiting translocation to sites outside of Wilderness. If the NPS decides to translocate within Wilderness, it must comply with the Wilderness Act: no helicopters, no motorized equipment, and no invasive monitoring.

Thank you for considering my comments.

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Correspondence ID: 4615Project:112008Document:124399  
Address: Santa Cruz, CA  
Outside Organization: Unaffiliated Individual  
Received: Dec,07 2022 02:43:04  
Correspondence Type: Web Form  
Correspondence: I oppose the capture of grizzlies from the Northern Continental Divide Ecosystem. The federal agencies plan to kidnap bears from either British Columbia or the Northern Continental Divide Ecosystem (NCDE) around Glacier National Park to move to the North Cascades. But grizzlies have still not recovered in the NCDE, and there are no "extra" bears there to move to Washington. Such a plan would weaken the NCDE grizzly population and diminish the likelihood of developing the needed population linkages between the NCDE grizzlies and those elsewhere, such as in Yellowstone.

I oppose an "experimental population" designation. The agencies must create and analyze an alternative that does not rely on the so-called "experimental" population designation. Under such a designation, individual bears from the NCDE--which are currently protected under the Endangered Species Act--would be taken from their home range and transported to Washington state, where they would lose their protections under the ESA.

Please analyze a natural recovery alternative. This is NOT the same as the No Action alternative. Under a natural recovery alternative, the FWS and NPS would actively work with agencies in British Columbia to ensure that grizzlies are protected on both sides of the border. Under this alternative, the agencies would identify and protect corridors and connectivity so that bears could move across the border without getting killed.

Develop an alternative that doesn't violate the Wilderness Act. The agencies must not pursue alternatives that would violate the Wilderness Act and would entail heavy-handed, stressful management of bears. Should the NPS choose to translocate bears, the agency should first consider limiting translocation to sites outside of Wilderness. If the NPS decides to translocate within Wilderness, it must comply with the Wilderness Act: no helicopters, no motorized equipment, and no invasive monitoring.

Thank you

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Correspondence ID: 4616Project:112008Document:124399  
Address: Nampa, ID  
Outside Organization: Unaffiliated Individual  
Received: Dec,07 2022 02:44:55  
Correspondence Type: Web Form  
Correspondence: I oppose the capture of grizzlies from the Northern Continental Divide Ecosystem. The federal agencies plan to kidnap bears from either British Columbia or the Northern Continental Divide Ecosystem (NCDE) around Glacier National Park to move to the North Cascades. But grizzlies have still not recovered in the NCDE, and there are no "extra" bears there to move to Washington. Such a plan would weaken the NCDE grizzly population and diminish the likelihood of developing the needed population linkages between the NCDE grizzlies and those elsewhere, such as in Yellowstone.

I oppose an "experimental population" designation. The agencies must create and analyze an alternative that does not rely on the so-called "experimental" population designation. Under such a designation, individual bears from the NCDE--which are currently protected under the Endangered Species Act--would be taken from their home range and transported to Washington state, where they would lose their protections under the ESA.

We need to analyze a natural recovery alternative. This is NOT the same as the No Action alternative. Under a natural recovery alternative, the FWS and NPS would actively work with agencies in British Columbia to ensure that grizzlies are protected on both sides of the border. Under this alternative, the agencies would identify and protect corridors and connectivity so that bears could move across the border without getting killed.

We need to develop an alternative that doesn't violate the Wilderness Act. The agencies must not pursue alternatives that would violate the Wilderness Act and would entail heavy-handed, stressful management of bears. Should the NPS choose to translocate bears, the agency should first consider limiting translocation to sites outside of Wilderness. If the NPS decides to translocate within Wilderness, it must comply with the Wilderness Act: no helicopters, no motorized equipment, and no invasive monitoring.

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Correspondence ID: 4617Project:112008Document:124399  
Address: Joshua, TX  
Outside Organization: Unaffiliated Individual  
Received: Dec,07 2022 02:53:03  
Correspondence Type: Web Form  
Correspondence: Oppose the capture of grizzlies from the Northern Continental Divide Ecosystem. The federal agencies plan to kidnap bears from either British Columbia or the Northern Continental Divide Ecosystem (NCDE) around Glacier National Park to move to the North Cascades. But grizzlies have still not recovered in the NCDE, and there are no "extra" bears there to move to Washington. Such a plan would weaken the NCDE grizzly population and diminish the likelihood of developing the needed population linkages between the NCDE grizzlies and those elsewhere, such as in Yellowstone.  
Oppose an "experimental population" designation. The agencies must create and analyze an alternative that does not rely on the so-called "experimental" population designation. Under such a designation, individual bears from the NCDE--which are currently protected under the Endangered Species Act--would be taken from their home range and transported to Washington state, where they would lose their protections under the ESA.  
Analyze a natural recovery alternative. This is NOT the same as the No Action alternative. Under a natural recovery alternative, the FWS and NPS would actively work with agencies in British Columbia to ensure that grizzlies are protected on both sides of the border. Under this alternative, the agencies would identify and protect corridors and connectivity so that bears could move across the border without getting killed.  
Develop an alternative that doesn't violate the Wilderness Act. The agencies must not pursue alternatives that would violate the Wilderness Act and would entail heavy-handed, stressful management of bears. Should the NPS choose to translocate bears, the agency should first consider limiting translocation to sites outside of Wilderness. If the NPS decides to translocate within Wilderness, it must comply with the Wilderness Act: no helicopters, no motorized equipment, and no invasive monitoring.  
Thank you!

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Correspondence ID: 4618Project:112008Document:124399  
Address: Montgomery, IL  
Outside Organization: Unaffiliated Individual  
Received: Dec,07 2022 03:01:38  
Correspondence Type: Web Form  
Correspondence: Oppose the capture of grizzlies from the Northern Continental Divide Ecosystem. The federal agencies plan to kidnap bears from either British Columbia or the Northern Continental Divide Ecosystem (NCDE) around Glacier National Park to move to the North Cascades. But grizzlies have still not recovered in the NCDE, and there are no "extra" bears there to move to Washington. Such a plan would weaken the NCDE grizzly population and diminish the likelihood of developing the needed population linkages between the NCDE grizzlies and those elsewhere, such as in Yellowstone.  
Oppose an "experimental population" designation. The agencies must create and analyze an alternative that does not rely on the so-called "experimental" population designation. Under such a designation, individual bears from the NCDE--which are currently protected under the Endangered Species Act--would be taken from their home range and transported to Washington state, where they would lose their protections under the ESA.  
Analyze a natural recovery alternative. This is NOT the same as the No Action alternative. Under a natural recovery

alternative, the FWS and NPS would actively work with agencies in British Columbia to ensure that grizzlies are protected on both sides of the border. Under this alternative, the agencies would identify and protect corridors and connectivity so that bears could move across the border without getting killed.

Develop an alternative that doesn't violate the Wilderness Act. The agencies must not pursue alternatives that would violate the Wilderness Act and would entail heavy-handed, stressful management of bears. Should the NPS choose to translocate bears, the agency should first consider limiting translocation to sites outside of Wilderness. If the NPS decides to translocate within Wilderness, it must comply with the Wilderness Act: no helicopters, no motorized equipment, and no invasive monitoring.

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Correspondence ID: 4619Project:112008Document:124399

Address: Albuquerque, NM

Outside Organization: Unaffiliated Individual

Received: Dec,07 2022 03:10:19

Correspondence Type: Web Form

Correspondence: I want to take this opportunity to let you know that I oppose the capture of grizzlies from the Northern Continental Divide Ecosystem from British Columbia or the Northern Continental Divide Ecosystem (NCDE). Grizzlies still have not recovered in the NCDE, prevent weakening the NCDE grizzly population.

Furthermore: agencies must create an alternative that does not rely on the so-called "experimental" population designation, meaning that currently protected individual bears from the NCDE would be transported to Washington state, losing their protections under the ESA.

Applying a natural recovery alternative means that the FWS and NPS would actively work with agencies in British Columbia to ensure that grizzlies are protected on both sides of the border.

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Correspondence ID: 4620Project:112008Document:124399

Address: New York, NY

Outside Organization: Unaffiliated Individual

Received: Dec,07 2022 03:10:30

Correspondence Type: Web Form

Correspondence: I TOTALLY SUPPORT THE STATEMENTS BY WILDERNESS WATCH:

Oppose the capture of grizzlies from the Northern Continental Divide Ecosystem. The federal agencies plan to kidnap bears from either British Columbia or the Northern Continental Divide Ecosystem (NCDE) around Glacier National Park to move to the North Cascades. But grizzlies have still not recovered in the NCDE, and there are no "extra" bears there to move to Washington. Such a plan would weaken the NCDE grizzly population and diminish the likelihood of developing the needed population linkages between the NCDE grizzlies and those elsewhere, such as in Yellowstone.

Oppose an "experimental population" designation. The agencies must create and analyze an alternative that does not rely on the so-called "experimental" population designation. Under such a designation, individual bears from the NCDE--which are currently protected under the Endangered Species Act--would be taken from their home range and transported to Washington state, where they would lose their protections under the ESA.

Analyze a natural recovery alternative. This is NOT the same as the No Action alternative. Under a natural recovery alternative, the FWS and NPS would actively work with agencies in British Columbia to ensure that grizzlies are protected on both sides of the border. Under this alternative, the agencies would identify and protect corridors and connectivity so that bears could move across the border without getting killed.

Develop an alternative that doesn't violate the Wilderness Act. The agencies must not pursue alternatives that would violate the Wilderness Act and would entail heavy-handed, stressful management of bears. Should the NPS choose to translocate bears, the agency should first consider limiting translocation to sites outside of Wilderness. If the NPS decides to translocate within Wilderness, it must comply with the Wilderness Act: no helicopters, no motorized equipment, and no invasive monitoring.

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Correspondence ID: 4621Project:112008Document:124399

Address: Appomattox, VA

Outside Organization: Salutation\* Unaffiliated Individual

Received: Dec,07 2022 03:22:55

Correspondence Type: Web Form

Correspondence: Oppose the capture of grizzlies from the Northern Continental Divide Ecosystem. The federal agencies plan to kidnap bears from either British Columbia or the Northern Continental Divide Ecosystem (NCDE) around Glacier National Park to move to the North Cascades. But grizzlies have still not recovered in the NCDE, and there are no "extra" bears there to move to Washington. Such a plan would weaken the NCDE grizzly population and diminish the likelihood of developing the needed population linkages between the NCDE grizzlies and those elsewhere, such as in Yellowstone.

Oppose an "experimental population" designation. The agencies must create and analyze an alternative that does not rely on the so-called "experimental" population designation. Under such a designation, individual bears from the NCDE--which are currently protected under the Endangered Species Act--would be taken from their home range and transported to Washington state, where they would lose their protections under the ESA.

Analyze a natural recovery alternative. This is NOT the same as the No Action alternative. Under a natural recovery alternative, the FWS and NPS would actively work with agencies in British Columbia to ensure that grizzlies are protected on both sides of the border. Under this alternative, the agencies would identify and protect corridors and connectivity so that bears could move across the border without getting killed.

Develop an alternative that doesn't violate the Wilderness Act. The agencies must not pursue alternatives that would violate the Wilderness Act and would entail heavy-handed, stressful management of bears. Should the NPS choose to translocate bears, the agency should first consider limiting translocation to sites outside of Wilderness. If the NPS decides to translocate within Wilderness, it must comply with the Wilderness Act: no helicopters, no motorized equipment, and no invasive monitoring.

Thank you!

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Correspondence ID: 4622Project:112008Document:124399

Address: Albuquerque, NM

Outside Organization: None Unaffiliated Individual

Received: Dec,07 2022 03:29:07

Correspondence Type: Web Form

Correspondence: I oppose the capture of grizzlies from the Northern Continental Divide Ecosystem. The federal agencies plan to kidnap bears from either British Columbia or the Northern Continental Divide Ecosystem (NCDE) around Glacier National Park to move to the North Cascades. But grizzlies have still not recovered in the NCDE, and there are no "extra" bears there to move to Washington. Such a plan would weaken the NCDE grizzly population and diminish the likelihood of developing the needed population linkages between the NCDE grizzlies and those elsewhere, such as in Yellowstone.

I oppose an "experimental population" designation. The agencies must create and analyze an alternative that does not rely on the so-called "experimental" population designation. Under such a designation, individual bears from the NCDE--which are currently protected under the Endangered Species Act--would be taken from their home range and transported to Washington state, where they would lose their protections under the ESA.

I recommend a natural recovery alternative. This is NOT the same as the No Action alternative. Under a natural recovery alternative, the FWS and NPS would actively work with agencies in British Columbia to ensure that grizzlies are protected on both sides of the border. Under this alternative, the agencies would identify and protect corridors and connectivity so that bears could move across the border without getting killed.

I recommend an alternative that doesn't violate the Wilderness Act. The agencies must not pursue alternatives that would violate the Wilderness Act and would entail heavy-handed, stressful management of bears. Should the NPS choose to translocate bears, the agency should first consider limiting translocation to sites outside of

Wilderness. If the NPS decides to translocate within Wilderness, it must comply with the Wilderness Act: no helicopters, no motorized equipment, and no invasive monitoring.

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Correspondence ID: 4623Project:112008Document:124399

Address: New York, NY

Outside Organization: Unaffiliated Individual

Received: Dec,07 2022 03:31:31

Correspondence Type: Web Form

Correspondence: Please reconsider your approach to Grizzly recovery in the North Cascades. The federal agencies plan to kidnap bears from either British Columbia or the Northern Continental Divide Ecosystem (NCDE) around Glacier National Park to move to the North Cascades. But grizzlies have still not recovered in the NCDE, and there are no "extra" bears there to move to Washington. Such a plan would weaken the NCDE grizzly population and diminish the likelihood of developing the needed population linkages between the NCDE grizzlies and those elsewhere, such as in Yellowstone. The agencies must create and analyze an alternative that does not rely on the so-called "experimental" population designation. Under such a designation, individual bears from the NCDE--which are currently protected under the Endangered Species Act--would be taken from their home range and transported to Washington state, where they would lose their protections under the ESA. The agencies must not pursue alternatives that would violate the Wilderness Act and would entail heavy-handed, stressful management of bears. Should the NPS choose to translocate bears, the agency should first consider limiting translocation to sites outside of Wilderness. If the NPS decides to translocate within Wilderness, it must comply with the Wilderness Act: no helicopters, no motorized equipment, and no invasive monitoring.

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Correspondence ID: 4624Project:112008Document:124399

Address: Lynnwood, WA

Outside Organization: Unaffiliated Individual

Received: Dec,07 2022 03:33:25

Correspondence Type: Web Form

Correspondence: Four simple points:

I strongly oppose the capture of grizzlies from the Northern Continental Divide Ecosystem.

And I oppose an "experimental population" designation.

Please analyze a natural recovery alternative.

And develop an alternative that doesn't violate the Wilderness Act.

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Correspondence ID: 4625Project:112008Document:124399

Address: Mount Vernon, OH

Outside Organization: Unaffiliated Individual

Received: Dec,07 2022 03:37:18

Correspondence Type: Web Form

Correspondence: Oppose the capture of grizzlies from the Northern Continental Divide Ecosystem. The federal agencies plan to kidnap bears from either British Columbia or the Northern Continental Divide Ecosystem (NCDE) around Glacier National Park to move to the North Cascades. But grizzlies have still not recovered in the NCDE, and there are no "extra" bears there to move to Washington. Such a plan would weaken the NCDE grizzly population and diminish the likelihood of developing the needed population linkages between the NCDE grizzlies and those elsewhere, such as in Yellowstone.

Oppose an "experimental population" designation. The agencies must create and analyze an alternative that does not rely on the so-called "experimental" population designation. Under such a designation, individual bears from the NCDE--which are currently protected under the Endangered Species Act--would be taken from their home

range and transported to Washington state, where they would lose their protections under the ESA.

Analyze a natural recovery alternative. This is NOT the same as the No Action alternative. Under a natural recovery alternative, the FWS and NPS would actively work with agencies in British Columbia to ensure that grizzlies are protected on both sides of the border. Under this alternative, the agencies would identify and protect corridors and connectivity so that bears could move across the border without getting killed.

Develop an alternative that doesn't violate the Wilderness Act. The agencies must not pursue alternatives that would violate the Wilderness Act and would entail heavy-handed, stressful management of bears. Should the NPS choose to translocate bears, the agency should first consider limiting translocation to sites outside of Wilderness. If the NPS decides to translocate within Wilderness, it must comply with the Wilderness Act: no helicopters, no motorized equipment, and no invasive monitoring.

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Correspondence ID: 4626Project:112008Document:124399  
Address: Whitman, MA  
Outside Organization: Unaffiliated Individual  
Received: Dec,07 2022 03:48:09  
Correspondence Type: Web Form  
Correspondence: Dear Park Service:  
I wish to submit the following comments regarding grizzlies:

I Oppose the capture of grizzlies from the Northern Continental Divide Ecosystem. The federal agencies plan to kidnap bears from either British Columbia or the Northern Continental Divide Ecosystem (NCDE) around Glacier National Park to move to the North Cascades. But grizzlies have still not recovered in the NCDE, and there are no "extra" bears there to move to Washington. Such a plan would weaken the NCDE grizzly population and diminish the likelihood of developing the needed population linkages between the NCDE grizzlies and those elsewhere, such as in Yellowstone.

I Oppose an "experimental population" designation. The agencies must create and analyze an alternative that does not rely on the so-called "experimental" population designation. Under such a designation, individual bears from the NCDE--which are currently protected under the Endangered Species Act--would be taken from their home range and transported to Washington state, where they would lose their protections under the ESA.  
Analyze a natural recovery alternative. This is NOT the same as the No Action alternative. Under a natural recovery alternative, the FWS and NPS would actively work with agencies in British Columbia to ensure that grizzlies are protected on both sides of the border. Under this alternative, the agencies would identify and protect corridors and connectivity so that bears could move across the border without getting killed.

Please,Develop an alternative that doesn't violate the Wilderness Act. The agencies must not pursue alternatives that would violate the Wilderness Act and would entail heavy-handed, stressful management of bears. Should the NPS choose to translocate bears, the agency should first consider limiting translocation to sites outside of Wilderness. If the NPS decides to translocate within Wilderness, it must comply with the Wilderness Act: no helicopters, no motorized equipment, and no invasive monitoring.

Thank you!

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Correspondence ID: 4627Project:112008Document:124399  
Address: Salem, OR  
Outside Organization: Unaffiliated Individual  
Received: Dec,07 2022 03:53:08  
Correspondence Type: Web Form  
Correspondence: Oppose the capture of grizzlies from the Northern Continental Divide Ecosystem. The federal agencies plan to kidnap bears from either British Columbia or the Northern Continental Divide Ecosystem (NCDE) around Glacier National Park to move to the North Cascades. But grizzlies have still not recovered in the



NCDE, and there are no "extra" bears there to move to Washington. Such a plan would weaken the NCDE grizzly population and diminish the likelihood of developing the needed population linkages between the NCDE grizzlies and those elsewhere, such as in Yellowstone.

Oppose an "experimental population" designation. The agencies must create and analyze an alternative that does not rely on the so-called "experimental" population designation. Under such a designation, individual bears from the NCDE--which are currently protected under the Endangered Species Act--would be taken from their home range and transported to Washington state, where they would lose their protections under the ESA.

Analyze a natural recovery alternative. This is NOT the same as the No Action alternative. Under a natural recovery alternative, the FWS and NPS would actively work with agencies in British Columbia to ensure that grizzlies are protected on both sides of the border. Under this alternative, the agencies would identify and protect corridors and connectivity so that bears could move across the border without getting killed.

Develop an alternative that doesn't violate the Wilderness Act. The agencies must not pursue alternatives that would violate the Wilderness Act and would entail heavy-handed, stressful management of bears. Should the NPS choose to translocate bears, the agency should first consider limiting translocation to sites outside of Wilderness. If the NPS decides to translocate within Wilderness, it must comply with the Wilderness Act: no helicopters, no motorized equipment, and no invasive monitoring.

Thank you!

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Correspondence ID: 4628Project:112008Document:124399

Address: Henderson, NV

Outside Organization: Unaffiliated Individual

Received: Dec,07 2022 03:57:51

Correspondence Type:Web Form

Correspondence: Do right by these animals

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Correspondence ID: 4629Project:112008Document:124399

Address: San Jose, CA

Outside Organization: Unaffiliated Individual

Received: Dec,07 2022 04:03:44

Correspondence Type: Web Form

Correspondence: Please promote full protections for the grizzly bear in the northern rockies, including continuing under the Endangered Species Act.

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Correspondence ID: 4630Project:112008Document:124399

Address: Chadds Ford, PA

Outside Organization: Unaffiliated Individual

Received: Dec,07 2022 04:04:37

Correspondence Type: Web Form

Correspondence: The initial plan would most likely degrade Wilderness in the North Cascades, weaken the grizzly population in the Northern Continental Divide Ecosystem (NCDE) around Glacier National Park, and strip the individual grizzlies of their current protections under the Endangered Species Act.

Under this designation, the bears (at least any captured in the U.S.) would lose their current protections under the Endangered Species Act (ESA) and could be shot, re-captured, or killed in the North Cascades.

The proposed action lacks a natural recovery option. The best way to meet the goal of a viable grizzly population in the North Cascades would be to allow for and boldly promote the natural recovery of grizzlies.

Analyze a natural recovery alternative. This is NOT the same as the No Action alternative. Under a natural recovery alternative, the FWS and NPS would actively work with agencies in British Columbia to ensure that grizzlies are protected on both sides of the border. Under this alternative, the agencies would identify and protect corridors and connectivity so that bears could move across the border without getting killed.

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Correspondence ID: 4631Project:112008Document:124399

Address: Chicago, IL

Outside Organization: Unaffiliated Individual

Received: Dec,07 2022 04:05:43

Correspondence Type: Web Form

Correspondence: Oppose the capture of grizzlies from the Northern Continental Divide Ecosystem. The federal agencies plan to kidnap bears from either British Columbia or the Northern Continental Divide Ecosystem (NCDE) around Glacier National Park to move to the North Cascades. But grizzlies have still not recovered in the NCDE, and there are no "extra" bears there to move to Washington. Such a plan would weaken the NCDE grizzly population and diminish the likelihood of developing the needed population linkages between the NCDE grizzlies and those elsewhere, such as in Yellowstone.

Oppose an "experimental population" designation. The agencies must create and analyze an alternative that does not rely on the so-called "experimental" population designation. Under such a designation, individual bears from the NCDE--which are currently protected under the Endangered Species Act--would be taken from their home range and transported to Washington state, where they would lose their protections under the ESA.

Analyze a natural recovery alternative. This is NOT the same as the No Action alternative. Under a natural recovery alternative, the FWS and NPS would actively work with agencies in British Columbia to ensure that grizzlies are protected on both sides of the border. Under this alternative, the agencies would identify and protect corridors and connectivity so that bears could move across the border without getting killed.

Develop an alternative that doesn't violate the Wilderness Act. The agencies must not pursue alternatives that would violate the Wilderness Act and would entail heavy-handed, stressful management of bears. Should the NPS choose to translocate bears, the agency should first consider limiting translocation to sites outside of Wilderness. If the NPS decides to translocate within Wilderness, it must comply with the Wilderness Act: no helicopters, no motorized equipment, and no invasive monitoring.

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Correspondence ID: 4632Project:112008Document:124399

Address: Laurel, MD

Outside Organization: Unaffiliated Individual

Received: Dec,07 2022 04:13:29

Correspondence Type: Web Form

Correspondence: Oppose the capture of grizzlies from the Northern Continental Divide Ecosystem. The federal agencies plan to kidnap bears from either British Columbia or the Northern Continental Divide Ecosystem (NCDE) around Glacier National Park to move to the North Cascades. But grizzlies have still not recovered in the NCDE, and there are no "extra" bears there to move to Washington. Such a plan would weaken the NCDE grizzly population and diminish the likelihood of developing the needed population linkages between the NCDE grizzlies and those elsewhere, such as in Yellowstone.

Oppose an "experimental population" designation. The agencies must create and analyze an alternative that does not rely on the so-called "experimental" population designation. Under such a designation, individual bears from the NCDE--which are currently protected under the Endangered Species Act--would be taken from their home range and transported to Washington state, where they would lose their protections under the ESA.

Analyze a natural recovery alternative. This is NOT the same as the No Action alternative. Under a natural recovery alternative, the FWS and NPS would actively work with agencies in British Columbia to ensure that grizzlies are protected on both sides of the border. Under this alternative, the agencies would identify and protect corridors and connectivity so that bears could move across the border without getting killed.

Develop an alternative that doesn't violate the Wilderness Act. The agencies must not pursue alternatives that would violate the Wilderness Act and would entail heavy-handed, stressful management of bears. Should the NPS choose to translocate bears, the agency should first consider limiting translocation to sites outside of Wilderness. If the NPS decides to translocate within Wilderness, it must comply with the Wilderness Act: no helicopters, no motorized equipment, and no invasive monitoring.

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Correspondence ID: 4633Project:112008Document:124399

Address: walled lake, MI  
Outside Organization: Unaffiliated Individual  
Received: Dec,07 2022 04:18:09  
Correspondence Type: Web Form  
Correspondence: we need to help wildlife. help them survive. we need them and they deserve our help

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Correspondence ID: 4634Project:112008Document:124399

Address: Massillon, OH  
Outside Organization: Unaffiliated Individual  
Received: Dec,07 2022 04:19:29  
Correspondence Type: Web Form

Correspondence: Oppose the capture of grizzlies from the Northern Continental Divide Ecosystem. The federal agencies plan to kidnap bears from either British Columbia or the Northern Continental Divide Ecosystem (NCDE) around Glacier National Park to move to the North Cascades. But grizzlies have still not recovered in the NCDE, and there are no "extra" bears there to move to Washington. Such a plan would weaken the NCDE grizzly population and diminish the likelihood of developing the needed population linkages between the NCDE grizzlies and those elsewhere, such as in Yellowstone.

Oppose an "experimental population" designation. The agencies must create and analyze an alternative that does not rely on the so-called "experimental" population designation. Under such a designation, individual bears from the NCDE--which are currently protected under the Endangered Species Act--would be taken from their home range and transported to Washington state, where they would lose their protections under the ESA.

Analyze a natural recovery alternative. This is NOT the same as the No Action alternative. Under a natural recovery alternative, the FWS and NPS would actively work with agencies in British Columbia to ensure that grizzlies are protected on both sides of the border. Under this alternative, the agencies would identify and protect corridors and connectivity so that bears could move across the border without getting killed.

Develop an alternative that doesn't violate the Wilderness Act. The agencies must not pursue alternatives that would violate the Wilderness Act and would entail heavy-handed, stressful management of bears. Should the NPS choose to translocate bears, the agency should first consider limiting translocation to sites outside of Wilderness. If the NPS decides to translocate within Wilderness, it must comply with the Wilderness Act: no helicopters, no motorized equipment, and no invasive monitoring.

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Correspondence ID: 4635Project:112008Document:124399

Address: BOCA RATON, FL  
Outside Organization: Unaffiliated Individual  
Received: Dec,07 2022 04:45:53  
Correspondence Type: Web Form

Correspondence: To National Park Service,  
I understand the need to increase the grizzly bear population as well as expand and diversify its living area. There are many things that need to be considered and studied scientifically before making a decision.

Therefore I would like to express my opposition the capture of grizzlies from the Northern Continental Divide Ecosystem. The federal agencies plan to kidnap bears from either British Columbia or the Northern Continental Divide Ecosystem (NCDE) around Glacier National Park to move to the North Cascades. But grizzlies have still not recovered in the NCDE, and there are no "extra" bears there to move to Washington. Such a plan would weaken the NCDE grizzly population and diminish the likelihood of developing the needed population linkages between the NCDE grizzlies and those elsewhere, such as in Yellowstone.

I also oppose an "experimental population" designation. The agencies must create and analyze an alternative that does not rely on the so-called "experimental" population designation. Under such a designation, individual bears from the NCDE--which are currently protected under the Endangered Species Act--would be taken from their home range and transported to Washington state, where they would lose their protections under the ESA.

Analyze a natural recovery alternative. This is NOT the same as the No Action alternative. Under a natural recovery

alternative, the FWS and NPS would actively work with agencies in British Columbia to ensure that grizzlies are protected on both sides of the border. Under this alternative, the agencies would identify and protect corridors and connectivity so that bears could move across the border without getting killed.

Finally, please develop an alternative that doesn't violate the Wilderness Act. The agencies must not pursue alternatives that would violate the Wilderness Act and would entail heavy-handed, stressful management of bears. Should the NPS choose to translocate bears, the agency should first consider limiting translocation to sites outside of Wilderness. If the NPS decides to translocate within Wilderness, it must comply with the Wilderness Act: no helicopters, no motorized equipment, and no invasive monitoring.

It is important to protect and help the grizzly population grow.

Thank you!

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Correspondence ID: 4636Project:112008Document:124399

Address: Arlington, VA

Outside Organization: Unaffiliated Individual

Received: Dec,07 2022 04:46:36

Correspondence Type: Web Form

Correspondence: I oppose the capture of grizzlies from the Northern Continental Divide Ecosystem. The federal agencies plan to kidnap bears from either British Columbia or the Northern Continental Divide Ecosystem (NCDE) around Glacier National Park to move to the North Cascades. But grizzlies have still not recovered in the NCDE, and there are no "extra" bears there to move to Washington. Such a plan would weaken the NCDE grizzly population and diminish the likelihood of developing the needed population linkages between the NCDE grizzlies and those elsewhere, such as in Yellowstone.

I oppose an "experimental population" designation. The agencies must create and analyze an alternative that does not rely on the so-called "experimental" population designation. Under such a designation, individual bears from the NCDE--which are currently protected under the Endangered Species Act--would be taken from their home range and transported to Washington state, where they would lose their protections under the ESA.

I request an analysis of a natural recovery alternative. This is NOT the same as the No Action alternative. Under a natural recovery alternative, the FWS and NPS would actively work with agencies in British Columbia to ensure that grizzlies are protected on both sides of the border. Under this alternative, the agencies would identify and protect corridors and connectivity so that bears could move across the border without getting killed.

I request development of an alternative that doesn't violate the Wilderness Act. The agencies must not pursue alternatives that would violate the Wilderness Act and would entail heavy-handed, stressful management of bears. Should the NPS choose to translocate bears, the agency should first consider limiting translocation to sites outside of Wilderness. If the NPS decides to translocate within Wilderness, it must comply with the Wilderness Act: no helicopters, no motorized equipment, and no invasive monitoring.

Thank you!

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Correspondence ID: 4637Project:112008Document:124399

Address: Somerville, AL

Outside Organization: Unaffiliated Individual

Received: Dec,07 2022 04:46:52

Correspondence Type: Web Form

Correspondence: Please reconsider your approach towards grizzly recovery in the North Cascades.

Oppose the capture of grizzlies from the Northern Continental Divide Ecosystem. Taking bears from the NCDE, which has yet to recover, would prove detrimental to the grizzly bears in that region. Allow them time to build up their population before removing them.

Please protect our bears! Relocating bears from NCDE to the North Cascades would cause these grizzlies to lose their protection under the endangered species act. Do not move grizzlies to the North Cascades!

Please consider a natural recovery alternative. Please allow the FWS and NPS to work with agencies in British Columbia to protect and monitor grizzly bears in this area on both sides of the border. By doing so, the agencies can track the bears moving through these corridors and avoid them being killed.

Please reconsider your stance and help protect out grizzlies!  
Thank you

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Correspondence ID: 4638Project:112008Document:124399

Address: Flemington, NJ

Outside Organization: Unaffiliated Individual

Received: Dec,07 2022 04:47:37

Correspondence Type: Web Form

Correspondence: Please:

- Oppose the capture of grizzlies from the Northern Continental Divide Ecosystem. The federal agencies plan to kidnap bears from either British Columbia or the Northern Continental Divide Ecosystem (NCDE) around Glacier National Park to move to the North Cascades. But grizzlies have still not recovered in the NCDE, and there are no "extra" bears there to move to Washington. Such a plan would weaken the NCDE grizzly population and diminish the likelihood of developing the needed population linkages between the NCDE grizzlies and those elsewhere, such as in Yellowstone.
- Oppose an "experimental population" designation. The agencies must create and analyze an alternative that does not rely on the so-called "experimental" population designation. Under such a designation, individual bears from the NCDE--which are currently protected under the Endangered Species Act--would be taken from their home range and transported to Washington state, where they would lose their protections under the ESA.
- Analyze a natural recovery alternative. This is NOT the same as the No Action alternative. Under a natural recovery alternative, the FWS and NPS would actively work with agencies in British Columbia to ensure that grizzlies are protected on both sides of the border. Under this alternative, the agencies would identify and protect corridors and connectivity so that bears could move across the border without getting killed.
- Develop an alternative that doesn't violate the Wilderness Act. The agencies must not pursue alternatives that would violate the Wilderness Act and would entail heavy-handed, stressful management of bears. Should the NPS choose to translocate bears, the agency should first consider limiting translocation to sites outside of Wilderness. If the NPS decides to translocate within Wilderness, it must comply with the Wilderness Act: no helicopters, no motorized equipment, and no invasive monitoring.

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Correspondence ID: 4639Project:112008Document:124399

Address: Hillsborough, NC

Outside Organization: Self Unaffiliated Individual

Received: Dec,07 2022 04:58:23

Correspondence Type: Web Form

Correspondence: We oppose the capture of grizzlies from the Northern Continental Divide Ecosystem. The federal agencies plan to kidnap bears from either British Columbia or the Northern Continental Divide Ecosystem (NCDE) around Glacier National Park to move to the North Cascades. Grizzlies have still not recovered in the NCDE, and there are no "extra" bears there to move to Washington. Such a plan would weaken the NCDE grizzly population and diminish the likelihood of developing the needed population linkages between the NCDE grizzlies and those elsewhere, such as in Yellowstone.

We oppose an "experimental population" designation. Agencies must create and analyze an alternative that does not rely on the so-called "experimental" population designation. Under such a designation, individual bears from the NCDE--which are currently protected under the Endangered Species Act--would be taken from their home range and transported to Washington state, where they would lose their protections under the ESA.

Analyze a natural recovery alternative. This is NOT the same as the No Action alternative. Under a natural recovery alternative, the FWS and NPS would actively work with agencies in British Columbia to ensure that grizzlies are protected on both sides of the border. Under this alternative, the agencies would identify and protect corridors and connectivity so that bears could move across the border without getting killed.  
Develop an alternative that doesn't violate the Wilderness Act.

Agencies must not pursue alternatives that would violate the Wilderness Act and would entail heavy-handed, stressful management of bears. Should the NPS choose to translocate bears, the agency should first consider limiting translocation to sites outside of Wilderness. If the NPS decides to translocate within Wilderness, it must comply with the Wilderness Act: no helicopters, no motorized equipment, and no invasive monitoring.

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Correspondence ID: 4640Project:112008Document:124399  
Address: Bonners Ferry, ID  
Outside Organization: Unaffiliated Individual  
Received: Dec,07 2022 05:05:28  
Correspondence Type: Web Form  
Correspondence: Oppose the capture of grizzlies from the Northern Continental Divide Ecosystem. The federal agencies plan to kidnap bears from either British Columbia or the Northern Continental Divide Ecosystem (NCDE) around Glacier National Park to move to the North Cascades. But grizzlies have still not recovered in the NCDE, and there are no "extra" bears there to move to Washington. Such a plan would weaken the NCDE grizzly population and diminish the likelihood of developing the needed population linkages between the NCDE grizzlies and those elsewhere, such as in Yellowstone.  
Oppose an "experimental population" designation. The agencies must create and analyze an alternative that does not rely on the so-called "experimental" population designation. Under such a designation, individual bears from the NCDE--which are currently protected under the Endangered Species Act--would be taken from their home range and transported to Washington state, where they would lose their protections under the ESA.  
Analyze a natural recovery alternative. This is NOT the same as the No Action alternative. Under a natural recovery alternative, the FWS and NPS would actively work with agencies in British Columbia to ensure that grizzlies are protected on both sides of the border. Under this alternative, the agencies would identify and protect corridors and connectivity so that bears could move across the border without getting killed.  
Develop an alternative that doesn't violate the Wilderness Act. The agencies must not pursue alternatives that would violate the Wilderness Act and would entail heavy-handed, stressful management of bears. Should the NPS choose to translocate bears, the agency should first consider limiting translocation to sites outside of Wilderness. If the NPS decides to translocate within Wilderness, it must comply with the Wilderness Act: no helicopters, no motorized equipment, and no invasive monitoring.

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Correspondence ID: 4641Project:112008Document:124399  
Address: Cincinnati, OH  
Outside Organization: Unaffiliated Individual  
Received: Dec,07 2022 05:08:29  
Correspondence Type: Web Form  
Correspondence: Hello, my name is [REDACTED]. I am asking that grizzly bears be helped, not harmed. Remain protected, avoid being injured or killed.

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Correspondence ID: 4642Project:112008Document:124399  
Address: New Gloucester, ME  
Outside Organization: self Unaffiliated Individual  
Received: Dec,07 2022 05:10:30  
Correspondence Type: Web Form  
Correspondence: Oppose the capture of grizzlies from the Northern Continental Divide Ecosystem. The federal agencies plan to kidnap bears from either British Columbia or the Northern Continental Divide Ecosystem

(NCDE) around Glacier National Park to move to the North Cascades. But grizzlies have still not recovered in the NCDE, and there are no "extra" bears there to move to Washington. Such a plan would weaken the NCDE grizzly population and diminish the likelihood of developing the needed population linkages between the NCDE grizzlies and those elsewhere, such as in Yellowstone.

Oppose an "experimental population" designation. The agencies must create and analyze an alternative that does not rely on the so-called "experimental" population designation. Under such a designation, individual bears from the NCDE--which are currently protected under the Endangered Species Act--would be taken from their home range and transported to Washington state, where they would lose their protections under the ESA.

Analyze a natural recovery alternative. This is NOT the same as the No Action alternative. Under a natural recovery alternative, the FWS and NPS would actively work with agencies in British Columbia to ensure that grizzlies are protected on both sides of the border. Under this alternative, the agencies would identify and protect corridors and connectivity so that bears could move across the border without getting killed.

Develop an alternative that doesn't violate the Wilderness Act. The agencies must not pursue alternatives that would violate the Wilderness Act and would entail heavy-handed, stressful management of bears. Should the NPS choose to translocate bears, the agency should first consider limiting translocation to sites outside of Wilderness. If the NPS decides to translocate within Wilderness, it must comply with the Wilderness Act: no helicopters, no motorized equipment, and no invasive monitoring.

Thank you!

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Correspondence ID: 4643Project:112008Document:124399  
Address: Nashua, NH  
Outside Organization: Unaffiliated Individual  
Received: Dec,07 2022 05:20:04  
Correspondence Type: Web Form

Correspondence: I am writing to oppose the capture of grizzlies from the Northern Continental Divide Ecosystem. The federal agencies plan to kidnap bears from either British Columbia or the Northern Continental Divide Ecosystem (NCDE) around Glacier National Park to move to the North Cascades. But grizzlies have still not recovered in the NCDE, and there are no "extra" bears there to move to Washington. Such a plan would weaken the NCDE grizzly population and diminish the likelihood of developing the needed population linkages between the NCDE grizzlies and those elsewhere, such as in Yellowstone.

Also, oppose an "experimental population" designation. The agencies must create and analyze an alternative that does not rely on the so-called "experimental" population designation. Under such a designation, individual bears from the NCDE--which are currently protected under the Endangered Species Act--would be taken from their home range and transported to Washington state, where they would lose their protections under the ESA.

Analyze a natural recovery alternative. This is NOT the same as the No Action alternative. Under a natural recovery alternative, the FWS and NPS would actively work with agencies in British Columbia to ensure that grizzlies are protected on both sides of the border. Under this alternative, the agencies would identify and protect corridors and connectivity so that bears could move across the border without getting killed.

Develop an alternative that doesn't violate the Wilderness Act. The agencies must not pursue alternatives that would violate the Wilderness Act and would entail heavy-handed, stressful management of bears. Should the NPS choose to translocate bears, the agency should first consider limiting translocation to sites outside of Wilderness. If the NPS decides to translocate within Wilderness, it must comply with the Wilderness Act: no helicopters, no motorized equipment, and no invasive monitoring.

Thank you!

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Correspondence ID: 4644Project:112008Document:124399  
Address: Honolulu, HI  
Outside Organization: Unaffiliated Individual  
Received: Dec,07 2022 05:22:10  
Correspondence Type: Web Form

Correspondence: Oppose the capture of grizzlies from the Northern Continental Divide Ecosystem. The federal agencies plan to kidnap bears from either British Columbia or the Northern Continental Divide Ecosystem (NCDE) around Glacier National Park to move to the North Cascades. But grizzlies have still not recovered in the NCDE, and there are no "extra" bears there to move to Washington. Such a plan would weaken the NCDE grizzly population and diminish the likelihood of developing the needed population linkages between the NCDE grizzlies and those elsewhere, such as in Yellowstone.

Oppose an "experimental population" designation. The agencies must create and analyze an alternative that does not rely on the so-called "experimental" population designation. Under such a designation, individual bears from the NCDE--which are currently protected under the Endangered Species Act--would be taken from their home range and transported to Washington state, where they would lose their protections under the ESA.

Analyze a natural recovery alternative. This is NOT the same as the No Action alternative. Under a natural recovery alternative, the FWS and NPS would actively work with agencies in British Columbia to ensure that grizzlies are protected on both sides of the border. Under this alternative, the agencies would identify and protect corridors and connectivity so that bears could move across the border without getting killed.

Develop an alternative that doesn't violate the Wilderness Act. The agencies must not pursue alternatives that would violate the Wilderness Act and would entail heavy-handed, stressful management of bears. Should the NPS choose to translocate bears, the agency should first consider limiting translocation to sites outside of Wilderness. If the NPS decides to translocate within Wilderness, it must comply with the Wilderness Act: no helicopters, no motorized equipment, and no invasive monitoring.

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Correspondence ID: 4645Project:112008Document:124399  
Address: Hawthorne, FL  
Outside Organization: Unaffiliated Individual  
Received: Dec,07 2022 05:30:55  
Correspondence Type: Web Form

Correspondence: Oppose the capture of grizzlies from the Northern Continental Divide Ecosystem. The federal agencies plan to kidnap bears from either British Columbia or the Northern Continental Divide Ecosystem (NCDE) around Glacier National Park to move to the North Cascades. But grizzlies have still not recovered in the NCDE, and there are no "extra" bears there to move to Washington. Such a plan would weaken the NCDE grizzly population and diminish the likelihood of developing the needed population linkages between the NCDE grizzlies and those elsewhere, such as in Yellowstone.

Oppose an "experimental population" designation. The agencies must create and analyze an alternative that does not rely on the so-called "experimental" population designation. Under such a designation, individual bears from the NCDE--which are currently protected under the Endangered Species Act--would be taken from their home range and transported to Washington state, where they would lose their protections under the ESA.

Analyze a natural recovery alternative. This is NOT the same as the No Action alternative. Under a natural recovery alternative, the FWS and NPS would actively work with agencies in British Columbia to ensure that grizzlies are protected on both sides of the border. Under this alternative, the agencies would identify and protect corridors and connectivity so that bears could move across the border without getting killed.

Develop an alternative that doesn't violate the Wilderness Act. The agencies must not pursue alternatives that would violate the Wilderness Act and would entail heavy-handed, stressful management of bears. Should the NPS choose to translocate bears, the agency should first consider limiting translocation to sites outside of Wilderness. If the NPS decides to translocate within Wilderness, it must comply with the Wilderness Act: no helicopters, no motorized equipment, and no invasive monitoring.

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Correspondence ID: 4646Project:112008Document:124399

Address: Providence, RI

Outside Organization: Unaffiliated Individual

Received: Dec,07 2022 05:36:56

Correspondence Type: Web Form

Correspondence: Oppose the capture of grizzlies from the Northern Continental Divide Ecosystem. The federal agencies plan to kidnap bears from either British Columbia or the Northern Continental Divide Ecosystem (NCDE) around Glacier National Park to move to the North Cascades. But grizzlies have still not recovered in the NCDE, and there are no "extra" bears there to move to Washington. Such a plan would weaken the NCDE grizzly population and diminish the likelihood of developing the needed population linkages between the NCDE grizzlies and those elsewhere, such as in Yellowstone.

Oppose an "experimental population" designation. The agencies must create and analyze an alternative that does not rely on the so-called "experimental" population designation. Under such a designation, individual bears from the NCDE--which are currently protected under the Endangered Species Act--would be taken from their home range and transported to Washington state, where they would lose their protections under the ESA.

Analyze a natural recovery alternative. This is NOT the same as the No Action alternative. Under a natural recovery alternative, the FWS and NPS would actively work with agencies in British Columbia to ensure that grizzlies are protected on both sides of the border. Under this alternative, the agencies would identify and protect corridors and connectivity so that bears could move across the border without getting killed.

Develop an alternative that doesn't violate the Wilderness Act. The agencies must not pursue alternatives that would violate the Wilderness Act and would entail heavy-handed, stressful management of bears. Should the NPS choose to translocate bears, the agency should first consider limiting translocation to sites outside of Wilderness. If the NPS decides to translocate within Wilderness, it must comply with the Wilderness Act: no helicopters, no motorized equipment, and no invasive monitoring.

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Correspondence ID: 4647Project:112008Document:124399

Address: Derry, PA

Outside Organization: Unaffiliated Individual

Received: Dec,07 2022 05:40:09

Correspondence Type: Web Form

Correspondence: Oppose the capture of grizzlies from the Northern Continental Divide Ecosystem. The federal agencies plan to kidnap bears from either British Columbia or the Northern Continental Divide Ecosystem (NCDE) around Glacier National Park to move to the North Cascades. But grizzlies have still not recovered in the NCDE, and there are no "extra" bears there to move to Washington. Such a plan would weaken the NCDE grizzly population and diminish the likelihood of developing the needed population linkages between the NCDE grizzlies and those elsewhere, such as in Yellowstone.

Oppose an "experimental population" designation. The agencies must create and analyze an alternative that does not rely on the so-called "experimental" population designation. Under such a designation, individual bears from the NCDE--which are currently protected under the Endangered Species Act--would be taken from their home range and transported to Washington state, where they would lose their protections under the ESA.

Analyze a natural recovery alternative. This is NOT the same as the No Action alternative. Under a natural recovery alternative, the FWS and NPS would actively work with agencies in British Columbia to ensure that grizzlies are protected on both sides of the border. Under this alternative, the agencies would identify and protect corridors and connectivity so that bears could move across the border without getting killed.

Develop an alternative that doesn't violate the Wilderness Act. The agencies must not pursue alternatives that would violate the Wilderness Act and would entail heavy-handed, stressful management of bears. Should the NPS choose to translocate bears, the agency should first consider limiting translocation to sites outside of Wilderness. If the NPS decides to translocate within Wilderness, it must comply with the Wilderness Act: no helicopters, no motorized equipment, and no invasive monitoring.

Thank you!

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Correspondence ID: 4648Project:112008Document:124399

Address: Derry, PA  
Outside Organization: Unaffiliated Individual  
Received: Dec,07 2022 05:41:06  
Correspondence Type: Web Form

Correspondence: Oppose the capture of grizzlies from the Northern Continental Divide Ecosystem. The federal agencies plan to kidnap bears from either British Columbia or the Northern Continental Divide Ecosystem (NCDE) around Glacier National Park to move to the North Cascades. But grizzlies have still not recovered in the NCDE, and there are no "extra" bears there to move to Washington. Such a plan would weaken the NCDE grizzly population and diminish the likelihood of developing the needed population linkages between the NCDE grizzlies and those elsewhere, such as in Yellowstone.

Oppose an "experimental population" designation. The agencies must create and analyze an alternative that does not rely on the so-called "experimental" population designation. Under such a designation, individual bears from the NCDE--which are currently protected under the Endangered Species Act--would be taken from their home range and transported to Washington state, where they would lose their protections under the ESA.

Analyze a natural recovery alternative. This is NOT the same as the No Action alternative. Under a natural recovery alternative, the FWS and NPS would actively work with agencies in British Columbia to ensure that grizzlies are protected on both sides of the border. Under this alternative, the agencies would identify and protect corridors and connectivity so that bears could move across the border without getting killed.

Develop an alternative that doesn't violate the Wilderness Act. The agencies must not pursue alternatives that would violate the Wilderness Act and would entail heavy-handed, stressful management of bears. Should the NPS choose to translocate bears, the agency should first consider limiting translocation to sites outside of Wilderness. If the NPS decides to translocate within Wilderness, it must comply with the Wilderness Act: no helicopters, no motorized equipment, and no invasive monitoring.

Thank you!

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Correspondence ID: 4649Project:112008Document:124399

Address: Derry, PA  
Outside Organization: Deanne ODonnell Unaffiliated Individual  
Received: Dec,07 2022 05:41:38  
Correspondence Type: Web Form

Correspondence: Oppose the capture of grizzlies from the Northern Continental Divide Ecosystem. The federal agencies plan to kidnap bears from either British Columbia or the Northern Continental Divide Ecosystem (NCDE) around Glacier National Park to move to the North Cascades. But grizzlies have still not recovered in the NCDE, and there are no "extra" bears there to move to Washington. Such a plan would weaken the NCDE grizzly population and diminish the likelihood of developing the needed population linkages between the NCDE grizzlies and those elsewhere, such as in Yellowstone.

Oppose an "experimental population" designation. The agencies must create and analyze an alternative that does not rely on the so-called "experimental" population designation. Under such a designation, individual bears from the NCDE--which are currently protected under the Endangered Species Act--would be taken from their home range and transported to Washington state, where they would lose their protections under the ESA.

Analyze a natural recovery alternative. This is NOT the same as the No Action alternative. Under a natural recovery alternative, the FWS and NPS would actively work with agencies in British Columbia to ensure that grizzlies are protected on both sides of the border. Under this alternative, the agencies would identify and protect corridors and connectivity so that bears could move across the border without getting killed.

Develop an alternative that doesn't violate the Wilderness Act. The agencies must not pursue alternatives that would violate the Wilderness Act and would entail heavy-handed, stressful management of bears. Should the NPS choose to translocate bears, the agency should first consider limiting translocation to sites outside of Wilderness. If the NPS decides to translocate within Wilderness, it must comply with the Wilderness Act: no helicopters, no motorized equipment, and no invasive monitoring.

Thank you!

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Correspondence ID: 4650Project:112008Document:124399

Address: UPPR BLCK EDY, PA

Outside Organization: Unaffiliated Individual  
Received: Dec,07 2022 05:42:05  
Correspondence Type: Web Form

Correspondence: Oppose the capture of grizzlies from the Northern Continental Divide Ecosystem. The federal agencies plan to kidnap bears from either British Columbia or the Northern Continental Divide Ecosystem (NCDE) around Glacier National Park to move to the North Cascades. But grizzlies have still not recovered in the NCDE, and there are no "extra" bears there to move to Washington. Such a plan would weaken the NCDE grizzly population and diminish the likelihood of developing the needed population linkages between the NCDE grizzlies and those elsewhere, such as in Yellowstone.

Oppose an "experimental population" designation. The agencies must create and analyze an alternative that does not rely on the so-called "experimental" population designation. Under such a designation, individual bears from the NCDE--which are currently protected under the Endangered Species Act--would be taken from their home range and transported to Washington state, where they would lose their protections under the ESA.

Analyze a natural recovery alternative. This is NOT the same as the No Action alternative. Under a natural recovery alternative, the FWS and NPS would actively work with agencies in British Columbia to ensure that grizzlies are protected on both sides of the border. Under this alternative, the agencies would identify and protect corridors and connectivity so that bears could move across the border without getting killed.

Develop an alternative that doesn't violate the Wilderness Act. The agencies must not pursue alternatives that would violate the Wilderness Act and would entail heavy-handed, stressful management of bears. Should the NPS choose to translocate bears, the agency should first consider limiting translocation to sites outside of Wilderness. If the NPS decides to translocate within Wilderness, it must comply with the Wilderness Act: no helicopters, no motorized equipment, and no invasive monitoring.

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Correspondence ID: 4651Project:112008Document:124399

Address: BROOKLYN, NY  
Outside Organization: Unaffiliated Individual  
Received: Dec,07 2022 05:43:36  
Correspondence Type: Web Form

Correspondence: I vehemently oppose the capture of grizzlies from the Northern Continental Divide Ecosystem.

The federal agencies plan to kidnap bears from either British Columbia or the Northern Continental Divide Ecosystem (NCDE) around Glacier National Park to move to the North Cascades. But grizzlies have still not recovered in the NCDE, and there are no "extra" bears there to move to Washington. Such a plan would weaken the NCDE grizzly population and diminish the likelihood of developing the needed population linkages between the NCDE grizzlies and those elsewhere, such as in Yellowstone.

I also oppose an "experimental population" designation. The agencies must create and analyze an alternative that does not rely on the so-called "experimental" population designation. Under such a designation, individual bears from the NCDE--which are currently protected under the Endangered Species Act--would be taken from their home range and transported to Washington state, where they would lose their protections under the ESA.

Please analyze a natural recovery alternative. This is NOT the same as the No Action alternative. Under a natural recovery alternative, the FWS and NPS would actively work with agencies in British Columbia to ensure that grizzlies are protected on both sides of the border. Under this alternative, the agencies would identify and protect corridors and connectivity so that bears could move across the border without getting killed.

Please develop an alternative that doesn't violate the Wilderness Act. The agencies must not pursue alternatives that would violate the Wilderness Act and would entail heavy-handed, stressful management of bears. Should the NPS choose to translocate bears, the agency should first consider limiting translocation to sites outside of Wilderness. If the NPS decides to translocate within Wilderness, it must comply with the Wilderness Act: no helicopters, no motorized equipment, and no invasive monitoring.

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Correspondence ID: 4652Project:112008Document:124399

Address: New Rochelle, NY  
Outside Organization: Unaffiliated Individual  
Received: Dec,07 2022 05:43:53  
Correspondence Type: Web Form

Correspondence: I am commenting to express my strong objection to the proposed bear hunt. Bear hunts do not reduce human-bear conflict, and are no more than trophy hunts, spilling blood of innocent creatures for pleasure. It is possible to live in harmony and co-exist peacefully with bears, and that calls for more effective trash management, and bear-smart policies, not more killing.

Protect bears and all non-human animals from human abusers.

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Correspondence ID: 4653Project:112008Document:124399

Address: Edwards, CO  
Outside Organization: Unaffiliated Individual  
Received: Dec,07 2022 05:47:57  
Correspondence Type: Web Form

Correspondence: Oppose the capture of grizzlies from the Northern Continental Divide Ecosystem. The federal agencies plan to kidnap bears from either British Columbia or the Northern Continental Divide Ecosystem (NCDE) around Glacier National Park to move to the North Cascades. But grizzlies have still not recovered in the NCDE, and there are no "extra" bears there to move to Washington. Such a plan would weaken the NCDE grizzly population and diminish the likelihood of developing the needed population linkages between the NCDE grizzlies and those elsewhere, such as in Yellowstone.

Oppose an "experimental population" designation. The agencies must create and analyze an alternative that does not rely on the so-called "experimental" population designation. Under such a designation, individual bears from the NCDE--which are currently protected under the Endangered Species Act--would be taken from their home range and transported to Washington state, where they would lose their protections under the ESA.

Analyze a natural recovery alternative. This is NOT the same as the No Action alternative. Under a natural recovery alternative, the FWS and NPS would actively work with agencies in British Columbia to ensure that grizzlies are protected on both sides of the border. Under this alternative, the agencies would identify and protect corridors and connectivity so that bears could move across the border without getting killed.

Develop an alternative that doesn't violate the Wilderness Act. The agencies must not pursue alternatives that would violate the Wilderness Act and would entail heavy-handed, stressful management of bears. Should the NPS choose to translocate bears, the agency should first consider limiting translocation to sites outside of Wilderness. If the NPS decides to translocate within Wilderness, it must comply with the Wilderness Act: no helicopters, no motorized equipment, and no invasive monitoring.

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Correspondence ID: 4654Project:112008Document:124399

Address: Montreal, UN  
Outside Organization: Unaffiliated Individual  
Received: Dec,07 2022 05:50:42  
Correspondence Type: Web Form

Correspondence: The new proposed plan to for grizzly bears is not right and would be detrimental to grizzly recovery in the North Cascades...this plan needs to be reconsidered and properly address the treatment of grizzlies...

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Correspondence ID: 4655Project:112008Document:124399

Address: Cleveland, OH  
Outside Organization: Unaffiliated Individual  
Received: Dec,07 2022 05:51:37  
Correspondence Type: Web Form

Correspondence: The grizzlies need to be protected. Why would any person in their right mind kill an innocent animal for NO REASON!!! Find something else to do with your useless life. Get a real job. You want to kill a living

thing? There are millions of HUMAN violent criminals all over our streets thanks to this Biden administration. He is letting criminals run wild, and immigrants and terrorists in our country to destroy it. Grizzlies are not a problem, Biden administration is.

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Correspondence ID: 4656Project:112008Document:124399

Address: Salem, OR

Outside Organization: Unaffiliated Individual

Received: Dec,07 2022 05:58:31

Correspondence Type: Web Form

Correspondence: Please respect the expansion of grizzly bear habitat in the North Cascades. Stop creating havoc with wild life. Their habitat have been overrun by people. Their rights to roaming is more valid than the rights of tourists.

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Correspondence ID: 4657Project:112008Document:124399

Address: Howell, MI

Outside Organization: Unaffiliated Individual

Received: Dec,07 2022 06:02:12

Correspondence Type: Web Form

Correspondence: • Oppose the capture of grizzlies from the Northern Continental Divide Ecosystem. The federal agencies plan to kidnap bears from either British Columbia or the Northern Continental Divide Ecosystem (NCDE) around Glacier National Park to move to the North Cascades. But grizzlies have still not recovered in the NCDE, and there are no "extra" bears there to move to Washington. Such a plan would weaken the NCDE grizzly population and diminish the likelihood of developing the needed population linkages between the NCDE grizzlies and those elsewhere, such as in Yellowstone.

• Oppose an "experimental population" designation. The agencies must create and analyze an alternative that does not rely on the so-called "experimental" population designation. Under such a designation, individual bears from the NCDE--which are currently protected under the Endangered Species Act--would be taken from their home range and transported to Washington state, where they would lose their protections under the ESA.

• Analyze a natural recovery alternative. This is NOT the same as the No Action alternative. Under a natural recovery alternative, the FWS and NPS would actively work with agencies in British Columbia to ensure that grizzlies are protected on both sides of the border. Under this alternative, the agencies would identify and protect corridors and connectivity so that bears could move across the border without getting killed.

• Develop an alternative that doesn't violate the Wilderness Act. The agencies must not pursue alternatives that would violate the Wilderness Act and would entail heavy-handed, stressful management of bears. Should the NPS choose to translocate bears, the agency should first consider limiting translocation to sites outside of Wilderness. If the NPS decides to translocate within Wilderness, it must comply with the Wilderness Act: no helicopters, no motorized equipment, and no invasive monitoring.

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Correspondence ID: 4658Project:112008Document:124399

Address: Auburn, WA

Outside Organization: Unaffiliated Individual

Received: Dec,07 2022 06:06:46

Correspondence Type: Web Form

Correspondence: Oppose the capture of grizzlies from the Northern Continental Divide Ecosystem. The federal agencies plan to kidnap bears from either British Columbia or the Northern Continental Divide Ecosystem (NCDE) around Glacier National Park to move to the North Cascades. But grizzlies have still not recovered in the NCDE, and there are no "extra" bears there to move to Washington. Such a plan would weaken the NCDE grizzly population and diminish the likelihood of developing the needed population linkages between the NCDE grizzlies and those elsewhere, such as in Yellowstone.

Oppose an "experimental population" designation. The agencies must create and analyze an alternative that does not rely on the so-called "experimental" population designation. Under such a designation, individual bears from the NCDE--which are currently protected under the Endangered Species Act--would be taken from their home

range and transported to Washington state, where they would lose their protections under the ESA. Analyze a natural recovery alternative. This is NOT the same as the No Action alternative. Under a natural recovery alternative, the FWS and NPS would actively work with agencies in British Columbia to ensure that grizzlies are protected on both sides of the border. Under this alternative, the agencies would identify and protect corridors and connectivity so that bears could move across the border without getting killed. Develop an alternative that doesn't violate the Wilderness Act. The agencies must not pursue alternatives that would violate the Wilderness Act and would entail heavy-handed, stressful management of bears. Should the NPS choose to translocate bears, the agency should first consider limiting translocation to sites outside of Wilderness. If the NPS decides to translocate within Wilderness, it must comply with the Wilderness Act: no helicopters, no motorized equipment, and no invasive monitoring.

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Correspondence ID: 4659Project:112008Document:124399  
Address: Orangeville, IL  
Outside Organization: Unaffiliated Individual  
Received: Dec,07 2022 06:07:32  
Correspondence Type: Web Form  
Correspondence: For God's sake, LEAVE THE GRIZZLES ALONE!  
Men have screwed up Nature and the Wilderness enough!  
No good comes from trying to manipulate Nature...Men are STUPID

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Correspondence ID: 4660Project:112008Document:124399  
Address: VENICE, FL  
Outside Organization: Unaffiliated Individual  
Received: Dec,07 2022 06:08:07  
Correspondence Type: Web Form  
Correspondence: On grizzly bears, analyze a natural recovery alternative. Grizzly bears and their natural corridors should be protected on both sides of the border of Canada and the United States.

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Correspondence ID: 4661Project:112008Document:124399  
Address: pittsboro, NC  
Outside Organization: Unaffiliated Individual  
Received: Dec,07 2022 06:17:41  
Correspondence Type: Web Form  
Correspondence: • Oppose the capture of grizzlies from the Northern Continental Divide Ecosystem. The federal agencies plan to kidnap bears from either British Columbia or the Northern Continental Divide Ecosystem (NCDE) around Glacier National Park to move to the North Cascades. But grizzlies have still not recovered in the NCDE, and there are no "extra" bears there to move to Washington. Such a plan would weaken the NCDE grizzly population and diminish the likelihood of developing the needed population linkages between the NCDE grizzlies and those elsewhere, such as in Yellowstone.

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Correspondence ID: 4662Project:112008Document:124399  
Address: Reading, MA  
Outside Organization: Unaffiliated Individual  
Received: Dec,07 2022 06:20:00  
Correspondence Type: Web Form  
Correspondence: Hello,

Please:

Oppose the capture of grizzlies from the Northern Continental Divide Ecosystem. The federal agencies plan to kidnap bears from either British Columbia or the Northern Continental Divide Ecosystem (NCDE) around Glacier National Park to move to the North Cascades. But grizzlies have still not recovered in the NCDE, and

there are no "extra" bears there to move to Washington. Such a plan would weaken the NCDE grizzly population and diminish the likelihood of developing the needed population linkages between the NCDE grizzlies and those elsewhere, such as in Yellowstone.

Oppose an "experimental population" designation. The agencies must create and analyze an alternative that does not rely on the so-called "experimental" population designation. Under such a designation, individual bears from the NCDE--which are currently protected under the Endangered Species Act--would be taken from their home range and transported to Washington state, where they would lose their protections under the ESA.

Analyze a natural recovery alternative. This is NOT the same as the No Action alternative. Under a natural recovery alternative, the FWS and NPS would actively work with agencies in British Columbia to ensure that grizzlies are protected on both sides of the border. Under this alternative, the agencies would identify and protect corridors and connectivity so that bears could move across the border without getting killed.

Develop an alternative that doesn't violate the Wilderness Act. The agencies must not pursue alternatives that would violate the Wilderness Act and would entail heavy-handed, stressful management of bears. Should the NPS choose to translocate bears, the agency should first consider limiting translocation to sites outside of Wilderness. If the NPS decides to translocate within Wilderness, it must comply with the Wilderness Act: no helicopters, no motorized equipment, and no invasive monitoring.

Thank you for your time.

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Correspondence ID: 4663Project:112008Document:124399

Address: Fort Lauderdale, FL

Outside Organization: Unaffiliated Individual

Received: Dec,07 2022 06:25:45

Correspondence Type: Web Form

Correspondence: I Oppose the capture of grizzlies from the Northern Continental Divide Ecosystem: The federal agencies plan to kidnap bears from either British Columbia or the Northern Continental Divide Ecosystem (NCDE) around Glacier National Park to move to the North Cascades. But grizzlies have still not recovered in the NCDE, and there are no "extra" bears there to move to Washington. Such a plan would weaken the NCDE grizzly population and diminish the likelihood of developing the needed population linkages between the NCDE grizzlies and those elsewhere, such as in Yellowstone.

I Oppose an "experimental population" designation: The agencies must create and analyze an alternative that does not rely on the so-called "experimental" population designation. Under such a designation, individual bears from the NCDE--which are currently protected under the Endangered Species Act--would be taken from their home range and transported to Washington state, where they would lose their protections under the ESA.

It is necessary to Analyze a natural recovery alternative. This is NOT the same as the No Action alternative. Under a natural recovery alternative, the FWS and NPS would actively work with agencies in British Columbia to ensure that grizzlies are protected on both sides of the border. Under this alternative, the agencies would identify and protect corridors and connectivity so that bears could move across the border without getting killed.

It is necessary to Develop an alternative that doesn't violate the Wilderness Act. The agencies must not pursue alternatives that would violate the Wilderness Act and would entail heavy-handed, stressful management of bears. Should the NPS choose to translocate bears, the agency should first consider limiting translocation to sites outside of Wilderness. If the NPS decides to translocate within Wilderness, it must comply with the Wilderness Act: no helicopters, no motorized equipment, and no invasive monitoring.

Thank you!

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Correspondence ID: 4664Project:112008Document:124399

Address: Sanford, FL

Outside Organization: Unaffiliated Individual  
Received: Dec,07 2022 06:29:48  
Correspondence Type: Web Form

Correspondence: I Oppose the capture of grizzlies from the Northern Continental Divide Ecosystem. The federal agencies plan to kidnap bears from either British Columbia or the Northern Continental Divide Ecosystem (NCDE) around Glacier National Park to move to the North Cascades. But grizzlies have still not recovered in the NCDE, and there are no "extra" bears there to move to Washington. Such a plan would weaken the NCDE grizzly population and diminish the likelihood of developing the needed population linkages between the NCDE grizzlies and those elsewhere, such as in Yellowstone.

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Correspondence ID: 4665Project:112008Document:124399

Address: Chicopee, MA  
Outside Organization: Unaffiliated Individual  
Received: Dec,07 2022 06:32:24  
Correspondence Type: Web Form

Correspondence: Oppose the capture of grizzlies from the Northern Continental Divide Ecosystem. The federal agencies plan to kidnap bears from either British Columbia or the Northern Continental Divide Ecosystem (NCDE) around Glacier National Park to move to the North Cascades. But grizzlies have still not recovered in the NCDE, and there are no "extra" bears there to move to Washington. Such a plan would weaken the NCDE grizzly population and diminish the likelihood of developing the needed population linkages between the NCDE grizzlies and those elsewhere, such as in Yellowstone.

Oppose an "experimental population" designation. The agencies must create and analyze an alternative that does not rely on the so-called "experimental" population designation. Under such a designation, individual bears from the NCDE--which are currently protected under the Endangered Species Act--would be taken from their home range and transported to Washington state, where they would lose their protections under the ESA.

Analyze a natural recovery alternative. Develop an alternative that doesn't violate the Wilderness Act. The agencies must not pursue alternatives that would violate the Wilderness Act and would entail heavy-handed, stressful management of bears.

Thank you or considering my comments.

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Correspondence ID: 4666Project:112008Document:124399

Address: Rougemont, NC  
Outside Organization: Unaffiliated Individual  
Received: Dec,07 2022 06:32:51  
Correspondence Type: Web Form

Correspondence: Oppose the capture of grizzlies from the Northern Continental Divide Ecosystem. The federal agencies plan to kidnap bears from either British Columbia or the Northern Continental Divide Ecosystem (NCDE) around Glacier National Park to move to the North Cascades. But grizzlies have still not recovered in the NCDE, and there are no "extra" bears there to move to Washington. Such a plan would weaken the NCDE grizzly population and diminish the likelihood of developing the needed population linkages between the NCDE grizzlies and those elsewhere, such as in Yellowstone.

Oppose an "experimental population" designation. The agencies must create and analyze an alternative that does not rely on the so-called "experimental" population designation. Under such a designation, individual bears from the NCDE--which are currently protected under the Endangered Species Act--would be taken from their home range and transported to Washington state, where they would lose their protections under the ESA.

Analyze a natural recovery alternative. This is NOT the same as the No Action alternative. Under a natural recovery alternative, the FWS and NPS would actively work with agencies in British Columbia to ensure that grizzlies are protected on both sides of the border. Under this alternative, the agencies would identify and protect corridors and connectivity so that bears could move across the border without getting killed.

Develop an alternative that doesn't violate the Wilderness Act. The agencies must not pursue alternatives that



would violate the Wilderness Act and would entail heavy-handed, stressful management of bears. Should the NPS choose to translocate bears, the agency should first consider limiting translocation to sites outside of Wilderness. If the NPS decides to translocate within Wilderness, it must comply with the Wilderness Act: no helicopters, no motorized equipment, and no invasive monitoring.

Thank you!

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Correspondence ID: 4667Project:112008Document:124399

Address: Mooresville, NC

Outside Organization: Unaffiliated Individual

Received: Dec,07 2022 06:34:45

Correspondence Type: Web Form

Correspondence: I oppose the capture of grizzlies from the Northern Continental Divide Ecosystem. The federal agencies plan to kidnap bears from either British Columbia or the Northern Continental Divide Ecosystem (NCDE) around Glacier National Park to move to the North Cascades. But grizzlies have still not recovered in the NCDE, and there are no "extra" bears there to move to Washington. Such a plan would weaken the NCDE grizzly population and diminish the likelihood of developing the needed population linkages between the NCDE grizzlies and those elsewhere, such as in Yellowstone.

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Correspondence ID: 4668Project:112008Document:124399

Address: Pittsburgh, PA

Outside Organization: Unaffiliated Individual

Received: Dec,07 2022 06:39:22

Correspondence Type: Web Form

Correspondence: Dear Sirs:

I respectfully request that you consider the following comments and suggestions that I personally wholeheartedly support and recommend:

Oppose the capture of grizzlies from the Northern Continental Divide Ecosystem. The federal agencies plan to kidnap bears from either British Columbia or the Northern Continental Divide Ecosystem (NCDE) around Glacier National Park to move to the North Cascades. But grizzlies have still not recovered in the NCDE, and there are no "extra" bears there to move to Washington. Such a plan would weaken the NCDE grizzly population and diminish the likelihood of developing the needed population linkages between the NCDE grizzlies and those elsewhere, such as in Yellowstone.

Oppose an "experimental population" designation. The agencies must create and analyze an alternative that does not rely on the so-called "experimental" population designation. Under such a designation, individual bears from the NCDE--which are currently protected under the Endangered Species Act--would be taken from their home range and transported to Washington state, where they would lose their protections under the ESA.

Analyze a natural recovery alternative. This is NOT the same as the No Action alternative. Under a natural recovery alternative, the FWS and NPS would actively work with agencies in British Columbia to ensure that grizzlies are protected on both sides of the border. Under this alternative, the agencies would identify and protect corridors and connectivity so that bears could move across the border without getting killed.

Develop an alternative that doesn't violate the Wilderness Act. The agencies must not pursue alternatives that would violate the Wilderness Act and would entail heavy-handed, stressful management of bears. Should the NPS choose to translocate bears, the agency should first consider limiting translocation to sites outside of Wilderness. If the NPS decides to translocate within Wilderness, it must comply with the Wilderness Act: no helicopters, no motorized equipment, and no invasive monitoring.

Sincerely,



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Correspondence ID: 4669Project:112008Document:124399

Address: Livingston, MT  
Outside Organization: Unaffiliated Individual  
Received: Dec,07 2022 06:43:54  
Correspondence Type: Web Form

Correspondence: Oppose the capture of grizzlies from the Northern Continental Divide Ecosystem. The federal agencies plan to kidnap bears from either British Columbia or the Northern Continental Divide Ecosystem (NCDE) around Glacier National Park to move to the North Cascades. But grizzlies have still not recovered in the NCDE, and there are no "extra" bears there to move to Washington. Such a plan would weaken the NCDE grizzly population and diminish the likelihood of developing the needed population linkages between the NCDE grizzlies and those elsewhere, such as in Yellowstone.

Oppose an "experimental population" designation. The agencies must create and analyze an alternative that does not rely on the so-called "experimental" population designation. Under such a designation, individual bears from the NCDE--which are currently protected under the Endangered Species Act--would be taken from their home range and transported to Washington state, where they would lose their protections under the ESA.

Analyze a natural recovery alternative. This is NOT the same as the No Action alternative. Under a natural recovery alternative, the FWS and NPS would actively work with agencies in British Columbia to ensure that grizzlies are protected on both sides of the border. Under this alternative, the agencies would identify and protect corridors and connectivity so that bears could move across the border without getting killed.

Develop an alternative that doesn't violate the Wilderness Act. The agencies must not pursue alternatives that would violate the Wilderness Act and would entail heavy-handed, stressful management of bears. Should the NPS choose to translocate bears, the agency should first consider limiting translocation to sites outside of Wilderness. If the NPS decides to translocate within Wilderness, it must comply with the Wilderness Act: no helicopters, no motorized equipment, and no invasive monitoring.

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Correspondence ID: 4670Project:112008Document:124399

Address: COLO SPRGS, CO  
Outside Organization: Unaffiliated Individual  
Received: Dec,07 2022 06:43:57  
Correspondence Type: Web Form

Correspondence: Oppose the capture of grizzlies from the Northern Continental Divide Ecosystem. The federal agencies plan to kidnap bears from either British Columbia or the Northern Continental Divide Ecosystem (NCDE) around Glacier National Park to move to the North Cascades. But grizzlies have still not recovered in the NCDE, and there are no "extra" bears there to move to Washington. Such a plan would weaken the NCDE grizzly population and diminish the likelihood of developing the needed population linkages between the NCDE grizzlies and those elsewhere, such as in Yellowstone.

Oppose an "experimental population" designation. The agencies must create and analyze an alternative that does not rely on the so-called "experimental" population designation. Under such a designation, individual bears from the NCDE--which are currently protected under the Endangered Species Act--would be taken from their home range and transported to Washington state, where they would lose their protections under the ESA.

Analyze a natural recovery alternative. This is NOT the same as the No Action alternative. Under a natural recovery alternative, the FWS and NPS would actively work with agencies in British Columbia to ensure that grizzlies are protected on both sides of the border. Under this alternative, the agencies would identify and protect corridors and connectivity so that bears could move across the border without getting killed.

Develop an alternative that doesn't violate the Wilderness Act. The agencies must not pursue alternatives that would violate the Wilderness Act and would entail heavy-handed, stressful management of bears. Should the NPS choose to translocate bears, the agency should first consider limiting translocation to sites outside of Wilderness. If the NPS decides to translocate within Wilderness, it must comply with the Wilderness Act: no helicopters, no motorized equipment, and no invasive monitoring.

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Correspondence ID: 4671Project:112008Document:124399

Address: New York, NY  
Outside Organization: Unaffiliated Individual  
Received: Dec,07 2022 06:45:02  
Correspondence Type: Web Form

Correspondence: Oppose the capture of grizzlies from the Northern Continental Divide Ecosystem. The federal agencies plan to kidnap bears from either British Columbia or the Northern Continental Divide Ecosystem (NCDE) around Glacier National Park to move to the North Cascades. But grizzlies have still not recovered in the NCDE, and there are no "extra" bears there to move to Washington. Such a plan would weaken the NCDE grizzly population and diminish the likelihood of developing the needed population linkages between the NCDE grizzlies and those elsewhere, such as in Yellowstone.

Oppose an "experimental population" designation. The agencies must create and analyze an alternative that does not rely on the so-called "experimental" population designation. Under such a designation, individual bears from the NCDE--which are currently protected under the Endangered Species Act--would be taken from their home range and transported to Washington state, where they would lose their protections under the ESA.

Analyze a natural recovery alternative. This is NOT the same as the No Action alternative. Under a natural recovery alternative, the FWS and NPS would actively work with agencies in British Columbia to ensure that grizzlies are protected on both sides of the border. Under this alternative, the agencies would identify and protect corridors and connectivity so that bears could move across the border without getting killed.

Develop an alternative that doesn't violate the Wilderness Act. The agencies must not pursue alternatives that would violate the Wilderness Act and would entail heavy-handed, stressful management of bears. Should the NPS choose to translocate bears, the agency should first consider limiting translocation to sites outside of Wilderness. If the NPS decides to translocate within Wilderness, it must comply with the Wilderness Act: no helicopters, no motorized equipment, and no invasive monitoring.

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Correspondence ID: 4672Project:112008Document:124399

Address: Stoughton, WI  
Outside Organization: Unaffiliated Individual  
Received: Dec,07 2022 06:45:16  
Correspondence Type: Web Form

Correspondence: If the Park Service adopts a translocation plan, it must be in line with the letter and spirit of the Wilderness Act. Monitoring should take place in a way that's respectful to Wilderness and bears, including using hair snags, camera traps, scat collection, and on-the-ground sightings to know whether the bears are thriving. It's wrong to rely on intrusive radio-collaring, helicopter landings, and ongoing sedating, capturing, and handling of the bears.

The proposed action lacks a natural recovery option. The best way to meet the goal of a viable grizzly population in the North Cascades would be to allow for and boldly promote the natural recovery of grizzlies. This is a very different approach than the "no action" option, which is to "do nothing." A natural recovery alternative would require working with British Columbia to protect grizzlies over a larger land base and would provide for connectivity between populations in the U.S. and Canada using protected habitat corridors. It would also include other measures to ensure that grizzlies are not killed by humans, regardless of what side of the border they are on and whether they are in National Parks, Wilderness, or other public or private lands. It might take longer and require more patience than the instant gratification of capturing and releasing dozens of bears, but it would ultimately create a more durable population sharing the landscape with a human population that is more likely to respect the bears that make it back to the North Cascades on their own.

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Correspondence ID: 4673Project:112008Document:124399

Address: ELK RIVER, MN  
Outside Organization: Unaffiliated Individual  
Received: Dec,07 2022 06:46:01  
Correspondence Type: Web Form

Correspondence: Oppose the capture of grizzlies from the Northern Continental Divide Ecosystem. The federal agencies plan to kidnap bears from either British Columbia or the Northern Continental Divide Ecosystem

(NCDE) around Glacier National Park to move to the North Cascades. But grizzlies have still not recovered in the NCDE, and there are no "extra" bears there to move to Washington. Such a plan would weaken the NCDE grizzly population and diminish the likelihood of developing the needed population linkages between the NCDE grizzlies and those elsewhere, such as in Yellowstone.

Oppose an "experimental population" designation. The agencies must create and analyze an alternative that does not rely on the so-called "experimental" population designation. Under such a designation, individual bears from the NCDE--which are currently protected under the Endangered Species Act--would be taken from their home range and transported to Washington state, where they would lose their protections under the ESA.

Analyze a natural recovery alternative. This is NOT the same as the No Action alternative. Under a natural recovery alternative, the FWS and NPS would actively work with agencies in British Columbia to ensure that grizzlies are protected on both sides of the border. Under this alternative, the agencies would identify and protect corridors and connectivity so that bears could move across the border without getting killed.

Develop an alternative that doesn't violate the Wilderness Act. The agencies must not pursue alternatives that would violate the Wilderness Act and would entail heavy-handed, stressful management of bears. Should the NPS choose to translocate bears, the agency should first consider limiting translocation to sites outside of Wilderness. If the NPS decides to translocate within Wilderness, it must comply with the Wilderness Act: no helicopters, no motorized equipment, and no invasive monitoring.

Thank you!

---

Correspondence ID: 4674Project:112008Document:124399

Address: Chambersburg, PA

Outside Organization: Unaffiliated Individual

Received: Dec,07 2022 06:47:01

Correspondence Type: Web Form

Correspondence: Oppose the capture of grizzlies from the Northern Continental Divide Ecosystem. The federal agencies plan to kidnap bears from either British Columbia or the Northern Continental Divide Ecosystem (NCDE) around Glacier National Park to move to the North Cascades. But grizzlies have still not recovered in the NCDE, and there are no "extra" bears there to move to Washington. Such a plan would weaken the NCDE grizzly population and diminish the likelihood of developing the needed population linkages between the NCDE grizzlies and those elsewhere, such as in Yellowstone.

Oppose an "experimental population" designation. The agencies must create and analyze an alternative that does not rely on the so-called "experimental" population designation. Under such a designation, individual bears from the NCDE--which are currently protected under the Endangered Species Act--would be taken from their home range and transported to Washington state, where they would lose their protections under the ESA.

Analyze a natural recovery alternative. This is NOT the same as the No Action alternative. Under a natural recovery alternative, the FWS and NPS would actively work with agencies in British Columbia to ensure that grizzlies are protected on both sides of the border. Under this alternative, the agencies would identify and protect corridors and connectivity so that bears could move across the border without getting killed.

Develop an alternative that doesn't violate the Wilderness Act. The agencies must not pursue alternatives that would violate the Wilderness Act and would entail heavy-handed, stressful management of bears. Should the NPS choose to translocate bears, the agency should first consider limiting translocation to sites outside of Wilderness. If the NPS decides to translocate within Wilderness, it must comply with the Wilderness Act: no helicopters, no motorized equipment, and no invasive monitoring.

Thank you!

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Correspondence ID: 4675Project:112008Document:124399

Address: Lantier, Québec, UN

Outside Organization: Unaffiliated Individual

Received: Dec,07 2022 06:48:32

Correspondence Type: Web Form

Correspondence: The federal agencies plan to kidnap bears from either British Columbia or the Northern Continental Divide Ecosystem (NCDE) around Glacier National Park to move to the North Cascades. But grizzlies have still not recovered in the NCDE, and there are no "extra" bears there to move to Washington. Such a plan would weaken the NCDE grizzly population and diminish the likelihood of developing the needed population linkages between the NCDE grizzlies and those elsewhere, such as in Yellowstone.

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Correspondence ID: 4676Project:112008Document:124399

Address: tucson, AZ

Outside Organization: Unaffiliated Individual

Received: Dec,07 2022 06:53:44

Correspondence Type: Web Form

Correspondence: Oppose the capture of grizzlies from the Northern Continental Divide Ecosystem. The federal agencies plan to kidnap bears from either British Columbia or the Northern Continental Divide Ecosystem (NCDE) around Glacier National Park to move to the North Cascades. But grizzlies have still not recovered in the NCDE, and there are no "extra" bears there to move to Washington. Such a plan would weaken the NCDE grizzly population and diminish the likelihood of developing the needed population linkages between the NCDE grizzlies and those elsewhere, such as in Yellowstone.

Oppose an "experimental population" designation. The agencies must create and analyze an alternative that does not rely on the so-called "experimental" population designation. Under such a designation, individual bears from the NCDE--which are currently protected under the Endangered Species Act--would be taken from their home range and transported to Washington state, where they would lose their protections under the ESA.

Analyze a natural recovery alternative. This is NOT the same as the No Action alternative. Under a natural recovery alternative, the FWS and NPS would actively work with agencies in British Columbia to ensure that grizzlies are protected on both sides of the border. Under this alternative, the agencies would identify and protect corridors and connectivity so that bears could move across the border without getting killed.

Develop an alternative that doesn't violate the Wilderness Act. The agencies must not pursue alternatives that would violate the Wilderness Act and would entail heavy-handed, stressful management of bears. Should the NPS choose to translocate bears, the agency should first consider limiting translocation to sites outside of Wilderness. If the NPS decides to translocate within Wilderness, it must comply with the Wilderness Act: no helicopters, no motorized equipment, and no invasive monitoring.

Thank you!

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Correspondence ID: 4677Project:112008Document:124399

Address: Kinsman, OH

Outside Organization: Unaffiliated Individual

Received: Dec,07 2022 06:56:27

Correspondence Type: Web Form

Correspondence: Oppose the capture of grizzlies from the Northern Continental Divide Ecosystem. The federal agencies plan to kidnap bears from either British Columbia or the Northern Continental Divide Ecosystem (NCDE) around Glacier National Park to move to the North Cascades. But grizzlies have still not recovered in the NCDE, and there are no "extra" bears there to move to Washington. Such a plan would weaken the NCDE grizzly population and diminish the likelihood of developing the needed population linkages between the NCDE grizzlies and those elsewhere, such as in Yellowstone.

Oppose an "experimental population" designation. The agencies must create and analyze an alternative that does not rely on the so-called "experimental" population designation. Under such a designation, individual bears from the NCDE--which are currently protected under the Endangered Species Act--would be taken from their home range and transported to Washington state, where they would lose their protections under the ESA.

Analyze a natural recovery alternative. This is NOT the same as the No Action alternative. Under a natural recovery alternative, the FWS and NPS would actively work with agencies in British Columbia to ensure that grizzlies are protected on both sides of the border. Under this alternative, the agencies would identify and protect corridors

and connectivity so that bears could move across the border without getting killed.

Develop an alternative that doesn't violate the Wilderness Act. The agencies must not pursue alternatives that would violate the Wilderness Act and would entail heavy-handed, stressful management of bears. Should the NPS choose to translocate bears, the agency should first consider limiting translocation to sites outside of Wilderness. If the NPS decides to translocate within Wilderness, it must comply with the Wilderness Act: no helicopters, no motorized equipment, and no invasive monitoring.

Thank you!

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Correspondence ID: 4678Project:112008Document:124399

Address: Hallandale, FL

Outside Organization: Unaffiliated Individual

Received: Dec,07 2022 06:56:37

Correspondence Type: Web Form

Correspondence: Please reconsider your proposal for management of grizzlies in the North Cascades. This means not capturing of grizzlies from the Northern Continental Divide Ecosystem. Federal agencies plan to kidnap bears from either British Columbia or the Northern Continental Divide Ecosystem (NCDE) around Glacier National Park to move to the North Cascades. But grizzlies have still not recovered in the NCDE, and there are no "extra" bears there to move to Washington. Such a plan would weaken the NCDE grizzly population and diminish the likelihood of developing the needed population linkages between the NCDE grizzlies and those elsewhere, such as in Yellowstone.

It means rejecting an "experimental population" designation. The agencies must create and analyze an alternative that does not rely on the so-called "experimental" population designation. Under such a designation, individual bears from the NCDE--which are currently protected under the Endangered Species Act--would be taken from their home range and transported to Washington state, where they would lose their protections under the ESA. I urge you to analyze a natural recovery alternative. This is NOT the same as the No Action alternative. Under a natural recovery alternative, the FWS and NPS would actively work with agencies in British Columbia to ensure that grizzlies are protected on both sides of the border. Under this alternative, the agencies would identify and protect corridors and connectivity so that bears could move across the border without getting killed.

It means developing an alternative that doesn't violate the Wilderness Act. The agencies must not pursue alternatives that would violate the Wilderness Act and would entail heavy-handed, stressful management of bears. Should the NPS choose to translocate bears, the agency should first consider limiting translocation to sites outside of Wilderness. If the NPS decides to translocate within Wilderness, it must comply with the Wilderness Act: no helicopters, no motorized equipment, and no invasive monitoring.

Thank you for considering my comments.

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Correspondence ID: 4679Project:112008Document:124399

Address: Kansas City, MO

Outside Organization: Unaffiliated Individual

Received: Dec,07 2022 06:56:46

Correspondence Type: Web Form

Correspondence: Oppose the capture of grizzlies from the Northern Continental Divide Ecosystem. The federal agencies plan to kidnap bears from either British Columbia or the Northern Continental Divide Ecosystem (NCDE) around Glacier National Park to move to the North Cascades. But grizzlies have still not recovered in the NCDE, and there are no "extra" bears there to move to Washington. Such a plan would weaken the NCDE grizzly population and diminish the likelihood of developing the needed population linkages between the NCDE grizzlies and those elsewhere, such as in Yellowstone.

Oppose an "experimental population" designation. The agencies must create and analyze an alternative that does not rely on the so-called "experimental" population designation. Under such a designation, individual bears from the NCDE--which are currently protected under the Endangered Species Act--would be taken from their home range and transported to Washington state, where they would lose their protections under the ESA.

Analyze a natural recovery alternative. This is NOT the same as the No Action alternative. Under a natural recovery alternative, the FWS and NPS would actively work with agencies in British Columbia to ensure that grizzlies are protected on both sides of the border. Under this alternative, the agencies would identify and protect corridors

and connectivity so that bears could move across the border without getting killed.

Develop an alternative that doesn't violate the Wilderness Act. The agencies must not pursue alternatives that would violate the Wilderness Act and would entail heavy-handed, stressful management of bears. Should the NPS choose to translocate bears, the agency should first consider limiting translocation to sites outside of Wilderness. If the NPS decides to translocate within Wilderness, it must comply with the Wilderness Act: no helicopters, no motorized equipment, and no invasive monitoring.

Thank you!

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Correspondence ID: 4680Project:112008Document:124399

Address: Apex, NC

Outside Organization: Unaffiliated Individual

Received: Dec,07 2022 06:58:01

Correspondence Type: Web Form

Correspondence: Oppose the capture of grizzlies from the Northern Continental Divide Ecosystem. The federal agencies plan to kidnap bears from either British Columbia or the Northern Continental Divide Ecosystem (NCDE) around Glacier National Park to move to the North Cascades. But grizzlies have still not recovered in the NCDE, and there are no "extra" bears there to move to Washington. Such a plan would weaken the NCDE grizzly population and diminish the likelihood of developing the needed population linkages between the NCDE grizzlies and those elsewhere, such as in Yellowstone.

Oppose an "experimental population" designation. The agencies must create and analyze an alternative that does not rely on the so-called "experimental" population designation. Under such a designation, individual bears from the NCDE--which are currently protected under the Endangered Species Act--would be taken from their home range and transported to Washington state, where they would lose their protections under the ESA.

Analyze a natural recovery alternative. This is NOT the same as the No Action alternative. Under a natural recovery alternative, the FWS and NPS would actively work with agencies in British Columbia to ensure that grizzlies are protected on both sides of the border. Under this alternative, the agencies would identify and protect corridors and connectivity so that bears could move across the border without getting killed.

Develop an alternative that doesn't violate the Wilderness Act. The agencies must not pursue alternatives that would violate the Wilderness Act and would entail heavy-handed, stressful management of bears. Should the NPS choose to translocate bears, the agency should first consider limiting translocation to sites outside of Wilderness. If the NPS decides to translocate within Wilderness, it must comply with the Wilderness Act: no helicopters, no motorized equipment, and no invasive monitoring.

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Correspondence ID: 4681Project:112008Document:124399

Address: Kalamazoo, MI

Outside Organization: Congregation of St, Joseph Unaffiliated Individual

Received: Dec,07 2022 06:58:52

Correspondence Type: Web Form

Correspondence: The current plan does not appear to address the needs of the Grizzly bear population- Grizzlies are keystone predators and have a positive impact on their ecosystem ! Revise the plan !

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Correspondence ID: 4682Project:112008Document:124399

Address: Silverdale, WA

Outside Organization: Unaffiliated Individual

Received: Dec,07 2022 07:01:10

Correspondence Type: Web Form

Correspondence: Oppose the capture of grizzlies from the Northern Continental Divide Ecosystem. The federal agencies plan to kidnap bears from either British

Columbia or the Northern Continental Divide Ecosystem (NCDE) around Glacier National Park to move to the North Cascades. But grizzlies have still not recovered in the NCDE, and there are no "extra" bears there to move to Washington. Such a plan would weaken the NCDE grizzly population and diminish the likelihood of developing the needed population linkages between the NCDE grizzlies and those elsewhere, such as in Yellowstone.

Oppose an "experimental population" designation. The agencies must create and analyze an alternative that does not rely on the so-called "experimental" population designation. Under such a designation, individual bears from the NCDE--which are currently protected under the Endangered Species Act--would be taken from their home range and transported to Washington state, where they would lose their protections under the ESA.

Analyze a natural recovery alternative. This is NOT the same as the No Action alternative. Under a natural recovery alternative, the FWS and NPS would actively work with agencies in British Columbia to ensure that grizzlies are protected on both sides of the border. Under this alternative, the agencies would identify and protect corridors and connectivity so that bears could move across the border without getting killed.

Develop an alternative that doesn't violate the Wilderness Act. The agencies must not pursue alternatives that would violate the Wilderness Act and would entail heavy-handed, stressful management of bears. Should the NPS choose to translocate bears, the agency should first consider limiting translocation to sites outside of Wilderness. If the NPS decides to translocate within Wilderness, it must comply with the Wilderness Act: no helicopters, no motorized equipment, and no invasive monitoring.

Thank you

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Correspondence ID: 4683Project:112008Document:124399

Address: Vernon Rockville, CT

Outside Organization: Unaffiliated Individual

Received: Dec,07 2022 07:02:45

Correspondence Type: Web Form

Correspondence: Oppose the capture of grizzlies from the Northern Continental Divide Ecosystem. The federal agencies plan to kidnap bears from either British Columbia or the Northern Continental Divide Ecosystem (NCDE) around Glacier National Park to move to the North Cascades. But grizzlies have still not recovered in the NCDE, and there are no "extra" bears there to move to Washington. Such a plan would weaken the NCDE grizzly population and diminish the likelihood of developing the needed population linkages between the NCDE grizzlies and those elsewhere, such as in Yellowstone.

Oppose an "experimental population" designation. The agencies must create and analyze an alternative that does not rely on the so-called "experimental" population designation. Under such a designation, individual bears from the NCDE--which are currently protected under the Endangered Species Act--would be taken from their home range and transported to Washington state, where they would lose their protections under the ESA.

Analyze a natural recovery alternative. This is NOT the same as the No Action alternative. Under a natural recovery alternative, the FWS and NPS would actively work with agencies in British Columbia to ensure that grizzlies are protected on both sides of the border. Under this alternative, the agencies would identify and protect corridors and connectivity so that bears could move across the border without getting killed.

Develop an alternative that doesn't violate the Wilderness Act. The agencies must not pursue alternatives that would violate the Wilderness Act and would entail heavy-handed, stressful management of bears. Should the NPS choose to translocate bears, the agency should first consider limiting translocation to sites outside of Wilderness. If the NPS decides to translocate within Wilderness, it must comply with the Wilderness Act: no helicopters, no motorized equipment, and no invasive monitoring.

Thank you!

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Correspondence ID: 4684Project:112008Document:124399  
Address: Los Angeles, CA  
Outside Organization: Unaffiliated Individual  
Received: Dec,07 2022 07:04:12  
Correspondence Type: Web Form

Correspondence: Oppose the capture of grizzlies from the Northern Continental Divide Ecosystem. The federal agencies plan to kidnap bears from either British Columbia or the Northern Continental Divide Ecosystem (NCDE) around Glacier National Park to move to the North Cascades. But grizzlies have still not recovered in the NCDE, and there are no "extra" bears there to move to Washington. Such a plan would weaken the NCDE grizzly population and diminish the likelihood of developing the needed population linkages between the NCDE grizzlies and those elsewhere, such as in Yellowstone.

Oppose an "experimental population" designation. The agencies must create and analyze an alternative that does not rely on the so-called "experimental" population designation. Under such a designation, individual bears from the NCDE--which are currently protected under the Endangered Species Act--would be taken from their home range and transported to Washington state, where they would lose their protections under the ESA.

Analyze a natural recovery alternative. This is NOT the same as the No Action alternative. Under a natural recovery alternative, the FWS and NPS would actively work with agencies in British Columbia to ensure that grizzlies are protected on both sides of the border. Under this alternative, the agencies would identify and protect corridors and connectivity so that bears could move across the border without getting killed.

Develop an alternative that doesn't violate the Wilderness Act. The agencies must not pursue alternatives that would violate the Wilderness Act and would entail heavy-handed, stressful management of bears. Should the NPS choose to translocate bears, the agency should first consider limiting translocation to sites outside of the Wilderness. If the NPS decides to translocate within Wilderness, it must comply with the Wilderness Act: no helicopters, no motorized equipment, and no invasive monitoring.

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Correspondence ID: 4685Project:112008Document:124399  
Address: Lewes, DE  
Outside Organization: Unaffiliated Individual  
Received: Dec,07 2022 07:09:18  
Correspondence Type: Web Form

Correspondence: If it is decided that wild Grizzlies must be captured for release in the North Cascades we must ensure they are not stolen from the as yet unrecovered Grizzly populations of the Northern Continental Divide Ecosystem or adjacent residents of British Columbia. We must not degrade one habitat to restore another. In fact, any viable population to exist in the North Cascades will be totally dependent on the genetic diversity available through wild corridors to distant populations such as these.

If any Grizzlies are to be translocated to the North Cascades it should be on lands not designated as Wilderness. If you are to translocate Grizzly bears into Wilderness areas it must be done according to regulations under the Wilderness Act. This means no helicopter flights or use of motorized vehicles. It is obvious that over management would be counter productive to the recovery of a viable Grizzly population. We must not dart/drug, tag/collar, and handle wild Grizzlies! If Grizzlies are to be constantly monitored in Wilderness, then it must be done on foot without mechanical disruption.

Grizzlies must not be stripped of their protections, currently afforded them under the Endangered Species Act. An "experimental population" designation would put any Grizzly bears found in the North Cascades under jurisdiction for legal slaughter.

A Natural Recovery Alternative must be considered, as opposed to a "No Action" alternative. The best option for a sustainable reintroduction of any species is to allow them to rehabilitate potential/previous habitat of their own volition, if at all possible. In this case the NPS & FWS could co-manage with local authorities in British Columbia to ensure no Grizzlies are killed, that they might freely cross the border. Rather than risking the slaughter of returning bears, we can designate & protect wildlife corridors thus ensuring population connectivity in perpetuity. Though it would take longer than the immediate gratification of releasing

Grizzlies into the North Cascades ecosystem, any bears that arrive by their own efforts will be far better suited to make a go in their historic range.

Thank you for your attention

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Correspondence ID: 4686Project:112008Document:124399  
Address: Boise, ID  
Outside Organization: Unaffiliated Individual  
Received: Dec,07 2022 07:09:41  
Correspondence Type: Web Form  
Correspondence: WILDERNESS means WILDERNESS! All native plants and animals belong in Wilderness and this certainly includes grizzly bears.

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Correspondence ID: 4687Project:112008Document:124399  
Address: Wellington, FL  
Outside Organization: Unaffiliated Individual  
Received: Dec,07 2022 07:09:51  
Correspondence Type: Web Form  
Correspondence: Please reconsider your approach to grizzly recovery in the North Cascades.

- Oppose the capture of grizzlies from the Northern Continental Divide Ecosystem
- Oppose an "experimental population" designation
- Analyze a natural recovery alternative, not the same as the No Action alternative
- Develop an alternative that doesn't violate the Wilderness Act

Thank you.

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Correspondence ID: 4688Project:112008Document:124399  
Address: Citrus Heights, CA  
Outside Organization: Unaffiliated Individual  
Received: Dec,07 2022 07:09:58  
Correspondence Type: Web Form  
Correspondence: Please reconsider your approach to grizzly recovery in the North Cascades. I oppose the capture of grizzlies from the Northern Continental Divide Ecosystem. I oppose an "experimental population" designation, which would result in the bears losing their protections under the ESA.

The proposed action lacks a natural recovery option. The best way to meet the goal of a viable grizzly population in the North Cascades would be to allow for and boldly promote the natural recovery of grizzlies. This is a very different approach than the "no action" option, which is to "do nothing." A natural recovery alternative would require working with British Columbia to protect grizzlies over a larger land base and would provide for connectivity between populations in the U.S. and Canada using protected habitat corridors. It would also include other measures to ensure that grizzlies are not killed by humans, regardless of what side of the border they are on and whether they are in National Parks, Wilderness, or other public or private lands. It might take longer and require more patience than the instant gratification of capturing and releasing dozens of bears, but it would ultimately create a more durable population sharing the landscape with a human population that is more likely to respect the bears that make it back to the North Cascades on their own.

Please develop an alternative that doesn't violate the Wilderness Act. Thank you.

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Correspondence ID: 4689Project:112008Document:124399  
Address: Hamden, CT  
Outside Organization: Unaffiliated Individual

Received: Dec,07 2022 07:11:46

Correspondence Type: Web Form

Correspondence: Oppose the capture of grizzlies from the Northern Continental Divide Ecosystem. The federal agencies plan to kidnap bears from either British Columbia or the Northern Continental Divide Ecosystem (NCDE) around Glacier National Park to move to the North Cascades. But grizzlies have still not recovered in the NCDE, and there are no "extra" bears there to move to Washington. Such a plan would weaken the NCDE grizzly population and diminish the likelihood of developing the needed population linkages between the NCDE grizzlies and those elsewhere, such as in Yellowstone.

Oppose an "experimental population" designation. The agencies must create and analyze an alternative that does not rely on the so-called "experimental" population designation. Under such a designation, individual bears from the NCDE--which are currently protected under the Endangered Species Act--would be taken from their home range and transported to Washington state, where they would lose their protections under the ESA.

Analyze a natural recovery alternative. This is NOT the same as the No Action alternative. Under a natural recovery alternative, the FWS and NPS would actively work with agencies in British Columbia to ensure that grizzlies are protected on both sides of the border. Under this alternative, the agencies would identify and protect corridors and connectivity so that bears could move across the border without getting killed.

Develop an alternative that doesn't violate the Wilderness Act. The agencies must not pursue alternatives that would violate the Wilderness Act and would entail heavy-handed, stressful management of bears. Should the NPS choose to translocate bears, the agency should first consider limiting translocation to sites outside of Wilderness. If the NPS decides to translocate within Wilderness, it must comply with the Wilderness Act: no helicopters, no motorized equipment, and no invasive monitoring.

Thank you!

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Correspondence ID: 4690Project:112008Document:124399

Address: Milbridge, ME

Outside Organization: Unaffiliated Individual

Received: Dec,07 2022 07:13:11

Correspondence Type: Web Form

Correspondence: The first thing that has to be looked at, in the reintroducing of Grizzly Bears, is why they have disappeared and have to be reintroduced. I remember the reintroducing of Wolf program, where years later States are killing off Wolves once again because the Farmers, people moving into their territory, and Cattle industry is being allowed to graze their cattle on government and public property, and there were no protections to restore the balance of nature by making it illegal to kill Wolves and Bears.

The same fate awaits the Grizzly Bear population, Grizzlies need a lot of land to roam in, and use for their territories, Grizzlies are loners and will not tolerate other Bears, or sometimes people in their territory. What is needed is for large parts of the country to be set aside as Wilderness areas, to protect wildlife, and the practice of allowing people to go hiking and camping in Grizzly Bear territory in Wilderness areas, needs to be prohibited. All so if people decide to go hiking in grizzly or any Bear habitat and they encounter a bear get mauled or killed, it is because the bear is protecting it's territory and or cubs, Bears don't hunt and kill people as a normal practice and the Fish and Game Departments and rangers, need to stop going out and killing any bear the harms a human.

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Correspondence ID: 4691Project:112008Document:124399

Address: Weaverville, NC

Outside Organization: Unaffiliated Individual

Received: Dec,07 2022 07:13:13

Correspondence Type: Web Form

Correspondence: Hello, I'm writing to submit comments on the plan to recover Grizzlies in the North Cascades. The National Park Service and the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service plan to translocate grizzly bears into the North Cascades Ecosystem (NCE) in Washington is misguided and inappropriate. .

The initial plan would degrade Wilderness in the North Cascades, weaken the grizzly population in the Northern Continental Divide Ecosystem around Glacier National Park, and strip the individual grizzlies of their current

protections under the Endangered Species Act.

The proposed action includes a problematic proposal to designate the reintroduced grizzly bears in the NCE as an "experimental population" under the U.S. Endangered Species Act. Under this designation, the bears would lose their current protections under the ESA and could be shot, re-captured, or killed in the North Cascades.

Recovery efforts must meet the requirements of the Wilderness Act. This means restoring the area's grizzly population without the use of motor vehicles, helicopters, and motorized equipment in Wilderness, without trammeling or manipulating Wilderness or its wildlife. However suitable the habitat in the North Cascades is the reintroduction plan could be extremely intrusive in designated Wilderness, could rely on activities prohibited by the Wilderness Act, and could come at a significant cost to Wilderness.

The plan's proposed helicopter landings would most likely occur either in Wilderness in North Cascades National Park or in Wilderness within the surrounding National Forests, despite most of the project area being outside of Wilderness. The extensive use of helicopters in Wilderness would continue indefinitely for monitoring bear movement and numbers, and would degrade the Wildernesses involved.

Heavy-handed management would not only be detrimental to Wilderness, but to bears as well, as they would be subjected to initial capture, handling, and helicopter flight, and attendant stress from such activities. Some may be injured or even die as a result. They would likely be collared, drugged, subject to samples taken, and handled for many years. And if that weren't enough, the proposed plan ignores the literature describing the effects of helicopters on wildlife, including grizzlies.

It's also questionable whether a translocation plan will be successful without Canadian support. Information is lacking on the status of grizzlies on the Canadian side of the border though this area is crucial in any success, as bears wander between the U.S. and British Columbia in the North Cascades ecosystem.

The essential irony is that agencies recognize the best place to release bears is in the exceedingly rare wildness of the North Cascades. The best grizzly habitat is synonymous with Wilderness: space to roam, isolation, denning sites, safety from human-caused mortality, and distance from human conflicts and garbage. But the agency's proposed methods of re-establishing grizzlies diminish all these advantages.

If the Park Service adopts a translocation plan, it must be in line with the letter and spirit of the Wilderness Act. Monitoring should take place in a way that's respectful to Wilderness and bears, including using hair snags, camera traps, scat collection, and on-the-ground sightings to know whether the bears are thriving. It's wrong to rely on intrusive radio-collaring, helicopter landings, and ongoing sedating, capturing, and handling of the bears.

The proposed action lacks a natural recovery option. The best way to meet the goal of a viable grizzly population in the North Cascades would be to allow for and boldly promote the natural recovery of grizzlies. This is a very different approach than the "no action" option, which is to "do nothing." A natural recovery alternative would require working with British Columbia to protect grizzlies over a larger land base and would provide for connectivity between populations in the U.S. and Canada using protected habitat corridors. It would also include other measures to ensure that grizzlies are not killed by humans, regardless of what side of the border they are on and whether they are in National Parks, Wilderness, or other public or private lands. It might take longer and require more patience than the instant gratification of capturing and releasing dozens of bears, but it would ultimately create a more durable population sharing the landscape with a human population that is more likely to respect the bears that make it back to the North Cascades on their own.

Should the NPS choose to translocate bears, the agency should first consider limiting translocation to sites outside of Wilderness. If the NPS decides to translocate within Wilderness, it must comply with the Wilderness Act: no helicopters, no motorized equipment, and no invasive monitoring.

Thank you,

██████████

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Correspondence ID: 4692Project:112008Document:124399

Address: Altadena, CA

Outside Organization: Unaffiliated Individual

Received: Dec,07 2022 07:15:55

Correspondence Type:Web Form

Correspondence: Please bring our beautiful grizzlies back.

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Correspondence ID: 4693Project:112008Document:124399

Address: Holly Springs, NC

Outside Organization: Unaffiliated Individual

Received: Dec,07 2022 07:16:01

Correspondence Type: Web Form

Correspondence: Oppose the capture of grizzlies from the Northern Continental Divide Ecosystem. The federal agencies plan to kidnap bears from either British Columbia or the Northern Continental Divide Ecosystem (NCDE) around Glacier National Park to move to the North Cascades. But grizzlies have still not recovered in the NCDE, and there are no "extra" bears there to move to Washington. Such a plan would weaken the NCDE grizzly population and diminish the likelihood of developing the needed population linkages between the NCDE grizzlies and those elsewhere, such as in Yellowstone.

Oppose an "experimental population" designation. The agencies must create and analyze an alternative that does not rely on the so-called "experimental" population designation. Under such a designation, individual bears from the NCDE--which are currently protected under the Endangered Species Act--would be taken from their home range and transported to Washington state, where they would lose their protections under the ESA.

Analyze a natural recovery alternative. This is NOT the same as the No Action alternative. Under a natural recovery alternative, the FWS and NPS would actively work with agencies in British Columbia to ensure that grizzlies are protected on both sides of the border. Under this alternative, the agencies would identify and protect corridors and connectivity so that bears could move across the border without getting killed.

Develop an alternative that doesn't violate the Wilderness Act. The agencies must not pursue alternatives that would violate the Wilderness Act and would entail heavy-handed, stressful management of bears. Should the NPS choose to translocate bears, the agency should first consider limiting translocation to sites outside of Wilderness. If the NPS decides to translocate within Wilderness, it must comply with the Wilderness Act: no helicopters, no motorized equipment, and no invasive monitoring.

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Correspondence ID: 4694Project:112008Document:124399

Address: St. Louis, MO

Outside Organization: Unaffiliated Individual

Received: Dec,07 2022 07:16:29

Correspondence Type: Web Form

Correspondence: The federal agencies plan to kidnap bears from either British Columbia or the Northern Continental Divide Ecosystem (NCDE) around Glacier National Park to move to the North Cascades. But grizzlies have still not recovered in the NCDE, and there are no "extra" bears there to move to Washington. Such a plan would weaken the NCDE grizzly population and diminish the likelihood of developing the needed population linkages between the NCDE grizzlies and those elsewhere, such as in Yellowstone.

The agencies must create and analyze an alternative that does not rely on the so-called "experimental" population designation. Under such a designation, individual bears from the NCDE--which are currently protected under the Endangered Species Act--would be taken from their home range and transported to Washington state, where they would lose their protections under the ESA.

Analyze a natural recovery alternative. This is NOT the same as the No Action alternative. Under a natural recovery alternative, the FWS and NPS would actively work with agencies in British Columbia to ensure that grizzlies are protected on both sides of the border. Under this alternative, the agencies would identify and protect corridors and connectivity so that bears could move across the border without getting killed.

Develop an alternative that doesn't violate the Wilderness Act. The agencies must not pursue alternatives that would violate the Wilderness Act and would entail heavy-handed, stressful management of bears. Should the NPS choose to translocate bears, the agency should first consider limiting translocation to sites outside of Wilderness. If the NPS decides to translocate within Wilderness, it must comply with the Wilderness Act: no helicopters, no motorized equipment, and no invasive monitoring.

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Correspondence ID: 4695Project:112008Document:124399  
Address: Boston, MA  
Outside Organization: Unaffiliated Individual  
Received: Dec,07 2022 07:21:22  
Correspondence Type: Web Form  
Correspondence: Please do not capture grizzlies from the Northern Continental Divide Ecosystem. The area is what's left of their much larger roaming territory, and we can't have healthy ecosystems in Canada nor in the US without grizzlies.

No to experimental population designation for bears. As soon as moved to Washington state they quit being protected by ESA regulation. You know that, so don't do it..

Work with British Columbia authorities to agree on a way to allow bears pass the Canadian border to the US back and forth.

Most importantly: It's not acceptable to have special agencies to protect wildlife if all these agencies are just for kidnapping, trapping or killing bears. We need scientific humane solutions, not decimation of bear the population.

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Correspondence ID: 4696Project:112008Document:124399  
Address: Orlando, FL  
Outside Organization: Unaffiliated Individual  
Received: Dec,07 2022 07:21:43  
Correspondence Type: Web Form  
Correspondence: Oppose the capture of grizzlies from the Northern Continental Divide Ecosystem. The federal agencies plan to kidnap bears from either British Columbia or the Northern Continental Divide Ecosystem (NCDE) around Glacier National Park to move to the North Cascades. But grizzlies have still not recovered in the NCDE, and there are no "extra" bears there to move to Washington. Such a plan would weaken the NCDE grizzly population and diminish the likelihood of developing the needed population linkages between the NCDE grizzlies and those elsewhere, such as in Yellowstone.  
Oppose an "experimental population" designation. The agencies must create and analyze an alternative that does not rely on the so-called "experimental" population designation. Under such a designation, individual bears from the NCDE--which are currently protected under the Endangered Species Act--would be taken from their home range and transported to Washington state, where they would lose their protections under the ESA.  
Analyze a natural recovery alternative. This is NOT the same as the No Action alternative. Under a natural recovery alternative, the FWS and NPS would actively work with agencies in British Columbia to ensure that grizzlies are protected on both sides of the border. Under this alternative, the agencies would identify and protect corridors and connectivity so that bears could move across the border without getting killed.  
Develop an alternative that doesn't violate the Wilderness Act. The agencies must not pursue alternatives that would violate the Wilderness Act and would entail heavy-handed, stressful management of bears. Should the NPS choose to translocate bears, the agency should first consider limiting translocation to sites outside of Wilderness. If the NPS decides to translocate within Wilderness, it must comply with the Wilderness Act: no helicopters, no

motorized equipment, and no invasive monitoring.  
Thank you!

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Correspondence ID: 4697Project:112008Document:124399  
Address: Albany, NY  
Outside Organization: Unaffiliated Individual  
Received: Dec,07 2022 07:30:01  
Correspondence Type: Web Form  
Correspondence: Thank you for this opportunity to express my concerns. I Oppose the capture of grizzlies from the Northern Continental Divide Ecosystem. The federal agencies plan to kidnap bears from either British Columbia or the Northern Continental Divide Ecosystem (NCDE) around Glacier National Park to move to the North Cascades. But grizzlies have still not recovered in the NCDE, and there are no "extra" bears there to move to Washington. Such a plan would weaken the NCDE grizzly population and diminish the likelihood of developing the needed population linkages between the NCDE grizzlies and those elsewhere, such as in Yellowstone.  
Oppose an "experimental population" designation. The agencies must create and analyze an alternative that does not rely on the so-called "experimental" population designation. Under such a designation, individual bears from the NCDE--which are currently protected under the Endangered Species Act--would be taken from their home range and transported to Washington state, where they would lose their protections under the ESA.  
Analyze a natural recovery alternative. This is NOT the same as the No Action alternative. Under a natural recovery alternative, the FWS and NPS would actively work with agencies in British Columbia to ensure that grizzlies are protected on both sides of the border. Under this alternative, the agencies would identify and protect corridors and connectivity so that bears could move across the border without getting killed.  
Develop an alternative that doesn't violate the Wilderness Act. The agencies must not pursue alternatives that would violate the Wilderness Act and would entail heavy-handed, stressful management of bears. Should the NPS choose to translocate bears, the agency should first consider limiting translocation to sites outside of Wilderness. If the NPS decides to translocate within Wilderness, it must comply with the Wilderness Act: no helicopters, no motorized equipment, and no invasive monitoring.

Thank you!

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Correspondence ID: 4698Project:112008Document:124399  
Address: Dallas, TX  
Outside Organization: Unaffiliated Individual  
Received: Dec,07 2022 07:32:06  
Correspondence Type: Web Form  
Correspondence: Please leave bears alone. Find other alternatives than killing them.

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Correspondence ID: 4699Project:112008Document:124399  
Address: Meriden, CT  
Outside Organization: Unaffiliated Individual  
Received: Dec,07 2022 07:32:56  
Correspondence Type: Web Form  
Correspondence: I STRONGLY OPPOSE your proposals of Capturing of Grizzlies and Experimental population.  
A Better way,  
A natrual recovery Alternative you must stringently follow the Wilderness Act and Endangered Species Act .Thus complying with No helicopters, motorized vehicles and equipment and NO INVASIVE monitoring.  
It is Crucial you swiftly move to strengthen, adopt, and implement policies and strategies. Its Imperative you create stronger laws and policies to Preserve and Protect our environment and its non human inhabitants. These protections must be fiercely established and enforced due to human ignorance, greed and destruction.  
Respectfully,

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Correspondence ID: 4700Project:112008Document:124399

Address: Bayfield, WI

Outside Organization: Unaffiliated Individual

Received: Dec,07 2022 07:38:08

Correspondence Type: Web Form

Correspondence: Regarding your Grizzly Bear Recovery Plan for the North Cascades, I support recovery but with these caveats:

1. Any actions should not violate the spirit of the Wilderness Act. I oppose using mechanical means such as helicopters within designated Wilderness Areas.

2. I am concerned that bears will be taken from the Northern Continental Divide Ecosystem when bears are not fully recovered from that area. How will removing bears from this area impact their full recovery across their range, including connecting populations that are now disparate such as connecting with populations in the Greater Yellowstone Ecosystem?

3. I would like to see an alternative explored that would promote the natural expansion of the grizzly bear range into the Cascades by instituting natural corridors and other means.

Thank you for consideration of my opinions and concerns.

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Correspondence ID: 4701Project:112008Document:124399

Address: Florence, WI

Outside Organization: Unaffiliated Individual

Received: Dec,07 2022 07:42:26

Correspondence Type: Web Form

Correspondence: Oppose the capture of grizzlies from the Northern Continental Divide Ecosystem.

Oppose an "experimental population" designation. The agencies must create and analyze an alternative that does not rely on the so-called "experimental" population designation.

Analyze a natural recovery alternative.

Develop an alternative that doesn't violate the Wilderness Act.

Thank you!

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Correspondence ID: 4702Project:112008Document:124399

Address: Portsmouth, NH

Outside Organization: Unaffiliated Individual

Received: Dec,07 2022 07:43:53

Correspondence Type: Web Form

Correspondence: This issue is so critical because it has far reaching ramifications for the wilderness and wildlife.

I oppose the capture of grizzlies from the Northern Continental Divide Ecosystem and you should too. The federal agencies plan to kidnap bears from either British Columbia or the Northern Continental Divide Ecosystem (NCDE) around Glacier National Park to move to the North Cascades. But grizzlies have still not recovered in the NCDE, and there are no "extra" bears there to move to Washington. Such a plan would weaken the NCDE grizzly population and diminish the likelihood of developing the needed population linkages between the NCDE grizzlies and those elsewhere, such as in Yellowstone.



I oppose an "experimental population" designation. The agencies must create and analyze an alternative that does not rely on the so-called "experimental" population designation. Under such a designation, individual bears from the NCDE--which are currently protected under the Endangered Species Act--would be taken from their home range and transported to Washington state, where they would lose their protections under the ESA.

Please analyze, and choose, a natural recovery alternative. This is NOT the same as the "No Action" alternative. Under a natural recovery alternative, the FWS and NPS would actively work with agencies in British Columbia to ensure that grizzlies are protected on both sides of the border. Under this alternative, the agencies would identify and protect corridors and connectivity so that bears could move across the border without getting killed.

This should be at the top of your requirements: Develop an alternative that doesn't violate the Wilderness Act. The agencies must not pursue alternatives that would violate the Wilderness Act and would entail heavy-handed, stressful management of bears. Should the NPS choose to translocate bears, the agency should first consider limiting translocation to sites outside of Wilderness. If the NPS decides to translocate within Wilderness, it must comply with the Wilderness Act: no helicopters, no motorized equipment, and no invasive monitoring!

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Correspondence ID:	4703Project:112008Document:124399
Address:	Countryside, IL
Outside Organization:	I'm retired. Unaffiliated Individual
Received:	Dec,07 2022 07:45:39
Correspondence Type:	Web Form
Correspondence:	Oppose the capture of grizzlies from the Northern Continental Divide Ecosystem.

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Correspondence ID:	4704Project:112008Document:124399
Address:	Las Vegas, NV
Outside Organization:	Unaffiliated Individual
Received:	Dec,07 2022 07:47:31
Correspondence Type:	Web Form
Correspondence:	I strongly oppose the capture of grizzlies from the Northern Continental Divide Ecosystem. The federal agencies plan to kidnap bears from either British Columbia or the Northern Continental Divide Ecosystem (NCDE) around Glacier National Park to move to the North Cascades. But grizzlies have still not recovered in the NCDE, and there are no "extra" bears there to move to Washington. Such a plan would weaken the NCDE grizzly population and diminish the likelihood of developing the needed population linkages between the NCDE grizzlies and those elsewhere, such as in Yellowstone.

I also oppose an "experimental population" designation. The agencies must create and analyze an alternative that does not rely on the so-called "experimental" population designation. Under such a designation, individual bears from the NCDE--which are currently protected under the Endangered Species Act--would be taken from their home range and transported to Washington state, where they would lose their protections under the ESA.

Please consider analyzing a natural recovery alternative. This is NOT the same as the No Action alternative. Under a natural recovery alternative, the FWS and NPS would actively work with agencies in British Columbia to ensure that grizzlies are protected on both sides of the border. Under this alternative, the agencies would identify and protect corridors and connectivity so that bears could move across the border without getting killed. Develop an alternative that doesn't violate the Wilderness Act. The agencies must not pursue alternatives that would violate the Wilderness Act and would entail heavy-handed, stressful management of bears. Should the NPS choose to translocate bears, the agency should first consider limiting translocation to sites outside of Wilderness. If the NPS decides to translocate within Wilderness, it must comply with the Wilderness Act: no helicopters, no motorized equipment, and no invasive monitoring.

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Correspondence ID: 4705Project:112008Document:124399  
Address: Mountainair, NM  
Outside Organization: Unaffiliated Individual  
Received: Dec,07 2022 07:49:01  
Correspondence Type: Web Form

Correspondence: Please save the grizzlies! It's sad that one must take this type of action, so please do your part:  
- Oppose the capture of grizzlies from the Northern Continental Divide Ecosystem. The federal agencies plan to kidnap bears from either British Columbia or the Northern Continental Divide Ecosystem (NCDE) around Glacier National Park to move to the North Cascades. But grizzlies have still not recovered in the NCDE, and there are no "extra" bears there to move to Washington. Such a plan would weaken the NCDE grizzly population and diminish the likelihood of developing the needed population linkages between the NCDE grizzlies and those elsewhere, such as in Yellowstone.  
- Oppose an "experimental population" designation. The agencies must create and analyze an alternative that does not rely on the so-called "experimental" population designation. Under such a designation, individual bears from the NCDE--which are currently protected under the Endangered Species Act--would be taken from their home range and transported to Washington state, where they would lose their protections under the ESA.  
- Analyze a natural recovery alternative. This is NOT the same as the No Action alternative. Under a natural recovery alternative, the FWS and NPS would actively work with agencies in British Columbia to ensure that grizzlies are protected on both sides of the border. Under this alternative, the agencies would identify and protect corridors and connectivity so that bears could move across the border without getting killed.  
Develop an alternative that doesn't violate the Wilderness Act. The agencies must not pursue alternatives that would violate the Wilderness Act and would entail heavy-handed, stressful management of bears. Should the NPS choose to translocate bears, the agency should first consider limiting translocation to sites outside of Wilderness. If the NPS decides to translocate within Wilderness, it must comply with the Wilderness Act: no helicopters, no motorized equipment, and no invasive monitoring.

Thank you-

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Correspondence ID: 4706Project:112008Document:124399  
Address: Ashby, MA  
Outside Organization: Unaffiliated Individual  
Received: Dec,07 2022 07:50:02  
Correspondence Type: Web Form  
Correspondence: Take Action--Help improve grizzly recovery plan for the North Cascades  
Tue, Dec 6, 2022 5:01 pm

To:you Details  
Share

North Cascades  
Comments Needed on Plan to Recover Grizzlies in North Cascades

The National Park Service (NPS) and the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service (FWS) have re-started their plan to translocate grizzly bears into the North Cascades Ecosystem (NCE) in Washington. While a new population of grizzlies in the North Cascades would restore this magnificent species to that ecosystem, the agencies' initial plan is misguided many ways.

The initial plan would most likely degrade Wilderness in the North Cascades, weaken the grizzly population in the Northern Continental Divide Ecosystem (NCDE) around Glacier National Park, and strip the individual grizzlies of their current protections under the Endangered Species Act. During this initial "scoping" period, the public has the opportunity to tell the agencies how to improve their tentative plan.

The proposed 6.1 million-acre recovery area includes North Cascades National Park and 2.6 million acres of Wilderness in the Pasayten, Mt. Baker, and Stephen Mather Wildernesses. Under the proposed action, the NPS and the FWS would capture bears from source populations in either interior British Columbia or the NCDE. Approximately 3 to 7 captured grizzly bears would be released into the NCE each year over roughly 5 to 10 years, with a goal of establishing an initial population of 25 grizzly bears.

The proposed action includes a problematic proposal to designate the reintroduced grizzly bears in the NCE as an "experimental population" under section 10(j) of the U.S. Endangered Species Act (ESA). Under this designation, the bears (at least any captured in the U.S.) would lose their current protections under the Endangered Species Act (ESA) and could be shot, re-captured, or killed in the North Cascades.

Wilderness Watch supports the recovery of grizzly bears and other native species where suitable habitat exists. The rugged North Cascades are historic grizzly bear habitat, and there may still be a few currently living on the U.S. side of the border, with a grizzly bear photographed there in 2010.

But recovery efforts must meet the requirements of the Wilderness Act. This means restoring the area's grizzly population without the use of motor vehicles, helicopters, and motorized equipment in Wilderness, without trammeling or manipulating Wilderness or its wildlife. However suitable the habitat in the North Cascades is, we take issue with the methods likely to be used--the reintroduction plan could be extremely intrusive in designated Wilderness, could rely on activities prohibited by the Wilderness Act, and could come at a significant cost to Wilderness.

The plan's proposed helicopter landings would most likely occur either in Wilderness in North Cascades National Park or in Wilderness within the surrounding National Forests, despite most of the project area being outside of Wilderness. The extensive use of helicopters in Wilderness would continue indefinitely for monitoring bear movement and numbers, and would degrade the Wildernesses involved.

Heavy-handed management would not only be detrimental to Wilderness, but to bears as well, as they would be subjected to initial capture, handling, and helicopter flight, and attendant stress from such activities. Some may be injured or even die as a result. They would likely be collared, drugged, subject to samples taken, and handled for many years. And if that weren't enough, the proposed plan ignores the literature describing the effects of helicopters on wildlife, including grizzlies.

It's also questionable whether a translocation plan will be successful without Canadian support. Information is lacking on the status of grizzlies on the Canadian side of the border though this area is crucial in any success, as bears wander between the U.S. and British Columbia in the North Cascades ecosystem.

The essential irony is that agencies recognize the best place to release bears is in the exceedingly rare wildness of the North Cascades. The best grizzly habitat is synonymous with Wilderness: space to roam, isolation, denning sites, safety from human-caused mortality, and distance from human conflicts and garbage. But the agency's proposed methods of re-establishing grizzlies diminish all these advantages.

If the Park Service adopts a translocation plan, it must be in line with the letter and spirit of the Wilderness Act. Monitoring should take place in a way that's respectful to Wilderness and bears, including using hair snags, camera traps, scat collection, and on-the-ground sightings to know whether the bears are thriving. It's wrong to rely on intrusive radio-collaring, helicopter landings, and ongoing sedating, capturing, and handling of the bears.

The proposed action lacks a natural recovery option. The best way to meet the goal of a viable grizzly population in the North Cascades would be to allow for and boldly promote the natural recovery of grizzlies. This is a very different approach than the "no action" option, which is to "do nothing." A natural recovery alternative would require working with British Columbia to protect grizzlies over a larger land base and would provide for connectivity between populations in the U.S. and Canada using protected habitat corridors. It would also include other measures to ensure that grizzlies are not killed by humans, regardless of what side of the border they are on

and whether they are in National Parks, Wilderness, or other public or private lands. It might take longer and require more patience than the instant gratification of capturing and releasing dozens of bears, but it would ultimately create a more durable population sharing the landscape with a human population that is more likely to respect the bears that make it back to the North Cascades on their own.

Please reconsider your approach to grizzly recovery in the North Cascades.

I oppose the capture of grizzlies from the Northern Continental Divide Ecosystem. The federal agencies plan to kidnap bears from either British Columbia or the Northern Continental Divide Ecosystem (NCDE) around Glacier National Park to move to the North Cascades. But grizzlies have still not recovered in the NCDE, and there are no "extra" bears there to move to Washington. Such a plan would weaken the NCDE grizzly population and diminish the likelihood of developing the needed population linkages between the NCDE grizzlies and those elsewhere, such as in Yellowstone.

I oppose an "experimental population" designation. The agencies must create and analyze an alternative that does not rely on the so-called "experimental" population designation. Under such a designation, individual bears from the NCDE--which are currently protected under the Endangered Species Act--would be taken from their home range and transported to Washington state, where they would lose their protections under the ESA.

You should analyze a natural recovery alternative. This is NOT the same as the No Action alternative. Under a natural recovery alternative, the FWS and NPS would actively work with agencies in British Columbia to ensure that grizzlies are protected on both sides of the border. Under this alternative, the agencies would identify and protect corridors and connectivity so that bears could move across the border without getting killed.

The agencies should develop an alternative that doesn't violate the Wilderness Act. The agencies must not pursue alternatives that would violate the Wilderness Act and would entail heavy-handed, stressful management of bears. Should the NPS choose to translocate bears, the agency should first consider limiting translocation to sites outside of Wilderness. If the NPS decides to translocate within Wilderness, it must comply with the Wilderness Act: no helicopters, no motorized equipment, and no invasive monitoring.

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Correspondence ID:	4707Project:112008Document:124399
Address:	Okanogan, WA
Outside Organization:	Unaffiliated Individual
Received:	Dec,07 2022 07:50:20
Correspondence Type:	Web Form
Correspondence:	I will be looking for the EIS to address the danger of human/bear interaction in times of adverse weather, as when drought or unseasonal snows reduce forage, or when wildfire drives bears into unusual areas.

Long-run sustainability of bear populations in the North Cascades depends on effective protection of humans in the adjacent settled areas. It is critical that the EIS give adequate weight to that concern.

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Correspondence ID:	4708Project:112008Document:124399
Address:	Oregon, WI
Outside Organization:	Unaffiliated Individual
Received:	Dec,07 2022 07:52:40
Correspondence Type:	Web Form
Correspondence:	Please reconsider your approach to grizzly recovery in the North Cascades. . The agencies must create and analyze an alternative that does not rely on the so-called "experimental" population designation. Under such a designation, individual bears from the NCDE--which are currently protected under the Endangered Species Act--would be taken from their home range and transported to Washington state, where they would lose their protections under the ESA.

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Correspondence ID: 4709Project:112008Document:124399

Address: new york, NY

Outside Organization: Unaffiliated Individual

Received: Dec,07 2022 07:55:12

Correspondence Type: Web Form

Correspondence: Oppose the capture of grizzlies from the Northern Continental Divide Ecosystem. The federal agencies plan to kidnap bears from either British Columbia or the Northern Continental Divide Ecosystem (NCDE) around Glacier National Park to move to the North Cascades. But grizzlies have still not recovered in the NCDE, and there are no "extra" bears there to move to Washington. Such a plan would weaken the NCDE grizzly population and diminish the likelihood of developing the needed population linkages between the NCDE grizzlies and those elsewhere, such as in Yellowstone.

Oppose an "experimental population" designation. The agencies must create and analyze an alternative that does not rely on the so-called "experimental" population designation. Under such a designation, individual bears from the NCDE--which are currently protected under the Endangered Species Act--would be taken from their home range and transported to Washington state, where they would lose their protections under the ESA.

Analyze a natural recovery alternative. This is NOT the same as the No Action alternative. Under a natural recovery alternative, the FWS and NPS would actively work with agencies in British Columbia to ensure that grizzlies are protected on both sides of the border. Under this alternative, the agencies would identify and protect corridors and connectivity so that bears could move across the border without getting killed.

Develop an alternative that doesn't violate the Wilderness Act. The agencies must not pursue alternatives that would violate the Wilderness Act and would entail heavy-handed, stressful management of bears. Should the NPS choose to translocate bears, the agency should first consider limiting translocation to sites outside of Wilderness. If the NPS decides to translocate within Wilderness, it must comply with the Wilderness Act: no helicopters, no motorized equipment, and no invasive monitoring.

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Correspondence ID: 4710Project:112008Document:124399

Address: mimbres, NM

Outside Organization: Unaffiliated Individual

Received: Dec,07 2022 08:00:09

Correspondence Type: Web Form

Correspondence: SAVE NATURE/ WILDLIFE.....MOST HUMANS NEED EXTINCTION!!!!

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Correspondence ID: 4711Project:112008Document:124399

Address: Kemp, TX

Outside Organization: Unaffiliated Individual

Received: Dec,07 2022 08:04:08

Correspondence Type: Web Form

Correspondence: Oppose the capture of grizzlies from the Northern Continental Divide Ecosystem. The federal agencies plan to kidnap bears from either British Columbia or the Northern Continental Divide Ecosystem (NCDE) around Glacier National Park to move to the North Cascades. But grizzlies have still not recovered in the NCDE, and there are no "extra" bears there to move to Washington. Such a plan would weaken the NCDE grizzly population and diminish the likelihood of developing the needed population linkages between the NCDE grizzlies and those elsewhere, such as in Yellowstone.

Oppose an "experimental population" designation. The agencies must create and analyze an alternative that does not rely on the so-called "experimental" population designation. Under such a designation, individual bears from the NCDE--which are currently protected under the Endangered Species Act--would be taken from their home range and transported to Washington state, where they would lose their protections under the ESA.

Analyze a natural recovery alternative. This is NOT the same as the No Action alternative. Under a natural recovery alternative, the FWS and NPS would actively work with agencies in British Columbia to ensure that grizzlies are protected on both sides of the border. Under this alternative, the agencies would identify and protect corridors

and connectivity so that bears could move across the border without getting killed.

Develop an alternative that doesn't violate the Wilderness Act. The agencies must not pursue alternatives that would violate the Wilderness Act and would entail heavy-handed, stressful management of bears. Should the NPS choose to translocate bears, the agency should first consider limiting translocation to sites outside of Wilderness. If the NPS decides to translocate within Wilderness, it must comply with the Wilderness Act: no helicopters, no motorized equipment, and no invasive monitoring.

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Correspondence ID: 4712Project:112008Document:124399

Address: Seattle, WA

Outside Organization: Lozz's Wellness Store Unaffiliated Individual

Received: Dec,07 2022 08:09:12

Correspondence Type: Web Form

Correspondence: Oppose the capture of grizzlies from the Northern Continental Divide Ecosystem. The federal agencies plan to kidnap bears from either British Columbia or the Northern Continental Divide Ecosystem (NCDE) around Glacier National Park to move to the North Cascades. But grizzlies have still not recovered in the NCDE, and there are no "extra" bears there to move to Washington. Such a plan would weaken the NCDE grizzly population and diminish the likelihood of developing the needed population linkages between the NCDE grizzlies and those elsewhere, such as in Yellowstone.

Oppose an "experimental population" designation. The agencies must create and analyze an alternative that does not rely on the so-called "experimental" population designation. Under such a designation, individual bears from the NCDE--which are currently protected under the Endangered Species Act--would be taken from their home range and transported to Washington state, where they would lose their protections under the ESA.

Analyze a natural recovery alternative. This is NOT the same as the No Action alternative. Under a natural recovery alternative, the FWS and NPS would actively work with agencies in British Columbia to ensure that grizzlies are protected on both sides of the border. Under this alternative, the agencies would identify and protect corridors and connectivity so that bears could move across the border without getting killed.

Develop an alternative that doesn't violate the Wilderness Act. The agencies must not pursue alternatives that would violate the Wilderness Act and would entail heavy-handed, stressful management of bears. Should the NPS choose to translocate bears, the agency should first consider limiting translocation to sites outside of Wilderness. If the NPS decides to translocate within Wilderness, it must comply with the Wilderness Act: no helicopters, no motorized equipment, and no invasive monitoring.

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Correspondence ID: 4713Project:112008Document:124399

Address: Los Altos, CA

Outside Organization: Unaffiliated Individual

Received: Dec,07 2022 08:13:13

Correspondence Type: Web Form

Correspondence: Oppose the capture of grizzlies from the Northern Continental Divide Ecosystem. The federal agencies plan to kidnap bears from either British Columbia or the Northern Continental Divide Ecosystem (NCDE) around Glacier National Park to move to the North Cascades. But grizzlies have still not recovered in the NCDE, and there are no "extra" bears there to move to Washington. Such a plan would weaken the NCDE grizzly population and diminish the likelihood of developing the needed population linkages between the NCDE grizzlies and those elsewhere, such as in Yellowstone.

Oppose an "experimental population" designation. The agencies must create and analyze an alternative that does not rely on the so-called "experimental" population designation. Under such a designation, individual bears from the NCDE--which are currently protected under the Endangered Species Act--would be taken from their home range and transported to Washington state, where they would lose their protections under the ESA.

Analyze a natural recovery alternative. This is NOT the same as the No Action alternative. Under a natural recovery alternative, the FWS and NPS would actively work with agencies in British Columbia to ensure that grizzlies are protected on both sides of the border. Under this alternative, the agencies would identify and protect corridors and connectivity so that bears could move across the border without getting killed.

Develop an alternative that doesn't violate the Wilderness Act. The agencies must not pursue alternatives that would violate the Wilderness Act and would entail heavy-handed, stressful management of bears. Should the NPS

choose to translocate bears, the agency should first consider limiting translocation to sites outside of Wilderness. If the NPS decides to translocate within Wilderness, it must comply with the Wilderness Act: no helicopters, no motorized equipment, and no invasive monitoring.

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Correspondence ID: 4714Project:112008Document:124399  
Address: Houston, TX  
Outside Organization: Unaffiliated Individual  
Received: Dec,07 2022 08:18:28  
Correspondence Type: Web Form  
Correspondence: • Oppose the capture of grizzlies from the Northern Continental Divide Ecosystem. The federal agencies plan to kidnap bears from either British Columbia or the Northern Continental Divide Ecosystem (NCDE) around Glacier National Park to move to the North Cascades. But grizzlies have still not recovered in the NCDE, and there are no "extra" bears there to move to Washington. Such a plan would weaken the NCDE grizzly population and diminish the likelihood of developing the needed population linkages between the NCDE grizzlies and those elsewhere, such as in Yellowstone.  
• Oppose an "experimental population" designation. The agencies must create and analyze an alternative that does not rely on the so-called "experimental" population designation. Under such a designation, individual bears from the NCDE--which are currently protected under the Endangered Species Act--would be taken from their home range and transported to Washington state, where they would lose their protections under the ESA.  
• Analyze a natural recovery alternative. This is NOT the same as the No Action alternative. Under a natural recovery alternative, the FWS and NPS would actively work with agencies in British Columbia to ensure that grizzlies are protected on both sides of the border. Under this alternative, the agencies would identify and protect corridors and connectivity so that bears could move across the border without getting killed.  
• Develop an alternative that doesn't violate the Wilderness Act. The agencies must not pursue alternatives that would violate the Wilderness Act and would entail heavy-handed, stressful management of bears. Should the NPS choose to translocate bears, the agency should first consider limiting translocation to sites outside of Wilderness. If the NPS decides to translocate within Wilderness, it must comply with the Wilderness Act: no helicopters, no motorized equipment, and no invasive monitoring.  
Thank you!

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Correspondence ID: 4715Project:112008Document:124399  
Address: Powhatan, VA  
Outside Organization: Unaffiliated Individual  
Received: Dec,07 2022 08:19:16  
Correspondence Type: Web Form  
Correspondence: Please, please give the grizzlies a "fighting chance". Let's keep the eco-system alive and thriving.

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Correspondence ID: 4716Project:112008Document:124399  
Address: Hayward, CA  
Outside Organization: Unaffiliated Individual  
Received: Dec,07 2022 08:19:23  
Correspondence Type: Web Form  
Correspondence: Please Save Our Wild Places and Wildlife!

Oppose the capture of grizzlies from the Northern Continental Divide Ecosystem. The federal agencies plan to kidnap bears from either British Columbia or the Northern Continental Divide Ecosystem (NCDE) around Glacier National Park to move to the North Cascades. But grizzlies have still not recovered in the NCDE, and there are no "extra" bears there to move to Washington. Such a plan would weaken the NCDE grizzly population and diminish the likelihood of developing the needed population linkages between the NCDE grizzlies and those elsewhere, such as in Yellowstone.

Oppose an "experimental population" designation. The agencies must create and analyze an alternative that does not rely on the so-called "experimental" population designation. Under such a designation, individual bears from the NCDE--which are currently protected under the Endangered Species Act--would be taken from their home range and transported to Washington state, where they would lose their protections under the ESA.

Analyze a natural recovery alternative. This is NOT the same as the No Action alternative. Under a natural recovery alternative, the FWS and NPS would actively work with agencies in British Columbia to ensure that grizzlies are protected on both sides of the border. Under this alternative, the agencies would identify and protect corridors and connectivity so that bears could move across the border without getting killed.

Develop an alternative that doesn't violate the Wilderness Act. The agencies must not pursue alternatives that would violate the Wilderness Act and would entail heavy-handed, stressful management of bears. Should the NPS choose to translocate bears, the agency should first consider limiting translocation to sites outside of Wilderness. If the NPS decides to translocate within Wilderness, it must comply with the Wilderness Act: no helicopters, no motorized equipment, and no invasive monitoring.

Thank you!

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Correspondence ID: 4717Project:112008Document:124399  
Address: Orlando, FL  
Outside Organization: Unaffiliated Individual  
Received: Dec,07 2022 08:20:07  
Correspondence Type: Web Form  
Correspondence: Oppose the capture of grizzlies from the Northern Continental Divide Ecosystem. The federal agencies plan to kidnap bears from either British Columbia or the Northern Continental Divide Ecosystem (NCDE) around Glacier National Park to move to the North Cascades. But grizzlies have still not recovered in the NCDE, and there are no "extra" bears there to move to Washington. Such a plan would weaken the NCDE grizzly population and diminish the likelihood of developing the needed population linkages between the NCDE grizzlies and those elsewhere, such as in Yellowstone.

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Correspondence ID: 4718Project:112008Document:124399  
Address: Topeka, KS  
Outside Organization: Unaffiliated Individual  
Received: Dec,07 2022 08:22:20  
Correspondence Type: Web Form  
Correspondence: Oppose the capture of grizzlies from the Northern Continental Divide Ecosystem. The federal agencies plan to kidnap bears from either British Columbia or the Northern Continental Divide Ecosystem (NCDE) around Glacier National Park to move to the North Cascades. But grizzlies have still not recovered in the NCDE, and there are no "extra" bears there to move to Washington. Such a plan would weaken the NCDE grizzly population and diminish the likelihood of developing the needed population linkages between the NCDE grizzlies and those elsewhere, such as in Yellowstone.

Oppose an "experimental population" designation. The agencies must create and analyze an alternative that does not rely on the so-called "experimental" population designation. Under such a designation, individual bears from the NCDE--which are currently protected under the Endangered Species Act--would be taken from their home range and transported to Washington state, where they would lose their protections under the ESA.

Analyze a natural recovery alternative. This is NOT the same as the No Action alternative. Under a natural recovery alternative, the FWS and NPS would actively work with agencies in British Columbia to ensure that grizzlies are protected on both sides of the border. Under this alternative, the agencies would identify and protect corridors and connectivity so that bears could move across the border without getting killed.

Develop an alternative that doesn't violate the Wilderness Act. The agencies must not pursue alternatives that would violate the Wilderness Act and would entail heavy-handed, stressful management of bears. Should the NPS choose to translocate bears, the agency should first consider limiting translocation to sites outside of Wilderness.



If the NPS decides to translocate within Wilderness, it must comply with the Wilderness Act: no helicopters, no motorized equipment, and no invasive monitoring.

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Correspondence ID: 4719Project:112008Document:124399  
Address: Minneapolis, MN  
Outside Organization: Unaffiliated Individual  
Received: Dec,07 2022 08:24:26  
Correspondence Type: Web Form  
Correspondence: As someone who has seen grizzlies in the wild, I support the restoration of grizzlies to the North Cascades, but only if it is done right, The National Park Service and Fish and Wildlife Service proposal does NOT do it right.

I oppose the kidnapping of grizzlies from the Northern Continental Divide Ecosystem. The federal agencies plan to kidnap bears from either British Columbia or the Northern Continental Divide Ecosystem (NCDE) around Glacier National Park to move to the North Cascades. But grizzlies have still not recovered in the NCDE, and there are no "extra" bears there to move to Washington. Such a plan would weaken the NCDE grizzly population and diminish the likelihood of developing the needed population linkages between the NCDE grizzlies and those elsewhere, such as in Yellowstone.

I oppose the proposed ESA 10(j) "experimental population" designation. The agencies must create and analyze an alternative that does not rely on the so-called "experimental" population designation. Under such a designation, individual bears from the NCDE--which are currently protected under the Endangered Species Act--would be taken from their home range and transported to Washington state, where they would lose their protections under the ESA. These bears could then be moved, shot, or killed. This is totally unacceptable.

The agencies MUST analyze a natural recovery alternative. This is NOT the same as the No Action alternative. Under a natural recovery alternative, the FWS and NPS would actively work with agencies in British Columbia to ensure that grizzlies are protected on both sides of the border. Under this alternative, the agencies would identify and protect corridors and connectivity so that bears could move across the border without getting killed. Even transplanted grizzlies will not survive in the North Cascades in the long run if this work does not occur.

The agencies MUST develop an alternative that doesn't violate the Wilderness Act. The agencies must not pursue alternatives that would violate the Wilderness Act and would entail heavy-handed, stressful management of bears. Should the NPS choose to translocate bears, the agency should first consider limiting translocation to sites outside of Wilderness. If the NPS decides to translocate within Wilderness, it must comply with the Wilderness Act: no helicopters, no motorized equipment, and no invasive monitoring.

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Correspondence ID: 4720Project:112008Document:124399  
Address: Casper, WY  
Outside Organization: Unaffiliated Individual  
Received: Dec,07 2022 08:32:20  
Correspondence Type: Web Form  
Correspondence: Oppose the capture of grizzlies from the Northern Continental Divide Ecosystem. The federal agencies plan to kidnap bears from either British Columbia or the Northern Continental Divide Ecosystem (NCDE) around Glacier National Park to move to the North Cascades. But grizzlies have still not recovered in the NCDE, and there are no "extra" bears there to move to Washington. Such a plan would weaken the NCDE grizzly population and diminish the likelihood of developing the needed population linkages between the NCDE grizzlies and those elsewhere, such as in Yellowstone.  
Oppose an "experimental population" designation. The agencies must create and analyze an alternative that does not rely on the so-called "experimental" population designation. Under such a designation, individual bears from the NCDE--which are currently protected under the Endangered Species Act--would be taken from their home range and transported to Washington state, where they would lose their protections under the ESA.  
Analyze a natural recovery alternative. This is NOT the same as the No Action alternative. Under a natural recovery

alternative, the FWS and NPS would actively work with agencies in British Columbia to ensure that grizzlies are protected on both sides of the border. Under this alternative, the agencies would identify and protect corridors and connectivity so that bears could move across the border without getting killed.

Develop an alternative that doesn't violate the Wilderness Act. The agencies must not pursue alternatives that would violate the Wilderness Act and would entail heavy-handed, stressful management of bears. Should the NPS choose to translocate bears, the agency should first consider limiting translocation to sites outside of Wilderness. If the NPS decides to translocate within Wilderness, it must comply with the Wilderness Act: no helicopters, no motorized equipment, and no invasive monitoring.

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Correspondence ID: 4721Project:112008Document:124399

Address: Sebastopol, CA

Outside Organization: Unaffiliated Individual

Received: Dec,07 2022 08:32:23

Correspondence Type: Web Form

Correspondence: I oppose relocating grizzlies from the Northern Continental Divide Ecosystem, from either British Columbia or the Northern Continental Divide Ecosystem (NCDE) around Glacier National Park to move to the North Cascades.

Grizzlies have still not recovered in the NCDE, and there are no "extra" bears there to move to Washington. Such a plan would weaken the NCDE grizzly population and diminish the likelihood of developing the needed population linkages between the NCDE grizzlies and those elsewhere, such as in Yellowstone.

I further oppose an "experimental population" designation. The agencies must create and analyze an alternative that does not rely on the so-called "experimental" population designation. Under such a designation, individual bears from the NCDE--which are currently protected under the Endangered Species Act--would be taken from their home range and transported to Washington state, where they would lose their protections under the ESA. Analyze a natural recovery alternative. This is NOT the same as the No Action alternative. Under a natural recovery alternative, the FWS and NPS would actively work with agencies in British Columbia to ensure that grizzlies are protected on both sides of the border. Under this alternative, the agencies would identify and protect corridors and connectivity so that bears could move across the border without getting killed.

Develop an alternative that doesn't violate the Wilderness Act. The agencies must not pursue alternatives that would violate the Wilderness Act and would entail heavy-handed, stressful management of bears. Should the NPS choose to translocate bears, the agency should first consider limiting translocation to sites outside of Wilderness. If the NPS decides to translocate within Wilderness, it must comply with the Wilderness Act: no helicopters, no motorized equipment, and no invasive monitoring.

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Correspondence ID: 4722Project:112008Document:124399

Address: La Honda, CA

Outside Organization: Unaffiliated Individual

Received: Dec,07 2022 08:33:03

Correspondence Type: Web Form

Correspondence: Hello,

I oppose the capture of grizzlies from the Northern Continental Divide Ecosystem. The federal agencies plan to kidnap bears from either British Columbia or the Northern Continental Divide Ecosystem (NCDE) around Glacier National Park to move to the North Cascades. But grizzlies have still not recovered in the NCDE, and there are no "extra" bears there to move to Washington. Such a plan would weaken the NCDE grizzly population and diminish the likelihood of developing the needed population linkages between the NCDE grizzlies and those elsewhere, such as in Yellowstone.

I also oppose an "experimental population" designation. The agencies must create and analyze an alternative that does not rely on the so-called "experimental" population designation. Under such a designation, individual bears from the NCDE--which are currently protected under the Endangered Species Act--would be taken from their home range and transported to Washington state, where they would lose their protections under the ESA.

Please analyze a natural recovery alternative. This is NOT the same as the No Action alternative. Under a natural recovery alternative, the FWS and NPS would actively work with agencies in British Columbia to ensure that grizzlies are protected on both sides of the border. Under this alternative, the agencies would identify and protect corridors and connectivity so that bears could move across the border without getting killed.

Please develop an alternative that doesn't violate the Wilderness Act. The agencies must not pursue alternatives that would violate the Wilderness Act and would entail heavy-handed, stressful management of bears. Should the NPS choose to translocate bears, the agency should first consider limiting translocation to sites outside of Wilderness. If the NPS decides to translocate within Wilderness, it must comply with the Wilderness Act: no helicopters, no motorized equipment, and no invasive monitoring.

Thank you,

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Correspondence ID: 4723Project:112008Document:124399  
Address: greenfield, NY  
Outside Organization: Unaffiliated Individual  
Received: Dec,07 2022 08:34:27  
Correspondence Type: Web Form  
Correspondence: Oppose the capture of grizzlies from the Northern Continental Divide Ecosystem. The federal agencies plan to kidnap bears from either British Columbia or the Northern Continental Divide Ecosystem (NCDE) around Glacier National Park to move to the North Cascades. But grizzlies have still not recovered in the NCDE, and there are no "extra" bears there to move to Washington. Such a plan would weaken the NCDE grizzly population and diminish the likelihood of developing the needed population linkages between the NCDE grizzlies and those elsewhere, such as in Yellowstone.  
Oppose an "experimental population" designation. The agencies must create and analyze an alternative that does not rely on the so-called "experimental" population designation. Under such a designation, individual bears from the NCDE--which are currently protected under the Endangered Species Act--would be taken from their home range and transported to Washington state, where they would lose their protections under the ESA.  
Analyze a natural recovery alternative. This is NOT the same as the No Action alternative. Under a natural recovery alternative, the FWS and NPS would actively work with agencies in British Columbia to ensure that grizzlies are protected on both sides of the border. Under this alternative, the agencies would identify and protect corridors and connectivity so that bears could move across the border without getting killed.  
Develop an alternative that doesn't violate the Wilderness Act. The agencies must not pursue alternatives that would violate the Wilderness Act and would entail heavy-handed, stressful management of bears. Should the NPS choose to translocate bears, the agency should first consider limiting translocation to sites outside of Wilderness. If the NPS decides to translocate within Wilderness, it must comply with the Wilderness Act: no helicopters, no motorized equipment, and no invasive monitoring.  
Thank you!

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Correspondence ID: 4724Project:112008Document:124399  
Address: Burlington, NJ  
Outside Organization: Unaffiliated Individual  
Received: Dec,07 2022 08:38:40  
Correspondence Type: Web Form  
Correspondence: To whom it may concern,

The agencies must not pursue alternatives that would violate the Wilderness Act and would entail heavy-handed, stressful management of bears. Should the NPS choose to translocate bears, the agency should first consider limiting translocation to sites outside of Wilderness. If the NPS decides to translocate within Wilderness, it must comply with the Wilderness Act: no helicopters, no motorized equipment, and no invasive monitoring.

Thank you,  
Daniel Aquino

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Correspondence ID: 4725Project:112008Document:124399  
Address: Austin, TX  
Outside Organization: Unaffiliated Individual  
Received: Dec,07 2022 08:42:19  
Correspondence Type: Web Form  
Correspondence: To Whom It May Concern:

I oppose the capture of grizzlies from the Northern Continental Divide Ecosystem. The federal agencies' plan to kidnap bears from either British Columbia or the Northern Continental Divide Ecosystem (NCDE) around Glacier National Park to move to the North Cascades. But grizzlies have still not recovered in the NCDE, and there are no "extra" bears there to move to Washington. Such a plan would weaken the NCDE grizzly population and diminish the likelihood of developing the needed population linkages between the NCDE grizzlies and those elsewhere, such as in Yellowstone.

I also oppose an "experimental population" designation. The agencies must create and analyze an alternative that does not rely on the so-called "experimental" population designation. Under such a designation, individual bears from the NCDE--which are currently protected under the Endangered Species Act--would be taken from their home range and transported to Washington state, where they would lose their protections under the ESA.

Instead, I urge you to analyze a natural recovery alternative. This is NOT the same as the No Action alternative. Under a natural recovery alternative, the FWS and NPS would actively work with agencies in British Columbia to ensure that grizzlies are protected on both sides of the border. Under this alternative, the agencies would identify and protect corridors and connectivity so that bears could move across the border without getting killed.

In addition, I am supportive of developing an alternative that doesn't violate the Wilderness Act. The agencies must not pursue alternatives that would violate the Wilderness Act and would entail heavy-handed, stressful management of bears. Should the NPS choose to translocate bears, the agency should first consider limiting translocation to sites outside of Wilderness. If the NPS decides to translocate within Wilderness, it must comply with the Wilderness Act: no helicopters, no motorized equipment, and no invasive monitoring.

Thank you for your time and consideration!

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Correspondence ID: 4726Project:112008Document:124399  
Address: New York, NY  
Outside Organization: Unaffiliated Individual  
Received: Dec,07 2022 08:45:17  
Correspondence Type: Web Form

Correspondence: I oppose the capture of grizzlies from the Northern Continental Divide Ecosystem. The federal agencies plan to kidnap bears from either British Columbia or the Northern Continental Divide Ecosystem (NCDE) around Glacier National Park to move to the North Cascades. But grizzlies have still not recovered in the NCDE, and there are no "extra" bears there to move to Washington. Such a plan would weaken the NCDE grizzly population and diminish the likelihood of developing the needed population linkages between the NCDE grizzlies and those elsewhere, such as in Yellowstone.

I also oppose an "experimental population" designation because this would rely upon the so-called "experimental" population designation, and under such a designation, individual bears from the NCDE--which are currently protected under the Endangered Species Act--would be taken from their home range and transported to Washington state, where they would lose their protections under the ESA.

We therefore need a different option, and I propose that there be an analysis of a natural recovery alternative. This is NOT the same as the No Action alternative. Under a natural recovery alternative, the FWS and NPS would actively work with agencies in British Columbia to ensure that grizzlies are protected on both sides of the border. Under this alternative, the agencies would identify and protect corridors and connectivity so that bears could

move across the border without getting killed.

We also need to develop an alternative that wouldn't violate the Wilderness Act or entail heavy-handed, stressful management of bears. Should the NPS choose to translocate bears, the agency should first consider limiting translocation to sites outside of Wilderness. If the NPS decides to translocate within Wilderness, it must comply with the Wilderness Act: no helicopters, no motorized equipment, and no invasive monitoring.

Thank you!

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Correspondence ID: 4727Project:112008Document:124399  
Address: Philadelphia, PA  
Outside Organization: Unaffiliated Individual  
Received: Dec,07 2022 08:52:27  
Correspondence Type: Web Form  
Correspondence: Oppose the capture of grizzlies from the Northern Continental Divide Ecosystem. The federal agencies plan to kidnap bears from either British Columbia or the Northern Continental Divide Ecosystem (NCDE) around Glacier National Park to move to the North Cascades. But grizzlies have still not recovered in the NCDE, and there are no "extra" bears there to move to Washington. Such a plan would weaken the NCDE grizzly population and diminish the likelihood of developing the needed population linkages between the NCDE grizzlies and those elsewhere, such as in Yellowstone.  
Oppose an "experimental population" designation. The agencies must create and analyze an alternative that does not rely on the so-called "experimental" population designation. Under such a designation, individual bears from the NCDE--which are currently protected under the Endangered Species Act--would be taken from their home range and transported to Washington state, where they would lose their protections under the ESA.  
Analyze a natural recovery alternative. This is NOT the same as the No Action alternative. Under a natural recovery alternative, the FWS and NPS would actively work with agencies in British Columbia to ensure that grizzlies are protected on both sides of the border. Under this alternative, the agencies would identify and protect corridors and connectivity so that bears could move across the border without getting killed.  
Develop an alternative that doesn't violate the Wilderness Act. The agencies must not pursue alternatives that would violate the Wilderness Act and would entail heavy-handed, stressful management of bears. Should the NPS choose to translocate bears, the agency should first consider limiting translocation to sites outside of Wilderness. If the NPS decides to translocate within Wilderness, it must comply with the Wilderness Act: no helicopters, no motorized equipment, and no invasive monitoring.

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Correspondence ID: 4728Project:112008Document:124399  
Address: St. Petersburg, FL  
Outside Organization: Unaffiliated Individual  
Received: Dec,07 2022 08:54:35  
Correspondence Type: Web Form  
Correspondence: I oppose the capture of grizzlies from the Northern Continental Divide Ecosystem. The federal agencies plan to kidnap bears from either British Columbia or the Northern Continental Divide Ecosystem (NCDE) around Glacier National Park to move to the North Cascades. But grizzlies have still not recovered in the NCDE, and there are no "extra" bears there to move to Washington. Such a plan would weaken the NCDE grizzly population and diminish the likelihood of developing the needed population linkages between the NCDE grizzlies and those elsewhere, such as in Yellowstone.  
I oppose an "experimental population" designation. The agencies must create and analyze an alternative that does not rely on the so-called "experimental" population designation. Under such a designation, individual bears from the NCDE--which are currently protected under the Endangered Species Act--would be taken from their home range and transported to Washington state, where they would lose their protections under the ESA.  
Analyze a natural recovery alternative. This is NOT the same as the No Action alternative. Under a natural recovery alternative, the FWS and NPS would actively work with agencies in British Columbia to ensure that grizzlies are protected on both sides of the border. Under this alternative, the agencies would identify and protect corridors and connectivity so that bears could move across the border without getting killed.

Develop an alternative that doesn't violate the Wilderness Act. The agencies must not pursue alternatives that would violate the Wilderness Act and would entail heavy-handed, stressful management of bears. Should the NPS choose to translocate bears, the agency should first consider limiting translocation to sites outside of Wilderness. If the NPS decides to translocate within Wilderness, it must comply with the Wilderness Act: no helicopters, no motorized equipment, and no invasive monitoring.

Thank you!

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Correspondence ID: 4729Project:112008Document:124399

Address: Greencastle, PA

Outside Organization: Unaffiliated Individual

Received: Dec,07 2022 08:56:38

Correspondence Type: Web Form

Correspondence: I oppose the capture of grizzlies from the Northern Continental Divide Ecosystem. The federal agencies plan to kidnap bears from either British Columbia or the Northern Continental Divide Ecosystem (NCDE) around Glacier National Park to move to the North Cascades. But grizzlies have still not recovered in the NCDE, and there are no "extra" bears there to move to Washington. Such a plan would weaken the NCDE grizzly population and diminish the likelihood of developing the needed population linkages between the NCDE grizzlies and those elsewhere, such as in Yellowstone.

I oppose an "experimental population" designation. The agencies must create and analyze an alternative that does not rely on the so-called "experimental" population designation. Under such a designation, individual bears from the NCDE--which are currently protected under the Endangered Species Act--would be taken from their home range and transported to Washington state, where they would lose their protections under the ESA.

Please analyze a natural recovery alternative. This is NOT the same as the No Action alternative. Under a natural recovery alternative, the FWS and NPS would actively work with agencies in British Columbia to ensure that grizzlies are protected on both sides of the border. Under this alternative, the agencies would identify and protect corridors and connectivity so that bears could move across the border without getting killed.

Develop an alternative that doesn't violate the Wilderness Act. The agencies must not pursue alternatives that would violate the Wilderness Act and would entail heavy-handed, stressful management of bears. Should the NPS choose to translocate bears, the agency should first consider limiting translocation to sites outside of Wilderness. If the NPS decides to translocate within Wilderness, it must comply with the Wilderness Act: no helicopters, no motorized equipment, and no invasive monitoring.

Thank you for doing the right thing!

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Correspondence ID: 4730Project:112008Document:124399

Address: Amesbury, MA

Outside Organization: Unaffiliated Individual

Received: Dec,07 2022 09:00:21

Correspondence Type: Web Form

Correspondence: Oppose the capture of grizzlies from the Northern Continental Divide Ecosystem. The federal agencies plan to kidnap bears from either British Columbia or the Northern Continental Divide Ecosystem (NCDE) around Glacier National Park to move to the North Cascades. But grizzlies have still not recovered in the NCDE, and there are no "extra" bears there to move to Washington. Such a plan would weaken the NCDE grizzly population and diminish the likelihood of developing the needed population linkages between the NCDE grizzlies and those elsewhere, such as in Yellowstone.

Oppose an "experimental population" designation. The agencies must create and analyze an alternative that does not rely on the so-called "experimental" population designation. Under such a designation, individual bears from the NCDE--which are currently protected under the Endangered Species Act--would be taken from their home range and transported to Washington state, where they would lose their protections under the ESA.

Analyze a natural recovery alternative. This is NOT the same as the No Action alternative. Under a natural recovery

alternative, the FWS and NPS would actively work with agencies in British Columbia to ensure that grizzlies are protected on both sides of the border. Under this alternative, the agencies would identify and protect corridors and connectivity so that bears could move across the border without getting killed.

Develop an alternative that doesn't violate the Wilderness Act. The agencies must not pursue alternatives that would violate the Wilderness Act and would entail heavy-handed, stressful management of bears. Should the NPS choose to translocate bears, the agency should first consider limiting translocation to sites outside of Wilderness. If the NPS decides to translocate within Wilderness, it must comply with the Wilderness Act: no helicopters, no motorized equipment, and no invasive monitoring.

Thank you!

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Correspondence ID: 4731Project:112008Document:124399

Address: Santa Fe, NM

Outside Organization: Not Employed Unaffiliated Individual

Received: Dec,07 2022 09:05:30

Correspondence Type: Web Form

Correspondence: Please: oppose the capture of grizzlies from the Northern Continental Divide Ecosystem. The federal agencies plan to kidnap bears from either British Columbia or the Northern Continental Divide Ecosystem (NCDE) around Glacier National Park to move to the North Cascades. But grizzlies have still not recovered in the NCDE, and there are no "extra" bears there to move to Washington. Such a plan would weaken the NCDE grizzly population and diminish the likelihood of developing the needed population linkages between the NCDE grizzlies and those elsewhere, such as in Yellowstone.

Oppose an "experimental population" designation. The agencies must create and analyze an alternative that does not rely on the so-called "experimental" population designation. Under such a designation, individual bears from the NCDE--which are currently protected under the Endangered Species Act--would be taken from their home range and transported to Washington state, where they would lose their protections under the ESA.

Analyze a natural recovery alternative. This is NOT the same as the No Action alternative. Under a natural recovery alternative, the FWS and NPS would actively work with agencies in British Columbia to ensure that grizzlies are protected on both sides of the border. Under this alternative, the agencies would identify and protect corridors and connectivity so that bears could move across the border without getting killed.

Develop an alternative that doesn't violate the Wilderness Act. The agencies must not pursue alternatives that would violate the Wilderness Act and would entail heavy-handed, stressful management of bears. Should the NPS choose to translocate bears, the agency should first consider limiting translocation to sites outside of Wilderness. If the NPS decides to translocate within Wilderness, it must comply with the Wilderness Act: no helicopters, no motorized equipment, and no invasive monitoring.

Thank you!

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Correspondence ID: 4732Project:112008Document:124399

Address: St. Louis, MO

Outside Organization: Unaffiliated Individual

Received: Dec,07 2022 09:08:10

Correspondence Type: Web Form

Correspondence: The proposed action lacks a natural recovery option. The best way to meet the goal of a viable grizzly population in the North Cascades would be to allow for and boldly promote the natural recovery of grizzlies. Please consider the following.

Oppose the capture of grizzlies from the Northern Continental Divide Ecosystem. The federal agencies plan to kidnap bears from either British Columbia or the Northern Continental Divide Ecosystem (NCDE) around Glacier National Park to move to the North Cascades. But grizzlies have still not recovered in the NCDE, and there are no "extra" bears there to move to Washington. Such a plan would weaken the NCDE grizzly population and diminish the likelihood of developing the needed population linkages between the NCDE grizzlies and those elsewhere, such as in Yellowstone.

Oppose an "experimental population" designation. The agencies must create and analyze an alternative that does not rely on the so-called "experimental" population designation. Under such a designation, individual bears from

the NCDE--which are currently protected under the Endangered Species Act--would be taken from their home range and transported to Washington state, where they would lose their protections under the ESA.

Analyze a natural recovery alternative. This is NOT the same as the No Action alternative. Under a natural recovery alternative, the FWS and NPS would actively work with agencies in British Columbia to ensure that grizzlies are protected on both sides of the border. Under this alternative, the agencies would identify and protect corridors and connectivity so that bears could move across the border without getting killed.

Develop an alternative that doesn't violate the Wilderness Act. The agencies must not pursue alternatives that would violate the Wilderness Act and would entail heavy-handed, stressful management of bears. Should the NPS choose to translocate bears, the agency should first consider limiting translocation to sites outside of Wilderness. If the NPS decides to translocate within Wilderness, it must comply with the Wilderness Act: no helicopters, no motorized equipment, and no invasive monitoring.

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Correspondence ID: 4733Project:112008Document:124399

Address: nelson, UN

Outside Organization: Unaffiliated Individual

Received: Dec,07 2022 09:08:15

Correspondence Type: Web Form

Correspondence: Oppose the capture of grizzlies from the Northern Continental Divide Ecosystem. The federal agencies plan to kidnap bears from either British Columbia or the Northern Continental Divide Ecosystem (NCDE) around Glacier National Park to move to the North Cascades. But grizzlies have still not recovered in the NCDE, and there are no "extra" bears there to move to Washington. Such a plan would weaken the NCDE grizzly population and diminish the likelihood of developing the needed population linkages between the NCDE grizzlies and those elsewhere, such as in Yellowstone.

Oppose an "experimental population" designation. The agencies must create and analyze an alternative that does not rely on the so-called "experimental" population designation. Under such a designation, individual bears from the NCDE--which are currently protected under the Endangered Species Act--would be taken from their home range and transported to Washington state, where they would lose their protections under the ESA.

Analyze a natural recovery alternative. This is NOT the same as the No Action alternative. Under a natural recovery alternative, the FWS and NPS would actively work with agencies in British Columbia to ensure that grizzlies are protected on both sides of the border. Under this alternative, the agencies would identify and protect corridors and connectivity so that bears could move across the border without getting killed.

Develop an alternative that doesn't violate the Wilderness Act. The agencies must not pursue alternatives that would violate the Wilderness Act and would entail heavy-handed, stressful management of bears. Should the NPS choose to translocate bears, the agency should first consider limiting translocation to sites outside of Wilderness. If the NPS decides to translocate within Wilderness, it must comply with the Wilderness Act: no helicopters, no motorized equipment, and no invasive monitoring.

Thank you!

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Correspondence ID: 4734Project:112008Document:124399

Address: Penfield, NY

Outside Organization: Unaffiliated Individual

Received: Dec,07 2022 09:08:32

Correspondence Type: Web Form

Correspondence: Oppose the capture of grizzlies from the Northern Continental Divide Ecosystem. The federal agencies plan to kidnap bears from either British Columbia or the Northern Continental Divide Ecosystem (NCDE) around Glacier National Park to move to the North Cascades. But grizzlies have still not recovered in the NCDE, and there are no "extra" bears there to move to Washington. Such a plan would weaken the NCDE grizzly population and diminish the likelihood of developing the needed population linkages between the NCDE grizzlies and those elsewhere, such as in Yellowstone.



Oppose an "experimental population" designation. The agencies must create and analyze an alternative that does not rely on the so-called "experimental" population designation. Under such a designation, individual bears from the NCDE--which are currently protected under the Endangered Species Act--would be taken from their home range and transported to Washington state, where they would lose their protections under the ESA.

Analyze a natural recovery alternative. This is NOT the same as the No Action alternative. Under a natural recovery alternative, the FWS and NPS would actively work with agencies in British Columbia to ensure that grizzlies are protected on both sides of the border. Under this alternative, the agencies would identify and protect corridors and connectivity so that bears could move across the border without getting killed.

Develop an alternative that doesn't violate the Wilderness Act. The agencies must not pursue alternatives that would violate the Wilderness Act and would entail heavy-handed, stressful management of bears. Should the NPS choose to translocate bears, the agency should first consider limiting translocation to sites outside of Wilderness. If the NPS decides to translocate within Wilderness, it must comply with the Wilderness Act: no helicopters, no motorized equipment, and no invasive monitoring.

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Correspondence ID: 4735Project:112008Document:124399

Address: Henrico, VA

Outside Organization: Unaffiliated Individual

Received: Dec,07 2022 09:09:51

Correspondence Type: Web Form

Correspondence: • Oppose the capture of grizzlies from the Northern Continental Divide Ecosystem. The federal agencies plan to kidnap bears from either British Columbia or the Northern Continental Divide Ecosystem (NCDE) around Glacier National Park to move to the North Cascades. But grizzlies have still not recovered in the NCDE, and there are no "extra" bears there to move to Washington. Such a plan would weaken the NCDE grizzly population and diminish the likelihood of developing the needed population linkages between the NCDE grizzlies and those elsewhere, such as in Yellowstone.

• Oppose an "experimental population" designation. The agencies must create and analyze an alternative that does not rely on the so-called "experimental" population designation. Under such a designation, individual bears from the NCDE--which are currently protected under the Endangered Species Act--would be taken from their home range and transported to Washington state, where they would lose their protections under the ESA.

• Analyze a natural recovery alternative. This is NOT the same as the No Action alternative. Under a natural recovery alternative, the FWS and NPS would actively work with agencies in British Columbia to ensure that grizzlies are protected on both sides of the border. Under this alternative, the agencies would identify and protect corridors and connectivity so that bears could move across the border without getting killed.

• Develop an alternative that doesn't violate the Wilderness Act. The agencies must not pursue alternatives that would violate the Wilderness Act and would entail heavy-handed, stressful management of bears. Should the NPS choose to translocate bears, the agency should first consider limiting translocation to sites outside of Wilderness. If the NPS decides to translocate within Wilderness, it must comply with the Wilderness Act: no helicopters, no motorized equipment, and no invasive monitoring.

Thank you!

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Correspondence ID: 4736Project:112008Document:124399

Address: Kansas City, MO

Outside Organization: Unaffiliated Individual

Received: Dec,07 2022 09:14:37

Correspondence Type: Web Form

Correspondence: Although I support the recovery of grizzly bears and other native species where suitable habitat exists, there are problems with the plan. The rugged North Cascades are historic grizzly bear habitat, and there may still be a few currently living on the U.S. side of the border, with a grizzly bear photographed there in 2010.

But recovery efforts must meet the requirements of the Wilderness Act. This means restoring the area's grizzly population without the use of motor vehicles, helicopters, and motorized equipment in Wilderness, without trammeling or manipulating Wilderness or its wildlife. However suitable the habitat in the North Cascades is, we

take issue with the methods likely to be used--the reintroduction plan could be extremely intrusive in designated Wilderness, could rely on activities prohibited by the Wilderness Act, and could come at a significant cost to Wilderness.

The plan's proposed helicopter landings would most likely occur either in Wilderness in North Cascades National Park or in Wilderness within the surrounding National Forests, despite most of the project area being outside of Wilderness. The extensive use of helicopters in Wilderness would continue indefinitely for monitoring bear movement and numbers and would degrade the Wildernesses involved.

I oppose the capture of grizzlies from the Northern Continental Divide Ecosystem. The federal agencies plan to kidnap bears from either British Columbia or the Northern Continental Divide Ecosystem (NCDE) around Glacier National Park to move to the North Cascades. But grizzlies have still not recovered in the NCDE, and there are no "extra" bears there to move to Washington. Such a plan would weaken the NCDE grizzly population and diminish the likelihood of developing the needed population linkages between the NCDE grizzlies and those elsewhere, such as in Yellowstone.

I oppose an "experimental population" designation. The agencies must create and analyze an alternative that does not rely on the so-called "experimental" population designation. Under such a designation, individual bears from the NCDE--which are currently protected under the Endangered Species Act--would be taken from their home range and transported to Washington state, where they would lose their protections under the ESA.

Please analyze a natural recovery alternative. This is NOT the same as the No Action alternative. Under a natural recovery alternative, the FWS and NPS would actively work with agencies in British Columbia to ensure that grizzlies are protected on both sides of the border. Under this alternative, the agencies would identify and protect corridors and connectivity so that bears could move across the border without getting killed.

Develop an alternative that doesn't violate the Wilderness Act. The agencies must not pursue alternatives that would violate the Wilderness Act and would entail heavy-handed, stressful management of bears. Should the NPS choose to translocate bears, the agency should first consider limiting translocation to sites outside of Wilderness. If the NPS decides to translocate within Wilderness, it must comply with the Wilderness Act: no helicopters, no motorized equipment, and no invasive monitoring.

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Correspondence ID: 4737Project:112008Document:124399

Address: Accord, NY

Outside Organization: Unaffiliated Individual

Received: Dec,07 2022 09:15:40

Correspondence Type: Web Form

Correspondence: Oppose the capture of grizzlies from the Northern Continental Divide Ecosystem. The federal agencies plan to kidnap bears from either British Columbia or the Northern Continental Divide Ecosystem (NCDE) around Glacier National Park to move to the North Cascades. But grizzlies have still not recovered in the NCDE, and there are no "extra" bears there to move to Washington. Such a plan would weaken the NCDE grizzly population and diminish the likelihood of developing the needed population linkages between the NCDE grizzlies and those elsewhere, such as in Yellowstone.

Oppose an "experimental population" designation. The agencies must create and analyze an alternative that does not rely on the so-called "experimental" population designation. Under such a designation, individual bears from the NCDE--which are currently protected under the Endangered Species Act--would be taken from their home range and transported to Washington state, where they would lose their protections under the ESA.

Analyze a natural recovery alternative. This is NOT the same as the No Action alternative. Under a natural recovery alternative, the FWS and NPS would actively work with agencies in British Columbia to ensure that grizzlies are protected on both sides of the border. Under this alternative, the agencies would identify and protect corridors and connectivity so that bears could move across the border without getting killed.

Develop an alternative that doesn't violate the Wilderness Act. The agencies must not pursue alternatives that would violate the Wilderness Act and would entail heavy-handed, stressful management of bears. Should the NPS

choose to translocate bears, the agency should first consider limiting translocation to sites outside of Wilderness. If the NPS decides to translocate within Wilderness, it must comply with the Wilderness Act: no helicopters, no motorized equipment, and no invasive monitoring.

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Correspondence ID: 4738Project:112008Document:124399  
Address: Baltimore, MD  
Outside Organization: Unaffiliated Individual  
Received: Dec,07 2022 09:15:43  
Correspondence Type: Web Form  
Correspondence: Oppose capture and redesignation of Grizzly bears  
Support True conservation

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Correspondence ID: 4739Project:112008Document:124399  
Address: Dallas, TX  
Outside Organization: Unaffiliated Individual  
Received: Dec,07 2022 09:17:42  
Correspondence Type: Web Form  
Correspondence: Please reconsider your approach to grizzly recovery in the North Cascades.

I ask you to oppose the capture of grizzlies from the Northern Continental Divide Ecosystem. The federal agencies plan to kidnap bears from either British Columbia or the Northern Continental Divide Ecosystem (NCDE) around Glacier National Park to move to the North Cascades. But grizzlies have still not recovered in the NCDE, and there are no "extra" bears there to move to Washington. Such a plan would weaken the NCDE grizzly population and diminish the likelihood of developing the needed population linkages between the NCDE grizzlies and those elsewhere, such as in Yellowstone.

Also please oppose an "experimental population" designation. The agencies must create and analyze an alternative that does not rely on the so-called "experimental" population designation. Under such a designation, individual bears from the NCDE--which are currently protected under the Endangered Species Act--would be taken from their home range and transported to Washington state, where they would lose their protections under the ESA.

Analyze a natural recovery alternative. This is NOT the same as the No Action alternative. Under a natural recovery alternative, the FWS and NPS would actively work with agencies in British Columbia to ensure that grizzlies are protected on both sides of the border. Under this alternative, the agencies would identify and protect corridors and connectivity so that bears could move across the border without getting killed.

Develop an alternative that doesn't violate the Wilderness Act. The agencies must not pursue alternatives that would violate the Wilderness Act and would entail heavy-handed, stressful management of bears. Should the NPS choose to translocate bears, the agency should first consider limiting translocation to sites outside of Wilderness. If the NPS decides to translocate within Wilderness, it must comply with the Wilderness Act: no helicopters, no motorized equipment, and no invasive monitoring.

Thank you!

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Correspondence ID: 4740Project:112008Document:124399  
Address: St-Laurent, UN  
Outside Organization: n/a Unaffiliated Individual  
Received: Dec,07 2022 09:17:47  
Correspondence Type: Web Form  
Correspondence: Please reconsider your approach to grizzly recovery in the North Cascades.

I would like to suggest the following:

Oppose the capture of grizzlies from the Northern Continental Divide Ecosystem. Grizzlies have still not recovered in the Northern Continental Divide Ecosystem (NCDE), and there are no "extra" bears there to move to Washington.

Oppose an "experimental population" designation. Under such a designation, individual bears from the NCDE--which are currently protected under the Endangered Species Act--would be taken from their home range and transported to Washington state, where they would lose their protections under the ESA.

Develop an alternative that doesn't violate the Wilderness Act. Should the NPS choose to translocate bears, the agency should first consider limiting translocation to sites outside of Wilderness. If the NPS decides to translocate within Wilderness, it must comply with the Wilderness Act: no helicopters, no motorized equipment, and no invasive monitoring.

Alternatively, let nature take its course. Do not relocate any grizzlies thus avoiding the stress, risk and inadvertent mistakes that will most likely occur.

Sincerely,

[REDACTED]

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Correspondence ID: 4741Project:112008Document:124399  
Address: Bushkill, PA  
Outside Organization: N/A Unaffiliated Individual  
Received: Dec,07 2022 09:17:56  
Correspondence Type: Web Form  
Correspondence: Good morning, below are my comments on your plan to recover grizzly bears to the northern cascades.

1) I oppose capturing of grizzlies from the North continental divide area. Plans to "kidnap" bears from the delicate ecosystem and move to the northern cascades would weaken the current grizzly population, and it's not as if there are "extra" bears to move. This would also negatively impact grizzly population development in other areas, such as Yellowstone.

2) I oppose designating individual bears as an experimental population. These bears are already protected under the Endangers Species Act and taking them from their home range to be transported to Washington state would make them lose their protected species under the ESA.

3) Please analyze a natural recovery alternative. This plan would assure that both USA and Canada would work together to ensure that grizzlies are protected on either side of the borders, so the bears can move freely between borders without getting killed.

4) Whatever the alternative that is decided upon, it must not violate the Wilderness Act. Handling the bears is very stressful, and relocating them is extra stressful. Please comply with the letter and spirit of the Wilderness Act: no helicopters, no motorized equipment, and no invasive monitoring.

Thank you for considering my comments which are being sent in the spirit of keeping the wilderness wild and unencumbered by humans.

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Correspondence ID: 4742Project:112008Document:124399  
Address: Whitestone, NY  
Outside Organization: Unaffiliated Individual  
Received: Dec,07 2022 09:18:09  
Correspondence Type: Web Form

Correspondence: I oppose the capture of grizzlies from the Northern Continental Divide Ecosystem. The federal agencies plan to kidnap bears from either British Columbia or the Northern Continental Divide Ecosystem (NCDE) around Glacier National Park to move to the North Cascades. But grizzlies have still not recovered in the NCDE, and there are no "extra" bears there to move to Washington. Such a plan would weaken the NCDE grizzly population and diminish the likelihood of developing the needed population linkages between the NCDE grizzlies and those elsewhere, such as in Yellowstone.

I oppose an "experimental population" designation. The agencies must create and analyze an alternative that does not rely on the so-called "experimental" population designation. Under such a designation, individual bears from the NCDE--which are currently protected under the Endangered Species Act--would be taken from their home range and transported to Washington state, where they would lose their protections under the ESA.

Please analyze a natural recovery alternative. This is NOT the same as the No Action alternative. Under a natural recovery alternative, the FWS and NPS would actively work with agencies in British Columbia to ensure that grizzlies are protected on both sides of the border. Under this alternative, the agencies would identify and protect corridors and connectivity so that bears could move across the border without getting killed.

Please develop an alternative that doesn't violate the Wilderness Act. The agencies must not pursue alternatives that would violate the Wilderness Act and would entail heavy-handed, stressful management of bears. Should the NPS choose to translocate bears, the agency should first consider limiting translocation to sites outside of Wilderness. If the NPS decides to translocate within Wilderness, it must comply with the Wilderness Act: no helicopters, no motorized equipment, and no invasive monitoring.

Thank you for your time and consideration.

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Correspondence ID: 4743Project:112008Document:124399

Address: Phoenix, AZ

Outside Organization: Unaffiliated Individual

Received: Dec,07 2022 09:19:23

Correspondence Type: Web Form

Correspondence: Oppose the capture of grizzlies from the Northern Continental Divide Ecosystem. The federal agencies plan to kidnap bears from either British Columbia or the Northern Continental Divide Ecosystem (NCDE) around Glacier National Park to move to the North Cascades. But grizzlies have still not recovered in the NCDE, and there are no "extra" bears there to move to Washington. Such a plan would weaken the NCDE grizzly population and diminish the likelihood of developing the needed population linkages between the NCDE grizzlies and those elsewhere, such as in Yellowstone.

Oppose an "experimental population" designation. The agencies must create and analyze an alternative that does not rely on the so-called "experimental" population designation. Under such a designation, individual bears from the NCDE--which are currently protected under the Endangered Species Act--would be taken from their home range and transported to Washington state, where they would lose their protections under the ESA.

Analyze a natural recovery alternative. This is NOT the same as the No Action alternative. Under a natural recovery alternative, the FWS and NPS would actively work with agencies in British Columbia to ensure that grizzlies are protected on both sides of the border. Under this alternative, the agencies would identify and protect corridors and connectivity so that bears could move across the border without getting killed.

Develop an alternative that doesn't violate the Wilderness Act. The agencies must not pursue alternatives that would violate the Wilderness Act and would entail heavy-handed, stressful management of bears. Should the NPS choose to translocate bears, the agency should first consider limiting translocation to sites outside of Wilderness. If the NPS decides to translocate within Wilderness, it must comply with the Wilderness Act: no helicopters, no motorized equipment, and no invasive monitoring.

Thank you!

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Correspondence ID: 4744Project:112008Document:124399

Address: Washington, DC

Outside Organization: Unaffiliated Individual  
Received: Dec,07 2022 09:19:31  
Correspondence Type: Web Form

Correspondence: Oppose the capture of grizzlies from the Northern Continental Divide Ecosystem. The federal agencies plan to kidnap bears from either British Columbia or the Northern Continental Divide Ecosystem (NCDE) around Glacier National Park to move to the North Cascades. But grizzlies have still not recovered in the NCDE, and there are no "extra" bears there to move to Washington. Such a plan would weaken the NCDE grizzly population and diminish the likelihood of developing the needed population linkages between the NCDE grizzlies and those elsewhere, such as in Yellowstone.

Oppose an "experimental population" designation. The agencies must create and analyze an alternative that does not rely on the so-called "experimental" population designation. Under such a designation, individual bears from the NCDE--which are currently protected under the Endangered Species Act--would be taken from their home range and transported to Washington state, where they would lose their protections under the ESA.

Analyze a natural recovery alternative. This is NOT the same as the No Action alternative. Under a natural recovery alternative, the FWS and NPS would actively work with agencies in British Columbia to ensure that grizzlies are protected on both sides of the border. Under this alternative, the agencies would identify and protect corridors and connectivity so that bears could move across the border without getting killed.

Develop an alternative that doesn't violate the Wilderness Act. The agencies must not pursue alternatives that would violate the Wilderness Act and would entail heavy-handed, stressful management of bears. Should the NPS choose to translocate bears, the agency should first consider limiting translocation to sites outside of Wilderness. If the NPS decides to translocate within Wilderness, it must comply with the Wilderness Act: no helicopters, no motorized equipment, and no invasive monitoring.

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Correspondence ID: 4745Project:112008Document:124399

Address: Stamford, CT  
Outside Organization: Unaffiliated Individual  
Received: Dec,07 2022 09:20:10  
Correspondence Type: Web Form

Correspondence: Oppose the capture of grizzlies from the Northern Continental Divide Ecosystem. The federal agencies plan to kidnap bears from either British Columbia or the Northern Continental Divide Ecosystem (NCDE) around Glacier National Park to move to the North Cascades. But grizzlies have still not recovered in the NCDE, and there are no "extra" bears there to move to Washington. Such a plan would weaken the NCDE grizzly population and diminish the likelihood of developing the needed population linkages between the NCDE grizzlies and those elsewhere, such as in Yellowstone.

Oppose an "experimental population" designation. The agencies must create and analyze an alternative that does not rely on the so-called "experimental" population designation. Under such a designation, individual bears from the NCDE--which are currently protected under the Endangered Species Act--would be taken from their home range and transported to Washington state, where they would lose their protections under the ESA.

Analyze a natural recovery alternative. This is NOT the same as the No Action alternative. Under a natural recovery alternative, the FWS and NPS would actively work with agencies in British Columbia to ensure that grizzlies are protected on both sides of the border. Under this alternative, the agencies would identify and protect corridors and connectivity so that bears could move across the border without getting killed.

Develop an alternative that doesn't violate the Wilderness Act. The agencies must not pursue alternatives that would violate the Wilderness Act and would entail heavy-handed, stressful management of bears. Should the NPS choose to translocate bears, the agency should first consider limiting translocation to sites outside of Wilderness. If the NPS decides to translocate within Wilderness, it must comply with the Wilderness Act: no helicopters, no motorized equipment, and no invasive monitoring.

Thank you!

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Correspondence ID: 4746Project:112008Document:124399

Address: Cody, WY  
Outside Organization: Unaffiliated Individual  
Received: Dec,07 2022 09:20:15

Correspondence Type: Web Form  
Correspondence: Dear NPS:

I respectfully request that you reconsider your approach to grizzly bear recovery in the North Cascades. I wish to offer the following comments during this initial scoping period and ask that you consider them in improving the tentative plan:

1. I oppose the capture of grizzlies from the Northern Continental Divide Ecosystem. The federal agencies plan to translocate bears from either British Columbia or the Northern Continental Divide Ecosystem (NCDE) around Glacier NP to move to the North Cascades. Grizzlies have still not fully recovered in the NCDE, and there are no "extra" bears there to move to Washington. Such a plan would weaken the NCDE grizzly population and diminish the likelihood of developing the needed population linkages between the NCDE grizzlies and those elsewhere, such as in Yellowstone.
2. I oppose an "experimental population" designation. The agencies should create and analyze an alternative that does not rely on the so-called "experimental" population designation. Under such a designation, individual bears from the NCDE--which are currently protected under the Endangered Species Act--would be taken from their home range and transported to Washington state, where they would lose their protections under the ESA.
3. Analyze a natural recovery alternative. This is NOT the same as the No Action alternative. Under a natural recovery alternative, the FWS and NPS would actively work with agencies in British Columbia to ensure that grizzlies are protected on both sides of the border. Under this alternative, the agencies would identify and protect corridors and connectivity so that bears could move across the border without getting killed.
4. Develop an alternative that doesn't violate the Wilderness Act. The agencies should not pursue alternatives that would violate the Wilderness Act and would entail heavy-handed, stressful management of bears. Should the NPS choose to translocate bears, the agency should first consider limiting translocation to sites outside of Wilderness. If the NPS decides to translocate within Wilderness, it must comply with the Wilderness Act: no helicopters, no motorized equipment, and no invasive monitoring.

Thank you for your consideration.

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Correspondence ID: 4747Project:112008Document:124399

Address: Salem, NH

Outside Organization: Unaffiliated Individual

Received: Dec,07 2022 09:23:30

Correspondence Type: Web Form

Correspondence: The proposed action lacks a natural recovery option. The best way to meet the goal of a viable grizzly population in the North Cascades would be to allow for and boldly promote the natural recovery of grizzlies. This is a very different approach than the "no action" option, which is to "do nothing." A natural recovery alternative would require working with British Columbia to protect grizzlies over a larger land base and would provide for connectivity between populations in the U.S. and Canada using protected habitat corridors. It would also include other measures to ensure that grizzlies are not killed by humans, regardless of what side of the border they are on and whether they are in National Parks, Wilderness, or other public or private lands. It might take longer and require more patience than the instant gratification of capturing and releasing dozens of bears, but it would ultimately create a more durable population sharing the landscape with a human population that is more likely to respect the bears that make it back to the North Cascades on their own.

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Correspondence ID: 4748Project:112008Document:124399

Address: Haverhill, MA

Outside Organization: Unaffiliated Individual

Received: Dec,07 2022 09:24:24

Correspondence Type: Web Form

Correspondence: The proposed action lacks a natural recovery option. The best way to meet the goal of a viable grizzly population in the North Cascades would be to allow for and boldly promote the natural recovery of grizzlies. This is a very different approach than the "no action" option, which is to "do nothing." A natural recovery alternative would require working with British Columbia to protect grizzlies over a larger land base and would provide for connectivity between populations in the U.S. and Canada using protected habitat corridors. It would also include other measures to ensure that grizzlies are not killed by humans, regardless of what side of the border they are on and whether they are in National Parks, Wilderness, or other public or private lands. It might take longer and require more patience than the instant gratification of capturing and releasing dozens of bears, but it would ultimately create a more durable population sharing the landscape with a human population that is more likely to respect the bears that make it back to the North Cascades on their own.

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Correspondence ID: 4749Project:112008Document:124399

Address: Des Moines, IA

Outside Organization: Unaffiliated Individual

Received: Dec,07 2022 09:33:04

Correspondence Type:Web Form

Correspondence: Please save these animals.

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Correspondence ID: 4750Project:112008Document:124399

Address: Mesa, AZ

Outside Organization: Unaffiliated Individual

Received: Dec,07 2022 09:33:34

Correspondence Type: Web Form

Correspondence: If the Park Service adopts a translocation plan, it must be in line with the letter and spirit of the Wilderness Act. Monitoring should take place in a way that's respectful to Wilderness and bears, including using hair snags, camera traps, scat collection, and on-the-ground sightings to know whether the bears are thriving. It's wrong to rely on intrusive radio-collaring, helicopter landings, and ongoing sedating, capturing, and handling of the bears.

Please write to the National Park Service by December 14 and encourage the agencies to reconsider their approach to grizzly recovery in the North Cascades.

Submit comments online:

<https://parkplanning.nps.gov/commentForm.cfm?documentID=124399>

Some points to emphasize (please use your own words if possible):

- Oppose the capture of grizzlies from the Northern Continental Divide Ecosystem. The federal agencies plan to kidnap bears from either British Columbia or the Northern Continental Divide Ecosystem (NCDE) around Glacier National Park to move to the North Cascades. But grizzlies have still not recovered in the NCDE, and there are no "extra" bears there to move to Washington. Such a plan would weaken the NCDE grizzly population and diminish the likelihood of developing the needed population linkages between the NCDE grizzlies and those elsewhere, such as in Yellowstone.
- Oppose an "experimental population" designation. The agencies must create and analyze an alternative that does not rely on the so-called "experimental" population designation. Under such a designation, individual bears from the NCDE--which are currently protected under the Endangered Species Act--would be taken from their home range and transported to Washington state, where they would lose their protections under the ESA.
- Analyze a natural recovery alternative. This is NOT the same as the No Action alternative. Under a natural recovery alternative, the FWS and NPS would actively work with agencies in British Columbia to ensure that grizzlies are protected on both sides of the border. Under this alternative, the agencies would identify and protect corridors and connectivity so that bears could move across the border without getting killed.
- Develop an alternative that doesn't violate the Wilderness Act. The agencies must not pursue alternatives that would violate the Wilderness Act and would entail heavy-handed, stressful management of bears. Should the NPS choose to translocate bears, the agency should first consider limiting translocation to sites outside of Wilderness. If the NPS decides to translocate within Wilderness, it must comply with the Wilderness Act: no helicopters, no



motorized equipment, and no invasive monitoring.  
Thank you!

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Correspondence ID: 4751Project:112008Document:124399

Address: Parker, CO

Outside Organization: Unaffiliated Individual

Received: Dec,07 2022 09:38:13

Correspondence Type: Web Form

Correspondence: Oppose the capture of grizzlies from the Northern Continental Divide Ecosystem. The federal agencies plan to kidnap bears from either British Columbia or the Northern Continental Divide Ecosystem (NCDE) around Glacier National Park to move to the North Cascades. But grizzlies have still not recovered in the NCDE, and there are no "extra" bears there to move to Washington. Such a plan would weaken the NCDE grizzly population and diminish the likelihood of developing the needed population linkages between the NCDE grizzlies and those elsewhere, such as in Yellowstone.

Oppose an "experimental population" designation. The agencies must create and analyze an alternative that does not rely on the so-called "experimental" population designation. Under such a designation, individual bears from the NCDE--which are currently protected under the Endangered Species Act--would be taken from their home range and transported to Washington state, where they would lose their protections under the ESA.

Analyze a natural recovery alternative. This is NOT the same as the No Action alternative. Under a natural recovery alternative, the FWS and NPS would actively work with agencies in British Columbia to ensure that grizzlies are protected on both sides of the border. Under this alternative, the agencies would identify and protect corridors and connectivity so that bears could move across the border without getting killed.

Develop an alternative that doesn't violate the Wilderness Act. The agencies must not pursue alternatives that would violate the Wilderness Act and would entail heavy-handed, stressful management of bears. Should the NPS choose to translocate bears, the agency should first consider limiting translocation to sites outside of Wilderness. If the NPS decides to translocate within Wilderness, it must comply with the Wilderness Act: no helicopters, no motorized equipment, and no invasive monitoring.

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Correspondence ID: 4752Project:112008Document:124399

Address: Cold Spring, NY

Outside Organization: Unaffiliated Individual

Received: Dec,07 2022 09:41:39

Correspondence Type: Web Form

Correspondence: Oppose the capture of grizzlies from the Northern Continental Divide Ecosystem. The federal agencies plan to kidnap bears from either British Columbia or the Northern Continental Divide Ecosystem (NCDE) around Glacier National Park to move to the North Cascades. But grizzlies have still not recovered in the NCDE, and there are no "extra" bears there to move to Washington. Such a plan would weaken the NCDE grizzly population and diminish the likelihood of developing the needed population linkages between the NCDE grizzlies and those elsewhere, such as in Yellowstone.

Oppose an "experimental population" designation. The agencies must create and analyze an alternative that does not rely on the so-called "experimental" population designation. Under such a designation, individual bears from the NCDE--which are currently protected under the Endangered Species Act--would be taken from their home range and transported to Washington state, where they would lose their protections under the ESA.

Analyze a natural recovery alternative. This is NOT the same as the No Action alternative. Under a natural recovery alternative, the FWS and NPS would actively work with agencies in British Columbia to ensure that grizzlies are protected on both sides of the border. Under this alternative, the agencies would identify and protect corridors and connectivity so that bears could move across the border without getting killed.

Develop an alternative that doesn't violate the Wilderness Act. The agencies must not pursue alternatives that would violate the Wilderness Act and would entail heavy-handed, stressful management of bears. Should the NPS choose to translocate bears, the agency should first consider limiting translocation to sites outside of Wilderness.

If the NPS decides to translocate within Wilderness, it must comply with the Wilderness Act: no helicopters, no motorized equipment, and no invasive monitoring.

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Correspondence ID: 4753Project:112008Document:124399  
Address: St. Louis, MO  
Outside Organization: Unaffiliated Individual  
Received: Dec,07 2022 09:44:08  
Correspondence Type: Web Form  
Correspondence: • Oppose the capture of grizzlies from the Northern Continental Divide Ecosystem. The federal agencies plan to kidnap bears from either British Columbia or the Northern Continental Divide Ecosystem (NCDE) around Glacier National Park to move to the North Cascades. But grizzlies have still not recovered in the NCDE, and there are no "extra" bears there to move to Washington. Such a plan would weaken the NCDE grizzly population and diminish the likelihood of developing the needed population linkages between the NCDE grizzlies and those elsewhere, such as in Yellowstone.  
• Oppose an "experimental population" designation. The agencies must create and analyze an alternative that does not rely on the so-called "experimental" population designation. Under such a designation, individual bears from the NCDE--which are currently protected under the Endangered Species Act--would be taken from their home range and transported to Washington state, where they would lose their protections under the ESA.  
• Analyze a natural recovery alternative. This is NOT the same as the No Action alternative. Under a natural recovery alternative, the FWS and NPS would actively work with agencies in British Columbia to ensure that grizzlies are protected on both sides of the border. Under this alternative, the agencies would identify and protect corridors and connectivity so that bears could move across the border without getting killed.  
• Develop an alternative that doesn't violate the Wilderness Act. The agencies must not pursue alternatives that would violate the Wilderness Act and would entail heavy-handed, stressful management of bears. Should the NPS choose to translocate bears, the agency should first consider limiting translocation to sites outside of Wilderness. If the NPS decides to translocate within Wilderness, it must comply with the Wilderness Act: no helicopters, no motorized equipment, and no invasive monitoring.

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Correspondence ID: 4754Project:112008Document:124399  
Address: Brooklyn, NY  
Outside Organization: Unaffiliated Individual  
Received: Dec,07 2022 09:45:34  
Correspondence Type: Web Form  
Correspondence: I oppose the capture of grizzlies from the Northern Continental Divide Ecosystem. Grizzlies have still not recovered in the NCDE, and there are no "extra" bears there to move to Washington. Such a plan would weaken the NCDE grizzly population and diminish the likelihood of developing the needed population linkages between the NCDE grizzlies and those elsewhere, such as in Yellowstone.

I oppose an "experimental population" designation. Under such a designation, individual bears from the NCDE--which are currently protected under the Endangered Species Act--would be taken from their home range and transported to Washington state, where they would lose their protections under the ESA.

I support analyzing a natural recovery alternative. Under a natural recovery alternative, the FWS and NPS would actively work with agencies in British Columbia to ensure that grizzlies are protected on both sides of the border. Under this alternative, the agencies would identify and protect corridors and connectivity so that bears could move across the border without getting killed.

I support developing an alternative that doesn't violate the Wilderness Act. The agencies must not pursue alternatives that would violate the Wilderness Act and would entail heavy-handed, stressful management of bears. Should the NPS choose to translocate bears, the agency should first consider limiting translocation to sites outside of Wilderness. If the NPS decides to translocate within Wilderness, it must comply with the Wilderness Act: no helicopters, no motorized equipment, and no invasive monitoring.

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Correspondence ID: 4755Project:112008Document:124399  
Address: Paradise Valley, AZ  
Outside Organization: Unaffiliated Individual  
Received: Dec,07 2022 09:47:39  
Correspondence Type: Web Form

Correspondence: Oppose the capture of grizzlies from the Northern Continental Divide Ecosystem. The federal agencies plan to kidnap bears from either British Columbia or the Northern Continental Divide Ecosystem (NCDE) around Glacier National Park to move to the North Cascades. But grizzlies have still not recovered in the NCDE, and there are no "extra" bears there to move to Washington. Such a plan would weaken the NCDE grizzly population and diminish the likelihood of developing the needed population linkages between the NCDE grizzlies and those elsewhere, such as in Yellowstone.

Oppose an "experimental population" designation. The agencies must create and analyze an alternative that does not rely on the so-called "experimental" population designation. Under such a designation, individual bears from the NCDE--which are currently protected under the Endangered Species Act--would be taken from their home range and transported to Washington state, where they would lose their protections under the ESA.

Analyze a natural recovery alternative. This is NOT the same as the No Action alternative. Under a natural recovery alternative, the FWS and NPS would actively work with agencies in British Columbia to ensure that grizzlies are protected on both sides of the border. Under this alternative, the agencies would identify and protect corridors and connectivity so that bears could move across the border without getting killed.

Develop an alternative that doesn't violate the Wilderness Act. The agencies must not pursue alternatives that would violate the Wilderness Act and would entail heavy-handed, stressful management of bears. Should the NPS choose to translocate bears, the agency should first consider limiting translocation to sites outside of Wilderness. If the NPS decides to translocate within Wilderness, it must comply with the Wilderness Act: no helicopters, no motorized equipment, and no invasive monitoring.

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Correspondence ID: 4756Project:112008Document:124399  
Address: Sebastopol, CA  
Outside Organization: Unaffiliated Individual  
Received: Dec,07 2022 09:47:48  
Correspondence Type: Web Form

Correspondence: Please,oppose the capture of grizzlies from the Northern Continental Divide Ecosystem. The federal agencies plan to kidnap bears from either British Columbia or the Northern Continental Divide Ecosystem (NCDE) around Glacier National Park to move to the North Cascades. But grizzlies have still not recovered in the NCDE, and there are no "extra" bears there to move to Washington. Such a plan would weaken the NCDE grizzly population and diminish the likelihood of developing the needed population linkages between the NCDE grizzlies and those elsewhere, such as in Yellowstone.

I oppose an "experimental population" designation. The agencies must create and analyze an alternative that does not rely on the so-called "experimental" population designation. Under such a designation, individual bears from the NCDE--which are currently protected under the Endangered Species Act--would be taken from their home range and transported to Washington state, where they would lose their protections under the ESA.

Analyze a natural recovery alternative. This is NOT the same as the No Action alternative. Under a natural recovery alternative, the FWS and NPS would actively work with agencies in British Columbia to ensure that grizzlies are protected on both sides of the border. Under this alternative, the agencies would identify and protect corridors and connectivity so that bears could move across the border without getting killed.

Develop an alternative that doesn't violate the Wilderness Act. The agencies must not pursue alternatives that would violate the Wilderness Act and would entail heavy-handed, stressful management of bears. Should the NPS choose to translocate bears, the agency should first consider limiting translocation to sites outside of Wilderness. If the NPS decides to translocate within Wilderness, it must comply with the Wilderness Act: no helicopters, no motorized equipment, and no invasive monitoring

Thank you.

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Correspondence ID:	4757Project:112008Document:124399
Address:	Winchester, TN
Outside Organization:	Unaffiliated Individual
Received:	Dec,07 2022 09:49:57
Correspondence Type:	Web Form
Correspondence:	Share

### Comments Needed on Plan to Recover Grizzlies in North Cascades

The National Park Service (NPS) and the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service (FWS) have re-started their plan to translocate grizzly bears into the North Cascades Ecosystem (NCE) in Washington. While a new population of grizzlies in the North Cascades would restore this magnificent species to that ecosystem, the agencies' initial plan is misguided many ways.

The initial plan would most likely degrade Wilderness in the North Cascades, weaken the grizzly population in the Northern Continental Divide Ecosystem (NCDE) around Glacier National Park, and strip the individual grizzlies of their current protections under the Endangered Species Act. During this initial "scoping" period, the public has the opportunity to tell the agencies how to improve their tentative plan.

The proposed 6.1 million-acre recovery area includes North Cascades National Park and 2.6 million acres of Wilderness in the Pasayten, Mt. Baker, and Stephen Mather Wildernesses. Under the proposed action, the NPS and the FWS would capture bears from source populations in either interior British Columbia or the NCDE. Approximately 3 to 7 captured grizzly bears would be released into the NCE each year over roughly 5 to 10 years, with a goal of establishing an initial population of 25 grizzly bears.

The proposed action includes a problematic proposal to designate the reintroduced grizzly bears in the NCE as an "experimental population" under section 10(j) of the U.S. Endangered Species Act (ESA). Under this designation, the bears (at least any captured in the U.S.) would lose their current protections under the Endangered Species Act (ESA) and could be shot, re-captured, or killed in the North Cascades.

Wilderness Watch supports the recovery of grizzly bears and other native species where suitable habitat exists. The rugged North Cascades are historic grizzly bear habitat, and there may still be a few currently living on the U.S. side of the border, with a grizzly bear photographed there in 2010.

But recovery efforts must meet the requirements of the Wilderness Act. This means restoring the area's grizzly population without the use of motor vehicles, helicopters, and motorized equipment in Wilderness, without trammeling or manipulating Wilderness or its wildlife. However suitable the habitat in the North Cascades is, we take issue with the methods likely to be used--the reintroduction plan could be extremely intrusive in designated Wilderness, could rely on activities prohibited by the Wilderness Act, and could come at a significant cost to Wilderness.

The plan's proposed helicopter landings would most likely occur either in Wilderness in North Cascades National Park or in Wilderness within the surrounding National Forests, despite most of the project area being outside of Wilderness. The extensive use of helicopters in Wilderness would continue indefinitely for monitoring bear movement and numbers, and would degrade the Wildernesses involved.

Heavy-handed management would not only be detrimental to Wilderness, but to bears as well, as they would be subjected to initial capture, handling, and helicopter flight, and attendant stress from such activities. Some may be injured or even die as a result. They would likely be collared, drugged, subject to samples taken, and handled for many years. And if that weren't enough, the proposed plan ignores the literature describing the effects of helicopters on wildlife, including grizzlies.

It's also questionable whether a translocation plan will be successful without Canadian support. Information is

lacking on the status of grizzlies on the Canadian side of the border though this area is crucial in any success, as bears wander between the U.S. and British Columbia in the North Cascades ecosystem.

The essential irony is that agencies recognize the best place to release bears is in the exceedingly rare wildness of the North Cascades. The best grizzly habitat is synonymous with Wilderness: space to roam, isolation, denning sites, safety from human-caused mortality, and distance from human conflicts and garbage. But the agency's proposed methods of re-establishing grizzlies diminish all these advantages.

If the Park Service adopts a translocation plan, it must be in line with the letter and spirit of the Wilderness Act. Monitoring should take place in a way that's respectful to Wilderness and bears, including using hair snags, camera traps, scat collection, and on-the-ground sightings to know whether the bears are thriving. It's wrong to rely on intrusive radio-collaring, helicopter landings, and ongoing sedating, capturing, and handling of the bears. The proposed action lacks a natural recovery option. The best way to meet the goal of a viable grizzly population in the North Cascades would be to allow for and boldly promote the natural recovery of grizzlies. This is a very different approach than the "no action" option, which is to "do nothing." A natural recovery alternative would require working with British Columbia to protect grizzlies over a larger land base and would provide for connectivity between populations in the U.S. and Canada using protected habitat corridors. It would also include other measures to ensure that grizzlies are not killed by humans, regardless of what side of the border they are on and whether they are in National Parks, Wilderness, or other public or private lands. It might take longer and require more patience than the instant gratification of capturing and releasing dozens of bears, but it would ultimately create a more durable population sharing the landscape with a human population that is more likely to respect the bears that make it back to the North Cascades on their own.

Please write to the National Park Service by December 14 and encourage the agencies to reconsider their approach to grizzly recovery in the North Cascades.

Submit comments online:

<https://parkplanning.nps.gov/commentForm.cfm?documentID=124399>

Some points to emphasize (please use your own words if possible):

- Oppose the capture of grizzlies from the Northern Continental Divide Ecosystem. The federal agencies plan to kidnap bears from either British Columbia or the Northern Continental Divide Ecosystem (NCDE) around Glacier National Park to move to the North Cascades. But grizzlies have still not recovered in the NCDE, and there are no "extra" bears there to move to Washington. Such a plan would weaken the NCDE grizzly population and diminish the likelihood of developing the needed population linkages between the NCDE grizzlies and those elsewhere, such as in Yellowstone.
- Oppose an "experimental population" designation. The agencies must create and analyze an alternative that does not rely on the so-called "experimental" population designation. Under such a designation, individual bears from the NCDE--which are currently protected under the Endangered Species Act--would be taken from their home range and transported to Washington state, where they would lose their protections under the ESA.
- Analyze a natural recovery alternative. This is NOT the same as the No Action alternative. Under a natural recovery alternative, the FWS and NPS would actively work with agencies in British Columbia to ensure that grizzlies are protected on both sides of the border. Under this alternative, the agencies would identify and protect corridors and connectivity so that bears could move across the border without getting killed.
- Develop an alternative that doesn't violate the Wilderness Act. The agencies must not pursue alternatives that would violate the Wilderness Act and would entail heavy-handed, stressful management of bears. Should the NPS choose to translocate bears, the agency should first consider limiting translocation to sites outside of Wilderness. If the NPS decides to translocate within Wilderness, it must comply with the Wilderness Act: no helicopters, no motorized equipment, and no invasive monitoring.

Thank you!

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Correspondence ID:	4758Project:112008Document:124399
Address:	summerfield, FL
Outside Organization:	Unaffiliated Individual
Received:	Dec,07 2022 09:50:57
Correspondence Type:	Web Form

Correspondence: The agencies must create and analyze an alternative that does not rely on the so-called "experimental" population designation. Under such a designation, individual bears from the NCDE--which are currently protected under the Endangered Species Act--would be taken from their home range and transported to Washington state, where they would lose their protections under the ESA.

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Correspondence ID: 4759Project:112008Document:124399

Address: Alachua, FL

Outside Organization: Unaffiliated Individual

Received: Dec,07 2022 09:51:57

Correspondence Type: Web Form

Correspondence: Grizzlies have still not recovered in the NCDE, and there are no "extra" bears there to move to Washington. Such a plan would weaken the NCDE grizzly population and diminish the likelihood of developing the needed population linkages between the NCDE grizzlies and those elsewhere, such as in Yellowstone. The agencies must create and analyze an alternative that does not rely on the so-called "experimental" population designation. Under such a designation, individual bears from the NCDE--which are currently protected under the Endangered Species Act--would be taken from their home range and transported to Washington state, where they would lose their protections. Under a natural recovery alternative, the FWS and NPS would actively work with agencies in British Columbia to ensure that grizzlies are protected on both sides of the border. Under this alternative, the agencies would identify and protect corridors and connectivity so that bears could move across the border without getting killed. The agencies must not pursue alternatives that would violate the Wilderness Act and would entail heavy-handed, stressful management of bears. Should the NPS choose to translocate bears, the agency should first consider limiting translocation to sites outside of Wilderness. If the NPS decides to translocate within Wilderness, it must comply with the Wilderness Act: no helicopters, no motorized equipment, and no invasive monitoring.

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Correspondence ID: 4760Project:112008Document:124399

Address: O'Brien, OR

Outside Organization: Unaffiliated Individual

Received: Dec,07 2022 09:56:33

Correspondence Type: Web Form

Correspondence: Oppose the capture of grizzlies from the Northern Continental Divide Ecosystem. The federal agencies plan to kidnap bears from either British Columbia or the Northern Continental Divide Ecosystem (NCDE) around Glacier National Park to move to the North Cascades. But grizzlies have still not recovered in the NCDE, and there are no "extra" bears there to move to Washington. Such a plan would weaken the NCDE grizzly population and diminish the likelihood of developing the needed population linkages between the NCDE grizzlies and those elsewhere, such as in Yellowstone.

Oppose an "experimental population" designation. The agencies must create and analyze an alternative that does not rely on the so-called "experimental" population designation. Under such a designation, individual bears from the NCDE--which are currently protected under the Endangered Species Act--would be taken from their home range and transported to Washington state, where they would lose their protections under the ESA.

Analyze a natural recovery alternative. This is NOT the same as the No Action alternative. Under a natural recovery alternative, the FWS and NPS would actively work with agencies in British Columbia to ensure that grizzlies are protected on both sides of the border. Under this alternative, the agencies would identify and protect corridors and connectivity so that bears could move across the border without getting killed.

Develop an alternative that doesn't violate the Wilderness Act. The agencies must not pursue alternatives that would violate the Wilderness Act and would entail heavy-handed, stressful management of bears. Should the NPS choose to translocate bears, the agency should first consider limiting translocation to sites outside of Wilderness. If the NPS decides to translocate within Wilderness, it must comply with the Wilderness Act: no helicopters, no motorized equipment, and no invasive monitoring.

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Correspondence ID: 4761Project:112008Document:124399

Address: San Antonio, TX

Outside Organization: Unemployed Unaffiliated Individual  
Received: Dec,07 2022 09:56:56  
Correspondence Type: Web Form  
Correspondence: Oppose the capture of grizzlies from the Northern Continental Divide Ecosystem. The federal agencies plan to kidnap bears from either British Columbia or the Northern Continental Divide Ecosystem (NCDE) around Glacier National Park to move to the North Cascades. But grizzlies have still not recovered in the NCDE, and there are no "extra" bears there to move to Washington. Such a plan would weaken the NCDE grizzly population and diminish the likelihood of developing the needed population linkages between the NCDE grizzlies and those elsewhere, such as in Yellowstone.  
Oppose an "experimental population" designation. The agencies must create and analyze an alternative that does not rely on the so-called "experimental" population designation. Under such a designation, individual bears from the NCDE--which are currently protected under the Endangered Species Act--would be taken from their home range and transported to Washington state, where they would lose their protections under the ESA.  
Analyze a natural recovery alternative. This is NOT the same as the No Action alternative. Under a natural recovery alternative, the FWS and NPS would actively work with agencies in British Columbia to ensure that grizzlies are protected on both sides of the border. Under this alternative, the agencies would identify and protect corridors and connectivity so that bears could move across the border without getting killed.  
Develop an alternative that doesn't violate the Wilderness Act. The agencies must not pursue alternatives that would violate the Wilderness Act and would entail heavy-handed, stressful management of bears. Should the NPS choose to translocate bears, the agency should first consider limiting translocation to sites outside of Wilderness. If the NPS decides to translocate within Wilderness, it must comply with the Wilderness Act: no helicopters, no motorized equipment, and no invasive monitoring.  
Thank you!

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Correspondence ID: 4762Project:112008Document:124399  
Address: Eureka, MO  
Outside Organization: Unaffiliated Individual  
Received: Dec,07 2022 09:57:18  
Correspondence Type: Web Form  
Correspondence: Oppose the capture of grizzlies from the Northern Continental Divide Ecosystem. The federal agencies plan to kidnap bears from either British Columbia or the Northern Continental Divide Ecosystem (NCDE) around Glacier National Park to move to the North Cascades. But grizzlies have still not recovered in the NCDE, and there are no "extra" bears there to move to Washington. Such a plan would weaken the NCDE grizzly population and diminish the likelihood of developing the needed population linkages between the NCDE grizzlies and those elsewhere, such as in Yellowstone.  
Oppose an "experimental population" designation. The agencies must create and analyze an alternative that does not rely on the so-called "experimental" population designation. Under such a designation, individual bears from the NCDE--which are currently protected under the Endangered Species Act--would be taken from their home range and transported to Washington state, where they would lose their protections under the ESA.  
Analyze a natural recovery alternative. This is NOT the same as the No Action alternative. Under a natural recovery alternative, the FWS and NPS would actively work with agencies in British Columbia to ensure that grizzlies are protected on both sides of the border. Under this alternative, the agencies would identify and protect corridors and connectivity so that bears could move across the border without getting killed.  
Develop an alternative that doesn't violate the Wilderness Act. The agencies must not pursue alternatives that would violate the Wilderness Act and would entail heavy-handed, stressful management of bears. Should the NPS choose to translocate bears, the agency should first consider limiting translocation to sites outside of Wilderness. If the NPS decides to translocate within Wilderness, it must comply with the Wilderness Act: no helicopters, no motorized equipment, and no invasive monitoring.  
Thank you!

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Correspondence ID: 4763Project:112008Document:124399  
Address: New York, NY  
Outside Organization: Unaffiliated Individual

Received: Dec,07 2022 09:58:41

Correspondence Type: Web Form

Correspondence: I write in opposition to the capture of grizzlies from the Northern Continental Divide Ecosystem. The plan is to capture bears from either British Columbia or the Northern Continental Divide Ecosystem (NCDE) around Glacier National Park and move them to the North Cascades. But grizzlies have still not recovered in the NCDE, and there are no "extra" bears there to move to Washington. Such a plan would weaken the NCDE grizzly population and diminish the likelihood of developing the needed population linkages between the NCDE grizzlies and those elsewhere, such as in Yellowstone.

The agencies must create and analyze an alternative that does not rely on the so-called "experimental" population designation. Under such a designation, individual bears from the NCDE--which are currently protected under the Endangered Species Act--would be taken from their home range and transported to Washington state, where they would lose their protections under the ESA.

I support a natural recovery alternative, which is NOT the same as the No Action alternative. Under a natural recovery alternative, the FWS and NPS would actively work with agencies in British Columbia to ensure that grizzlies are protected on both sides of the border. Under this alternative, the agencies would identify and protect corridors and connectivity so that bears could move across the border without getting killed.

An alternative needs to be developed that doesn't violate the Wilderness Act. The agencies must not pursue alternatives that would violate the Wilderness Act and would entail heavy-handed, stressful management of bears. Should the NPS choose to translocate bears, the agency should first consider limiting translocation to sites outside of Wilderness. If the NPS decides to translocate within Wilderness, it must comply with the Wilderness Act: no helicopters, no motorized equipment, and no invasive monitoring.

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Correspondence ID: 4764Project:112008Document:124399

Address: Dayton, NV

Outside Organization: Unaffiliated Individual

Received: Dec,07 2022 10:06:13

Correspondence Type: Web Form

Correspondence: Please oppose the capture of grizzlies from the Northern Continental Divide Ecosystem. The federal agencies plan to kidnap bears from either British Columbia or the Northern Continental Divide Ecosystem (NCDE) around Glacier National Park to move to the North Cascades. But grizzlies have still not recovered in the NCDE, and there are no "extra" bears there to move to Washington. Such a plan would weaken the NCDE grizzly population and diminish the likelihood of developing the needed population linkages between the NCDE grizzlies and those elsewhere, such as in Yellowstone.

The agencies must create and analyze an alternative that does not rely on the so-called "experimental" population designation. Under such a designation, individual bears from the NCDE--which are currently protected under the Endangered Species Act--would be taken from their home range and transported to Washington state, where they would lose their protections under the ESA.

This is NOT the same as the No Action alternative. Under a natural recovery alternative, the FWS and NPS would actively work with agencies in British Columbia to ensure that grizzlies are protected on both sides of the border. Under this alternative, the agencies would identify and protect corridors and connectivity so that bears could move across the border without getting killed.

The agencies must not pursue alternatives that would violate the Wilderness Act and would entail heavy-handed, stressful management of bears. Should the NPS choose to translocate bears, the agency should first consider limiting translocation to sites outside of Wilderness. If the NPS decides to translocate within Wilderness, it must comply with the Wilderness Act: no helicopters, no motorized equipment, and no invasive monitoring.

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Correspondence ID: 4765Project:112008Document:124399



Address: Homer, NY  
Outside Organization: Unaffiliated Individual  
Received: Dec,07 2022 10:08:59  
Correspondence Type: Web Form

Correspondence: I oppose the capture of grizzlies from the Northern Continental Divide Ecosystem. The federal agencies plan to kidnap bears from either British Columbia or the Northern Continental Divide Ecosystem (NCDE) around Glacier National Park to move to the North Cascades. But grizzlies have still not recovered in the NCDE, and there are no "extra" bears there to move to Washington. Such a plan would weaken the NCDE grizzly population and diminish the likelihood of developing the needed population linkages between the NCDE grizzlies and those elsewhere, such as in Yellowstone.

I oppose an "experimental population" designation. The agencies must create and analyze an alternative that does not rely on the so-called "experimental" population designation. Under such a designation, individual bears from the NCDE--which are currently protected under the Endangered Species Act--would be taken from their home range and transported to Washington state, where they would lose their protections under the ESA.

I feel you should analyze a natural recovery alternative. This is NOT the same as the No Action alternative. Under a natural recovery alternative, the FWS and NPS would actively work with agencies in British Columbia to ensure that grizzlies are protected on both sides of the border. Under this alternative, the agencies would identify and protect corridors and connectivity so that bears could move across the border without getting killed.

Lastly, I feel you should develop an alternative that doesn't violate the Wilderness Act. The agencies must not pursue alternatives that would violate the Wilderness Act and would entail heavy-handed, stressful management of bears. Should the NPS choose to translocate bears, the agency should first consider limiting translocation to sites outside of Wilderness. If the NPS decides to translocate within Wilderness, it must comply with the Wilderness Act: no helicopters, no motorized equipment, and no invasive monitoring.

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Correspondence ID: 4766Project:112008Document:124399

Address: Las Vegas, NV  
Outside Organization: Unaffiliated Individual  
Received: Dec,07 2022 10:11:12  
Correspondence Type: Web Form

Correspondence: I oppose the capture of grizzlies from the Northern Continental Divide Ecosystem. Do not kidnap bears from British Columbia or NCDE because there are no extra bears.. Bears in that's areas have not fully recovered

Bears from the NCDE--which are currently protected under the Endangered Species Act--would be taken from their home range and transported to Washington state, where they would lose their protections under the ESA. Use a natural recovery alternative. This is NOT the same as the No Action alternative. Under a natural recovery alternative, the FWS and NPS would actively work with agencies in British Columbia to ensure that grizzlies are protected on both sides of the border. Under this alternative, the agencies would identify and protect corridors and connectivity so that bears could move across the border without getting killed.

Find an alternative that doesn't violate the Wilderness Act. The agencies must not pursue alternatives that would violate the Wilderness Act and would entail heavy-handed, stressful management of bears. Should the NPS choose to translocate bears, the agency should first consider limiting translocation to sites outside of Wilderness. If the NPS decides to translocate within Wilderness, it must comply with the Wilderness Act: no helicopters, no motorized equipment, and no invasive monitoring.

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Correspondence ID: 4767Project:112008Document:124399

Address: Greenville, SC  
Outside Organization: Matthew Zedler Fine Art Unaffiliated Individual  
Received: Dec,07 2022 10:11:54  
Correspondence Type: Web Form

Correspondence: This is an important issue, and the bears need your help -

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Correspondence ID: 4768Project:112008Document:124399  
Address: McMinnville, OR  
Outside Organization: Unaffiliated Individual  
Received: Dec,07 2022 10:15:36  
Correspondence Type: Web Form  
Correspondence: Hello,

I oppose the capture of grizzlies from the Northern Continental Divide Ecosystem. I also oppose the federal agencies plan to kidnap bears from either British Columbia or the Northern Continental Divide Ecosystem (NCDE) around Glacier National Park to move to the North Cascades. Grizzlies have still not recovered in the NCDE, and there are no "extra" bears there to move to Washington. Such a plan would weaken the NCDE grizzly population and diminish the likelihood of developing the needed population linkages between the NCDE grizzlies and those elsewhere, such as in Yellowstone.

I also oppose an "experimental population" designation. The agencies must create and analyze an alternative that does not rely on the so-called "experimental" population designation. Under such a designation, individual bears from the NCDE--which are currently protected under the Endangered Species Act--would be taken from their home range and transported to Washington state, where they would lose their protections under the ESA.

I ask that you analyze a natural recovery alternative. This is not the same as the No Action alternative. Under a natural recovery alternative, the FWS and NPS would actively work with agencies in British Columbia to ensure that grizzlies are protected on both sides of the border. Under this alternative, the agencies would identify and protect corridors and connectivity so that bears could move across the border without getting killed.

Please develop an alternative that doesn't violate the Wilderness Act. The agencies must not pursue alternatives that would violate the Wilderness Act and would entail heavy-handed, stressful management of bears. Should the NPS choose to translocate bears, the agency should first consider limiting translocation to sites outside of Wilderness. If the NPS decides to translocate within Wilderness, it must comply with the Wilderness Act: no helicopters, no motorized equipment, and no invasive monitoring.

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Correspondence ID: 4769Project:112008Document:124399  
Address: Pecos, NM  
Outside Organization: Unaffiliated Individual  
Received: Dec,07 2022 10:15:57  
Correspondence Type: Web Form  
Correspondence: RE Please reconsider your approach to grizzly recovery in the North Cascades.

I just wish to summarize that every single animal and tree is necessary for earth's ecosystems. Each part of the system has an important function.

Please do everything you can to conserve and value every living being, including all wildlife and forests for the benefit of all life on earth and the planet's future. This includes the future of all humanity as well.

Thank you for your time and consideration,

  
New Mexico

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Correspondence ID: 4770Project:112008Document:124399  
Address: Vashon, WA  
Outside Organization: Unaffiliated Individual

Received:

Dec,07 2022 10:17:35

Correspondence Type:

Web Form

Correspondence: While a new population of grizzlies in the North Cascades would restore this magnificent species to that ecosystem, the agencies' initial plan is misguided many ways.

The initial plan would most likely degrade Wilderness in the North Cascades, weaken the grizzly population in the Northern Continental Divide Ecosystem (NCDE) around Glacier National Park, and strip the individual grizzlies of their current protections under the Endangered Species Act.

The rugged North Cascades are historic grizzly bear habitat, and there may still be a few currently living on the U.S. side of the border, with a grizzly bear photographed there in 2010.

But recovery efforts must meet the requirements of the Wilderness Act. This means restoring the area's grizzly population without the use of motor vehicles, helicopters, and motorized equipment in Wilderness, without trammeling or manipulating Wilderness or its wildlife. However suitable the habitat in the North Cascades is, we take issue with the methods likely to be used--the reintroduction plan could be extremely intrusive in designated Wilderness, could rely on activities prohibited by the Wilderness Act, and could come at a significant cost to Wilderness.

Heavy-handed management would not only be detrimental to Wilderness, but to bears as well, as they would be subjected to initial capture, handling, and helicopter flight, and attendant stress from such activities. The best grizzly habitat is synonymous with Wilderness: space to roam, isolation, denning sites, safety from human-caused mortality, and distance from human conflicts and garbage. But the agency's proposed methods of re-establishing grizzlies diminish all these advantages.

If the Park Service adopts a translocation plan, it must be in line with the letter and spirit of the Wilderness Act.

The proposed action lacks a natural recovery option. The best way to meet the goal of a viable grizzly population in the North Cascades would be to allow for and boldly promote the natural recovery of grizzlies. This is a very different approach than the "no action" option, which is to "do nothing." A natural recovery alternative would require working with British Columbia to protect grizzlies over a larger land base and would provide for connectivity between populations in the U.S. and Canada using protected habitat corridors. It would also include other measures to ensure that grizzlies are not killed by humans, regardless of what side of the border they are on and whether they are in National Parks, Wilderness, or other public or private lands. It might take longer and require more patience than the instant gratification of capturing and releasing dozens of bears, but it would ultimately create a more durable population sharing the landscape with a human population that is more likely to respect the bears that make it back to the North Cascades on their own.

Thank you.

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Correspondence ID:

4771Project:112008Document:124399

Address:

Vineland, NJ

Outside Organization:

Unaffiliated Individual

Received:

Dec,07 2022 10:22:34

Correspondence Type:

Web Form

Correspondence: -Oppose the capture of grizzlies from the Northern Continental Divide Ecosystem. The federal agencies plan to kidnap bears from either British Columbia or the Northern Continental Divide Ecosystem (NCDE) around Glacier National Park to move to the North Cascades. But grizzlies have still not recovered in the NCDE, and there are no "extra" bears there to move to Washington. Such a plan would weaken the NCDE grizzly population and diminish the likelihood of developing the needed population linkages between the NCDE grizzlies and those elsewhere, such as in Yellowstone.

-Oppose an "experimental population" designation. The agencies must create and analyze an alternative that does not rely on the so-called "experimental" population designation. Under such a designation, individual bears from

the NCDE--which are currently protected under the Endangered Species Act--would be taken from their home range and transported to Washington state, where they would lose their protections under the ESA.

-Analyze a natural recovery alternative. This is NOT the same as the No Action alternative. Under a natural recovery alternative, the FWS and NPS would actively work with agencies in British Columbia to ensure that grizzlies are protected on both sides of the border. Under this alternative, the agencies would identify and protect corridors and connectivity so that bears could move across the border without getting killed.

-Develop an alternative that doesn't violate the Wilderness Act. The agencies must not pursue alternatives that would violate the Wilderness Act and would entail heavy-handed, stressful management of bears. Should the NPS choose to translocate bears, the agency should first consider limiting translocation to sites outside of Wilderness. If the NPS decides to translocate within Wilderness, it must comply with the Wilderness Act: no helicopters, no motorized equipment, and no invasive monitoring.

Please take the above noted comments in review of policy.

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Correspondence ID: 4772Project:112008Document:124399

Address: Malibu, CA

Outside Organization: Loretta Tiefen Unaffiliated Individual

Received: Dec,07 2022 10:24:02

Correspondence Type: Web Form

Correspondence: Please read!

Oppose the capture of grizzlies from the Northern Continental Divide Ecosystem. The federal agencies plan to kidnap bears from either British Columbia or the Northern Continental Divide Ecosystem (NCDE) around Glacier National Park to move to the North Cascades. But grizzlies have still not recovered in the NCDE, and there are no "extra" bears there to move to Washington. Such a plan would weaken the NCDE grizzly population and diminish the likelihood of developing the needed population linkages between the NCDE grizzlies and those elsewhere, such as in Yellowstone.

Oppose an "experimental population" designation. The agencies must create and analyze an alternative that does not rely on the so-called "experimental" population designation. Under such a designation, individual bears from the NCDE--which are currently protected under the Endangered Species Act--would be taken from their home range and transported to Washington state, where they would lose their protections under the ESA.

Analyze a natural recovery alternative. This is NOT the same as the No Action alternative. Under a natural recovery alternative, the FWS and NPS would actively work with agencies in British Columbia to ensure that grizzlies are protected on both sides of the border. Under this alternative, the agencies would identify and protect corridors and connectivity so that bears could move across the border without getting killed.

Develop an alternative that doesn't violate the Wilderness Act. The agencies must not pursue alternatives that would violate the Wilderness Act and would entail heavy-handed, stressful management of bears. Should the NPS choose to translocate bears, the agency should first consider limiting translocation to sites outside of Wilderness. If the NPS decides to translocate within Wilderness, it must comply with the Wilderness Act: no helicopters, no motorized equipment, and no invasive monitoring.

Thank you!

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Correspondence ID: 4773Project:112008Document:124399

Address: Stafford Springs, CT

Outside Organization: Unaffiliated Individual

Received: Dec,07 2022 10:24:03

Correspondence Type: Web Form

Correspondence: I strongly applaud the National Park Service and Fish and Wildlife Service for attempting to bolster grizzly bear populations in Washington state in the North Cascades Ecosystem. It's excellent that these agencies realize and act upon the need for more grizzlies in that area.

The proposed plan, however, would leave the relocated grizzly bears vulnerable to hunting, poaching, etc, because they would be listed as an "experimental population," thereby voiding any protections the bears would have under the Endangered Species Act. Altering the plan to allow for the relocated bears to keep ESA protections is crucial.

The bears slated for relocation all come from the Northern Continental Divide Ecosystem, a place that grizzly bear populations still haven't saturated yet. The bears that live in the NCDE should be left there to repopulate and alternate populations of grizzly bears (from places where they can safely be taken from without harming the burgeoning population) should be considered.

A Natural Recovery alternative would be best, as this would entail the NPS and FWS work in conjunction with British Columbia and other parts of Canada to ensure that grizzlies are given the best chance of survival, the best protections under the two countries laws, and given appropriate habitat corridors. It would also ensure that no one could kill a grizzly bear, no matter where the bear wandered (parks, wilderness, public or private land). This would not be a No Action alternative; a Natural Recovery alternative would be a farther reaching and more erudite plan.

Thank you,

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Correspondence ID: 4774Project:112008Document:124399

Address: Malibu, CA

Outside Organization: Unaffiliated Individual

Received: Dec,07 2022 10:24:27

Correspondence Type: Web Form

Correspondence: Oppose the capture of grizzlies from the Northern Continental Divide Ecosystem. The federal agencies plan to kidnap bears from either British Columbia or the Northern Continental Divide Ecosystem (NCDE) around Glacier National Park to move to the North Cascades. But grizzlies have still not recovered in the NCDE, and there are no "extra" bears there to move to Washington. Such a plan would weaken the NCDE grizzly population and diminish the likelihood of developing the needed population linkages between the NCDE grizzlies and those elsewhere, such as in Yellowstone.

Oppose an "experimental population" designation. The agencies must create and analyze an alternative that does not rely on the so-called "experimental" population designation. Under such a designation, individual bears from the NCDE--which are currently protected under the Endangered Species Act--would be taken from their home range and transported to Washington state, where they would lose their protections under the ESA.

Analyze a natural recovery alternative. This is NOT the same as the No Action alternative. Under a natural recovery alternative, the FWS and NPS would actively work with agencies in British Columbia to ensure that grizzlies are protected on both sides of the border. Under this alternative, the agencies would identify and protect corridors and connectivity so that bears could move across the border without getting killed.

Develop an alternative that doesn't violate the Wilderness Act. The agencies must not pursue alternatives that would violate the Wilderness Act and would entail heavy-handed, stressful management of bears. Should the NPS choose to translocate bears, the agency should first consider limiting translocation to sites outside of Wilderness. If the NPS decides to translocate within Wilderness, it must comply with the Wilderness Act: no helicopters, no motorized equipment, and no invasive monitoring.

Thank you!

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Correspondence ID: 4775Project:112008Document:124399

Address: malibu, CA

Outside Organization: Unaffiliated Individual

Received: Dec,07 2022 10:24:56

Correspondence Type: Web Form

Correspondence: Oppose the capture of grizzlies from the Northern Continental Divide Ecosystem. The federal agencies plan to kidnap bears from either British Columbia or the Northern Continental Divide Ecosystem (NCDE) around Glacier National Park to move to the North Cascades. But grizzlies have still not recovered in the NCDE, and there are no "extra" bears there to move to Washington. Such a plan would weaken the NCDE grizzly population and diminish the likelihood of developing the needed population linkages between the NCDE grizzlies and those elsewhere, such as in Yellowstone.

Oppose an "experimental population" designation. The agencies must create and analyze an alternative that does not rely on the so-called "experimental" population designation. Under such a designation, individual bears from the NCDE--which are currently protected under the Endangered Species Act--would be taken from their home

range and transported to Washington state, where they would lose their protections under the ESA. Analyze a natural recovery alternative. This is NOT the same as the No Action alternative. Under a natural recovery alternative, the FWS and NPS would actively work with agencies in British Columbia to ensure that grizzlies are protected on both sides of the border. Under this alternative, the agencies would identify and protect corridors and connectivity so that bears could move across the border without getting killed. Develop an alternative that doesn't violate the Wilderness Act. The agencies must not pursue alternatives that would violate the Wilderness Act and would entail heavy-handed, stressful management of bears. Should the NPS choose to translocate bears, the agency should first consider limiting translocation to sites outside of Wilderness. If the NPS decides to translocate within Wilderness, it must comply with the Wilderness Act: no helicopters, no motorized equipment, and no invasive monitoring. Thank you!

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Correspondence ID:	4776Project:112008Document:124399
Address:	Manchester, NH
Outside Organization:	Unaffiliated Individual
Received:	Dec,07 2022 10:24:58
Correspondence Type:	Web Form
Correspondence:	Gentlemen,

I oppose the capture of grizzlies from the Northern Continental Divide Ecosystem. The federal agencies plan to kidnap bears from either British Columbia or the Northern Continental Divide Ecosystem (NCDE) around Glacier National Park to move to the North Cascades. But grizzlies have still not recovered in the NCDE, and there are no "extra" bears there to move to Washington. Such a plan would weaken the NCDE grizzly population and diminish the likelihood of developing the needed population linkages between the NCDE grizzlies and those elsewhere, such as in Yellowstone.

I oppose an "experimental population" designation. The agencies involved must create and analyze an alternative that does not rely on the so-called "experimental" population designation. Under such a designation, individual bears from the NCDE--which are currently protected under the Endangered Species Act--would be taken from their home range and transported to Washington state, where they would lose their protections under the ESA.

The analyze a natural recovery alternative is NOT the same as the No Action alternative. Under a natural recovery alternative, the FWS and NPS would actively work with agencies in British Columbia to ensure that grizzlies are protected on both sides of the border. Under this alternative, the agencies would identify and protect corridors and connectivity so that bears could move across the border without getting killed.

An alternative that doesn't violate the Wilderness Act needs to be developed. The agencies involved must not pursue alternatives that would violate the Wilderness Act and would entail heavy-handed, stressful management of bears. Should the NPS choose to translocate bears, the agency should first consider limiting translocation to sites outside of Wilderness. If the NPS decides to translocate within Wilderness, it must comply with the Wilderness Act: no helicopters, no motorized equipment, and no invasive monitoring. Laws should be enacted to insure the safety of the bears - ie. no hunting until a successful viable and reproducing population has been established,

Thank you!

Sincerely,



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Correspondence ID:	4777Project:112008Document:124399
Address:	Waterford, NY

Outside Organization: Unaffiliated Individual  
Received: Dec,07 2022 10:25:47  
Correspondence Type: Web Form

Correspondence: The plan would most likely degrade Wilderness in the North Cascades, weaken the grizzly population in the Northern Continental Divide Ecosystem (NCDE) around Glacier National Park, and strip the individual grizzlies of their current protections under the Endangered Species Act. THIS IS THE WRONG APPROACH1

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Correspondence ID: 4778Project:112008Document:124399

Address: NEW WINDSOR, MD  
Outside Organization: Unaffiliated Individual  
Received: Dec,07 2022 10:26:11  
Correspondence Type: Web Form

Correspondence: I Oppose the capture of grizzlies from the Northern Continental Divide Ecosystem. The federal agencies plan to kidnap bears from either British Columbia or the Northern Continental Divide Ecosystem (NCDE) around Glacier National Park to move to the North Cascades. But grizzlies have still not recovered in the NCDE, and there are no "extra" bears there to move to Washington. Such a plan would weaken the NCDE grizzly population and diminish the likelihood of developing the needed population linkages between the NCDE grizzlies and those elsewhere, such as in Yellowstone.

Oppose an "experimental population" designation. The agencies must create and analyze an alternative that does not rely on the so-called "experimental" population designation. Under such a designation, individual bears from the NCDE--which are currently protected under the Endangered Species Act--would be taken from their home range and transported to Washington state, where they would lose their protections under the ESA.

Analyze a natural recovery alternative. This is NOT the same as the No Action alternative. Under a natural recovery alternative, the FWS and NPS would actively work with agencies in British Columbia to ensure that grizzlies are protected on both sides of the border. Under this alternative, the agencies would identify and protect corridors and connectivity so that bears could move across the border without getting killed.

Develop an alternative that doesn't violate the Wilderness Act. The agencies must not pursue alternatives that would violate the Wilderness Act and would entail heavy-handed, stressful management of bears. Should the NPS choose to translocate bears, the agency should first consider limiting translocation to sites outside of Wilderness. If the NPS decides to translocate within Wilderness, it must comply with the Wilderness Act: no helicopters, no motorized equipment, and no invasive monitoring.

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Correspondence ID: 4779Project:112008Document:124399

Address: Oceanside, NY  
Outside Organization: Unaffiliated Individual  
Received: Dec,07 2022 10:26:49  
Correspondence Type: Web Form

Correspondence: Please consider an alternative:

Analyze a natural recovery alternative. This is NOT the same as the No Action alternative. Under a natural recovery alternative, the FWS and NPS would actively work with agencies in British Columbia to ensure that grizzlies are protected on both sides of the border. Under this alternative, the agencies would identify and protect corridors and connectivity so that bears could move across the border without getting killed.

Develop an alternative that doesn't violate the Wilderness Act. The agencies must not pursue alternatives that would violate the Wilderness Act and would entail heavy-handed, stressful management of bears. Should the NPS choose to translocate bears, the agency should first consider limiting translocation to sites outside of Wilderness. If the NPS decides to translocate within Wilderness, it must comply with the Wilderness Act: no helicopters, no motorized equipment, and no invasive monitoring.

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Correspondence ID: 4780Project:112008Document:124399

Address: Raymond, WA  
Outside Organization: Company Unaffiliated Individual  
Received: Dec,07 2022 10:28:42  
Correspondence Type: Web Form

Correspondence: • Oppose the capture of grizzlies from the Northern Continental Divide Ecosystem. The federal agencies plan to kidnap bears from either British Columbia or the Northern Continental Divide Ecosystem (NCDE) around Glacier National Park to move to the North Cascades. But grizzlies have still not recovered in the NCDE, and there are no "extra" bears there to move to Washington. Such a plan would weaken the NCDE grizzly population and diminish the likelihood of developing the needed population linkages between the NCDE grizzlies and those elsewhere, such as in Yellowstone.

• Oppose an "experimental population" designation. The agencies must create and analyze an alternative that does not rely on the so-called "experimental" population designation. Under such a designation, individual bears from the NCDE--which are currently protected under the Endangered Species Act--would be taken from their home range and transported to Washington state, where they would lose their protections under the ESA.

• Analyze a natural recovery alternative. This is NOT the same as the No Action alternative. Under a natural recovery alternative, the FWS and NPS would actively work with agencies in British Columbia to ensure that grizzlies are protected on both sides of the border. Under this alternative, the agencies would identify and protect corridors and connectivity so that bears could move across the border without getting killed.

• Develop an alternative that doesn't violate the Wilderness Act. The agencies must not pursue alternatives that would violate the Wilderness Act and would entail heavy-handed, stressful management of bears. Should the NPS choose to translocate bears, the agency should first consider limiting translocation to sites outside of Wilderness. If the NPS decides to translocate within Wilderness, it must comply with the Wilderness Act: no helicopters, no motorized equipment, and no invasive monitoring.

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Correspondence ID: 4781Project:112008Document:124399

Address: San Diego, CA  
Outside Organization: Retired Unaffiliated Individual  
Received: Dec,07 2022 10:28:43  
Correspondence Type: Web Form

Correspondence: Oppose the capture of grizzlies from the Northern Continental Divide Ecosystem. The federal agencies plan to kidnap bears from either British Columbia or the Northern Continental Divide Ecosystem (NCDE) around Glacier National Park to move to the North Cascades. But grizzlies have still not recovered in the NCDE, and there are no "extra" bears there to move to Washington. Such a plan would weaken the NCDE grizzly population and diminish the likelihood of developing the needed population linkages between the NCDE grizzlies and those elsewhere, such as in Yellowstone.

Oppose an "experimental population" designation. The agencies must create and analyze an alternative that does not rely on the so-called "experimental" population designation. Under such a designation, individual bears from the NCDE--which are currently protected under the Endangered Species Act--would be taken from their home range and transported to Washington state, where they would lose their protections under the ESA.

Analyze a natural recovery alternative. This is NOT the same as the No Action alternative. Under a natural recovery alternative, the FWS and NPS would actively work with agencies in British Columbia to ensure that grizzlies are protected on both sides of the border. Under this alternative, the agencies would identify and protect corridors and connectivity so that bears could move across the border without getting killed.

Develop an alternative that doesn't violate the Wilderness Act. The agencies must not pursue alternatives that would violate the Wilderness Act and would entail heavy-handed, stressful management of bears. Should the NPS choose to translocate bears, the agency should first consider limiting translocation to sites outside of Wilderness. If the NPS decides to translocate within Wilderness, it must comply with the Wilderness Act: no helicopters, no motorized equipment, and no invasive monitoring.

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Correspondence ID: 4782Project:112008Document:124399

Address: Granite City, IL  
Outside Organization: N/A Unaffiliated Individual  
Received: Dec,07 2022 10:31:21



Correspondence Type: Web Form

Correspondence: We need to protect all Grisley Bears, as well as, all Animals in our National Parks. We also need to make sure our National Parks are also saved for future generations

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Correspondence ID: 4783Project:112008Document:124399

Address: Daytona Beach, FL

Outside Organization: Unaffiliated Individual

Received: Dec,07 2022 10:31:30

Correspondence Type: Web Form

Correspondence: Oppose the capture of grizzlies from the Northern Continental Divide Ecosystem. The federal agencies plan to kidnap bears from either British Columbia or the Northern Continental Divide Ecosystem (NCDE) around Glacier National Park to move to the North Cascades. But grizzlies have still not recovered in the NCDE, and there are no "extra" bears there to move to Washington. Such a plan would weaken the NCDE grizzly population and diminish the likelihood of developing the needed population linkages between the NCDE grizzlies and those elsewhere, such as in Yellowstone.

Oppose an "experimental population" designation. The agencies must create and analyze an alternative that does not rely on the so-called "experimental" population designation. Under such a designation, individual bears from the NCDE--which are currently protected under the Endangered Species Act--would be taken from their home range and transported to Washington state, where they would lose their protections under the ESA.

Analyze a natural recovery alternative. This is NOT the same as the No Action alternative. Under a natural recovery alternative, the FWS and NPS would actively work with agencies in British Columbia to ensure that grizzlies are protected on both sides of the border. Under this alternative, the agencies would identify and protect corridors and connectivity so that bears could move across the border without getting killed.

Develop an alternative that doesn't violate the Wilderness Act. The agencies must not pursue alternatives that would violate the Wilderness Act and would entail heavy-handed, stressful management of bears. Should the NPS choose to translocate bears, the agency should first consider limiting translocation to sites outside of Wilderness. If the NPS decides to translocate within Wilderness, it must comply with the Wilderness Act: no helicopters, no motorized equipment, and no invasive monitoring.

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Correspondence ID: 4784Project:112008Document:124399

Address: austin, TX

Outside Organization: Unaffiliated Individual

Received: Dec,07 2022 10:32:24

Correspondence Type: Web Form

Correspondence: The agencies must not pursue alternatives that would violate the Wilderness Act and would entail stressful management of bears. Should the NPS choose to translocate bears, the agency should use sites inside of Wilderness, and it must comply with the Wilderness Act: no helicopters, no motorized equipment, and no invasive monitoring.

Oppose the capture of grizzlies from the Northern Continental Divide Ecosystem. There are no "extra" bears there to move to Washington. Such a plan would weaken the NCDE grizzly population and diminish the likelihood of developing the needed population linkages between the NCDE grizzlies and those elsewhere, such as in Yellowstone.

Oppose an "experimental population" designation. Under such a designation, individual bears from the NCDE--which are currently protected under the Endangered Species Act--would be taken from their home range and transported to Washington state, where they would lose their protections under the ESA.

Analyze a natural recovery alternative. This is NOT the same as the No Action alternative. Under a natural recovery alternative, the FWS and NPS would actively work with agencies in British Columbia to ensure that grizzlies are protected on both sides of the border. Under this alternative, the agencies would identify and protect corridors and connectivity so that bears could move across the border without getting killed.

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Correspondence ID: 4785Project:112008Document:124399

Address: Trafalgar, IN 46181, IN

Outside Organization: Unaffiliated Individual

Received: Dec,07 2022 10:32:29

Correspondence Type: Web Form

Correspondence: • Oppose the capture of grizzlies from the Northern Continental Divide Ecosystem. The federal agencies plan to kidnap bears from either British Columbia or the Northern Continental Divide Ecosystem (NCDE) around Glacier National Park to move to the North Cascades. But grizzlies have still not recovered in the NCDE, and there are no "extra" bears there to move to Washington. Such a plan would weaken the NCDE grizzly population and diminish the likelihood of developing the needed population linkages between the NCDE grizzlies and those elsewhere, such as in Yellowstone.

• Oppose an "experimental population" designation. The agencies must create and analyze an alternative that does not rely on the so-called "experimental" population designation. Under such a designation, individual bears from the NCDE--which are currently protected under the Endangered Species Act--would be taken from their home range and transported to Washington state, where they would lose their protections under the ESA.

• Analyze a natural recovery alternative. This is NOT the same as the No Action alternative. Under a natural recovery alternative, the FWS and NPS would actively work with agencies in British Columbia to ensure that grizzlies are protected on both sides of the border. Under this alternative, the agencies would identify and protect corridors and connectivity so that bears could move across the border without getting killed.

• Develop an alternative that doesn't violate the Wilderness Act. The agencies must not pursue alternatives that would violate the Wilderness Act and would entail heavy-handed, stressful management of bears. Should the NPS choose to translocate bears, the agency should first consider limiting translocation to sites outside of Wilderness. If the NPS decides to translocate within Wilderness, it must comply with the Wilderness Act: no helicopters, no motorized equipment, and no invasive monitoring.

Thank you!

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Correspondence ID: 4786Project:112008Document:124399

Address: Oakland, CA

Outside Organization: Unaffiliated Individual

Received: Dec,07 2022 10:33:53

Correspondence Type: Web Form

Correspondence: I

Oppose the capture of grizzlies from the Northern Continental Divide Ecosystem. The federal agencies plan to kidnap bears from either British Columbia or the Northern Continental Divide Ecosystem (NCDE) around Glacier National Park to move to the North Cascades. But grizzlies have still not recovered in the NCDE, and there are no "extra" bears there to move to Washington. Such a plan would weaken the NCDE grizzly population and diminish the likelihood of developing the needed population linkages between the NCDE grizzlies and those elsewhere, such as in Yellowstone.

Oppose an "experimental population" designation. The agencies must create and analyze an alternative that does not rely on the so-called "experimental" population designation. Under such a designation, individual bears from the NCDE--which are currently protected under the Endangered Species Act--would be taken from their home range and transported to Washington state, where they would lose their protections under the ESA.

Analyze a natural recovery alternative. This is NOT the same as the No Action alternative. Under a natural recovery alternative, the FWS and NPS would actively work with agencies in British Columbia to ensure that grizzlies are protected on both sides of the border. Under this alternative, the agencies would identify and protect corridors and connectivity so that bears could move across the border without getting killed.

Develop an alternative that doesn't violate the Wilderness Act. The agencies must not pursue alternatives that would violate the Wilderness Act and would entail heavy-handed, stressful management of bears. Should the NPS choose to translocate bears, the agency should first consider limiting translocation to sites outside of Wilderness. If the NPS decides to translocate within Wilderness, it must comply with the Wilderness Act: no helicopters, no motorized equipment, and no invasive monitoring.

Thank you!

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Correspondence ID: 4787Project:112008Document:124399

Address: Fremont, CA

Outside Organization: Unaffiliated Individual

Received: Dec,07 2022 10:34:44

Correspondence Type: Web Form

Correspondence: The federal agencies' plan to kidnap bears from either British Columbia or the Northern Continental Divide Ecosystem (NCDE) around Glacier National Park to move to the North Cascades. But grizzlies have still not recovered in the NCDE, and there are no "extra" bears there to move to Washington. Such a plan would weaken the NCDE grizzly population and diminish the likelihood of developing the needed population linkages between the NCDE grizzlies and those elsewhere, such as in Yellowstone.

The agencies must create and analyze an alternative that does not rely on the so-called "experimental" population designation. Under such a designation, individual bears from the NCDE--which are currently protected under the Endangered Species Act--would be taken from their home range and transported to Washington state, where they would lose their protections under the ESA.

This is NOT the same as the No Action alternative. Under a natural recovery alternative, the FWS and NPS would actively work with agencies in British Columbia to ensure that grizzlies are protected on both sides of the border. Under this alternative, the agencies would identify and protect corridors and connectivity so that bears could move across the border without getting killed.

The agencies must not pursue alternatives that would violate the Wilderness Act and would entail heavy-handed, stressful management of bears. Should the NPS choose to translocate bears, the agency should first consider limiting translocation to sites outside of Wilderness. If the NPS decides to translocate within Wilderness, it must comply with the Wilderness Act: no helicopters, no motorized equipment, and no invasive monitoring.

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Correspondence ID: 4788Project:112008Document:124399

Address: NY, NY

Outside Organization: Unaffiliated Individual

Received: Dec,07 2022 10:35:34

Correspondence Type: Web Form

Correspondence: I oppose the capture of grizzlies from the Northern Continental Divide Ecosystem. The federal agencies plan to kidnap bears from either British Columbia or the Northern Continental Divide Ecosystem (NCDE) around Glacier National Park to move to the North Cascades. Since grizzlies have still not recovered in the NCDE, there are no "extra" bears there to move to Washington. Such a plan would weaken the NCDE grizzly population and diminish the likelihood of developing the needed population linkages between the NCDE grizzlies and those elsewhere, such as in Yellowstone.

I oppose an "experimental population" designation. The agencies must create and analyze an alternative that does not rely on the so-called "experimental" population designation. Under such a designation, individual bears from the NCDE--which are currently protected under the Endangered Species Act--would be taken from their home range and transported to Washington state, where they would lose their protections under the ESA.

Please analyze a natural recovery alternative. This is NOT the same as the No Action alternative. Under a natural recovery alternative, the FWS and NPS would actively work with agencies in British Columbia to ensure that grizzlies are protected on both sides of the border. Under this alternative, the agencies would identify and protect corridors and connectivity so that bears could move across the border without getting killed.

It is imperative to analyze a natural recovery alternative. This is NOT the same as the No Action alternative. Under a natural recovery alternative, the FWS and NPS would actively work with agencies in British Columbia to ensure that grizzlies are protected on both sides of the border. Under this alternative, the agencies would identify and protect corridors and connectivity so that bears could move across the border without getting killed.

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Correspondence ID: 4789Project:112008Document:124399

Address: Aventura, FL

Outside Organization: Unaffiliated Individual

Received: Dec,07 2022 10:38:15

Correspondence Type: Web Form

Correspondence: Oppose the capture of grizzlies from the Northern Continental Divide Ecosystem. The federal agencies plan to kidnap bears from either British Columbia or the Northern Continental Divide Ecosystem (NCDE) around Glacier National Park to move to the North Cascades. But grizzlies have still not recovered in the NCDE, and there are no "extra" bears there to move to Washington. Such a plan would weaken the NCDE grizzly population and diminish the likelihood of developing the needed population linkages between the NCDE grizzlies and those elsewhere, such as in Yellowstone.

Oppose an "experimental population" designation. The agencies must create and analyze an alternative that does not rely on the so-called "experimental" population designation. Under such a designation, individual bears from the NCDE--which are currently protected under the Endangered Species Act--would be taken from their home range and transported to Washington state, where they would lose their protections under the ESA.

Analyze a natural recovery alternative. This is NOT the same as the No Action alternative. Under a natural recovery alternative, the FWS and NPS would actively work with agencies in British Columbia to ensure that grizzlies are protected on both sides of the border. Under this alternative, the agencies would identify and protect corridors and connectivity so that bears could move across the border without getting killed.

Develop an alternative that doesn't violate the Wilderness Act. The agencies must not pursue alternatives that would violate the Wilderness Act and would entail heavy-handed, stressful management of bears. Should the NPS choose to translocate bears, the agency should first consider limiting translocation to sites outside of Wilderness. If the NPS decides to translocate within Wilderness, it must comply with the Wilderness Act: no helicopters, no motorized equipment, and no invasive monitoring.

Thank you!

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Correspondence ID: 4790Project:112008Document:124399

Address: Blandford Forum, UN

Outside Organization: Unaffiliated Individual

Received: Dec,07 2022 10:39:45

Correspondence Type: Web Form

Correspondence: The federal agencies plan to kidnap bears from either British Columbia or the Northern Continental Divide Ecosystem (NCDE) around Glacier National Park to move to the North Cascades. But grizzlies have still not recovered in the NCDE, and there are no "extra" bears there to move to Washington. Such a plan would weaken the NCDE grizzly population and diminish the likelihood of developing the needed population linkages between the NCDE grizzlies and those elsewhere, such as in Yellowstone.

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Correspondence ID: 4791Project:112008Document:124399

Address: Kensington, MD

Outside Organization: self Unaffiliated Individual

Received: Dec,07 2022 10:44:27

Correspondence Type: Web Form

Correspondence: I oppose the capture of grizzlies from the Northern Continental Divide Ecosystem. The federal agencies plan to kidnap bears from either British Columbia or the Northern Continental Divide Ecosystem (NCDE) around Glacier National Park to move to the North Cascades. But grizzlies have still not recovered in the NCDE, and there are no "extra" bears there to move to Washington. Such a plan would weaken the NCDE grizzly population and diminish the likelihood of developing the needed population linkages between the NCDE grizzlies and those elsewhere, such as in Yellowstone.

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Correspondence ID: 4792Project:112008Document:124399

Address: Montville, NJ

Outside Organization: Unaffiliated Individual

Received: Dec,07 2022 10:45:17  
Correspondence Type: Web Form  
Correspondence: These are my comments on grizzly relocation from the Northern Continental Divide  
Ecosystem: don't do it!

I am opposed to the capture of grizzlies from the Northern Continental Divide Ecosystem because it doesn't make sense and would be detrimental to grizzlies.

The federal agencies plan to kidnap bears from either British Columbia or the Northern Continental Divide Ecosystem (NCDE) around Glacier National Park to move to the North Cascades. But grizzlies have still not recovered there, and there are no "extra" bears to move to Washington. Such a plan would weaken the NCDE grizzly population and diminish the likelihood of developing the needed population linkages between the NCDE grizzlies and those elsewhere, such as in Yellowstone.

I also urge you to oppose an "experimental population" designation. The agencies must create and analyze an alternative that does not rely on the so-called "experimental" population designation. Under such a designation, individual bears from the NCDE--which are currently protected under the Endangered Species Act--would be taken from their home range and transported to Washington state, where they would lose their protections under the ESA.

I urge you to analyze a natural recovery alternative, but this is not the same as the No Action alternative!!

Under a natural recovery alternative, the FWS and NPS would actively work with agencies in British Columbia to ensure that grizzlies are protected on both sides of the border. Under this alternative, the agencies would identify and protect corridors and connectivity so that bears could move across the border without getting killed.

I also urge you to formulate an alternative that doesn't violate the Wilderness Act. The agencies must not pursue alternatives that would violate the Wilderness Act and would entail heavy-handed, stressful management of bears. Should the NPS choose to translocate bears, the agency should first consider limiting translocation to sites outside of Wilderness. If the NPS decides to translocate within Wilderness, it must comply with the Wilderness Act: no helicopters, no motorized equipment, and no invasive monitoring.

Thank you for your consideration.

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Correspondence ID: 4793Project:112008Document:124399  
Address: Scottsdale, AZ  
Outside Organization: Unaffiliated Individual  
Received: Dec,07 2022 10:48:02  
Correspondence Type: Web Form

Correspondence: After reading many of the objections to your grizzly bear reintroduction to the Northern Cascades, I must agree with the naysayers. There are no extra bears to be gotten from the areas that you plan to take them from, leaving those areas lacking. Also, if brought from their home territories, they will have no endangered species protection. So that our blood lust happy gun toters can kill them with abandon.

I believe your administration needs to rethink how this plan would move forward keeping the Wilderness Act in the forefront of those considerations.

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Correspondence ID: 4794Project:112008Document:124399  
Address: Riverside, CA  
Outside Organization: Unaffiliated Individual  
Received: Dec,07 2022 10:49:34  
Correspondence Type: Web Form

Correspondence: Oppose the capture of grizzlies from the Northern Continental Divide Ecosystem. The federal agencies plan to kidnap bears from either British Columbia or the Northern Continental Divide Ecosystem (NCDE) around Glacier National Park to move to the North Cascades. But grizzlies have still not recovered in the NCDE, and there are no "extra" bears there to move to Washington. Such a plan would weaken the NCDE grizzly population and diminish the likelihood of developing the needed population linkages between the NCDE grizzlies and those elsewhere, such as in Yellowstone.

Oppose an "experimental population" designation. The agencies must create and analyze an alternative that does not rely on the so-called "experimental" population designation. Under such a designation, individual bears from the NCDE--which are currently protected under the Endangered Species Act--would be taken from their home range and transported to Washington state, where they would lose their protections under the ESA.

Analyze a natural recovery alternative. This is NOT the same as the No Action alternative. Under a natural recovery alternative, the FWS and NPS would actively work with agencies in British Columbia to ensure that grizzlies are protected on both sides of the border. Under this alternative, the agencies would identify and protect corridors and connectivity so that bears could move across the border without getting killed.

Develop an alternative that doesn't violate the Wilderness Act. The agencies must not pursue alternatives that would violate the Wilderness Act and would entail heavy-handed, stressful management of bears. Should the NPS choose to translocate bears, the agency should first consider limiting translocation to sites outside of Wilderness. If the NPS decides to translocate within Wilderness, it must comply with the Wilderness Act: no helicopters, no motorized equipment, and no invasive monitoring.

Thank you!

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Correspondence ID:	4795Project:112008Document:124399
Address:	Altadena, CA
Outside Organization:	Unaffiliated Individual
Received:	Dec,07 2022 10:50:53
Correspondence Type:	Web Form

Correspondence: I oppose an "experimental population" designation. The agencies must create and analyze an alternative that does not rely on the so-called "experimental" population designation. Under such a designation, individual bears from the NCDE--which are currently protected under the Endangered Species Act--would be taken from their home range and transported to Washington state, where they would lose their protections under the ESA

Analyze a natural recovery alternative. This is NOT the same as the No Action alternative. Under a natural recovery alternative, the FWS and NPS would actively work with agencies in British Columbia to ensure that grizzlies are protected on both sides of the border. Under this alternative, the agencies would identify and protect corridors and connectivity so that bears could move across the border without getting killed.

The agencies must not pursue alternatives that would violate the Wilderness Act and would entail heavy-handed, stressful management of bears. Should the NPS choose to translocate bears, the agency should first consider limiting translocation to sites outside of Wilderness. If the NPS decides to translocate within Wilderness, it must comply with the Wilderness Act: no helicopters, no motorized equipment, and no invasive monitoring..

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Correspondence ID:	4796Project:112008Document:124399
Address:	Lenox, MA
Outside Organization:	Unaffiliated Individual
Received:	Dec,07 2022 10:51:36
Correspondence Type:	Web Form

Correspondence: I the capture of grizzlies from the Northern Continental Divide Ecosystem. The federal agencies plan to kidnap bears from either British Columbia or the Northern Continental Divide Ecosystem

(NCDE) around Glacier National Park to move to the North Cascades. But grizzlies have still not recovered in the NCDE, and there are no "extra" bears there to move to Washington. Such a plan would weaken the NCDE grizzly population and diminish the likelihood of developing the needed population linkages between the NCDE grizzlies and those elsewhere, such as in Yellowstone.

I also oppose an "experimental population" designation. The agencies must create and analyze an alternative that does not rely on the so-called "experimental" population designation. Under such a designation, individual bears from the NCDE--which are currently protected under the Endangered Species Act--would be taken from their home range and transported to Washington state, where they would lose their protections under the ESA.

Please analyze a natural recovery alternative. This is NOT the same as the No Action alternative. Under a natural recovery alternative, the FWS and NPS would actively work with agencies in British Columbia to ensure that grizzlies are protected on both sides of the border. Under this alternative, the agencies would identify and protect corridors and connectivity so that bears could move across the border without getting killed.

Also develop an alternative that doesn't violate the Wilderness Act. The agencies must not pursue alternatives that would violate the Wilderness Act and would entail heavy-handed, stressful management of bears. Should the NPS choose to translocate bears, the agency should first consider limiting translocation to sites outside of Wilderness. If the NPS decides to translocate within Wilderness, it must comply with the Wilderness Act: no helicopters, no motorized equipment, and no invasive monitoring.

Thank you!

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Correspondence ID: 4797Project:112008Document:124399

Address: Ann Arbor, MI  
Outside Organization: Unaffiliated Individual  
Received: Dec,07 2022 10:52:08  
Correspondence Type: Web Form

Correspondence: I am writing today to recommend for the improvement of the grizzly bear plan in the North Cascades. I oppose the capture of grizzlies from the Northern Continental Divide Ecosystem. The federal agencies plan to kidnap bears from either British Columbia or the Northern Continental Divide Ecosystem (NCDE) around Glacier National Park to move to the North Cascades is misguided. Grizzlies have still not recovered in the NCDE, and there are no "extra" bears there to move to Washington. Such a plan would weaken the NCDE grizzly population and diminish the likelihood of developing the needed population linkages between the NCDE grizzlies and those elsewhere, such as in Yellowstone.

I also oppose an "experimental population" designation. The agencies must create and analyze an alternative that does not rely on the so-called "experimental" population designation. Under such a designation, individual bears from the NCDE--which are currently protected under the Endangered Species Act--would be taken from their home range and transported to Washington state, where they would lose their protections under the ESA.

I would like to recommend an analysis for a natural recovery alternative. This is NOT the same as the No Action alternative. Under a natural recovery alternative, the FWS and NPS would actively work with agencies in British Columbia to ensure that grizzlies are protected on both sides of the border. Under this alternative, the agencies would identify and protect corridors and connectivity so that bears could move across the border without getting killed.

Finally, I would like to recommend that an alternative that doesn't violate the Wilderness Act is developed. The agencies must not pursue alternatives that would violate the Wilderness Act and would entail heavy-handed, stressful management of bears. Should the NPS choose to translocate bears, the agency should first consider limiting translocation to sites outside of Wilderness. If the NPS decides to translocate within Wilderness, it must comply with the Wilderness Act: no helicopters, no motorized equipment, and no invasive monitoring.

Thank you for your time and for your consideration.

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Correspondence ID: 4798Project:112008Document:124399

Address: Honolulu, HI, HI

Outside Organization: Unaffiliated Individual  
Received: Dec,07 2022 10:52:14  
Correspondence Type: Web Form  
Correspondence: Oppose the capture of grizzlies from the Northern Continental Divide Ecosystem. Oppose an "experimental population" designation. Develop an alternative that doesn't violate the Wilderness Act.

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Correspondence ID: 4799Project:112008Document:124399  
Address: Santa Cruz, CA  
Outside Organization: Unaffiliated Individual  
Received: Dec,07 2022 10:53:14  
Correspondence Type: Web Form  
Correspondence: Apparently the federal agencies plan to kidnap bears from either British Columbia or the Northern Continental Divide Ecosystem (NCDE) around Glacier National Park to move to the North Cascades. But grizzlies have still not recovered in the NCDE, and there are no "extra" bears there to move to Washington. Such a plan would weaken the NCDE grizzly population and diminish the likelihood of developing the needed population linkages between the NCDE grizzlies and those elsewhere, such as in Yellowstone.

I suggest that instead of moving bears around, the agencies must create and analyze an alternative that does not rely on the so-called "experimental" population designation. Under such a designation, individual bears from the NCDE--which are currently protected under the Endangered Species Act--would be taken from their home range and transported to Washington state, where they would lose their protections under the ESA.

The agencies must not pursue alternatives that would violate the Wilderness Act and would entail heavy-handed, stressful management of bears. Should the NPS choose to translocate bears, the agency should first consider limiting translocation to sites outside of Wilderness. If the NPS decides to translocate within Wilderness, it must comply with the Wilderness Act: no helicopters, no motorized equipment, and no invasive monitoring.

Thank you - [REDACTED]

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Correspondence ID: 4800Project:112008Document:124399  
Address: Las Vegas, NV  
Outside Organization: Unaffiliated Individual  
Received: Dec,07 2022 10:53:32  
Correspondence Type: Web Form  
Correspondence: Develop an alternative that doesn't violate the Wilderness Act.

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Correspondence ID: 4801Project:112008Document:124399  
Address: San Diego, CA  
Outside Organization: Unaffiliated Individual  
Received: Dec,07 2022 10:54:03  
Correspondence Type: Web Form  
Correspondence: I care about grizzlies and would like you to improve the North Cascades recovery plan.

Please oppose the capture of grizzlies from the Northern Continental Divide Ecosystem. The federal agencies plan to kidnap bears from either British Columbia or the Northern Continental Divide Ecosystem (NCDE) around Glacier National Park to move to the North Cascades. But grizzlies have still not recovered in the NCDE, and there are no "extra" bears there to move to Washington. Such a plan would weaken the NCDE grizzly population and diminish the likelihood of developing the needed population linkages between the NCDE grizzlies and those elsewhere, such as in Yellowstone.

Please oppose an "experimental population" designation. The agencies must create and analyze an alternative that does not rely on the so-called "experimental" population designation. Under such a designation, individual bears



from the NCDE--which are currently protected under the Endangered Species Act--would be taken from their home range and transported to Washington state, where they would lose their protections under the ESA.

Please analyze a natural recovery alternative. This is NOT the same as the No Action alternative. Under a natural recovery alternative, the FWS and NPS would actively work with agencies in British Columbia to ensure that grizzlies are protected on both sides of the border. Under this alternative, the agencies would identify and protect corridors and connectivity so that bears could move across the border without getting killed.

Please develop an alternative that doesn't violate the Wilderness Act. The agencies must not pursue alternatives that would violate the Wilderness Act and would entail heavy-handed, stressful management of bears. Should the NPS choose to translocate bears, the agency should first consider limiting translocation to sites outside of Wilderness. If the NPS decides to translocate within Wilderness, it must comply with the Wilderness Act: no helicopters, no motorized equipment, and no invasive monitoring.

Thank you.

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Correspondence ID:	4802Project:112008Document:124399
Address:	Golden, CO
Outside Organization:	Unaffiliated Individual
Received:	Dec,07 2022 10:56:10
Correspondence Type:	Web Form
Correspondence:	Grizzlies need to be reintroduced through a natural recovery system that doesn't violate the wilderness act and keeps these bears from getting killed in all areas.

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Correspondence ID:	4803Project:112008Document:124399
Address:	LONG BEACH, CA
Outside Organization:	Unaffiliated Individual
Received:	Dec,07 2022 10:56:46
Correspondence Type:	Web Form
Correspondence:	I Oppose the capture of grizzlies from the Northern Continental Divide Ecosystem. The federal agencies plan to kidnap bears from either British Columbia or the Northern Continental Divide Ecosystem (NCDE) around Glacier National Park to move to the North Cascades. But grizzlies have still not recovered in the NCDE, and there are no "extra" bears there to move to Washington. Such a plan would weaken the NCDE grizzly population and diminish the likelihood of developing the needed population linkages between the NCDE grizzlies and those elsewhere, such as in Yellowstone.

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I Oppose an "experimental population" designation. The agencies must create and analyze an alternative that does not rely on the so-called "experimental" population designation. Under such a designation, individual bears from the NCDE--which are currently protected under the Endangered Species Act--would be taken from their home range and transported to Washington state, where they would lose their protections under the ESA.

You should analyze a natural recovery alternative. This is NOT the same as the No Action alternative. Under a natural recovery alternative, the FWS and NPS would actively work with agencies in British Columbia to ensure that grizzlies are protected on both sides of the border. Under this alternative, the agencies would identify and protect corridors and connectivity so that bears could move across the border without getting killed.

You need to develop an alternative that doesn't violate the Wilderness Act. The agencies must not pursue alternatives that would violate the Wilderness Act and would entail heavy-handed, stressful management of bears. Should the NPS choose to translocate bears, the agency should first consider limiting translocation to sites outside of Wilderness. If the NPS decides to translocate within Wilderness, it must comply with the Wilderness Act: no helicopters, no motorized equipment, and no invasive monitoring.

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Correspondence ID: 4804Project:112008Document:124399

Address: OGDEN, UT

Outside Organization: Unaffiliated Individual

Received: Dec,07 2022 10:57:40

Correspondence Type: Web Form

Correspondence: I Oppose the capture of grizzlies from the Northern Continental Divide Ecosystem. The federal agencies plan to kidnap bears from either British Columbia or the Northern Continental Divide Ecosystem (NCDE) around Glacier National Park to move to the North Cascades. But grizzlies have still not recovered in the NCDE, and there are no "extra" bears there to move to Washington. Such a plan would weaken the NCDE grizzly population and diminish the likelihood of developing the needed population linkages between the NCDE grizzlies and those elsewhere, such as in Yellowstone.

IOppose an "experimental population" designation. The agencies must create and analyze an alternative that does not rely on the so-called "experimental" population designation. Under such a designation, individual bears from the NCDE--which are currently protected under the Endangered Species Act--would be taken from their home range and transported to Washington state, where they would lose their protections under the ESA.

I support Analyze a natural recovery alternative. This is NOT the same as the No Action alternative. Under a natural recovery alternative, the FWS and NPS would actively work with agencies in British Columbia to ensure that grizzlies are protected on both sides of the border. Under this alternative, the agencies would identify and protect corridors and connectivity so that bears could move across the border without getting killed.

I support Develop an alternative that doesn't violate the Wilderness Act. The agencies must not pursue alternatives that would violate the Wilderness Act and would entail heavy-handed, stressful management of bears. Should the NPS choose to translocate bears, the agency should first consider limiting translocation to sites outside of Wilderness. If the NPS decides to translocate within Wilderness, it must comply with the Wilderness Act: no helicopters, no motorized equipment, and no invasive monitoring.

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Correspondence ID: 4805Project:112008Document:124399

Address: Cave Junction, OR

Outside Organization: Unaffiliated Individual

Received: Dec,07 2022 11:03:54

Correspondence Type: Web Form

Correspondence: Oppose the capture of grizzlies from the Northern Continental Divide Ecosystem. The federal agencies plan to kidnap bears from either British Columbia or the Northern Continental Divide Ecosystem (NCDE) around Glacier National Park to move to the North Cascades. But grizzlies have still not recovered in the NCDE, and there are no "extra" bears there to move to Washington. Such a plan would weaken the NCDE grizzly population and diminish the likelihood of developing the needed population linkages between the NCDE grizzlies and those elsewhere, such as in Yellowstone.

Oppose an "experimental population" designation. The agencies must create and analyze an alternative that does not rely on the so-called "experimental" population designation. Under such a designation, individual bears from the NCDE--which are currently protected under the Endangered Species Act--would be taken from their home range and transported to Washington state, where they would lose their protections under the ESA.

Analyze a natural recovery alternative. This is NOT the same as the No Action alternative. Under a natural recovery alternative, the FWS and NPS would actively work with agencies in British Columbia to ensure that grizzlies are protected on both sides of the border. Under this alternative, the agencies would identify and protect corridors and connectivity so that bears could move across the border without getting killed.

Develop an alternative that doesn't violate the Wilderness Act. The agencies must not pursue alternatives that would violate the Wilderness Act and would entail heavy-handed, stressful management of bears. Should the NPS choose to translocate bears, the agency should first consider limiting translocation to sites outside of Wilderness. If the NPS decides to translocate within Wilderness, it must comply with the Wilderness Act: no helicopters, no motorized equipment, and no invasive monitoring.

Thank you!

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Correspondence ID: 4806Project:112008Document:124399

Address: Caledonia, MI

Outside Organization: Unaffiliated Individual

Received: Dec,07 2022 11:13:08

Correspondence Type: Web Form

Correspondence: Oppose the capture of grizzlies from the Northern Continental Divide Ecosystem. The federal agencies plan to kidnap bears from either British Columbia or the Northern Continental Divide Ecosystem (NCDE) around Glacier National Park to move to the North Cascades. But grizzlies have still not recovered in the NCDE, and there are no "extra" bears there to move to Washington. Such a plan would weaken the NCDE grizzly population and diminish the likelihood of developing the needed population linkages between the NCDE grizzlies and those elsewhere, such as in Yellowstone.

Oppose an "experimental population" designation. The agencies must create and analyze an alternative that does not rely on the so-called "experimental" population designation. Under such a designation, individual bears from the NCDE--which are currently protected under the Endangered Species Act--would be taken from their home range and transported to Washington state, where they would lose their protections under the ESA.

Analyze a natural recovery alternative. This is NOT the same as the No Action alternative. Under a natural recovery alternative, the FWS and NPS would actively work with agencies in British Columbia to ensure that grizzlies are protected on both sides of the border. Under this alternative, the agencies would identify and protect corridors and connectivity so that bears could move across the border without getting killed.

Develop an alternative that doesn't violate the Wilderness Act. The agencies must not pursue alternatives that would violate the Wilderness Act and would entail heavy-handed, stressful management of bears. Should the NPS choose to translocate bears, the agency should first consider limiting translocation to sites outside of Wilderness. If the NPS decides to translocate within Wilderness, it must comply with the Wilderness Act: no helicopters, no motorized equipment, and no invasive monitoring.

Thank you for your consideration.

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Correspondence ID: 4807Project:112008Document:124399

Address: Pittsburgh, PA

Outside Organization: Unaffiliated Individual

Received: Dec,07 2022 11:13:23

Correspondence Type: Web Form

Correspondence: I oppose the capture of grizzlies from the Northern Continental Divide Ecosystem. The federal agencies' plan to kidnap bears from either British Columbia or the Northern Continental Divide Ecosystem (NCDE) around Glacier National Park to move to the North Cascades is not sound. Grizzlies have still not recovered in the NCDE, and there are no "extra" bears there to move to Washington. Such a plan would weaken the NCDE grizzly population and diminish the likelihood of developing the needed population linkages between the NCDE grizzlies and those elsewhere, such as in Yellowstone. There should be another way that doesn't require relocation from delicate populations.

I oppose an "experimental population" designation. The agencies must create and analyze an alternative that does not rely on the so-called "experimental" population designation. Under such a designation, individual bears from the NCDE--which are currently protected under the Endangered Species Act--would be taken from their home range and transported to Washington state, where they would lose their protections under the ESA. The grizzlies need to maintain their status. If anything is clear, it's that reintroductions absent protections or once they lose protections start to fail.

Please analyze a natural recovery alternative. This is NOT the same as the No Action alternative. Under a natural recovery alternative, the FWS and NPS would actively work with agencies in British Columbia to ensure that grizzlies are protected on both sides of the border. Under this alternative, the agencies would identify and protect corridors and connectivity so that bears could move across the border without getting killed. Additionally, bears could be moved from areas where they are not under protections.

Develop an alternative that doesn't violate the Wilderness Act. The agencies must not pursue alternatives that would violate the Wilderness Act and would entail heavy-handed, stressful management of bears. Should the NPS

choose to translocate bears, the agency should first consider limiting translocation to sites outside of Wilderness. If the NPS decides to translocate within Wilderness, it must comply with the Wilderness Act: no helicopter and, no motorized equipment.

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Correspondence ID: 4808Project:112008Document:124399  
Address: Grand Rapids, MI  
Outside Organization: Unaffiliated Individual  
Received: Dec,07 2022 11:19:54  
Correspondence Type: Web Form  
Correspondence: Thank you for moving forward with the process of restoring grizzly bears to the North Cascades Ecosystem (NCE).

A healthy population of grizzly bears belongs in the NCE, their home for thousands of years. Wherever grizzlies thrive, so does wildness, clean water, and abundant native fish and wildlife.

The National Park Service and US Fish and Wildlife Service have an obligation to restore this federally listed species in the few places where that is possible. Failure to act would result in the permanent loss of grizzly bears from the park during our lifetime. Alternatively, the successful restoration will contribute to the overall health and wellbeing of the species across multiple landscapes.

Fortunately, Grizzly restoration has worked in other parts of the country and will work here too. Please act quickly and lean on the existing mountain of information your agencies have compiled to inform your final decision. The 2017 EIS outlined multiple viable strategies that were massively popular.

Please reconsider all the past public support and the time-tested strategies that will strike a balance to meet the mutual goals of grizzly bear recovery and people.

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Correspondence ID: 4809Project:112008Document:124399  
Address: Williamstown, NJ  
Outside Organization: Unaffiliated Individual  
Received: Dec,07 2022 11:23:26  
Correspondence Type: Web Form  
Correspondence: Hello, I am encouraging the agencies to reconsider your approach to grizzly recovery in the North Cascades.

I am opposing the capture of grizzlies from the Northern Continental Divide Ecosystem. The federal agencies plan to kidnap bears from either British Columbia or the Northern Continental Divide Ecosystem (NCDE) around Glacier National Park to move to the North Cascades. But grizzlies have still not recovered in the NCDE, and there are no "extra" bears there to move to Washington. Such a plan would weaken the NCDE grizzly population and diminish the likelihood of developing the needed population linkages between the NCDE grizzlies and those elsewhere, such as in Yellowstone.

I am opposing the 'experimental population' designation. The agencies must create and analyze an alternative that does not rely on the so-called "experimental" population designation. Under such a designation, individual bears from the NCDE--which are currently protected under the Endangered Species Act--would be taken from their home range and transported to Washington state, where they would lose their protections under the ESA. Analyze a natural recovery alternative. This is NOT the same as the No Action alternative. Under a natural recovery alternative, the FWS and NPS would actively work with agencies in British Columbia to ensure that grizzlies are protected on both sides of the border. Under this alternative, the agencies would identify and protect corridors and connectivity so that bears could move across the border without getting killed. Please develop an alternative that doesn't violate the Wilderness Act. The agencies must not pursue alternatives that would violate the Wilderness Act and would entail heavy-handed, stressful management of bears. Should the

NPS choose to translocate bears, the agency should first consider limiting translocation to sites outside of Wilderness. If the NPS decides to translocate within Wilderness, it must comply with the Wilderness Act: no helicopters, no motorized equipment, and no invasive monitoring.

These beautiful bears deserve better treatment. I think we can do better then this as human beings.

Thank you!

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Correspondence ID: 4810Project:112008Document:124399

Address: Encinitas, CA

Outside Organization: Unaffiliated Individual

Received: Dec,07 2022 11:25:03

Correspondence Type: Web Form

Correspondence: Please oppose the capture of grizzlies from the Northern Continental Divide Ecosystem. The federal agencies plan to kidnap bears from either British Columbia or the Northern Continental Divide Ecosystem (NCDE) around Glacier National Park to move to the North Cascades. But grizzlies have still not recovered in the NCDE, and there are no "extra" bears there to move to Washington. Such a plan would weaken the NCDE grizzly population and diminish the likelihood of developing the needed population linkages between the NCDE grizzlies and those elsewhere, such as in Yellowstone.

We have lost nearly 70% of wildlife in 50 years. Please do the right thing to protect our ecosystems.

Thank you!

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Correspondence ID: 4811Project:112008Document:124399

Address: Carmel, NY

Outside Organization: Unaffiliated Individual

Received: Dec,07 2022 11:27:47

Correspondence Type: Web Form

Correspondence: Oppose the capture of grizzlies from the Northern Continental Divide Ecosystem. The federal agencies plan to kidnap bears from either British Columbia or the Northern Continental Divide Ecosystem (NCDE) around Glacier National Park to move to the North Cascades. But grizzlies have still not recovered in the NCDE, and there are no "extra" bears there to move to Washington. Such a plan would weaken the NCDE grizzly population and diminish the likelihood of developing the needed population linkages between the NCDE grizzlies and those elsewhere, such as in Yellowstone.

Oppose an "experimental population" designation. The agencies must create and analyze an alternative that does not rely on the so-called "experimental" population designation. Under such a designation, individual bears from the NCDE--which are currently protected under the Endangered Species Act--would be taken from their home range and transported to Washington state, where they would lose their protections under the ESA.

Analyze a natural recovery alternative. This is NOT the same as the No Action alternative. Under a natural recovery alternative, the FWS and NPS would actively work with agencies in British Columbia to ensure that grizzlies are protected on both sides of the border. Under this alternative, the agencies would identify and protect corridors and connectivity so that bears could move across the border without getting killed.

Develop an alternative that doesn't violate the Wilderness Act. The agencies must not pursue alternatives that would violate the Wilderness Act and would entail heavy-handed, stressful management of bears. Should the NPS choose to translocate bears, the agency should first consider limiting translocation to sites outside of Wilderness. If the NPS decides to translocate within Wilderness, it must comply with the Wilderness Act: no helicopters, no motorized equipment, and no invasive monitoring.

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Correspondence ID: 4812Project:112008Document:124399

Address: South Lake tahoe, CA  
Outside Organization: Unaffiliated Individual  
Received: Dec,07 2022 11:30:23  
Correspondence Type: Web Form


Correspondence: I oppose the capture of grizzlies from the Northern Continental Divide Ecosystem. The federal agencies plan to kidnap bears from either British Columbia or the Northern Continental Divide Ecosystem (NCDE) around Glacier National Park to move to the North Cascades. But grizzlies have still not recovered in the NCDE, and there are no "extra" bears there to move to Washington. Such a plan would weaken the NCDE grizzly population and diminish the likelihood of developing the needed population linkages between the NCDE grizzlies and those elsewhere, such as in Yellowstone.

Oppose an "experimental population" designation. The agencies must create and analyze an alternative that does not rely on the so-called "experimental" population designation. Under such a designation, individual bears from the NCDE--which are currently protected under the Endangered Species Act--would be taken from their home range and transported to Washington state, where they would lose their protections under the ESA.

Analyze a natural recovery alternative. This is NOT the same as the No Action alternative. Under a natural recovery alternative, the FWS and NPS would actively work with agencies in British Columbia to ensure that grizzlies are protected on both sides of the border. Under this alternative, the agencies would identify and protect corridors and connectivity so that bears could move across the border without getting killed.

Develop an alternative that doesn't violate the Wilderness Act. The agencies must not pursue alternatives that would violate the Wilderness Act and would entail heavy-handed, stressful management of bears. Should the NPS choose to translocate bears, the agency should first consider limiting translocation to sites outside of Wilderness. If the NPS decides to translocate within Wilderness, it must comply with the Wilderness Act: no helicopters, no motorized equipment, and no invasive monitoring.

Thank you!



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Correspondence ID: 4813Project:112008Document:124399

Address: Milwaukee, WI  
Outside Organization: Unaffiliated Individual  
Received: Dec,07 2022 11:35:00  
Correspondence Type: Web Form

Correspondence: I am writing to express my conditional support of the plan to introduce grizzlies into the area around the North Cascades. I would support this plan but only if the plan did not capture the grizzlies from the Northern Continental Divide Ecosystem. As it stands now in the plan, the federal agencies plan to kidnap bears from either British Columbia or the Northern Continental Divide Ecosystem (NCDE) around Glacier National Park to move to the North Cascades; this however is not a good idea and should not be pursued since grizzlies have still not recovered in the NCDE, so there are no bears not needed there which could be relocated to Washington. Indeed if pursued this plan would weaken the NCDE grizzly population and diminish the likelihood of developing the needed population linkages between the NCDE grizzlies and those elsewhere, such as in Yellowstone.

I also am very concerned by the plan to designate the relocated bears as an "experimental population", since this designation would cause the relocated bears to lose their protections under the ESA. Therefore I would urge that this designation not be used, and an alternative be used, whereby the bears would retain their protections under the ESA.

I also urge that the FWS and the NPS analyze and develop and commit to a natural recovery alternative for these bears. Unlike the No Action alternative, a natural recovery alternative would direct the FWS and NPS to work with agencies in British Columbia to ensure that grizzlies are protected on both sides of the border. Under this alternative, the agencies would identify and protect corridors and connectivity so that bears could move across the border without getting killed.

Finally I would like to urge the development of and commitment to an alternative that doesn't violate the Wilderness Act. The agencies must not pursue alternatives that would violate the Wilderness Act; this means that the agencies would not rely on or use heavy-handed, polluting, noisy and highly stressful approaches to

transporting and managing the relocation of bears. Should the NPS choose to re-locate bears, the agency should first limit translocation to sites outside of Wilderness, and should the NPS decide to translocate the bears within Wilderness, the agency must commit to complying in full with the Wilderness Act: no helicopters, no motorized equipment, and no invasive monitoring.

I hope that you will take these provisos into consideration and thank you.

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Correspondence ID: 4814Project:112008Document:124399  
Address: Melvindale, MI  
Outside Organization: Unaffiliated Individual  
Received: Dec,07 2022 11:36:11  
Correspondence Type: Web Form  
Correspondence: No captured grizzlies to move elsewhere. No experimental designations making bears lose protections under ESA. Analyze a 2 country natural alternative to identify corridors between Canada & the US where bears won't be killed. Ans don't violate the Wilderness Act- No helicopters, machinery or invasive monitoring. Thank you.

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Correspondence ID: 4815Project:112008Document:124399  
Address: Raymond, WA  
Outside Organization: Unaffiliated Individual  
Received: Dec,07 2022 11:39:56  
Correspondence Type: Web Form  
Correspondence: Oppose the capture of grizzlies from the Northern Continental Divide Ecosystem. The federal agencies plan to kidnap bears from either British Columbia or the Northern Continental Divide Ecosystem (NCDE) around Glacier National Park to move to the North Cascades. But grizzlies have still not recovered in the NCDE, and there are no "extra" bears there to move to Washington. Such a plan would weaken the NCDE grizzly population and diminish the likelihood of developing the needed population linkages between the NCDE grizzlies and those elsewhere, such as in Yellowstone.  
Oppose an "experimental population" designation. The agencies must create and analyze an alternative that does not rely on the so-called "experimental" population designation. Under such a designation, individual bears from the NCDE--which are currently protected under the Endangered Species Act--would be taken from their home range and transported to Washington state, where they would lose their protections under the ESA.  
Analyze a natural recovery alternative. This is NOT the same as the No Action alternative. Under a natural recovery alternative, the FWS and NPS would actively work with agencies in British Columbia to ensure that grizzlies are protected on both sides of the border. Under this alternative, the agencies would identify and protect corridors and connectivity so that bears could move across the border without getting killed.  
Develop an alternative that doesn't violate the Wilderness Act. The agencies must not pursue alternatives that would violate the Wilderness Act and would entail heavy-handed, stressful management of bears. Should the NPS choose to translocate bears, the agency should first consider limiting translocation to sites outside of Wilderness. If the NPS decides to translocate within Wilderness, it must comply with the Wilderness Act: no helicopters, no motorized equipment, and no invasive monitoring

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Correspondence ID: 4816Project:112008Document:124399  
Address: Dunwoody, GA  
Outside Organization: Action Productions Unaffiliated Individual  
Received: Dec,07 2022 11:40:18  
Correspondence Type: Web Form  
Correspondence: I enjoy watching wildlife,  
Grizzly bears lived in the North Cascades for thousands of years, and they belong here.  
I want to help chart a new future where we coexist with grizzly bears  
Grizzly bears play a key ecological role as a native keystone species in the North Cascades  
I want to pass down a wild landscape to future generations that include all native species, including the grizzly.

Grizzly bears are culturally important to many Native American tribes and First Nations People in Yellowstone and the northern Rocky Mountains live, work and recreate alongside grizzly bears, and we can too in the North Cascades.  
There are only a few places left where grizzly bears can exist, and the North Cascades is one of them.

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Correspondence ID: 4817Project:112008Document:124399  
Address: Leavenworth, KS  
Outside Organization: Unaffiliated Individual  
Received: Dec,07 2022 11:40:39  
Correspondence Type: Web Form  
Correspondence: Thank you for moving forward with the process of restoring grizzly bears to the North Cascades Ecosystem (NCE).

A healthy population of grizzly bears belongs in the NCE, their home for thousands of years. Wherever grizzlies thrive, so does wildness, clean water, and abundant native fish and wildlife.

The National Park Service and US Fish and Wildlife Service have an obligation to restore this federally listed species in the few places where that is possible. Failure to act would result in the permanent loss of grizzly bears from the park during our lifetime. Alternatively, the successful restoration will contribute to the overall health and wellbeing of the species across multiple landscapes.

Fortunately, Grizzly restoration has worked in other parts of the country and will work here too. Please act quickly and lean on the existing mountain of information your agencies have compiled to inform your final decision. The 2017 EIS outlined multiple viable strategies that were massively popular.

Please reconsider all the past public support and the time-tested strategies that will strike a balance to meet the mutual goals of grizzly bear recovery and people.

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Correspondence ID: 4818Project:112008Document:124399  
Address: Dover, NH  
Outside Organization: Unaffiliated Individual  
Received: Dec,07 2022 11:41:13  
Correspondence Type: Web Form  
Correspondence: I enjoy watching wildlife.  
Grizzly bears lived in the North Cascades for thousands of years, and they belong here.  
I want to help chart a new future where we coexist with grizzly bears  
Grizzly bears play a key ecological role as a native keystone species in the North Cascades  
I want to pass down a wild landscape to future generations that includes all native species, including the grizzly.  
Grizzly bears are culturally important to many Native American tribes and First Nations  
People in Yellowstone and the northern Rocky Mountains live, work and recreate alongside grizzly bears, and we can too in the North Cascades.  
There are only a few places left where grizzly bears can exist, and the North Cascades is one of them.

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Correspondence ID: 4819Project:112008Document:124399  
Address: Vista, CA  
Outside Organization: Unaffiliated Individual  
Received: Dec,07 2022 11:41:16  
Correspondence Type: Web Form  
Correspondence: The agencies must not pursue alternatives that would violate the Wilderness Act and would entail heavy-handed, stressful management of bears. Should the NPS choose to translocate bears, the agency should first consider limiting translocation to sites outside Wilderness. If the NPS decides to translocate within



Wilderness, it must comply with the Wilderness Act: no helicopters, no motorized equipment, and no invasive monitoring. Wilderness must be left wild and untrammelled.

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Correspondence ID: 4820Project:112008Document:124399  
Address: farmington, MO  
Outside Organization: Unaffiliated Individual  
Received: Dec,07 2022 11:41:30  
Correspondence Type: Web Form  
Correspondence: The federal agencies plan to kidnap bears from either British Columbia or the Northern Continental Divide Ecosystem (NCDE) around Glacier National Park to move to the North Cascades. But grizzlies have still not recovered in the NCDE, and there are no "extra" bears there to move to Washington. Such a plan would weaken the NCDE grizzly population and diminish the likelihood of developing the needed population linkages between the NCDE grizzlies and those elsewhere, such as in Yellowstone. The agencies must create and analyze an alternative that does not rely on the so-called "experimental" population designation. Under such a designation, individual bears from the NCDE--which are currently protected under the Endangered Species Act--would be taken from their home range and transported to Washington state, where they would lose their protections under the ESA. This is NOT the same as the No Action alternative. Under a natural recovery alternative, the FWS and NPS would actively work with agencies in British Columbia to ensure that grizzlies are protected on both sides of the border. Under this alternative, the agencies would identify and protect corridors and connectivity so that bears could move across the border without getting killed. The agencies must not pursue alternatives that would violate the Wilderness Act and would entail heavy-handed, stressful management of bears. Should the NPS choose to translocate bears, the agency should first consider limiting translocation to sites outside of Wilderness. If the NPS decides to translocate within Wilderness, it must comply with the Wilderness Act: no helicopters, no motorized equipment, and no invasive monitoring. Animals were put on this earth to learn from and co-living with them. people need to give them space just like they give people space. we need to learn about them not destroy them or where they live cause of stupidity and fear of the unknown!!

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Correspondence ID: 4821Project:112008Document:124399  
Address: New York, NY  
Outside Organization: Unaffiliated Individual  
Received: Dec,07 2022 11:41:45  
Correspondence Type: Web Form  
Correspondence: I wholeheartedly support the reintroduction of grizzly in The North Cascades.

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Correspondence ID: 4822Project:112008Document:124399  
Address: Santa Fe, NM  
Outside Organization: Unaffiliated Individual  
Received: Dec,07 2022 11:42:00  
Correspondence Type: Web Form  
Correspondence: Please do all that you can to protect and expand the range of the important grizzly bears. They are so important to the ecosystem as keystone species. The health of this ecosystem depends on their thriving populations. Please re-introduce and protect this important grizzly bear species. Thank you.

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Correspondence ID: 4823Project:112008Document:124399  
Address: Smyrna, GA  
Outside Organization: Unaffiliated Individual  
Received: Dec,07 2022 11:42:06  
Correspondence Type: Web Form  
Correspondence: I oppose the capture of grizzlies from the Northern Continental Divide Ecosystem. The federal agencies plan to kidnap bears from either British Columbia or the Northern Continental Divide Ecosystem

(NCDE) around Glacier National Park to move to the North Cascades. But grizzlies have still not recovered in the NCDE, and there are no "extra" bears there to move to Washington. Such a plan would weaken the NCDE grizzly population and diminish the likelihood of developing the needed population linkages between the NCDE grizzlies and those elsewhere, such as in Yellowstone.

I oppose an "experimental population" designation. The agencies must create and analyze an alternative that does not rely on the so-called "experimental" population designation. Under such a designation, individual bears from the NCDE--which are currently protected under the Endangered Species Act--would be taken from their home range and transported to Washington state, where they would lose their protections under the ESA.

I advocate analysis of a natural recovery alternative. This is NOT the same as the No Action alternative. Under a natural recovery alternative, the FWS and NPS would actively work with agencies in British Columbia to ensure that grizzlies are protected on both sides of the border. Under this alternative, the agencies would identify and protect corridors and connectivity so that bears could move across the border without getting killed.

I advocate development of an alternative that doesn't violate the Wilderness Act. The agencies must not pursue alternatives that would violate the Wilderness Act and would entail heavy-handed, stressful management of bears. Should the NPS choose to translocate bears, the agency should first consider limiting translocation to sites outside of Wilderness. If the NPS decides to translocate within Wilderness, it must comply with the Wilderness Act: no helicopters, no motorized equipment, and no invasive monitoring.

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Correspondence ID: 4824Project:112008Document:124399

Address: Vilas, NC

Outside Organization: Unaffiliated Individual

Received: Dec,07 2022 11:43:11

Correspondence Type: Web Form

Correspondence: Thank you for moving forward with the process of restoring grizzly bears to the North Cascades Ecosystem (NCE).

A healthy population of grizzly bears belongs in the NCE, their home for thousands of years. Wherever grizzlies thrive, so does wildness, clean water, and abundant native fish and wildlife.

The National Park Service and US Fish and Wildlife Service have an obligation to restore this federally listed species in the few places where that is possible. Failure to act would result in the permanent loss of grizzly bears from the park during our lifetime. Alternatively, the successful restoration will contribute to the overall health and wellbeing of the species across multiple landscapes.

Fortunately, Grizzly restoration has worked in other parts of the country and will work here too. Please act quickly and lean on the existing mountain of information your agencies have compiled to inform your final decision. The 2017 EIS outlined multiple viable strategies that were massively popular.

Please reconsider all the past public support and the time-tested strategies that will strike a balance to meet the mutual goals of grizzly bear recovery and people.

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Correspondence ID: 4825Project:112008Document:124399

Address: La Mesa, CA

Outside Organization: Unaffiliated Individual

Received: Dec,07 2022 11:45:07

Correspondence Type: Web Form

Correspondence: Your work reintroducing species has been most successful. Please continue the trend and reintroduce grizzly bears to the North Cascades. Grizzlies were and are a native keystone species in the North Cascades and play a critical role in keeping the ecosystem wild and in balance.

Let's do what is best for everyone and protect keystone species.

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Correspondence ID: 4826Project:112008Document:124399

Address: Gold Beach, OR

Outside Organization: Unaffiliated Individual

Received: Dec,07 2022 11:45:41

Correspondence Type: Web Form

Correspondence: I oppose the capture of grizzlies from the Northern Continental Divide Ecosystem. The federal agencies plan to kidnap bears from either British Columbia or the Northern Continental Divide Ecosystem (NCDE) around Glacier National Park to move to the North Cascades. But grizzlies have still not recovered in the NCDE, and there are no "extra" bears there to move to Washington. Such a plan would weaken the NCDE grizzly population and diminish the likelihood of developing the needed population linkages between the NCDE grizzlies and those elsewhere, such as in Yellowstone.

I oppose an "experimental population" designation. The agencies must create and analyze an alternative that does not rely on the so-called "experimental" population designation. Under such a designation, individual bears from the NCDE--which are currently protected under the Endangered Species Act--would be taken from their home range and transported to Washington state, where they would lose their protections under the ESA.

I recommend the NPS analyze a natural recovery alternative. This is NOT the same as the No Action alternative. Under a natural recovery alternative, the FWS and NPS would actively work with agencies in British Columbia to ensure that grizzlies are protected on both sides of the border. Under this alternative, the agencies would identify and protect corridors and connectivity so that bears could move across the border without getting killed.

I recommend the NPS develop an alternative that doesn't violate the Wilderness Act. The agencies must not pursue alternatives that would violate the Wilderness Act and would entail heavy-handed, stressful management of bears. Should the NPS choose to translocate bears, the agency should first consider limiting translocation to sites outside of Wilderness. If the NPS decides to translocate within Wilderness, it must comply with the Wilderness Act: no helicopters, no motorized equipment, and no invasive monitoring.

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Correspondence ID: 4827Project:112008Document:124399

Address: Egremont, MA

Outside Organization: Unaffiliated Individual

Received: Dec,07 2022 11:45:47

Correspondence Type: Web Form

Correspondence: Grizzlies have been, and should be again, an essential part of the North Cascades ecosystem. They belong there.

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Correspondence ID: 4828Project:112008Document:124399

Address: Toledo, OH

Outside Organization: Unaffiliated Individual

Received: Dec,07 2022 11:46:07

Correspondence Type: Web Form

Correspondence: Grizzly bears play a key ecological role as a native keystone species in the North Cascades.

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Correspondence ID: 4829Project:112008Document:124399

Address: New York, NY

Outside Organization: Unaffiliated Individual

Received: Dec,07 2022 11:47:38

Correspondence Type: Web Form

Correspondence: Grizzly bears lived in the North Cascades for thousands of years, and they belong here.

I want to help chart a new future where we coexist with grizzly bears

Grizzly bears play a key ecological role as a native keystone species in the North Cascades

I want to pass down a wild landscape to future generations that includes all native species, including the grizzly.

Grizzly bears are culturally important to many Native American tribes and First Nations People in Yellowstone and the northern Rocky Mountains live, work and recreate alongside grizzly bears, and we can too in the North Cascades.  
There are only a few places left where grizzly bears can exist, and the North Cascades is one of them

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Correspondence ID: 4830Project:112008Document:124399  
Address: Hudson Falls, NY  
Outside Organization: Unaffiliated Individual  
Received: Dec,07 2022 11:47:48  
Correspondence Type: Web Form  
Correspondence: There are only a few places left where grizzly bears can exist, and the North Cascades is one of them.

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Correspondence ID: 4831Project:112008Document:124399  
Address: Stanford, CA  
Outside Organization: Unaffiliated Individual  
Received: Dec,07 2022 11:49:20  
Correspondence Type: Web Form  
Correspondence: First and foremost, bears are awesome. Even though I live far away from the North Cascades park, I still enjoy watching videos of bears, especially the salmon eating livestreams. Being able to go and see an environment where Grizzlies live would be sick. Grizzly bears lived in the North Cascades for thousands of years, and they belong there. They are the native keystone species, and thus play a key ecological role in maintaining a healthy forest. There are only a few places left where grizzly bears can exist, and the North Cascades is one of them.

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Correspondence ID: 4832Project:112008Document:124399  
Address: Simi Valley, CA  
Outside Organization: Unaffiliated Individual  
Received: Dec,07 2022 11:53:00  
Correspondence Type: Web Form  
Correspondence: Please protect the "grizzlies". Thanks, JFJ

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Correspondence ID: 4833Project:112008Document:124399  
Address: Ann Arbor, MI  
Outside Organization: Ms. Unaffiliated Individual  
Received: Dec,07 2022 11:54:32  
Correspondence Type: Web Form  
Correspondence: I am a watershed ecologist who understands the importance of fully functioning ecosystems to our climate, water quality, air quality, quality of life, and overall well being.

Grizzly bears lived in the North Cascades for thousands of years, and they belong here. They play a key ecological role as a native keystone species in the North Cascades. For example, their digging in alpine meadows aerates soils, disperses seeds, and facilitates plant growth. In addition, Grizzly bears are culturally important to many Native American tribes and First Nations.

People in Yellowstone and the northern Rocky Mountains live, work and recreate alongside grizzly bears, and in the North Cascades can, too.

There are only a few places left where grizzly bears can exist, and the North Cascades is one of them. I fully support reintroducing grizzly bears in the North Cascades!

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Correspondence ID: 4834Project:112008Document:124399

Address: Los Angeles, CA

Outside Organization: Unaffiliated Individual

Received: Dec,07 2022 11:55:38

Correspondence Type: Web Form

Correspondence: Oppose the capture of grizzlies from the Northern Continental Divide Ecosystem. The federal agencies plan to kidnap bears from either British Columbia or the Northern Continental Divide Ecosystem (NCDE) around Glacier National Park to move to the North Cascades. But grizzlies have still not recovered in the NCDE, and there are no "extra" bears there to move to Washington. Such a plan would weaken the NCDE grizzly population and diminish the likelihood of developing the needed population linkages between the NCDE grizzlies and those elsewhere, such as in Yellowstone.

- Oppose an "experimental population" designation. The agencies must create and analyze an alternative that does not rely on the so-called "experimental" population designation. Under such a designation, individual bears from the NCDE--which are currently protected under the Endangered Species Act--would be taken from their home range and transported to Washington state, where they would lose their protections under the ESA.

- Analyze a natural recovery alternative. This is NOT the same as the No Action alternative. Under a natural recovery alternative, the FWS and NPS would actively work with agencies in British Columbia to ensure that grizzlies are protected on both sides of the border. Under this alternative, the agencies would identify and protect corridors and connectivity so that bears could move across the border without getting killed.

- Develop an alternative that doesn't violate the Wilderness Act. The agencies must not pursue alternatives that would violate the Wilderness Act and would entail heavy-handed, stressful management of bears. Should the NPS choose to translocate bears, the agency should first consider limiting translocation to sites outside of Wilderness. If the NPS decides to translocate within Wilderness, it must comply with the Wilderness Act: no helicopters, no motorized equipment, and no invasive monitoring.

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Correspondence ID: 4835Project:112008Document:124399

Address: Winston-Salem, NC

Outside Organization: Unaffiliated Individual

Received: Dec,07 2022 11:57:51

Correspondence Type: Web Form

Correspondence: One of my all-time favorite TV moments is David Attenborough on Planet Earth exclaiming in his distinct accent, &quot;A Grizzzzzzly Baarrrrrrrrr!&quot; Both my wife and I are amazed by grizzly bears; she's had an encounter in the Canadian Rockies; thankfully I haven't. I however am the one who has camped, in a tranformational trip, in the North Cascades NP.

Please return grizzlies to the park!!!

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Correspondence ID: 4836Project:112008Document:124399

Address: Austin, TX

Outside Organization: Unaffiliated Individual

Received: Dec,07 2022 11:59:51

Correspondence Type: Web Form

Correspondence: I oppose the capture of grizzlies from the Northern Continental Divide Ecosystem. The federal agencies plan to kidnap bears from either British Columbia or the Northern Continental Divide Ecosystem (NCDE) around Glacier National Park to move to the North Cascades. But grizzlies have still not recovered in the NCDE, and there are no "extra" bears there to move to Washington. Such a plan would weaken the NCDE grizzly population and diminish the likelihood of developing the needed population linkages between the NCDE grizzlies and those elsewhere, such as in Yellowstone.

I oppose an "experimental population" designation. The agencies must create and analyze an alternative that does not rely on the so-called "experimental" population designation. Under such a designation, individual bears from the NCDE--which are currently protected under the Endangered Species Act--would be taken from their home range and transported to Washington state, where they would lose their protections under the ESA.

There must be a natural recovery alternative. This is NOT the same as the No Action alternative. Under a natural recovery alternative, the FWS and NPS would actively work with agencies in British Columbia to ensure that grizzlies are protected on both sides of the border. Under this alternative, the agencies would identify and protect corridors and connectivity so that bears could move across the border without getting killed.

Develop an alternative that doesn't violate the Wilderness Act. The agencies must not pursue alternatives that would violate the Wilderness Act and would entail heavy-handed, stressful management of bears. Should the NPS choose to translocate bears, the agency should first consider limiting translocation to sites outside of Wilderness. If the NPS decides to translocate within Wilderness, it must comply with the Wilderness Act: no helicopters, no motorized equipment, and no invasive monitoring.

Thank you!

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Correspondence ID:	4837Project:112008Document:124399
Address:	Huntington Station, NY
Outside Organization:	Unaffiliated Individual
Received:	Dec,07 2022 12:01:00
Correspondence Type:	Web Form
Correspondence:	Thank you for moving forward with the process of restoring grizzly bears to the North Cascades Ecosystem (NCE).

A healthy population of grizzly bears belongs in the NCE, their home for thousands of years. Wherever grizzlies thrive, so does wildness, clean water, and abundant native fish and wildlife.

The National Park Service and US Fish and Wildlife Service have an obligation to restore this federally listed species in the few places where that is possible. Failure to act would result in the permanent loss of grizzly bears from the park during our lifetime. Alternatively, the successful restoration will contribute to the overall health and wellbeing of the species across multiple landscapes.

Fortunately, Grizzly restoration has worked in other parts of the country and will work here too. Please act quickly and lean on the existing mountain of information your agencies have compiled to inform your final decision. The 2017 EIS outlined multiple viable strategies that were massively popular.

Please reconsider all the past public support and the time-tested strategies that will strike a balance to meet the mutual goals of grizzly bear recovery and people.

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Correspondence ID:	4838Project:112008Document:124399
Address:	Chicago, IL
Outside Organization:	Unaffiliated Individual
Received:	Dec,07 2022 12:02:13
Correspondence Type:	Web Form
Correspondence:	I oppose the capture of grizzlies from the Northern Continental Divide Ecosystem. The federal agencies plan to kidnap bears from either British Columbia or the Northern Continental Divide Ecosystem (NCDE) around Glacier National Park to move to the North Cascades. But grizzlies have still not recovered in the NCDE, and there are no "extra" bears there to move to Washington. Such a plan would weaken the NCDE grizzly population and diminish the likelihood of developing the needed population linkages between the NCDE grizzlies and those elsewhere, such as in Yellowstone.

I oppose an "experimental population" designation. The agencies must create and analyze an alternative that does

not rely on the so-called "experimental" population designation. Under such a designation, individual bears from the NCDE--which are currently protected under the Endangered Species Act--would be taken from their home range and transported to Washington state, where they would lose their protections under the ESA.

Please analyze a natural recovery alternative. This is NOT the same as the No Action alternative. Under a natural recovery alternative, the FWS and NPS would actively work with agencies in British Columbia to ensure that grizzlies are protected on both sides of the border. Under this alternative, the agencies would identify and protect corridors and connectivity so that bears could move across the border without getting killed.

Please develop an alternative that doesn't violate the Wilderness Act. The agencies must not pursue alternatives that would violate the Wilderness Act and would entail heavy-handed, stressful management of bears. Should the NPS choose to translocate bears, the agency should first consider limiting translocation to sites outside of Wilderness. If the NPS decides to translocate within Wilderness, it must comply with the Wilderness Act: no helicopters, no motorized equipment, and no invasive monitoring.

Thank you.

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Correspondence ID: 4839Project:112008Document:124399  
Address: Santa Cruz, CA  
Outside Organization: Sierra club Unaffiliated Individual  
Received: Dec,07 2022 12:02:14  
Correspondence Type: Web Form  
Correspondence: Grizzly bears belong on the lower 48. The Cascades is the perfect place. It is safe for both bears and humans. Make it happen.

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Correspondence ID: 4840Project:112008Document:124399  
Address: Towson, MD  
Outside Organization: Unaffiliated Individual  
Received: Dec,07 2022 12:04:44  
Correspondence Type: Web Form  
Correspondence: Reintroduce Grizzlies; it's the right thing to do

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Correspondence ID: 4841Project:112008Document:124399  
Address: Littleton, CO  
Outside Organization: Jrh Wildlife Unaffiliated Individual(Official Rep.)  
Received: Dec,07 2022 12:05:03  
Correspondence Type: Web Form  
Correspondence: Please continue all efforts to introduce Grizzly Bears back into The Northern Cascades. They are amazing animals and they can coexist with human beings.

Thank you!! ■

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Correspondence ID: 4842Project:112008Document:124399  
Address: Petersburg, IL  
Outside Organization: Unaffiliated Individual  
Received: Dec,07 2022 12:05:20  
Correspondence Type: Web Form  
Correspondence: Oppose the capture of grizzlies from the Northern Continental Divide Ecosystem. The federal agencies plan to kidnap bears from either British Columbia or the Northern Continental Divide Ecosystem (NCDE) around Glacier National Park to move to the North Cascades. But grizzlies have still not recovered in the NCDE, and there are no "extra" bears there to move to Washington. Such a plan would weaken the NCDE grizzly population and diminish the likelihood of developing the needed population linkages between the NCDE grizzlies

and those elsewhere, such as in Yellowstone.

Oppose an "experimental population" designation. The agencies must create and analyze an alternative that does not rely on the so-called "experimental" population designation. Under such a designation, individual bears from the NCDE--which are currently protected under the Endangered Species Act--would be taken from their home range and transported to Washington state, where they would lose their protections under the ESA.

Analyze a natural recovery alternative. This is NOT the same as the No Action alternative. Under a natural recovery alternative, the FWS and NPS would actively work with agencies in British Columbia to ensure that grizzlies are protected on both sides of the border. Under this alternative, the agencies would identify and protect corridors and connectivity so that bears could move across the border without getting killed.

Develop an alternative that doesn't violate the Wilderness Act. The agencies must not pursue alternatives that would violate the Wilderness Act and would entail heavy-handed, stressful management of bears. Should the NPS choose to translocate bears, the agency should first consider limiting translocation to sites outside of Wilderness. If the NPS decides to translocate within Wilderness, it must comply with the Wilderness Act: no helicopters, no motorized equipment, and no invasive monitoring.

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Correspondence ID: 4843Project:112008Document:124399

Address: Geneva, NY

Outside Organization: self Unaffiliated Individual

Received: Dec,07 2022 12:07:00

Correspondence Type: Web Form

Correspondence: I &quot;oppose the capture of grizzlies from the Northern Continental Divide Ecosystem. The federal agencies plan to kidnap bears from either British Columbia or the Northern Continental Divide Ecosystem (NCDE) around Glacier National Park to move to the North Cascades. But grizzlies have still not recovered in the NCDE, and there are no "extra" bears there to move to Washington. Such a plan would weaken the NCDE grizzly population and diminish the likelihood of developing the needed population linkages between the NCDE grizzlies and those elsewhere, such as in Yellowstone.

I &quot;oppose an 'experimental population' designation. The agencies must create and analyze an alternative that does not rely on the so-called 'experimental' population designation. Under such a designation, individual bears from the NCDE--which are currently protected under the Endangered Species Act--would be taken from their home range and transported to Washington state, where they would lose their protections under the ESA.

&quot;Analyze a natural recovery alternative. This is NOT the same as the No Action alternative. Under a natural recovery alternative, the FWS and NPS would actively work with agencies in British Columbia to ensure that grizzlies are protected on both sides of the border. Under this alternative, the agencies would identify and protect corridors and connectivity so that bears could move across the border without getting killed.

&quot;Develop an alternative that doesn't violate the Wilderness Act. The agencies must not pursue alternatives that would violate the Wilderness Act and would entail heavy-handed, stressful management of bears. Should the NPS choose to translocate bears, the agency should first consider limiting translocation to sites outside of Wilderness. If the NPS decides to translocate within Wilderness, it must comply with the Wilderness Act: no helicopters, no motorized equipment, and no invasive monitoring.&quot;

Thank you.

Sincerely,



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Correspondence ID: 4844Project:112008Document:124399



Address: Eugene, OR  
Outside Organization: Unaffiliated Individual  
Received: Dec,07 2022 12:07:15  
Correspondence Type: Web Form  
Correspondence: Grizzly bears should be returned to their original native habitat in the Northern Cascades wilderness with minimal mechanized intervention into the wilderness.

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Correspondence ID: 4845Project:112008Document:124399  
Address: Pittsburgh, PA  
Outside Organization: Unaffiliated Individual  
Received: Dec,07 2022 12:08:47  
Correspondence Type: Web Form  
Correspondence: Thank you for moving forward with the process of restoring grizzly bears to the North Cascades Ecosystem (NCE).

A healthy population of grizzly bears belongs in the NCE, their home for thousands of years. Wherever grizzlies thrive, so does wildness, clean water, and abundant native fish and wildlife.

The National Park Service and US Fish and Wildlife Service have an obligation to restore this federally listed species in the few places where that is possible. Failure to act would result in the permanent loss of grizzly bears from the park during our lifetime. Alternatively, the successful restoration will contribute to the overall health and wellbeing of the species across multiple landscapes.

Fortunately, Grizzly restoration has worked in other parts of the country and will work here too. Please act quickly and lean on the existing mountain of information your agencies have compiled to inform your final decision. The 2017 EIS outlined multiple viable strategies that were massively popular.

Please reconsider all the past public support and the time-tested strategies that will strike a balance to meet the mutual goals of grizzly bear recovery and people.

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Correspondence ID: 4846Project:112008Document:124399  
Address: PLANO, TX  
Outside Organization: Unaffiliated Individual  
Received: Dec,07 2022 12:09:18  
Correspondence Type: Web Form  
Correspondence: Oppose the capture of grizzlies from the Northern Continental Divide Ecosystem. The federal agencies plan to kidnap bears from either British Columbia or the Northern Continental Divide Ecosystem (NCDE) around Glacier National Park to move to the North Cascades. But grizzlies have still not recovered in the NCDE, and there are no "extra" bears there to move to Washington. Such a plan would weaken the NCDE grizzly population and diminish the likelihood of developing the needed population linkages between the NCDE grizzlies and those elsewhere, such as in Yellowstone.  
Oppose an "experimental population" designation. The agencies must create and analyze an alternative that does not rely on the so-called "experimental" population designation. Under such a designation, individual bears from the NCDE--which are currently protected under the Endangered Species Act--would be taken from their home range and transported to Washington state, where they would lose their protections under the ESA.  
Analyze a natural recovery alternative. This is NOT the same as the No Action alternative. Under a natural recovery alternative, the FWS and NPS would actively work with agencies in British Columbia to ensure that grizzlies are protected on both sides of the border. Under this alternative, the agencies would identify and protect corridors and connectivity so that bears could move across the border without getting killed.  
Develop an alternative that doesn't violate the Wilderness Act. The agencies must not pursue alternatives that would violate the Wilderness Act and would entail heavy-handed, stressful management of bears. Should the NPS choose to translocate bears, the agency should first consider limiting translocation to sites outside of Wilderness.

If the NPS decides to translocate within Wilderness, it must comply with the Wilderness Act: no helicopters, no motorized equipment, and no invasive monitoring.

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Correspondence ID: 4847Project:112008Document:124399  
Address: lakewood, CO  
Outside Organization: Unaffiliated Individual  
Received: Dec,07 2022 12:09:30  
Correspondence Type: Web Form  
Correspondence: Grizzly bears lived in the North Cascades for thousands of years, and they belong here. I want to help chart a new future where we coexist with grizzly bears as they play a key ecological role as a native keystone species in the North Cascades and beyond. Future generations deserve an abundance of wildlife that includes all native species, including the grizzly. In addition, Grizzly bears are culturally important to many Native American tribes and First Nations People. In Yellowstone and the northern Rocky Mountains people coexist, work and recreate alongside grizzly bears, and the same can be true in the North Cascades. There are only a few places left where grizzly bears can exist, and the North Cascades should be preserved as one of them.

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Correspondence ID: 4848Project:112008Document:124399  
Address: Richmond, VA  
Outside Organization: Unaffiliated Individual  
Received: Dec,07 2022 12:12:47  
Correspondence Type: Web Form  
Correspondence: I am a firm believer that animals have as much right to exist as humans do. Grizzlies belong to the Cascades. They are essential to the balance of nature there. They play a way more ecological role than we give them credit for. Nature has an awesome way of balancing itself. Give them the habitat they deserve and that is theirs before we declared ourselves the superior race

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Correspondence ID: 4849Project:112008Document:124399  
Address: South Lake Tahoe, CA  
Outside Organization: Unaffiliated Individual  
Received: Dec,07 2022 12:13:45  
Correspondence Type: Web Form  
Correspondence: Hello  
I ask that the National Park Service reconsider its grizzly recovery plan in the North Cascades.

The NCDE does not currently have a grizzly population adequate to support removing any individuals for relocation to Washington state.

Please develop and implement a natural recovery plan, establishing and protecting corridors for the bears to move back and forth without threat of being killed.  
Your plan must not violate the Wilderness Act.

Thank you

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Correspondence ID: 4850Project:112008Document:124399  
Address: Miami, FL  
Outside Organization: Unaffiliated Individual  
Received: Dec,07 2022 12:13:57  
Correspondence Type: Web Form  
Correspondence: Grizzly bears lived in the North Cascades for thousands of years, and they belong here. This is their land too. We need to stop driving wildlife to extinction.

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Correspondence ID: 4851Project:112008Document:124399  
Address: Shefford, UN  
Outside Organization: Unaffiliated Individual  
Received: Dec,07 2022 12:14:21  
Correspondence Type: Web Form  
Correspondence: Hi. Grizzly bears play a key ecological role as a native keystone species in the North Cascades. There are only a few places left where grizzly bears can exist, and the North Cascades is one of them.

Before being driven to the brink of extinction, grizzly bears were a native keystone species in the North Cascades and played an outsized role in keeping the ecosystem wild and in balance -- for example, their digging in alpine meadows aerates soils, disperses seeds, and facilitates plant growth. Without them, an essential part of the North Cascades is missing. In the Rocky Mountains, people have worked hard to save grizzly bears from extinction, and today people successfully live, work and recreate alongside grizzly bears.

This can happen in the North Cascades, too.

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Correspondence ID: 4852Project:112008Document:124399  
Address: Springboro, OH  
Outside Organization: n/a Unaffiliated Individual  
Received: Dec,07 2022 12:14:35  
Correspondence Type: Web Form  
Correspondence: • Oppose the capture of grizzlies from the Northern Continental Divide Ecosystem. The federal agencies plan to kidnap bears from either British Columbia or the Northern Continental Divide Ecosystem (NCDE) around Glacier National Park to move to the North Cascades. But grizzlies have still not recovered in the NCDE, and there are no "extra" bears there to move to Washington. Such a plan would weaken the NCDE grizzly population and diminish the likelihood of developing the needed population linkages between the NCDE grizzlies and those elsewhere, such as in Yellowstone.  
• Oppose an "experimental population" designation. The agencies must create and analyze an alternative that does not rely on the so-called "experimental" population designation. Under such a designation, individual bears from the NCDE--which are currently protected under the Endangered Species Act--would be taken from their home range and transported to Washington state, where they would lose their protections under the ESA.  
• Analyze a natural recovery alternative. This is NOT the same as the No Action alternative. Under a natural recovery alternative, the FWS and NPS would actively work with agencies in British Columbia to ensure that grizzlies are protected on both sides of the border. Under this alternative, the agencies would identify and protect corridors and connectivity so that bears could move across the border without getting killed.  
• Develop an alternative that doesn't violate the Wilderness Act. The agencies must not pursue alternatives that would violate the Wilderness Act and would entail heavy-handed, stressful management of bears. Should the NPS choose to translocate bears, the agency should first consider limiting translocation to sites outside of Wilderness. If the NPS decides to translocate within Wilderness, it must comply with the Wilderness Act: no helicopters, no motorized equipment, and no invasive monitoring.

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Correspondence ID: 4853Project:112008Document:124399  
Address: Alexandria, VA  
Outside Organization: Unaffiliated Individual  
Received: Dec,07 2022 12:14:52  
Correspondence Type: Web Form  
Correspondence: Re-introduction of Grizzly Bears into the North Cascades ecosystem of northern Washington State is fantastic!!

As you surely know, Grizzlies were once numerous in the North Cascades, but fur traders and settlers killed thousands of them and drove them to the brink of extinction. The last documented grizzly bear in the North

Cascades was killed in 1967, and the last confirmed sighting of a grizzly was in 1996. That is a tragedy for the species and the American people.

Thank you for taking such an important step in re-introducing into their original habitats this species. Hopefully, other decimated populations of wildlife and flora/fauna can also be re-introduced into their native habitats.

Keep up the good work and thank you!

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Correspondence ID: 4854Project:112008Document:124399  
Address: Modesto, CA  
Outside Organization: Unaffiliated Individual  
Received: Dec,07 2022 12:14:57  
Correspondence Type: Web Form  
Correspondence: Thank you for moving forward with the process of restoring grizzly bears to the North Cascades Ecosystem (NCE).

A healthy population of grizzly bears belongs in the NCE, their home for thousands of years. Wherever grizzlies thrive, so does wildness, clean water, and abundant native fish and wildlife.

The National Park Service and US Fish and Wildlife Service have an obligation to restore this federally listed species in the few places where that is possible. Failure to act would result in the permanent loss of grizzly bears from the park during our lifetime. Alternatively, the successful restoration will contribute to the overall health and wellbeing of the species across multiple landscapes.

Fortunately, Grizzly restoration has worked in other parts of the country and will work here too. Please act quickly and lean on the existing mountain of information your agencies have compiled to inform your final decision. The 2017 EIS outlined multiple viable strategies that were massively popular.

Please reconsider all the past public support and the time-tested strategies that will strike a balance to meet the mutual goals of grizzly bear recovery and people.

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Correspondence ID: 4855Project:112008Document:124399  
Address: Angola, IN  
Outside Organization: Unaffiliated Individual  
Received: Dec,07 2022 12:17:12  
Correspondence Type: Web Form  
Correspondence: Thank you for moving forward with the process of restoring grizzly bears to the North Cascades Ecosystem (NCE).

A healthy population of grizzly bears belongs in the NCE, their home for thousands of years. Wherever grizzlies thrive, so does wildness, clean water, and abundant native fish and wildlife.

The National Park Service and US Fish and Wildlife Service have an obligation to restore this federally listed species in the few places where that is possible. Failure to act would result in the permanent loss of grizzly bears from the park during our lifetime. Alternatively, the successful restoration will contribute to the overall health and wellbeing of the species across multiple landscapes.

Fortunately, Grizzly restoration has worked in other parts of the country and will work here too. Please act quickly and lean on the existing mountain of information your agencies have compiled to inform your final decision. The 2017 EIS outlined multiple viable strategies that were massively popular.

Please reconsider all the past public support and the time-tested strategies that will strike a balance to meet the mutual goals of grizzly bear recovery and people.

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Correspondence ID: 4856Project:112008Document:124399

Address: Dearborn, MI

Outside Organization: Unaffiliated Individual

Received: Dec,07 2022 12:18:19

Correspondence Type: Web Form

Correspondence: Oppose the capture of grizzlies from the Northern Continental Divide Ecosystem. The federal agencies plan to kidnap bears from either British Columbia or the Northern Continental Divide Ecosystem (NCDE) around Glacier National Park to move to the North Cascades. But grizzlies have still not recovered in the NCDE, and there are no "extra" bears there to move to Washington. Such a plan would weaken the NCDE grizzly population and diminish the likelihood of developing the needed population linkages between the NCDE grizzlies and those elsewhere, such as in Yellowstone.

Oppose an "experimental population" designation. The agencies must create and analyze an alternative that does not rely on the so-called "experimental" population designation. Under such a designation, individual bears from the NCDE--which are currently protected under the Endangered Species Act--would be taken from their home range and transported to Washington state, where they would lose their protections under the ESA.

Analyze a natural recovery alternative. This is NOT the same as the No Action alternative. Under a natural recovery alternative, the FWS and NPS would actively work with agencies in British Columbia to ensure that grizzlies are protected on both sides of the border. Under this alternative, the agencies would identify and protect corridors and connectivity so that bears could move across the border without getting killed.

Develop an alternative that doesn't violate the Wilderness Act. The agencies must not pursue alternatives that would violate the Wilderness Act and would entail heavy-handed, stressful management of bears. Should the NPS choose to translocate bears, the agency should first consider limiting translocation to sites outside of Wilderness. If the NPS decides to translocate within Wilderness, it must comply with the Wilderness Act: no helicopters, no motorized equipment, and no invasive monitoring.

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Correspondence ID: 4857Project:112008Document:124399

Address: Setauket- East Setauket, NY

Outside Organization: Unaffiliated Individual

Received: Dec,07 2022 12:18:58

Correspondence Type: Web Form

Correspondence: Thank you for moving forward with the process of restoring grizzly bears to the North Cascades Ecosystem (NCE).

A healthy population of grizzly bears belongs in the NCE, their home for thousands of years. Wherever grizzlies thrive, so does wildness, clean water, and abundant native fish and wildlife.

The National Park Service and US Fish and Wildlife Service have an obligation to restore this federally listed species in the few places where that is possible. Failure to act would result in the permanent loss of grizzly bears from the park during our lifetime. Alternatively, the successful restoration will contribute to the overall health and wellbeing of the species across multiple landscapes.

Fortunately, Grizzly restoration has worked in other parts of the country and will work here too. Please act quickly and lean on the existing mountain of information your agencies have compiled to inform your final decision. The 2017 EIS outlined multiple viable strategies that were massively popular.

Please reconsider all the past public support and the time-tested strategies that will strike a balance to meet the mutual goals of grizzly bear recovery and people.

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Correspondence ID: 4858Project:112008Document:124399  
Address: Summerville, OR  
Outside Organization: Retired Unaffiliated Individual  
Received: Dec,07 2022 12:19:38  
Correspondence Type: Web Form  
Correspondence: I urge you to consider:

Oppose the capture of grizzlies from the Northern Continental Divide Ecosystem. The federal agencies plan to kidnap bears from either British Columbia or the Northern Continental Divide Ecosystem (NCDE) around Glacier National Park to move to the North Cascades. But grizzlies have still not recovered in the NCDE, and there are no "extra" bears there to move to Washington. Such a plan would weaken the NCDE grizzly population and diminish the likelihood of developing the needed population linkages between the NCDE grizzlies and those elsewhere, such as in Yellowstone.

Oppose an "experimental population" designation. The agencies must create and analyze an alternative that does not rely on the so-called "experimental" population designation. Under such a designation, individual bears from the NCDE--which are currently protected under the Endangered Species Act--would be taken from their home range and transported to Washington state, where they would lose their protections under the ESA.

Analyze a natural recovery alternative. This is NOT the same as the No Action alternative. Under a natural recovery alternative, the FWS and NPS would actively work with agencies in British Columbia to ensure that grizzlies are protected on both sides of the border. Under this alternative, the agencies would identify and protect corridors and connectivity so that bears could move across the border without getting killed.

Develop an alternative that doesn't violate the Wilderness Act. The agencies must not pursue alternatives that would violate the Wilderness Act and would entail heavy-handed, stressful management of bears. Should the NPS choose to translocate bears, the agency should first consider limiting translocation to sites outside of Wilderness. If the NPS decides to translocate within Wilderness, it must comply with the Wilderness Act: no helicopters, no motorized equipment, and no invasive monitoring.

Thank you!

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Correspondence ID: 4859Project:112008Document:124399  
Address: Rancho Cordova, CA  
Outside Organization: Sierra Club Unaffiliated Individual  
Received: Dec,07 2022 12:19:51  
Correspondence Type: Web Form  
Correspondence: I want to pass down a wild landscape to future generations that includes all native species, including the grizzly. Grizzly bears play a key ecological role as a native keystone species in the North Cascades, and they are culturally important to many Native American tribes and First Nations. Please reintroduce the grizzly bear to the North Cascades.

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Correspondence ID: 4860Project:112008Document:124399  
Address: Glenpool, OK  
Outside Organization: Unaffiliated Individual  
Received: Dec,07 2022 12:20:18  
Correspondence Type: Web Form  
Correspondence: Thank you for moving forward with the process of restoring grizzly bears to the North Cascades Ecosystem (NCE).

A healthy population of grizzly bears belongs in the NCE, their home for thousands of years. Wherever grizzlies thrive, so does wildness, clean water, and abundant native fish and wildlife.

The National Park Service and US Fish and Wildlife Service have an obligation to restore this federally listed species in the few places where that is possible. Failure to act would result in the permanent loss of grizzly bears from the park during our lifetime. Alternatively, the successful restoration will contribute to the overall health and wellbeing of the species across multiple landscapes.

Fortunately, Grizzly restoration has worked in other parts of the country and will work here too. Please act quickly and lean on the existing mountain of information your agencies have compiled to inform your final decision. The 2017 EIS outlined multiple viable strategies that were massively popular.

Please reconsider all the past public support and the time-tested strategies that will strike a balance to meet the mutual goals of grizzly bear recovery and people.

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Correspondence ID: 4861Project:112008Document:124399  
Address: Channahon, IL  
Outside Organization: Unaffiliated Individual  
Received: Dec,07 2022 12:21:08  
Correspondence Type: Web Form  
Correspondence: Thank you for moving forward with the process of restoring grizzly bears to the North Cascades Ecosystem (NCE).

A healthy population of grizzly bears belongs in the NCE, their home for thousands of years. Wherever grizzlies thrive, so does wildness, clean water, and abundant native fish and wildlife.

The National Park Service and US Fish and Wildlife Service have an obligation to restore this federally listed species in the few places where that is possible. Failure to act would result in the permanent loss of grizzly bears from the park during our lifetime. Alternatively, the successful restoration will contribute to the overall health and wellbeing of the species across multiple landscapes.

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Please reconsider all the past public support and the time-tested strategies that will strike a balance to meet the mutual goals of grizzly bear recovery and people.

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Correspondence ID: 4862Project:112008Document:124399  
Address: Burlington, WA  
Outside Organization: Unaffiliated Individual  
Received: Dec,07 2022 12:21:23  
Correspondence Type: Web Form  
Correspondence: Thank you for moving forward with the process of restoring grizzly bears to the North Cascades Ecosystem (NCE).

A healthy population of grizzly bears belongs in the NCE, their home for thousands of years. Wherever grizzlies thrive, so does wildness, clean water, and abundant native fish and wildlife.

The National Park Service and US Fish and Wildlife Service have an obligation to restore this federally listed species in the few places where that is possible. Failure to act would result in the permanent loss of grizzly bears from the park during our lifetime. Alternatively, the successful restoration will contribute to the overall health and wellbeing of the species across multiple landscapes.

Fortunately, Grizzly restoration has worked in other parts of the country and will work here too. Please act

quickly and lean on the existing mountain of information your agencies have compiled to inform your final decision. The 2017 EIS outlined multiple viable strategies that were massively popular.

Please reconsider all the past public support and the time-tested strategies that will strike a balance to meet the mutual goals of grizzly bear recovery and people.

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Correspondence ID: 4863Project:112008Document:124399

Address: Quincy, MA

Outside Organization: Unaffiliated Individual

Received: Dec,07 2022 12:21:26

Correspondence Type: Web Form

Correspondence: Hello,

Odd that the people tasked with helping animals too often don't.

Albert

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Correspondence ID: 4864Project:112008Document:124399

Address: Los Angeles, CA

Outside Organization: Unaffiliated Individual

Received: Dec,07 2022 12:22:34

Correspondence Type: Web Form

Correspondence: Thank you for moving forward with the process of restoring grizzly bears to the North Cascades Ecosystem (NCE).

A healthy population of grizzly bears belongs in the NCE, their home for thousands of years. Wherever grizzlies thrive, so does wildness, clean water, and abundant native fish and wildlife.

The National Park Service and US Fish and Wildlife Service have an obligation to restore this federally listed species in the few places where that is possible. Failure to act would result in the permanent loss of grizzly bears from the park during our lifetime. Alternatively, the successful restoration will contribute to the overall health and wellbeing of the species across multiple landscapes.

Fortunately, Grizzly restoration has worked in other parts of the country and will work here too. Please act quickly and lean on the existing mountain of information your agencies have compiled to inform your final decision. The 2017 EIS outlined multiple viable strategies that were massively popular.

Please reconsider all the past public support and the time-tested strategies that will strike a balance to meet the mutual goals of grizzly bear recovery and people.

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Correspondence ID: 4865Project:112008Document:124399

Address: Baltimore, MD

Outside Organization: Daughters of Charity Unaffiliated Individual(Official Rep.)

Received: Dec,07 2022 12:23:13

Correspondence Type: Web Form

Correspondence: It is essential for our planet's future that we re-introduce grizzly bears into the North Cascades. Grizzly bears lived in the North Cascades for thousands of years, and they belong here. Over the years, they were hunted to extinction in this range, and prevented from re-entering due to fractured land areas and impediments to travel due to structural changes brought about by human building developments.

I want to help chart a new future where we coexist with grizzly bears.

Grizzly bears play a key ecological role as a native keystone species in the North Cascades, meaning that they are essential for the natural balance and health of this ecosystems.



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Correspondence ID: 4866Project:112008Document:124399  
Address: Dayton, OH  
Outside Organization: Unaffiliated Individual  
Received: Dec,07 2022 12:23:16  
Correspondence Type: Web Form  
Correspondence: Oppose the capture of grizzlies from the Northern Continental Divide Ecosystem. The federal agencies plan to kidnap bears from either British Columbia or the Northern Continental Divide Ecosystem (NCDE) around Glacier National Park to move to the North Cascades. But grizzlies have still not recovered in the NCDE, and there are no "extra" bears there to move to Washington. Such a plan would weaken the NCDE grizzly population and diminish the likelihood of developing the needed population linkages between the NCDE grizzlies and those elsewhere, such as in Yellowstone.  
Oppose an "experimental population" designation. The agencies must create and analyze an alternative that does not rely on the so-called "experimental" population designation. Under such a designation, individual bears from the NCDE--which are currently protected under the Endangered Species Act--would be taken from their home range and transported to Washington state, where they would lose their protections under the ESA.  
Analyze a natural recovery alternative. This is NOT the same as the No Action alternative. Under a natural recovery alternative, the FWS and NPS would actively work with agencies in British Columbia to ensure that grizzlies are protected on both sides of the border. Under this alternative, the agencies would identify and protect corridors and connectivity so that bears could move across the border without getting killed.  
Develop an alternative that doesn't violate the Wilderness Act. The agencies must not pursue alternatives that would violate the Wilderness Act and would entail heavy-handed, stressful management of bears. Should the NPS choose to translocate bears, the agency should first consider limiting translocation to sites outside of Wilderness. If the NPS decides to translocate within Wilderness, it must comply with the Wilderness Act: no helicopters, no motorized equipment, and no invasive monitoring.  
Thank you!

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Correspondence ID: 4867Project:112008Document:124399  
Address: Almond, NC  
Outside Organization: Unaffiliated Individual  
Received: Dec,07 2022 12:23:29  
Correspondence Type: Web Form  
Correspondence: I vehemently oppose the capture of grizzlies from the Northern Continental Divide Ecosystem. Your ill-advised plan would weaken the NCDE grizzly population and diminish the likelihood of developing the needed population linkages between the NCDE grizzlies and those elsewhere.  
I also oppose an "experimental population" designation. If moved to Washington state, they would lose their protections under the ESA. This is not an acceptable alternative.  
Your plan is not the same as the No Action alternative. Under the sensible plan, the agencies could identify and protect forest corridors so that bears could move across the border without getting killed.  
You must develop an alternative that doesn't violate the Wilderness Act. Should the NPS choose to translocate bears, the agency should first consider limiting translocation to sites outside of Wilderness. If the NPS decides to translocate within Wilderness, it must comply with the Wilderness Act: no helicopters, no motorized equipment, and no invasive monitoring.  
Please do the right thing here. Our nation is watching.

---

Correspondence ID: 4868Project:112008Document:124399  
Address: Oak Park Heights, MN  
Outside Organization: Unaffiliated Individual  
Received: Dec,07 2022 12:24:10  
Correspondence Type: Web Form  
Correspondence: The agencies must create and analyze an alternative that does not rely on experimental population designation. Individual bears from the NCDE would be taken from their home range and transported

to Washington state, where they would lose their protections under the ESA.

It would be better to develop an alternative that doesn't violate the Wilderness Act. Should the NPS choose to translocate bears, the agency should first consider limiting translocation to sites outside of Wilderness. If the NPS decides to translocate within Wilderness, it must comply with the Wilderness Act: no helicopters, no motorized equipment, and no invasive monitoring.

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Correspondence ID: 4869Project:112008Document:124399  
Address: Michigan City, IN  
Outside Organization: Unaffiliated Individual  
Received: Dec,07 2022 12:26:29  
Correspondence Type: Web Form  
Correspondence: Thank you for moving forward with the process of restoring grizzly bears to the North Cascades Ecosystem (NCE).

A healthy population of grizzly bears belongs in the NCE, their home for thousands of years. Wherever grizzlies thrive, so does wildness, clean water, and abundant native fish and wildlife.

The National Park Service and US Fish and Wildlife Service have an obligation to restore this federally listed species in the few places where that is possible. Failure to act would result in the permanent loss of grizzly bears from the park during our lifetime. Alternatively, the successful restoration will contribute to the overall health and wellbeing of the species across multiple landscapes.

Fortunately, Grizzly restoration has worked in other parts of the country and will work here too. Please act quickly and lean on the existing mountain of information your agencies have compiled to inform your final decision. The 2017 EIS outlined multiple viable strategies that were massively popular.

Please reconsider all the past public support and the time-tested strategies that will strike a balance to meet the mutual goals of grizzly bear recovery and people.

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Correspondence ID: 4870Project:112008Document:124399  
Address: Portland, OR  
Outside Organization: Unaffiliated Individual  
Received: Dec,07 2022 12:28:02  
Correspondence Type: Web Form  
Correspondence: Thank you for moving forward with the process of restoring grizzly bears to the North Cascades Ecosystem (NCE).

A healthy population of grizzly bears belongs in the NCE, their home for thousands of years. Wherever grizzlies thrive, so does wildness, clean water, and abundant native fish and wildlife.

The National Park Service and US Fish and Wildlife Service have an obligation to restore this federally listed species in the few places where that is possible. Failure to act would result in the permanent loss of grizzly bears from the park during our lifetime. Alternatively, the successful restoration will contribute to the overall health and wellbeing of the species across multiple landscapes.

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Please reconsider all the past public support and the time-tested strategies that will strike a balance to meet the mutual goals of grizzly bear recovery and people.

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Correspondence ID: 4871Project:112008Document:124399  
Address: Hallandale Beach, FL  
Outside Organization: Unaffiliated Individual  
Received: Dec,07 2022 12:28:03  
Correspondence Type: Web Form  
Correspondence: Thank you for moving forward with the process of restoring grizzly bears to the North Cascades Ecosystem (NCE).

A healthy population of grizzly bears belongs in the NCE, their home for thousands of years. Wherever grizzlies thrive, so does wildness, clean water, and abundant native fish and wildlife.

The National Park Service and US Fish and Wildlife Service have an obligation to restore this federally listed species in the few places where that is possible. Failure to act would result in the permanent loss of grizzly bears from the park during our lifetime. Alternatively, the successful restoration will contribute to the overall health and wellbeing of the species across multiple landscapes.

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Please reconsider all the past public support and the time-tested strategies that will strike a balance to meet the mutual goals of grizzly bear recovery and people.

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Correspondence ID: 4872Project:112008Document:124399  
Address: Las Vegas, NV  
Outside Organization: Unaffiliated Individual  
Received: Dec,07 2022 12:28:10  
Correspondence Type: Web Form  
Correspondence: Thank you for moving forward with the process of restoring grizzly bears to the North Cascades Ecosystem (NCE).

A healthy population of grizzly bears belongs in the NCE, their home for thousands of years. Wherever grizzlies thrive, so does wildness, clean water, and abundant native fish and wildlife.

The National Park Service and US Fish and Wildlife Service have an obligation to restore this federally listed species in the few places where that is possible. Failure to act would result in the permanent loss of grizzly bears from the park during our lifetime. Alternatively, the successful restoration will contribute to the overall health and wellbeing of the species across multiple landscapes.

Fortunately, Grizzly restoration has worked in other parts of the country and will work here too. Please act quickly and lean on the existing mountain of information your agencies have compiled to inform your final decision. The 2017 EIS outlined multiple viable strategies that were massively popular.

Please reconsider all the past public support and the time-tested strategies that will strike a balance to meet the mutual goals of grizzly bear recovery and people.

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Correspondence ID: 4873Project:112008Document:124399  
Address: Victorville, CA  
Outside Organization: Unaffiliated Individual  
Received: Dec,07 2022 12:28:24  
Correspondence Type: Web Form

Correspondence: Before being driven to the brink of extinction, grizzly bears were a native keystone species in the North Cascades and played an outsized role in keeping the ecosystem wild and in balance - - for example, their digging in alpine meadows aerates soils, disperses seeds, and facilitates plant growth. Without them, an essential part of the North Cascades is missing. In the Rocky Mountains, people have worked hard to save grizzly bears from extinction, and today people successfully live, work and recreate alongside grizzly bears. This can happen in the North Cascades, too.

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Correspondence ID: 4874Project:112008Document:124399  
Address: Miami, FL  
Outside Organization: [REDACTED] Unaffiliated Individual  
Received: Dec,07 2022 12:29:04  
Correspondence Type: Web Form  
Correspondence: TO WHOM IT MAY CONCERN::

Oppose the capture of grizzlies from the Northern Continental Divide Ecosystem. The federal agencies plan to kidnap bears from either British Columbia or the Northern Continental Divide Ecosystem (NCDE) around Glacier National Park to move to the North Cascades. But grizzlies have still not recovered in the NCDE, and there are no "extra" bears there to move to Washington. Such a plan would weaken the NCDE grizzly population and diminish the likelihood of developing the needed population linkages between the NCDE grizzlies and those elsewhere, such as in Yellowstone.

Oppose an "experimental population" designation. The agencies must create and analyze an alternative that does not rely on the so-called "experimental" population designation. Under such a designation, individual bears from the NCDE--which are currently protected under the Endangered Species Act--would be taken from their home range and transported to Washington state, where they would lose their protections under the ESA.

Analyze a natural recovery alternative. This is NOT the same as the No Action alternative. Under a natural recovery alternative, the FWS and NPS would actively work with agencies in British Columbia to ensure that grizzlies are protected on both sides of the border. Under this alternative, the agencies would identify and protect corridors and connectivity so that bears could move across the border without getting killed.

Develop an alternative that doesn't violate the Wilderness Act. The agencies must not pursue alternatives that would violate the Wilderness Act and would entail heavy-handed, stressful management of bears. Should the NPS choose to translocate bears, the agency should first consider limiting translocation to sites outside of Wilderness. If the NPS decides to translocate within Wilderness, it must comply with the Wilderness Act: no helicopters, no motorized equipment, and no invasive monitoring.

Thank you!

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Correspondence ID: 4875Project:112008Document:124399  
Address: Capitola, CA  
Outside Organization: Unaffiliated Individual  
Received: Dec,07 2022 12:29:38  
Correspondence Type: Web Form  
Correspondence: I am writing to you because wildlife is important to our ecosystem, and it is of utmost importance to protect and preserve wildlife and their habitats.

Please reintroduce grizzly bears to the North Cascades!

Grizzly bears lived in the North Cascades for thousands of years and belong here. They play a key ecological role as a native keystone species in the North Cascades I want to pass down a wild landscape to my grandchildren and all future generations that include all native species, including the grizzly.

Additionally, grizzly bears are culturally important to many Native American tribes and First Nations

People in Yellowstone and the northern Rocky Mountains live, work and recreate alongside grizzly bears, and we can, too, in the North Cascades. There are only a few places left where grizzly bears can exist, and the North

Cascades is one of them.

Thank you.

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Correspondence ID: 4876Project:112008Document:124399  
Address: West Chester, PA  
Outside Organization: Unaffiliated Individual  
Received: Dec,07 2022 12:30:08  
Correspondence Type: Web Form  
Correspondence: Thank you for moving forward with the process of restoring grizzly bears to the North Cascades Ecosystem (NCE).

A healthy population of grizzly bears belongs in the NCE, their home for thousands of years. Wherever grizzlies thrive, so does wildness, clean water, and abundant native fish and wildlife.

The National Park Service and US Fish and Wildlife Service have an obligation to restore this federally listed species in the few places where that is possible. Failure to act would result in the permanent loss of grizzly bears from the park during our lifetime. Alternatively, the successful restoration will contribute to the overall health and wellbeing of the species across multiple landscapes.

Fortunately, Grizzly restoration has worked in other parts of the country and will work here too. Please act quickly and lean on the existing mountain of information your agencies have compiled to inform your final decision. The 2017 EIS outlined multiple viable strategies that were massively popular.

Please reconsider all the past public support and the time-tested strategies that will strike a balance to meet the mutual goals of grizzly bear recovery and people.

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Correspondence ID: 4877Project:112008Document:124399  
Address: Land O' Lakes, FL  
Outside Organization: Unaffiliated Individual  
Received: Dec,07 2022 12:34:23  
Correspondence Type: Web Form  
Correspondence: Thank you for moving forward with the process of restoring grizzly bears to the North Cascades Ecosystem (NCE).

A healthy population of grizzly bears belongs in the NCE, their home for thousands of years. Wherever grizzlies thrive, so does wildness, clean water, and abundant native fish and wildlife.

The National Park Service and US Fish and Wildlife Service have an obligation to restore this federally listed species in the few places where that is possible. Failure to act would result in the permanent loss of grizzly bears from the park during our lifetime. Alternatively, the successful restoration will contribute to the overall health and wellbeing of the species across multiple landscapes.

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Please reconsider all the past public support and the time-tested strategies that will strike a balance to meet the mutual goals of grizzly bear recovery and people.

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Correspondence ID: 4878Project:112008Document:124399  
Address: Corvallis, OR

Outside Organization: Unaffiliated Individual  
Received: Dec,07 2022 12:34:25  
Correspondence Type: Web Form  
Correspondence: Thank you for moving forward with the process of restoring grizzly bears to the North Cascades Ecosystem (NCE).

A healthy population of grizzly bears belongs in the NCE, their home for thousands of years. Wherever grizzlies thrive, so does wildness, clean water, and abundant native fish and wildlife.

The National Park Service and US Fish and Wildlife Service have an obligation to restore this federally listed species in the few places where that is possible. Failure to act would result in the permanent loss of grizzly bears from the park during our lifetime. Alternatively, the successful restoration will contribute to the overall health and wellbeing of the species across multiple landscapes.

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Please reconsider all the past public support and the time-tested strategies that will strike a balance to meet the mutual goals of grizzly bear recovery and people.

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Correspondence ID: 4879Project:112008Document:124399  
Address: Felicity, OH  
Outside Organization: AARP Unaffiliated Individual  
Received: Dec,07 2022 12:34:43  
Correspondence Type: Web Form  
Correspondence: I believe Grizzlies need to be reintroduced to the Cascades. They've suffered tremendously from shrinking habitat and climate change.

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Correspondence ID: 4880Project:112008Document:124399  
Address: Fenton, MO  
Outside Organization: Unaffiliated Individual  
Received: Dec,07 2022 12:34:58  
Correspondence Type: Web Form  
Correspondence: Thank you for moving forward with the process of restoring grizzly bears to the North Cascades Ecosystem (NCE).

A healthy population of grizzly bears belongs in the NCE, their home for thousands of years. Wherever grizzlies thrive, so does wildness, clean water, and abundant native fish and wildlife.

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Please reconsider all the past public support and the time-tested strategies that will strike a balance to meet the mutual goals of grizzly bear recovery and people.

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Correspondence ID: 4881Project:112008Document:124399  
Address: Wilmington, DE  
Outside Organization: Unaffiliated Individual  
Received: Dec,07 2022 12:36:35  
Correspondence Type: Web Form  
Correspondence: Thank you for moving forward with the process of restoring grizzly bears to the North Cascades Ecosystem (NCE).

A healthy population of grizzly bears belongs in the NCE, their home for thousands of years. Wherever grizzlies thrive, so does wildness, clean water, and abundant native fish and wildlife.

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Please reconsider all the past public support and the time-tested strategies that will strike a balance to meet the mutual goals of grizzly bear recovery and people.

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Correspondence ID: 4882Project:112008Document:124399  
Address: seattle, WA  
Outside Organization: Unaffiliated Individual  
Received: Dec,07 2022 12:36:42  
Correspondence Type: Web Form  
Correspondence: I do not support the return of grizzlies in the north cascades.

My uncle homesteaded in Alsaska and left because of the bears. They made living hazardous. We are back packers. I have not gone to glacier or yellowstone to back pack due to the grizzlies. I would not want to have the same fears here in washington state.

Sincerely,

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Correspondence ID: 4883Project:112008Document:124399  
Address: Cumming, GA  
Outside Organization: Unaffiliated Individual  
Received: Dec,07 2022 12:37:23  
Correspondence Type: Web Form  
Correspondence: Thank you for moving forward with the process of restoring grizzly bears to the North Cascades Ecosystem (NCE).

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Please reconsider all the past public support and the time-tested strategies that will strike a balance to meet the mutual goals of grizzly bear recovery and people.

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Correspondence ID: 4884Project:112008Document:124399  
Address: West Columbia, SC  
Outside Organization: Unaffiliated Individual  
Received: Dec,07 2022 12:37:56  
Correspondence Type: Web Form  
Correspondence: Thank you for moving forward with the process of restoring grizzly bears to the North Cascades Ecosystem (NCE).

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Please reconsider all the past public support and the time-tested strategies that will strike a balance to meet the mutual goals of grizzly bear recovery and people.

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Correspondence ID: 4885Project:112008Document:124399  
Address: Canton, OH  
Outside Organization: Unaffiliated Individual  
Received: Dec,07 2022 12:38:11  
Correspondence Type: Web Form  
Correspondence: Thank you for moving forward with the process of restoring grizzly bears to the North Cascades Ecosystem (NCE).

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Please reconsider all the past public support and the time-tested strategies that will strike a balance to meet the mutual goals of grizzly bear recovery and people.



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Correspondence ID: 4886Project:112008Document:124399  
Address: Westmoreland, TN  
Outside Organization: Unaffiliated Individual  
Received: Dec,07 2022 12:38:16  
Correspondence Type: Web Form  
Correspondence: Thank you for moving forward with the process of restoring grizzly bears to the North Cascades Ecosystem (NCE).

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Correspondence ID: 4887Project:112008Document:124399  
Address: Carmel, IN  
Outside Organization: Unaffiliated Individual  
Received: Dec,07 2022 12:38:18  
Correspondence Type: Web Form  
Correspondence: Thank you for moving forward with the process of restoring grizzly bears to the North Cascades Ecosystem (NCE).

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Please reconsider all the past public support and the time-tested strategies that will strike a balance to meet the mutual goals of grizzly bear recovery and people.

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Correspondence ID: 4888Project:112008Document:124399  
Address: Westmoreland, TN  
Outside Organization: Unaffiliated Individual  
Received: Dec,07 2022 12:38:42  
Correspondence Type: Web Form

Correspondence: Thank you for moving forward with the process of restoring grizzly bears to the North Cascades Ecosystem (NCE).

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Please reconsider all the past public support and the time-tested strategies that will strike a balance to meet the mutual goals of grizzly bear recovery and people.

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Correspondence ID: 4889Project:112008Document:124399

Address: San Francisco, CA

Outside Organization: Unaffiliated Individual

Received: Dec,07 2022 12:38:56

Correspondence Type: Web Form

Correspondence: I support the reintroduction of grizzly bears to the North Cascades wilderness area, to keep the ecology in balance. Care should be taken to make sure the reintroduction will not unduly endanger people. If there are any ranches or farms in our near the area, help should be offered to help them protect their livestock and themselves from grizzlies, such as funding to obtain specialized breeds of dogs that are known to protect livestock and people from large predators such as bears and wolves. There should also be a fund to compensate farmers/ranchers if despite such efforts the grizzlies are still able to kill some of the livestock or injure them. Care should also be taken to educate the general public on how to avoid aggravating grizzlies, how to avoid getting attacked by one, and how to increase one's chances for survival if despite all precautions one is attacked by a grizzly .

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Correspondence ID: 4890Project:112008Document:124399

Address: Cambria, CA

Outside Organization: Unaffiliated Individual

Received: Dec,07 2022 12:38:58

Correspondence Type: Web Form

Correspondence: I Oppose the capture of grizzlies from the Northern Continental Divide Ecosystem. Kidnapping bears from either British Columbia or the Northern Continental Divide Ecosystem (NCDE) around Glacier National Park and moving them to the North Cascades is not in the bears best interest. Grizzlies have still not recovered in the NCDE, and there are no "extra" bears there to move to Washington. Such a plan would weaken the NCDE grizzly population and diminish the likelihood of developing the needed population linkages between the NCDE grizzlies and those elsewhere, such as in Yellowstone.

I Oppose an "experimental population" designation. The agencies must create and analyze an alternative that does not rely on the so-called "experimental" population designation. Individual bears from the NCDE are currently protected under the Endangered Species Act. Should these protected Grizzlies be taken from their home range and transported to Washington state, they would lose their protections under the ESA.

I support a natural recovery alternative. This is NOT the same as the No Action alternative. Under a natural recovery alternative, the FWS and NPS would actively work with agencies in British Columbia to ensure that grizzlies are protected on both sides of the border. Under this alternative, the agencies would identify and protect

corridors and connectivity so that bears could move across the border without getting killed.

I also support the development of an alternative that doesn't violate the Wilderness Act. The FWS and the NPS agencies must not pursue alternatives that would violate the Wilderness Act and would entail stressful management of bears. Should the NPS choose to translocate bears, the agency should first consider limiting translocation to sites outside of Wilderness. If the NPS decides to translocate within Wilderness, it must comply with the Wilderness Act: no helicopters, no motorized equipment, and no invasive monitoring.

Thank you for the opportunity to encourage reconsideration of the current grizzly recovery program in the North Cascades.

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Correspondence ID: 4891Project:112008Document:124399  
Address: Kemp, TX  
Outside Organization: Unaffiliated Individual  
Received: Dec,07 2022 12:39:05  
Correspondence Type: Web Form  
Correspondence: Thank you for moving forward with the process of restoring grizzly bears to the North Cascades Ecosystem (NCE).

A healthy population of grizzly bears belongs in the NCE, their home for thousands of years. Wherever grizzlies thrive, so does wildness, clean water, and abundant native fish and wildlife.

The National Park Service and US Fish and Wildlife Service have an obligation to restore this federally listed species in the few places where that is possible. Failure to act would result in the permanent loss of grizzly bears from the park during our lifetime. Alternatively, the successful restoration will contribute to the overall health and wellbeing of the species across multiple landscapes.

Fortunately, Grizzly restoration has worked in other parts of the country and will work here too. Please act quickly and lean on the existing mountain of information your agencies have compiled to inform your final decision. The 2017 EIS outlined multiple viable strategies that were massively popular.

Please reconsider all the past public support and the time-tested strategies that will strike a balance to meet the mutual goals of grizzly bear recovery and people.

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Correspondence ID: 4892Project:112008Document:124399  
Address: Waterbury Center, VT  
Outside Organization: Unaffiliated Individual  
Received: Dec,07 2022 12:39:09  
Correspondence Type: Web Form  
Correspondence: Thank you for moving forward with the process of restoring grizzly bears to the North Cascades Ecosystem (NCE).

A healthy population of grizzly bears belongs in the NCE, their home for thousands of years. Wherever grizzlies thrive, so does wildness, clean water, and abundant native fish and wildlife.

The National Park Service and US Fish and Wildlife Service have an obligation to restore this federally listed species in the few places where that is possible. Failure to act would result in the permanent loss of grizzly bears from the park during our lifetime. Alternatively, the successful restoration will contribute to the overall health and wellbeing of the species across multiple landscapes.

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Please reconsider all the past public support and the time-tested strategies that will strike a balance to meet the mutual goals of grizzly bear recovery and people.

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Correspondence ID: 4893Project:112008Document:124399  
Address: Bronxville, NY  
Outside Organization: Unaffiliated Individual  
Received: Dec,07 2022 12:39:47  
Correspondence Type: Web Form  
Correspondence: Thank you for moving forward with the process of restoring grizzly bears to the North Cascades Ecosystem (NCE).

A healthy population of grizzly bears belongs in the NCE, their home for thousands of years. Wherever grizzlies thrive, so does wildness, clean water, and abundant native fish and wildlife.

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Please reconsider all the past public support and the time-tested strategies that will strike a balance to meet the mutual goals of grizzly bear recovery and people.

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Correspondence ID: 4894Project:112008Document:124399  
Address: Ellensburg, WA  
Outside Organization: Unaffiliated Individual  
Received: Dec,07 2022 12:40:48  
Correspondence Type: Web Form  
Correspondence: The North Cascades ecosystem is one of the only viable areas left in the west for Grizzly bear recovery, and would benefit greatly from their ecosystem services. Recovery was recommended decades ago, but has been blocked too many times by special interest groups. The majority of people in Washington want Grizzlies back in the North Cascades, and the area is overwhelmingly public land, including North Cascades National Park, and multiple wilderness areas. Recovery areas in Wyoming and Montana have shown humans can coexist with Grizzlies in the lower 48 if given enough space, and there's plenty of space and habitat in the North Cascades. Don't give in to the pressures of the ranching community again. They are a small percent of Washington, and especially the counties within the recovery zone. After several decades it's time to finally return Grizzlies, the emblem of western wilderness, back to some of their original habitat in Washington state.

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Correspondence ID: 4895Project:112008Document:124399  
Address: Westwood, NJ  
Outside Organization: Unaffiliated Individual  
Received: Dec,07 2022 12:41:48  
Correspondence Type: Web Form  
Correspondence: Thank you for moving forward with the process of restoring grizzly bears to the North Cascades Ecosystem (NCE).

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Please reconsider all the past public support and the time-tested strategies that will strike a balance to meet the mutual goals of grizzly bear recovery and people.

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Correspondence ID: 4896Project:112008Document:124399  
Address: Walsenburg, CO  
Outside Organization: Unaffiliated Individual  
Received: Dec,07 2022 12:42:15  
Correspondence Type: Web Form  
Correspondence: Reconsider their approach to grizzly recovery in the North Cascades.

Greetings,

I oppose the capture of grizzlies from the Northern Continental Divide Ecosystem. The federal agencies plan to kidnap bears from either British Columbia or the Northern Continental Divide Ecosystem (NCDE) around Glacier National Park to move to the North Cascades. But grizzlies have still not recovered in the NCDE, and there are no "extra" bears there to move to Washington. Such a plan would weaken the NCDE grizzly population and diminish the likelihood of developing the needed population linkages between the NCDE grizzlies and those elsewhere, such as in Yellowstone.

I oppose an "experimental population" designation. The agencies must create and analyze an alternative that does not rely on the so-called "experimental" population designation. Under such a designation, individual bears from the NCDE--which are currently protected under the Endangered Species Act--would be taken from their home range and transported to Washington state, where they would lose their protections under the ESA.

Please analyze a natural recovery alternative. This is NOT the same as the No Action alternative. Under a natural recovery alternative, the FWS and NPS would actively work with agencies in British Columbia to ensure that grizzlies are protected on both sides of the border. Under this alternative, the agencies would identify and protect corridors and connectivity so that bears could move across the border without getting killed.

Please develop an alternative that doesn't violate the Wilderness Act. The agencies must not pursue alternatives that would violate the Wilderness Act and would entail heavy-handed, stressful management of bears. Should the NPS choose to translocate bears, the agency should first consider limiting translocation to sites outside of Wilderness. If the NPS decides to translocate within Wilderness, it must comply with the Wilderness Act: no helicopters, no motorized equipment, and no invasive monitoring.

Thank you!

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Correspondence ID: 4897Project:112008Document:124399  
Address: Marco Island, FL  
Outside Organization: Unaffiliated Individual  
Received: Dec,07 2022 12:43:51  
Correspondence Type: Web Form  
Correspondence: Oppose the capture of grizzlies from the Northern Continental Divide Ecosystem. The federal agencies plan to kidnap bears from either British Columbia or the Northern Continental Divide Ecosystem (NCDE) around Glacier National Park to move to the North Cascades. But grizzlies have still not recovered in the NCDE, and there are no "extra" bears there to move to Washington. Such a plan would weaken the NCDE grizzly

population and diminish the likelihood of developing the needed population linkages between the NCDE grizzlies and those elsewhere, such as in Yellowstone.

Oppose an "experimental population" designation. The agencies must create and analyze an alternative that does not rely on the so-called "experimental" population designation. Under such a designation, individual bears from the NCDE--which are currently protected under the Endangered Species Act--would be taken from their home range and transported to Washington state, where they would lose their protections under the ESA.

Analyze a natural recovery alternative. This is NOT the same as the No Action alternative. Under a natural recovery alternative, the FWS and NPS would actively work with agencies in British Columbia to ensure that grizzlies are protected on both sides of the border. Under this alternative, the agencies would identify and protect corridors and connectivity so that bears could move across the border without getting killed.

Develop an alternative that doesn't violate the Wilderness Act. The agencies must not pursue alternatives that would violate the Wilderness Act and would entail heavy-handed, stressful management of bears. Should the NPS choose to translocate bears, the agency should first consider limiting translocation to sites outside of Wilderness. If the NPS decides to translocate within Wilderness, it must comply with the Wilderness Act: no helicopters, no motorized equipment, and no invasive monitoring.

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Correspondence ID:	4898Project:112008Document:124399
Address:	Morristown, NJ
Outside Organization:	Unaffiliated Individual
Received:	Dec,07 2022 12:44:04
Correspondence Type:	Web Form
Correspondence:	Thank you for moving forward with the process of restoring grizzly bears to the North Cascades Ecosystem (NCE).

A healthy population of grizzly bears belongs in the NCE, their home for thousands of years. Wherever grizzlies thrive, so does wildness, clean water, and abundant native fish and wildlife.

The National Park Service and US Fish and Wildlife Service have an obligation to restore this federally listed species in the few places where that is possible. Failure to act would result in the permanent loss of grizzly bears from the park during our lifetime. Alternatively, the successful restoration will contribute to the overall health and wellbeing of the species across multiple landscapes.

Fortunately, Grizzly restoration has worked in other parts of the country and will work here too. Please act quickly and lean on the existing mountain of information your agencies have compiled to inform your final decision. The 2017 EIS outlined multiple viable strategies that were massively popular.

Please reconsider all the past public support and the time-tested strategies that will strike a balance to meet the mutual goals of grizzly bear recovery and people.

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Correspondence ID:	4899Project:112008Document:124399
Address:	Ellensburg, WA
Outside Organization:	Unaffiliated Individual
Received:	Dec,07 2022 12:44:20
Correspondence Type:	Web Form
Correspondence:	"The North Cascades ecosystem is one of the only viable areas left in the west for Grizzly bear recovery, and would benefit greatly from their ecosystem services. Recovery was recommended decades ago, but has been blocked too many times by special interest groups. The majority of people in Washington want Grizzlies back in the North Cascades, and the area is overwhelmingly public land, including North Cascades National Park, and multiple wilderness areas. Recovery areas in Wyoming and Montana have shown humans can coexist with Grizzlies in the lower 48 if given enough space, and there's plenty of space and habitat in the North Cascades. Don't give in to the pressures of the ranching community again. They are a small percent of Washington, and especially the counties within the recovery zone. After several decades it's time to

finally return Grizzlies, the emblem of western wilderness, back to some of their original habitat in Washington state&quot;

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Correspondence ID: 4900Project:112008Document:124399  
Address: Sandusky, OH  
Outside Organization: Unaffiliated Individual  
Received: Dec,07 2022 12:44:37  
Correspondence Type: Web Form  
Correspondence: Thank you for moving forward with the process of restoring grizzly bears to the North Cascades Ecosystem (NCE).

A healthy population of grizzly bears belongs in the NCE, their home for thousands of years. Wherever grizzlies thrive, so does wildness, clean water, and abundant native fish and wildlife.

The National Park Service and US Fish and Wildlife Service have an obligation to restore this federally listed species in the few places where that is possible. Failure to act would result in the permanent loss of grizzly bears from the park during our lifetime. Alternatively, the successful restoration will contribute to the overall health and wellbeing of the species across multiple landscapes.

Fortunately, Grizzly restoration has worked in other parts of the country and will work here too. Please act quickly and lean on the existing mountain of information your agencies have compiled to inform your final decision. The 2017 EIS outlined multiple viable strategies that were massively popular.

Please reconsider all the past public support and the time-tested strategies that will strike a balance to meet the mutual goals of grizzly bear recovery and people.

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Correspondence ID: 4901Project:112008Document:124399  
Address: Spotsylvania, VA  
Outside Organization: Unaffiliated Individual  
Received: Dec,07 2022 12:44:38  
Correspondence Type: Web Form  
Correspondence: Grizzly bears lived in the North Cascades for thousands of years, and they belong here. I want to help chart a new future where we coexist with grizzly bears  
Grizzly bears play a key ecological role as a native keystone species in the North Cascades  
Thank you,  
[REDACTED]

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Correspondence ID: 4902Project:112008Document:124399  
Address: Hemon, ME  
Outside Organization: Unaffiliated Individual  
Received: Dec,07 2022 12:45:42  
Correspondence Type: Web Form  
Correspondence: Please emphasize the following in this decision:

1) Oppose the capture of grizzlies from the Northern Continental Divide Ecosystem. The federal agencies plan to kidnap bears from either British Columbia or the Northern Continental Divide Ecosystem (NCDE) around Glacier National Park to move to the North Cascades. But grizzlies have still not recovered in the NCDE, and there are no "extra" bears there to move to Washington. Such a plan would weaken the NCDE grizzly population and diminish the likelihood of developing the needed population linkages between the NCDE grizzlies and those elsewhere, such as in Yellowstone.

2) Oppose an "experimental population" designation. The agencies must create and analyze an alternative that

does not rely on the so-called "experimental" population designation. Under such a designation, individual bears from the NCDE--which are currently protected under the Endangered Species Act--would be taken from their home range and transported to Washington state, where they would lose their protections under the ESA.

3) Analyze a natural recovery alternative. This is NOT the same as the No Action alternative. Under a natural recovery alternative, the FWS and NPS would actively work with agencies in British Columbia to ensure that grizzlies are protected on both sides of the border. Under this alternative, the agencies would identify and protect corridors and connectivity so that bears could move across the border without getting killed.

4) Develop an alternative that doesn't violate the Wilderness Act. The agencies must not pursue alternatives that would violate the Wilderness Act and would entail heavy-handed, stressful management of bears. Should the NPS choose to translocate bears, the agency should first consider limiting translocation to sites outside of Wilderness. If the NPS decides to translocate within Wilderness, it must comply with the Wilderness Act: no helicopters, no motorized equipment, and no invasive monitoring.

Thank you.

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Correspondence ID:	4903Project:112008Document:124399
Address:	Chandler, AZ
Outside Organization:	Unaffiliated Individual
Received:	Dec,07 2022 12:45:58
Correspondence Type:	Web Form
Correspondence:	Thank you for moving forward with the process of restoring grizzly bears to the North Cascades Ecosystem (NCE).

A healthy population of grizzly bears belongs in the NCE, their home for thousands of years. Wherever grizzlies thrive, so does wildness, clean water, and abundant native fish and wildlife.

The National Park Service and US Fish and Wildlife Service have an obligation to restore this federally listed species in the few places where that is possible. Failure to act would result in the permanent loss of grizzly bears from the park during our lifetime. Alternatively, the successful restoration will contribute to the overall health and wellbeing of the species across multiple landscapes.

Fortunately, Grizzly restoration has worked in other parts of the country and will work here too. Please act quickly and lean on the existing mountain of information your agencies have compiled to inform your final decision. The 2017 EIS outlined multiple viable strategies that were massively popular.

Please reconsider all the past public support and the time-tested strategies that will strike a balance to meet the mutual goals of grizzly bear recovery and people.

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Correspondence ID:	4904Project:112008Document:124399
Address:	Florence, OR
Outside Organization:	Unaffiliated Individual
Received:	Dec,07 2022 12:46:59
Correspondence Type:	Web Form
Correspondence:	At 75 my time on earth is limited. I have enjoyed watching a lot of wild life and would like my grandchildren and their children to do the same. The Sierra club brought to my attention the plight of the Grizzly Bear in the Pacific Northwest I would appreciate your attention to their plight and possibility for restoration.

I understand that:

Grizzly bears lived in the North Cascades for thousands of years, and they belong here.

I want to help chart a new future where we coexist with grizzly bears

Grizzly bears play a key ecological role as a native keystone species in the North Cascades



I want to pass down a wild landscape to future generations that includes all native species, including the grizzly. Grizzly bears are culturally important to many Native American tribes and First Nations People in Yellowstone and the northern Rocky Mountains live, work and recreate alongside grizzly bears, and we can too in the North Cascades. There are only a few places left where grizzly bears can exist, and the North Cascades is one of them.

Please consider restoration..

Thank you, [REDACTED]

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Correspondence ID: 4905Project:112008Document:124399  
Address: Kirkwood, NY  
Outside Organization: Unaffiliated Individual  
Received: Dec,07 2022 12:47:50  
Correspondence Type: Web Form  
Correspondence: Thank you for moving forward with the process of restoring grizzly bears to the North Cascades Ecosystem (NCE).

A healthy population of grizzly bears belongs in the NCE, their home for thousands of years. Wherever grizzlies thrive, so does wildness, clean water, and abundant native fish and wildlife.

The National Park Service and US Fish and Wildlife Service have an obligation to restore this federally listed species in the few places where that is possible. Failure to act would result in the permanent loss of grizzly bears from the park during our lifetime. Alternatively, the successful restoration will contribute to the overall health and wellbeing of the species across multiple landscapes.

Fortunately, Grizzly restoration has worked in other parts of the country and will work here too. Please act quickly and lean on the existing mountain of information your agencies have compiled to inform your final decision. The 2017 EIS outlined multiple viable strategies that were massively popular.

Please reconsider all the past public support and the time-tested strategies that will strike a balance to meet the mutual goals of grizzly bear recovery and people.

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Correspondence ID: 4906Project:112008Document:124399  
Address: Mansfield, TX  
Outside Organization: Unaffiliated Individual  
Received: Dec,07 2022 12:47:57  
Correspondence Type: Web Form  
Correspondence: Thank you for moving forward with the process of restoring grizzly bears to the North Cascades Ecosystem (NCE).

A healthy population of grizzly bears belongs in the NCE, their home for thousands of years. Wherever grizzlies thrive, so does wildness, clean water, and abundant native fish and wildlife.

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Please reconsider all the past public support and the time-tested strategies that will strike a balance to meet the mutual goals of grizzly bear recovery and people.

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Correspondence ID: 4907Project:112008Document:124399  
Address: Sacramento, CA  
Outside Organization: Unaffiliated Individual  
Received: Dec,07 2022 12:48:12  
Correspondence Type: Web Form  
Correspondence: Thank you for moving forward with the process of restoring grizzly bears to the North Cascades Ecosystem (NCE).

A healthy population of grizzly bears belongs in the NCE, their home for thousands of years. Wherever grizzlies thrive, so does wildness, clean water, and abundant native fish and wildlife.

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Please reconsider all the past public support and the time-tested strategies that will strike a balance to meet the mutual goals of grizzly bear recovery and people.

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Correspondence ID: 4908Project:112008Document:124399  
Address: Verona, PA  
Outside Organization: Unaffiliated Individual  
Received: Dec,07 2022 12:48:40  
Correspondence Type: Web Form  
Correspondence: Thank you for moving forward with the process of restoring grizzly bears to the North Cascades Ecosystem (NCE).

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The National Park Service and US Fish and Wildlife Service have an obligation to restore this federally listed species in the few places where that is possible. Failure to act would result in the permanent loss of grizzly bears from the park during our lifetime. Alternatively, the successful restoration will contribute to the overall health and wellbeing of the species across multiple landscapes.

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Please reconsider all the past public support and the time-tested strategies that will strike a balance to meet the mutual goals of grizzly bear recovery and people.

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Correspondence ID: 4909Project:112008Document:124399  
Address: Verona, PA  
Outside Organization: Unaffiliated Individual

Received: Dec,07 2022 12:48:41  
Correspondence Type: Web Form  
Correspondence: Thank you for moving forward with the process of restoring grizzly bears to the North Cascades Ecosystem (NCE).

A healthy population of grizzly bears belongs in the NCE, their home for thousands of years. Wherever grizzlies thrive, so does wildness, clean water, and abundant native fish and wildlife.

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Please reconsider all the past public support and the time-tested strategies that will strike a balance to meet the mutual goals of grizzly bear recovery and people.

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Correspondence ID: 4910Project:112008Document:124399  
Address: Kingston, WA  
Outside Organization: Unaffiliated Individual  
Received: Dec,07 2022 12:48:58  
Correspondence Type: Web Form  
Correspondence: The North Cascades ecosystem is one of the only viable areas left in the west for Grizzly bear recovery, and would benefit greatly from their ecosystem services. Recovery was recommended decades ago, but has been blocked too many times by special interest groups. The majority of people in Washington want Grizzlies back in the North Cascades, and the area is overwhelmingly public land, including North Cascades National Park, and multiple wilderness areas. Recovery areas in Wyoming and Montana have shown humans can coexist with Grizzlies in the lower 48 if given enough space, and there's plenty of space and habitat in the North Cascades. Don't give in to the pressures of the ranching community again. They are a small percent of Washington, and especially the counties within the recovery zone. After several decades it's time to finally return Grizzlies, the emblem of western wilderness, back to some of their original habitat in Washington state.

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Correspondence ID: 4911Project:112008Document:124399  
Address: Verona, PA  
Outside Organization: Unaffiliated Individual  
Received: Dec,07 2022 12:49:02  
Correspondence Type: Web Form  
Correspondence: Thank you for moving forward with the process of restoring grizzly bears to the North Cascades Ecosystem (NCE).

A healthy population of grizzly bears belongs in the NCE, their home for thousands of years. Wherever grizzlies thrive, so does wildness, clean water, and abundant native fish and wildlife.

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decision. The 2017 EIS outlined multiple viable strategies that were massively popular.

Please reconsider all the past public support and the time-tested strategies that will strike a balance to meet the mutual goals of grizzly bear recovery and people.

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Correspondence ID: 4912Project:112008Document:124399  
Address: St. Clair Shores, MI  
Outside Organization: Unaffiliated Individual  
Received: Dec,07 2022 12:49:07  
Correspondence Type: Web Form  
Correspondence: Thank you for moving forward with the process of restoring grizzly bears to the North Cascades Ecosystem (NCE).

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The National Park Service and US Fish and Wildlife Service have an obligation to restore this federally listed species in the few places where that is possible. Failure to act would result in the permanent loss of grizzly bears from the park during our lifetime. Alternatively, the successful restoration will contribute to the overall health and wellbeing of the species across multiple landscapes.

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Please reconsider all the past public support and the time-tested strategies that will strike a balance to meet the mutual goals of grizzly bear recovery and people.

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Correspondence ID: 4913Project:112008Document:124399  
Address: Tampa, FL  
Outside Organization: Unaffiliated Individual  
Received: Dec,07 2022 12:49:16  
Correspondence Type: Web Form  
Correspondence: Thank you for moving forward with the process of restoring grizzly bears to the North Cascades Ecosystem (NCE).

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Please reconsider all the past public support and the time-tested strategies that will strike a balance to meet the mutual goals of grizzly bear recovery and people.

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Correspondence ID: 4914Project:112008Document:124399

Address: Deforest, WI  
Outside Organization: Unaffiliated Individual  
Received: Dec,07 2022 12:49:22  
Correspondence Type: Web Form  
Correspondence: Thank you for moving forward with the process of restoring grizzly bears to the North Cascades Ecosystem (NCE).

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Please reconsider all the past public support and the time-tested strategies that will strike a balance to meet the mutual goals of grizzly bear recovery and people.

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Correspondence ID: 4915Project:112008Document:124399  
Address: Ellensburg, WA  
Outside Organization: Unaffiliated Individual  
Received: Dec,07 2022 12:49:39  
Correspondence Type: Web Form  
Correspondence: The North Cascades ecosystem is one of the only viable areas left in the west for Grizzly bear recovery, and would benefit greatly from their ecosystem services. Recovery was recommended decades ago, but has been blocked too many times by special interest groups. The majority of people in Washington want Grizzlies back in the North Cascades, and the area is overwhelmingly public land, including North Cascades National Park, and multiple wilderness areas. Recovery areas in Wyoming and Montana have shown humans can coexist with Grizzlies in the lower 48 if given enough space, and there's plenty of space and habitat in the North Cascades. Don't give in to the pressures of the ranching community again. They are a small percent of Washington, and especially the counties within the recovery zone. After several decades it's time to finally return Grizzlies, the emblem of western wilderness, back to some of their original habitat in Washington state.

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Correspondence ID: 4916Project:112008Document:124399  
Address: Pelham, MA  
Outside Organization: Unaffiliated Individual  
Received: Dec,07 2022 12:50:45  
Correspondence Type: Web Form  
Correspondence: Thank you for moving forward with the process of restoring grizzly bears to the North Cascades Ecosystem (NCE).

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Please reconsider all the past public support and the time-tested strategies that will strike a balance to meet the mutual goals of grizzly bear recovery and people.

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Correspondence ID: 4917Project:112008Document:124399  
Address: Apache Junction, AZ  
Outside Organization: Unaffiliated Individual  
Received: Dec,07 2022 12:51:33  
Correspondence Type: Web Form  
Correspondence: Thank you for moving forward with the process of restoring grizzly bears to the North Cascades Ecosystem (NCE).

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Please reconsider all the past public support and the time-tested strategies that will strike a balance to meet the mutual goals of grizzly bear recovery and people.

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Correspondence ID: 4918Project:112008Document:124399  
Address: Oxford, IN  
Outside Organization: Unaffiliated Individual  
Received: Dec,07 2022 12:52:29  
Correspondence Type: Web Form  
Correspondence: Thank you for moving forward with the process of restoring grizzly bears to the North Cascades Ecosystem (NCE).

A healthy population of grizzly bears belongs in the NCE, their home for thousands of years. Wherever grizzlies thrive, so does wildness, clean water, and abundant native fish and wildlife.

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Please reconsider all the past public support and the time-tested strategies that will strike a balance to meet the mutual goals of grizzly bear recovery and people.

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Correspondence ID: 4919Project:112008Document:124399

Address: Lakeside, CA

Outside Organization: Unaffiliated Individual

Received: Dec,07 2022 12:54:35

Correspondence Type:Web Form

Correspondence: Please take care of our wildlife

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Correspondence ID: 4920Project:112008Document:124399

Address: Wethersfield, CT

Outside Organization: self Unaffiliated Individual

Received: Dec,07 2022 12:54:57

Correspondence Type: Web Form

Correspondence: I am writing to support the reintroduction of grizzly bears to the North Cascades region. Humans (Americans have had a dramatic impact on the bears that once inhabited this area and it is right and proper we try to restore grizzly bears to this region. The North Cascades is one of only a few places where grizzly bears can exist. People around Yellowstone Park co-exist with grizzly bears and it can be done in the North Cascades too.

There are also human cultural reasons to restore grizzly bears to this area. One reason is that I understand grizzly bears are culturally important to many Native American tribes and First Nations. Two is that it is important to preserve and protect wild landscapes for future generations that includes all native species, including the grizzly.

Thank you for considering my request.

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Correspondence ID: 4921Project:112008Document:124399

Address: Brooklyn, NY

Outside Organization: Unaffiliated Individual

Received: Dec,07 2022 12:57:08

Correspondence Type: Web Form

Correspondence: Thank you for moving forward with the process of restoring grizzly bears to the North Cascades Ecosystem (NCE).

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Please reconsider all the past public support and the time-tested strategies that will strike a balance to meet the mutual goals of grizzly bear recovery and people.

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Correspondence ID: 4922Project:112008Document:124399

Address: Dover, ID

Outside Organization: Unaffiliated Individual

Received: Dec,07 2022 12:57:11

Correspondence Type: Web Form

Correspondence: Thank you for moving forward with the process of restoring grizzly bears to the North Cascades Ecosystem (NCE).

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Please reconsider all the past public support and the time-tested strategies that will strike a balance to meet the mutual goals of grizzly bear recovery and people.

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Correspondence ID: 4923Project:112008Document:124399  
Address: Morristown, VT  
Outside Organization: Unaffiliated Individual  
Received: Dec,07 2022 12:59:23  
Correspondence Type: Web Form  
Correspondence: Thank you for moving forward with the process of restoring grizzly bears to the North Cascades Ecosystem (NCE).

A healthy population of grizzly bears belongs in the NCE, their home for thousands of years. Wherever grizzlies thrive, so does wildness, clean water, and abundant native fish and wildlife.

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Please reconsider all the past public support and the time-tested strategies that will strike a balance to meet the mutual goals of grizzly bear recovery and people.

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Correspondence ID: 4924Project:112008Document:124399  
Address: Roanoke, VA  
Outside Organization: Unaffiliated Individual  
Received: Dec,07 2022 13:00:37  
Correspondence Type: Web Form  
Correspondence: I have been a seasonal employee in Yellowstone National Park and have also visited it four times as a tourist. While there I've been educated by NPS staff about grizzly bears and have seen them in the wild. Please reintroduce the grizzly bear to the North Cascades area of Washington State. All areas of the US that are ecologically suitable should have them.

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Correspondence ID: 4925Project:112008Document:124399



Address: Wood Dale, IL  
Outside Organization: Unaffiliated Individual  
Received: Dec,07 2022 13:01:29  
Correspondence Type: Web Form  
Correspondence: Thank you for moving forward with the process of restoring grizzly bears to the North Cascades Ecosystem (NCE).

A healthy population of grizzly bears belongs in the NCE, their home for thousands of years. Wherever grizzlies thrive, so does wildness, clean water, and abundant native fish and wildlife.

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Please reconsider all the past public support and the time-tested strategies that will strike a balance to meet the mutual goals of grizzly bear recovery and people.

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Correspondence ID: 4926Project:112008Document:124399  
Address: Plummer, ID  
Outside Organization: Unaffiliated Individual  
Received: Dec,07 2022 13:01:34  
Correspondence Type: Web Form  
Correspondence: Thank you for moving forward with the process of restoring grizzly bears to the North Cascades Ecosystem (NCE).

A healthy population of grizzly bears belongs in the NCE, their home for thousands of years. Wherever grizzlies thrive, so does wildness, clean water, and abundant native fish and wildlife.

The National Park Service and US Fish and Wildlife Service have an obligation to restore this federally listed species in the few places where that is possible. Failure to act would result in the permanent loss of grizzly bears from the park during our lifetime. Alternatively, the successful restoration will contribute to the overall health and wellbeing of the species across multiple landscapes.

Fortunately, Grizzly restoration has worked in other parts of the country and will work here too. Please act quickly and lean on the existing mountain of information your agencies have compiled to inform your final decision. The 2017 EIS outlined multiple viable strategies that were massively popular.

Please reconsider all the past public support and the time-tested strategies that will strike a balance to meet the mutual goals of grizzly bear recovery and people.

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Correspondence ID: 4927Project:112008Document:124399  
Address: Henderson, NV  
Outside Organization: Unaffiliated Individual  
Received: Dec,07 2022 13:02:50  
Correspondence Type: Web Form  
Correspondence: Please oppose the capture of grizzlies from the Northern Continental Divide Ecosystem. The federal agencies plan to kidnap bears from either British Columbia or the Northern Continental Divide Ecosystem (NCDE) around Glacier National Park to move to the North Cascades. But grizzlies have still not recovered in the

NCDE, and there are no "extra" bears there to move to Washington. Such a plan would weaken the NCDE grizzly population and diminish the likelihood of developing the needed population linkages between the NCDE grizzlies and those elsewhere, such as in Yellowstone.

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Correspondence ID: 4928Project:112008Document:124399  
Address: Bakersfield, CA  
Outside Organization: Unaffiliated Individual  
Received: Dec,07 2022 13:03:32  
Correspondence Type: Web Form  
Correspondence: Thank you for moving forward with the process of restoring grizzly bears to the North Cascades Ecosystem (NCE).

A healthy population of grizzly bears belongs in the NCE, their home for thousands of years. Wherever grizzlies thrive, so does wildness, clean water, and abundant native fish and wildlife.

The National Park Service and US Fish and Wildlife Service have an obligation to restore this federally listed species in the few places where that is possible. Failure to act would result in the permanent loss of grizzly bears from the park during our lifetime. Alternatively, the successful restoration will contribute to the overall health and wellbeing of the species across multiple landscapes.

Fortunately, Grizzly restoration has worked in other parts of the country and will work here too. Please act quickly and lean on the existing mountain of information your agencies have compiled to inform your final decision. The 2017 EIS outlined multiple viable strategies that were massively popular.

Please reconsider all the past public support and the time-tested strategies that will strike a balance to meet the mutual goals of grizzly bear recovery and people.

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Correspondence ID: 4929Project:112008Document:124399  
Address: Euclid, OH  
Outside Organization: Unaffiliated Individual  
Received: Dec,07 2022 13:04:00  
Correspondence Type: Web Form  
Correspondence: Thank you for moving forward with the process of restoring grizzly bears to the North Cascades Ecosystem (NCE).

A healthy population of grizzly bears belongs in the NCE, their home for thousands of years. Wherever grizzlies thrive, so does wildness, clean water, and abundant native fish and wildlife.

The National Park Service and US Fish and Wildlife Service have an obligation to restore this federally listed species in the few places where that is possible. Failure to act would result in the permanent loss of grizzly bears from the park during our lifetime. Alternatively, the successful restoration will contribute to the overall health and wellbeing of the species across multiple landscapes.

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Please reconsider all the past public support and the time-tested strategies that will strike a balance to meet the mutual goals of grizzly bear recovery and people.

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Correspondence ID: 4930Project:112008Document:124399  
Address: South Colton, NY

Outside Organization: Unaffiliated Individual  
Received: Dec,07 2022 13:09:07  
Correspondence Type: Web Form

Correspondence: I oppose the federal agencies plan to kidnap bears from either British Columbia or the Northern Continental Divide Ecosystem (NCDE) around Glacier National Park to move to the North Cascades. But grizzlies have still not recovered in the NCDE, and there are no "extra" bears there to move to Washington. Such a plan would weaken the NCDE grizzly population and diminish the likelihood of developing the needed population linkages between the NCDE grizzlies and those elsewhere, such as in Yellowstone.

I oppose an "experimental population" designation. The agencies must create and analyze an alternative that does not rely on the so-called "experimental" population designation. Under such a designation, individual bears from the NCDE--which are currently protected under the Endangered Species Act--would be taken from their home range and transported to Washington state, where they would lose their protections under the ESA.

Please consider a natural recovery alternative. Under a natural recovery alternative, the FWS and NPS would actively work with agencies in British Columbia to ensure that grizzlies are protected on both sides of the border. Under this alternative, the agencies would identify and protect corridors and connectivity so that bears could move across the border without getting killed.

Please develop an alternative that doesn't violate the Wilderness Act. The agencies must not pursue alternatives that would violate the Wilderness Act and would entail heavy-handed, stressful management of bears. Should the NPS choose to translocate bears, the agency should first consider limiting translocation to sites outside Wilderness. If the NPS decides to translocate within Wilderness, it must comply with the Wilderness Act: no helicopters, no motorized equipment, and no invasive monitoring.

Thank you!

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Correspondence ID: 4931Project:112008Document:124399  
Address: Morgan Hill, CA  
Outside Organization: Unaffiliated Individual  
Received: Dec,07 2022 13:09:42  
Correspondence Type: Web Form  
Correspondence: Thank you for moving forward with the process of restoring grizzly bears to the North Cascades Ecosystem (NCE).

A healthy population of grizzly bears belongs in the NCE, their home for thousands of years. Wherever grizzlies thrive, so does wildness, clean water, and abundant native fish and wildlife.

The National Park Service and US Fish and Wildlife Service have an obligation to restore this federally listed species in the few places where that is possible. Failure to act would result in the permanent loss of grizzly bears from the park during our lifetime. Alternatively, the successful restoration will contribute to the overall health and wellbeing of the species across multiple landscapes.

Fortunately, Grizzly restoration has worked in other parts of the country and will work here too. Please act quickly and lean on the existing mountain of information your agencies have compiled to inform your final decision. The 2017 EIS outlined multiple viable strategies that were massively popular.

Please reconsider all the past public support and the time-tested strategies that will strike a balance to meet the mutual goals of grizzly bear recovery and people.

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Correspondence ID: 4932Project:112008Document:124399  
Address: Valley City, OH  
Outside Organization: Unaffiliated Individual

Received: Dec,07 2022 13:11:10  
Correspondence Type: Web Form  
Correspondence: Thank you for moving forward with the process of restoring grizzly bears to the North Cascades Ecosystem (NCE).

A healthy population of grizzly bears belongs in the NCE, their home for thousands of years. Wherever grizzlies thrive, so does wildness, clean water, and abundant native fish and wildlife.

The National Park Service and US Fish and Wildlife Service have an obligation to restore this federally listed species in the few places where that is possible. Failure to act would result in the permanent loss of grizzly bears from the park during our lifetime. Alternatively, the successful restoration will contribute to the overall health and wellbeing of the species across multiple landscapes.

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Please reconsider all the past public support and the time-tested strategies that will strike a balance to meet the mutual goals of grizzly bear recovery and people.

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Correspondence ID: 4933Project:112008Document:124399  
Address: St. Peters, MO  
Outside Organization: Unaffiliated Individual  
Received: Dec,07 2022 13:11:42  
Correspondence Type: Web Form  
Correspondence: Thank you for moving forward with the process of restoring grizzly bears to the North Cascades Ecosystem (NCE).

A healthy population of grizzly bears belongs in the NCE, their home for thousands of years. Wherever grizzlies thrive, so does wildness, clean water, and abundant native fish and wildlife.

The National Park Service and US Fish and Wildlife Service have an obligation to restore this federally listed species in the few places where that is possible. Failure to act would result in the permanent loss of grizzly bears from the park during our lifetime. Alternatively, the successful restoration will contribute to the overall health and wellbeing of the species across multiple landscapes.

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Please reconsider all the past public support and the time-tested strategies that will strike a balance to meet the mutual goals of grizzly bear recovery and people.

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Correspondence ID: 4934Project:112008Document:124399  
Address: Denver, CO  
Outside Organization: Unaffiliated Individual  
Received: Dec,07 2022 13:12:13  
Correspondence Type: Web Form  
Correspondence: Thank you for moving forward with the process of restoring grizzly bears to the North Cascades Ecosystem (NCE).

A healthy population of grizzly bears belongs in the NCE, their home for thousands of years. Wherever grizzlies thrive, so does wildness, clean water, and abundant native fish and wildlife.

The National Park Service and US Fish and Wildlife Service have an obligation to restore this federally listed species in the few places where that is possible. Failure to act would result in the permanent loss of grizzly bears from the park during our lifetime. Alternatively, the successful restoration will contribute to the overall health and wellbeing of the species across multiple landscapes.

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Please reconsider all the past public support and the time-tested strategies that will strike a balance to meet the mutual goals of grizzly bear recovery and people.

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Correspondence ID: 4935Project:112008Document:124399  
Address: Westmont, IL  
Outside Organization: Concerned tax payer Unaffiliated Individual  
Received: Dec,07 2022 13:14:33  
Correspondence Type:Web Form  
Correspondence: Bring them home.

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Correspondence ID: 4936Project:112008Document:124399  
Address: Sarasota, FL  
Outside Organization: Unaffiliated Individual  
Received: Dec,07 2022 13:18:01  
Correspondence Type: Web Form  
Correspondence: Thank you for moving forward with the process of restoring grizzly bears to the North Cascades Ecosystem (NCE).

A healthy population of grizzly bears belongs in the NCE, their home for thousands of years. Wherever grizzlies thrive, so does wildness, clean water, and abundant native fish and wildlife.

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Please reconsider all the past public support and the time-tested strategies that will strike a balance to meet the mutual goals of grizzly bear recovery and people.

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Correspondence ID: 4937Project:112008Document:124399  
Address: Huntington Beach, CA  
Outside Organization: Unaffiliated Individual  
Received: Dec,07 2022 13:18:46  
Correspondence Type: Web Form  
Correspondence: Thank you for moving forward with the process of restoring grizzly bears to the North Cascades Ecosystem (NCE).

A healthy population of grizzly bears belongs in the NCE, their home for thousands of years. Wherever grizzlies

thrive, so does wildness, clean water, and abundant native fish and wildlife.

The National Park Service and US Fish and Wildlife Service have an obligation to restore this federally listed species in the few places where that is possible. Failure to act would result in the permanent loss of grizzly bears from the park during our lifetime. Alternatively, the successful restoration will contribute to the overall health and wellbeing of the species across multiple landscapes.

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Please reconsider all the past public support and the time-tested strategies that will strike a balance to meet the mutual goals of grizzly bear recovery and people.

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Correspondence ID: 4938Project:112008Document:124399

Address: Knoxville, TN

Outside Organization: Unaffiliated Individual

Received: Dec,07 2022 13:20:06

Correspondence Type: Web Form

Correspondence: To Whom it May Concern,

I oppose the capture of grizzlies from the Northern Continental Divide Ecosystem. The federal agencies plan to kidnap bears from either British Columbia or the Northern Continental Divide Ecosystem (NCDE) around Glacier National Park to move to the North Cascades. But grizzlies have still not recovered in the NCDE, and there are no "extra" bears there to move to Washington. Such a plan would weaken the NCDE grizzly population and diminish the likelihood of developing the needed population linkages between the NCDE grizzlies and those elsewhere, such as in Yellowstone.

I oppose an "experimental population" designation. The agencies must create and analyze an alternative that does not rely on the so-called "experimental" population designation. Under such a designation, individual bears from the NCDE--which are currently protected under the Endangered Species Act--would be taken from their home range and transported to Washington state, where they would lose their protections under the ESA.

I ask that you analyze a natural recovery alternative. This is NOT the same as the No Action alternative. Under a natural recovery alternative, the FWS and NPS would actively work with agencies in British Columbia to ensure that grizzlies are protected on both sides of the border. Under this alternative, the agencies would identify and protect corridors and connectivity so that bears could move across the border without getting killed.

Please develop an alternative that doesn't violate the Wilderness Act! The agencies must not pursue alternatives that would violate the Wilderness Act and would entail heavy-handed, stressful management of bears. Should the NPS choose to translocate bears, the agency should first consider limiting translocation to sites outside of Wilderness. If the NPS decides to translocate within Wilderness, it must comply with the Wilderness Act: no helicopters, no motorized equipment, and no invasive monitoring.

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Correspondence ID: 4939Project:112008Document:124399

Address: Temecula, CA

Outside Organization: Unaffiliated Individual

Received: Dec,07 2022 13:20:51

Correspondence Type: Web Form

Correspondence: Please oppose the capture of grizzlies from the Northern Continental Divide Ecosystem. The federal agencies plan to kidnap bears from either British Columbia or the Northern Continental Divide Ecosystem (NCDE) around Glacier National Park to move to the North Cascades. But grizzlies have still not recovered in the NCDE, and there are no "extra" bears there to move to Washington. Such a plan would weaken the NCDE grizzly population and diminish the likelihood of developing the needed population linkages between the NCDE grizzlies

and those elsewhere, such as in Yellowstone.

Oppose an "experimental population" designation. The agencies must create and analyze an alternative that does not rely on the so-called "experimental" population designation. Under such a designation, individual bears from the NCDE--which are currently protected under the Endangered Species Act--would be taken from their home range and transported to Washington state, where they would lose their protections under the ESA.

Analyze a natural recovery alternative. This is NOT the same as the No Action alternative. Under a natural recovery alternative, the FWS and NPS would actively work with agencies in British Columbia to ensure that grizzlies are protected on both sides of the border. Under this alternative, the agencies would identify and protect corridors and connectivity so that bears could move across the border without getting killed.

Develop an alternative that doesn't violate the Wilderness Act. The agencies must not pursue alternatives that would violate the Wilderness Act and would entail heavy-handed, stressful management of bears. Should the NPS choose to translocate bears, the agency should first consider limiting translocation to sites outside of Wilderness. If the NPS decides to translocate within Wilderness, it must comply with the Wilderness Act: no helicopters, no motorized equipment, and no invasive monitoring.

Thanks for your time regarding this important matter.

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Correspondence ID: 4940Project:112008Document:124399

Address: Wilsonville, OR

Outside Organization: Unaffiliated Individual

Received: Dec,07 2022 13:22:03

Correspondence Type: Web Form

Correspondence: Recovery efforts must meet the requirements of the Wilderness Act. This means restoring the area's grizzly population without the use of motor vehicles, helicopters, and motorized equipment in Wilderness, without trammeling or manipulating Wilderness or its wildlife. However suitable the habitat in the North Cascades is, we take issue with the methods likely to be used--the reintroduction plan could be extremely intrusive in designated Wilderness, could rely on activities prohibited by the Wilderness Act, and could come at a significant cost to Wilderness.

Heavy-handed management would not only be detrimental to Wilderness, but to bears as well, as they would be subjected to initial capture, handling, and helicopter flight, and attendant stress from such activities. Some may be injured or even die as a result. They would likely be collared, drugged, subject to samples taken, and handled for many years. And if that weren't enough, the proposed plan ignores the literature describing the effects of helicopters on wildlife, including grizzlies.

I therefore oppose the capture of grizzlies from the Northern Continental Divide Ecosystem. The federal agencies plan to kidnap bears from either British Columbia or the Northern Continental Divide Ecosystem (NCDE) around Glacier National Park to move to the North Cascades. But grizzlies have still not recovered in the NCDE, and there are no "extra" bears there to move to Washington. Such a plan would weaken the NCDE grizzly population and diminish the likelihood of developing the needed population linkages between the NCDE grizzlies and those elsewhere, such as in Yellowstone.

I also oppose an "experimental population" designation. The agencies must create and analyze an alternative that does not rely on the so-called "experimental" population designation. Under such a designation, individual bears from the NCDE--which are currently protected under the Endangered Species Act--would be taken from their home range and transported to Washington state, where they would lose their protections under the ESA.

I encourage the agencies involved to develop an alternative that doesn't violate the Wilderness Act. The agencies must not pursue alternatives that would violate the Wilderness Act and would entail heavy-handed, stressful management of bears. Should the NPS choose to translocate bears, the agency should first consider limiting

translocation to sites outside of Wilderness. If the NPS decides to translocate within Wilderness, it must comply with the Wilderness Act: no helicopters, no motorized equipment, and no invasive monitoring.

I also encourage a natural recovery alternative. This is NOT the same as the No Action alternative. Under a natural recovery alternative, the FWS and NPS would actively work with agencies in British Columbia to ensure that grizzlies are protected on both sides of the border. Under this alternative, the agencies would identify and protect corridors and connectivity so that bears could move across the border without getting killed.

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Correspondence ID: 4941Project:112008Document:124399  
Address: Elkhart Lake, WI  
Outside Organization: Unaffiliated Individual  
Received: Dec,07 2022 13:22:03  
Correspondence Type: Web Form  
Correspondence: Thank you for moving forward with the process of restoring grizzly bears to the North Cascades Ecosystem (NCE).

A healthy population of grizzly bears belongs in the NCE, their home for thousands of years. Wherever grizzlies thrive, so does wildness, clean water, and abundant native fish and wildlife.

The National Park Service and US Fish and Wildlife Service have an obligation to restore this federally listed species in the few places where that is possible. Failure to act would result in the permanent loss of grizzly bears from the park during our lifetime. Alternatively, the successful restoration will contribute to the overall health and wellbeing of the species across multiple landscapes.

Fortunately, Grizzly restoration has worked in other parts of the country and will work here too. Please act quickly and lean on the existing mountain of information your agencies have compiled to inform your final decision. The 2017 EIS outlined multiple viable strategies that were massively popular.

Please reconsider all the past public support and the time-tested strategies that will strike a balance to meet the mutual goals of grizzly bear recovery and people.

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Correspondence ID: 4942Project:112008Document:124399  
Address: Anchorage, AK  
Outside Organization: Unaffiliated Individual  
Received: Dec,07 2022 13:22:26  
Correspondence Type:Web Form  
Correspondence: Save the Grizzlies!!!!!!

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Correspondence ID: 4943Project:112008Document:124399  
Address: Evergreen, GA  
Outside Organization: next gen Unaffiliated Individual  
Received: Dec,07 2022 13:22:42  
Correspondence Type: Web Form  
Correspondence: Dear Sirs,

Recovery efforts must meet the requirements of the Wilderness Act. This means restoring the area's grizzly population without the use of motor vehicles, helicopters, and motorized equipment in Wilderness, without trammeling or manipulating Wilderness or its wildlife. However suitable the habitat in the North Cascades is, we take issue with the methods likely to be used--the reintroduction plan could be extremely intrusive in designated Wilderness, could rely on activities prohibited by the Wilderness Act, and could come at a significant cost to Wilderness.



The plan's proposed helicopter landings would most likely occur either in Wilderness in North Cascades National Park or in Wilderness within the surrounding National Forests, despite most of the project area being outside of Wilderness. The extensive use of helicopters in Wilderness would continue indefinitely for monitoring bear movement and numbers, and would degrade the Wildernesses involved.

Heavy-handed management would not only be detrimental to Wilderness, but to bears as well, as they would be subjected to initial capture, handling, and helicopter flight, and attendant stress from such activities. Some may be injured or even die as a result. They would likely be collared, drugged, subject to samples taken, and handled for many years. And if that weren't enough, the proposed plan ignores the literature describing the effects of helicopters on wildlife, including grizzlies.

It's also questionable whether a translocation plan will be successful without Canadian support. Information is lacking on the status of grizzlies on the Canadian side of the border though this area is crucial in any success, as bears wander between the U.S. and British Columbia in the North Cascades ecosystem.

The essential irony is that agencies recognize the best place to release bears is in the exceedingly rare wildness of the North Cascades. The best grizzly habitat is synonymous with Wilderness: space to roam, isolation, denning sites, safety from human-caused mortality, and distance from human conflicts and garbage. But the agency's proposed methods of re-establishing grizzlies diminish all these advantages.

If the Park Service adopts a translocation plan, it must be in line with the letter and spirit of the Wilderness Act. Monitoring should take place in a way that's respectful to Wilderness and bears, including using hair snags, camera traps, scat collection, and on-the-ground sightings to know whether the bears are thriving. It's wrong to rely on intrusive radio-collaring, helicopter landings, and ongoing sedating, capturing, and handling of the bears.

The proposed action lacks a natural recovery option. The best way to meet the goal of a viable grizzly population in the North Cascades would be to allow for and boldly promote the natural recovery of grizzlies. This is a very different approach than the "no action" option, which is to "do nothing." A natural recovery alternative would require working with British Columbia to protect grizzlies over a larger land base and would provide for connectivity between populations in the U.S. and Canada using protected habitat corridors. It would also include other measures to ensure that grizzlies are not killed by humans, regardless of what side of the border they are on and whether they are in National Parks, Wilderness, or other public or private lands. It might take longer and require more patience than the instant gratification of capturing and releasing dozens of bears, but it would ultimately create a more durable population sharing the landscape with a human population that is more likely to respect the bears that make it back to the North Cascades on their own.

Thank you,



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Correspondence ID: 4944Project:112008Document:124399

Address: Templeton, CA

Outside Organization: Unaffiliated Individual

Received: Dec,07 2022 13:22:49

Correspondence Type: Web Form

Correspondence: I oppose the capture of grizzlies from the Northern Continental Divide Ecosystem. The federal agencies plan to kidnap bears from either British Columbia or the Northern Continental Divide Ecosystem (NCDE) around Glacier National Park to move to the North Cascades. But grizzlies have still not recovered in the NCDE, and there are no "extra" bears there to move to Washington. Such a plan would weaken the NCDE grizzly population and diminish the likelihood of developing the needed population linkages between the NCDE grizzlies and those elsewhere, such as in Yellowstone.

I oppose an "experimental population" designation. The agencies must create and analyze an alternative that does

not rely on the so-called "experimental" population designation. Under such a designation, individual bears from the NCDE--which are currently protected under the Endangered Species Act--would be taken from their home range and transported to Washington state, where they would lose their protections under the ESA.

Please analyze a natural recovery alternative. This is NOT the same as the No Action alternative. Under a natural recovery alternative, the FWS and NPS would actively work with agencies in British Columbia to ensure that grizzlies are protected on both sides of the border. Under this alternative, the agencies would identify and protect corridors and connectivity so that bears could move across the border without getting killed.

Develop an alternative that doesn't violate the Wilderness Act! The agencies must not pursue alternatives that would violate the Wilderness Act and would entail heavy-handed, stressful management of bears. Should the NPS choose to translocate bears, the agency should first consider limiting translocation to sites outside of Wilderness. If the NPS decides to translocate within Wilderness, it must comply with the Wilderness Act: no helicopters, no motorized equipment, and no invasive monitoring.

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Correspondence ID: 4945Project:112008Document:124399  
Address: flippin, AR  
Outside Organization: Unaffiliated Individual  
Received: Dec,07 2022 13:27:08  
Correspondence Type: Web Form  
Correspondence: Oppose the capture of grizzlies from the Northern Continental Divide Ecosystem. The federal agencies plan to kidnap bears from either British Columbia or the Northern Continental Divide Ecosystem (NCDE) around Glacier National Park to move to the North Cascades. But grizzlies have still not recovered in the NCDE, and there are no "extra" bears there to move to Washington. Such a plan would weaken the NCDE grizzly population and diminish the likelihood of developing the needed population linkages between the NCDE grizzlies and those elsewhere, such as in Yellowstone.  
Oppose an "experimental population" designation. The agencies must create and analyze an alternative that does not rely on the so-called "experimental" population designation. Under such a designation, individual bears from the NCDE--which are currently protected under the Endangered Species Act--would be taken from their home range and transported to Washington state, where they would lose their protections under the ESA.  
Analyze a natural recovery alternative. This is NOT the same as the No Action alternative. Under a natural recovery alternative, the FWS and NPS would actively work with agencies in British Columbia to ensure that grizzlies are protected on both sides of the border. Under this alternative, the agencies would identify and protect corridors and connectivity so that bears could move across the border without getting killed.  
Develop an alternative that doesn't violate the Wilderness Act. The agencies must not pursue alternatives that would violate the Wilderness Act and would entail heavy-handed, stressful management of bears. Should the NPS choose to translocate bears, the agency should first consider limiting translocation to sites outside of Wilderness. If the NPS decides to translocate within Wilderness, it must comply with the Wilderness Act: no helicopters, no motorized equipment, and no invasive monitoring.  
Thank you!

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Correspondence ID: 4946Project:112008Document:124399  
Address: Roy, UT  
Outside Organization: Unaffiliated Individual  
Received: Dec,07 2022 13:28:12  
Correspondence Type: Web Form  
Correspondence: Thank you for moving forward with the process of restoring grizzly bears to the North Cascades Ecosystem (NCE).

A healthy population of grizzly bears belongs in the NCE, their home for thousands of years. Wherever grizzlies thrive, so does wildness, clean water, and abundant native fish and wildlife.

The National Park Service and US Fish and Wildlife Service have an obligation to restore this federally listed

species in the few places where that is possible. Failure to act would result in the permanent loss of grizzly bears from the park during our lifetime. Alternatively, the successful restoration will contribute to the overall health and wellbeing of the species across multiple landscapes.

Fortunately, Grizzly restoration has worked in other parts of the country and will work here too. Please act quickly and lean on the existing mountain of information your agencies have compiled to inform your final decision. The 2017 EIS outlined multiple viable strategies that were massively popular.

Please reconsider all the past public support and the time-tested strategies that will strike a balance to meet the mutual goals of grizzly bear recovery and people.

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Correspondence ID: 4947Project:112008Document:124399  
Address: New Glarus, WI  
Outside Organization: Unaffiliated Individual  
Received: Dec,07 2022 13:28:34  
Correspondence Type: Web Form  
Correspondence: Thank you for moving forward with the process of restoring grizzly bears to the North Cascades Ecosystem (NCE).

A healthy population of grizzly bears belongs in the NCE, their home for thousands of years. Wherever grizzlies thrive, so does wildness, clean water, and abundant native fish and wildlife.

The National Park Service and US Fish and Wildlife Service have an obligation to restore this federally listed species in the few places where that is possible. Failure to act would result in the permanent loss of grizzly bears from the park during our lifetime. Alternatively, the successful restoration will contribute to the overall health and wellbeing of the species across multiple landscapes.

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Please reconsider all the past public support and the time-tested strategies that will strike a balance to meet the mutual goals of grizzly bear recovery and people.

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Correspondence ID: 4948Project:112008Document:124399  
Address: Boise, ID  
Outside Organization: Unaffiliated Individual  
Received: Dec,07 2022 13:28:35  
Correspondence Type: Web Form  
Correspondence: Restoring grizzlies to north Cascades. A vast wilderness is there to forage and restore the area in their own way. Part of your mission to reintroduce grizzlies where possible and the north Cascades is a designated area. A perfect place, opportunity, and mission fulfillment. A trifecta!

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Correspondence ID: 4949Project:112008Document:124399  
Address: Roy, UT  
Outside Organization: Unaffiliated Individual  
Received: Dec,07 2022 13:28:40  
Correspondence Type: Web Form  
Correspondence: Thank you for moving forward with the process of restoring grizzly bears to the North Cascades Ecosystem (NCE).

A healthy population of grizzly bears belongs in the NCE, their home for thousands of years. Wherever grizzlies

thrive, so does wildness, clean water, and abundant native fish and wildlife.

The National Park Service and US Fish and Wildlife Service have an obligation to restore this federally listed species in the few places where that is possible. Failure to act would result in the permanent loss of grizzly bears from the park during our lifetime. Alternatively, the successful restoration will contribute to the overall health and wellbeing of the species across multiple landscapes.

Fortunately, Grizzly restoration has worked in other parts of the country and will work here too. Please act quickly and lean on the existing mountain of information your agencies have compiled to inform your final decision. The 2017 EIS outlined multiple viable strategies that were massively popular.

Please reconsider all the past public support and the time-tested strategies that will strike a balance to meet the mutual goals of grizzly bear recovery and people.

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Correspondence ID: 4950Project:112008Document:124399  
Address: BETHESDA, MD  
Outside Organization: Unaffiliated Individual  
Received: Dec,07 2022 13:30:18  
Correspondence Type: Web Form  
Correspondence: Dear NPS:

I am writing to you today because I enjoy watching wildlife, I visit the Park, and enjoy related outdoor activities.

Grizzly bears lived in the North Cascades for thousands of years, and they belong here. I want to help chart a new future where we coexist with grizzly bears

Grizzly bears play a key ecological role as a native keystone species in the North Cascades. I want to pass down a wild landscape to future generations that includes all native species, including the grizzly.

Grizzly bears are culturally important to many Native American tribes and First Nations. People in Yellowstone and the northern Rocky Mountains live, work and recreate alongside grizzly bears, and we can too in the North Cascades.

There are only a few places left where grizzly bears can exist, and the North Cascades is one of them.

Thank you for your thoughtful, humane and compassionate consideration of my request.

Sincerely,

██████████

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Correspondence ID: 4951Project:112008Document:124399  
Address: Brooklyn, NY  
Outside Organization: Unaffiliated Individual  
Received: Dec,07 2022 13:30:38  
Correspondence Type: Web Form  
Correspondence: To Whom It May Concern:

I am writing to oppose the capture of grizzlies from the Northern Continental Divide Ecosystem (NCDE) because this would be detrimental to the species' recovery. Grizzlies still have not recovered in the NCDE, and this plan would weaken the NCDE grizzly population and diminish the likelihood of linking the NCDE grizzlies with populations elsewhere, such as in Yellowstone.

I also want to voice opposition to the idea of an "experimental population" designation. Under such a designation, individual bears from the NCDE--which are currently protected under the Endangered Species Act--would be taken from their home range and transported to Washington state, where they would lose their protections under the ESA.

It would be better to analyze a natural recovery alternative, which is different from a No Action alternative. In a natural recovery alternative, the FWS and NPS would actively work with agencies in British Columbia to ensure that grizzlies are protected on both sides of the border and would identify and protect corridors and connectivity so that bears could move across the border without the possibility of getting killed.

It also is necessary to develop an alternative that doesn't violate the Wilderness Act, which means no helicopters, no motorized equipment, and no invasive monitoring.

Thank you for your time and consideration.

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Correspondence ID:	4952Project:112008Document:124399
Address:	Livingston, TX
Outside Organization:	Unaffiliated Individual
Received:	Dec,07 2022 13:31:59
Correspondence Type:	Web Form
Correspondence:	Thank you for moving forward with the process of restoring grizzly bears to the North Cascades Ecosystem (NCE).

A healthy population of grizzly bears belongs in the NCE, their home for thousands of years. Wherever grizzlies thrive, so does wildness, clean water, and abundant native fish and wildlife.

The National Park Service and US Fish and Wildlife Service have an obligation to restore this federally listed species in the few places where that is possible. Failure to act would result in the permanent loss of grizzly bears from the park during our lifetime. Alternatively, the successful restoration will contribute to the overall health and wellbeing of the species across multiple landscapes.

Fortunately, Grizzly restoration has worked in other parts of the country and will work here too. Please act quickly and lean on the existing mountain of information your agencies have compiled to inform your final decision. The 2017 EIS outlined multiple viable strategies that were massively popular.

Please reconsider all the past public support and the time-tested strategies that will strike a balance to meet the mutual goals of grizzly bear recovery and people.

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Correspondence ID:	4953Project:112008Document:124399
Address:	Louisville, KY
Outside Organization:	Unaffiliated Individual
Received:	Dec,07 2022 13:32:03
Correspondence Type:	Web Form
Correspondence:	Oppose the capture of grizzlies from the Northern Continental Divide Ecosystem. The federal agencies plan to kidnap bears from either British Columbia or the Northern Continental Divide Ecosystem (NCDE) around Glacier National Park to move to the North Cascades. But grizzlies have still not recovered in the NCDE, and there are no "extra" bears there to move to Washington. Such a plan would weaken the NCDE grizzly population and diminish the likelihood of developing the needed population linkages between the NCDE grizzlies and those elsewhere, such as in Yellowstone.

Oppose an "experimental population" designation. The agencies must create and analyze an alternative that does not rely on the so-called "experimental" population designation. Under such a designation, individual bears from the NCDE--which are currently protected under the Endangered Species Act--would be taken from their home

range and transported to Washington state, where they would lose their protections under the ESA.

Analyze a natural recovery alternative. This is NOT the same as the No Action alternative. Under a natural recovery alternative, the FWS and NPS would actively work with agencies in British Columbia to ensure that grizzlies are protected on both sides of the border. Under this alternative, the agencies would identify and protect corridors and connectivity so that bears could move across the border without getting killed.

Develop an alternative that doesn't violate the Wilderness Act. The agencies must not pursue alternatives that would violate the Wilderness Act and would entail heavy-handed, stressful management of bears. Should the NPS choose to translocate bears, the agency should first consider limiting translocation to sites outside of Wilderness. If the NPS decides to translocate within Wilderness, it must comply with the Wilderness Act: no helicopters, no motorized equipment, and no invasive monitoring.

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Correspondence ID: 4954Project:112008Document:124399  
Address: North Royalton, OH  
Outside Organization: Unaffiliated Individual  
Received: Dec,07 2022 13:33:05  
Correspondence Type: Web Form  
Correspondence: Thank you for moving forward with the process of restoring grizzly bears to the North Cascades Ecosystem (NCE).

A healthy population of grizzly bears belongs in the NCE, their home for thousands of years. Wherever grizzlies thrive, so does wildness, clean water, and abundant native fish and wildlife.

The National Park Service and US Fish and Wildlife Service have an obligation to restore this federally listed species in the few places where that is possible. Failure to act would result in the permanent loss of grizzly bears from the park during our lifetime. Alternatively, the successful restoration will contribute to the overall health and wellbeing of the species across multiple landscapes.

Fortunately, Grizzly restoration has worked in other parts of the country and will work here too. Please act quickly and lean on the existing mountain of information your agencies have compiled to inform your final decision. The 2017 EIS outlined multiple viable strategies that were massively popular.

Please reconsider all the past public support and the time-tested strategies that will strike a balance to meet the mutual goals of grizzly bear recovery and people.

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Correspondence ID: 4955Project:112008Document:124399  
Address: Lexington, SC  
Outside Organization: self Unaffiliated Individual  
Received: Dec,07 2022 13:33:30  
Correspondence Type: Web Form  
Correspondence: Please do more to protect animals.  
Every life is precious.  
Please don't let another species slip away.

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Correspondence ID: 4956Project:112008Document:124399  
Address: Glendale, CA  
Outside Organization: Unaffiliated Individual  
Received: Dec,07 2022 13:35:09  
Correspondence Type: Web Form  
Correspondence: Thank you for moving forward with the process of restoring grizzly bears to the North Cascades Ecosystem (NCE).

A healthy population of grizzly bears belongs in the NCE, their home for thousands of years. Wherever grizzlies thrive, so does wildness, clean water, and abundant native fish and wildlife.

The National Park Service and US Fish and Wildlife Service have an obligation to restore this federally listed species in the few places where that is possible. Failure to act would result in the permanent loss of grizzly bears from the park during our lifetime. Alternatively, the successful restoration will contribute to the overall health and wellbeing of the species across multiple landscapes.

Fortunately, Grizzly restoration has worked in other parts of the country and will work here too. Please act quickly and lean on the existing mountain of information your agencies have compiled to inform your final decision. The 2017 EIS outlined multiple viable strategies that were massively popular.

Please reconsider all the past public support and the time-tested strategies that will strike a balance to meet the mutual goals of grizzly bear recovery and people.

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Correspondence ID: 4957Project:112008Document:124399  
Address: Fairborn, OH  
Outside Organization: Unaffiliated Individual  
Received: Dec,07 2022 13:35:48  
Correspondence Type: Web Form  
Correspondence: Thank you for moving forward with the process of restoring grizzly bears to the North Cascades Ecosystem (NCE).

A healthy population of grizzly bears belongs in the NCE, their home for thousands of years. Wherever grizzlies thrive, so does wildness, clean water, and abundant native fish and wildlife.

The National Park Service and US Fish and Wildlife Service have an obligation to restore this federally listed species in the few places where that is possible. Failure to act would result in the permanent loss of grizzly bears from the park during our lifetime. Alternatively, the successful restoration will contribute to the overall health and wellbeing of the species across multiple landscapes.

Fortunately, Grizzly restoration has worked in other parts of the country and will work here too. Please act quickly and lean on the existing mountain of information your agencies have compiled to inform your final decision. The 2017 EIS outlined multiple viable strategies that were massively popular.

Please reconsider all the past public support and the time-tested strategies that will strike a balance to meet the mutual goals of grizzly bear recovery and people.

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Correspondence ID: 4958Project:112008Document:124399  
Address: Newburyport, MA  
Outside Organization: Unaffiliated Individual  
Received: Dec,07 2022 13:36:22  
Correspondence Type: Web Form  
Correspondence: I am writing in support of reintroducing grizzly bears to the North Cascades. Every species has its place and purpose in the ecosystem, and bears were once part of the North Cascades. While animals will migrate to try to establish or reestablish territory, this has become increasingly difficult with the fragmentation of habitat by roads and development. It would be wonderful to see a population of grizzly bears reintroduced to a place where they were wiped out.

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Correspondence ID: 4959Project:112008Document:124399  
Address: Lake Point, UT

Outside Organization: Unaffiliated Individual  
Received: Dec,07 2022 13:38:47  
Correspondence Type: Web Form  
Correspondence: We must do everything we can to preserve Grizzly Bears, they need your help. Please do all you can to provide them with a forever home.

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Correspondence ID: 4960Project:112008Document:124399  
Address: Decatur, GA  
Outside Organization: Unaffiliated Individual  
Received: Dec,07 2022 13:42:49  
Correspondence Type: Web Form  
Correspondence: Before being driven to the brink of extinction, grizzly bears were a native keystone species in the North Cascades and played an outsized role in keeping the ecosystem wild and in balance -- for example, their digging in alpine meadows aerates soils, disperses seeds, and facilitates plant growth. Without them, an essential part of the North Cascades is missing. In the Rocky Mountains, people have worked hard to save grizzly bears from extinction, and today people successfully live, work and recreate alongside grizzly bears. This can happen in the North Cascades, too.

That is why I support the National Park Service and Fish and Wildlife Service reintroducing grizzly bears to the North Cascades!

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Correspondence ID: 4961Project:112008Document:124399  
Address: Lexington, MA  
Outside Organization: Unaffiliated Individual  
Received: Dec,07 2022 13:43:21  
Correspondence Type: Web Form  
Correspondence: Dear Sir or Madam,

This country's unique wild places and ecosystems need help. Our native species are threatened by development, oil and gas exploration, and climate change. I want these places and species around for my kids, and their kids.

I love the Pacific Northwest, a region of uncommon beauty and priceless biodiversity. Grizzly bears lived in the North Cascades for thousands of years, and they belong here. Please help chart a new future where we coexist with grizzly bears, which play a key ecological role as a native keystone species in the North Cascades

People in Yellowstone and the northern Rocky Mountains live, work and recreate alongside grizzly bears, and we can too in the North Cascades.

There are only a few places left where grizzly bears can exist, and the North Cascades is one of them. Please help repopulate this region with this keystone animal.

Thanks,



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Correspondence ID: 4962Project:112008Document:124399  
Address: La Grange, IL  
Outside Organization: Unaffiliated Individual  
Received: Dec,07 2022 13:46:06  
Correspondence Type: Web Form  
Correspondence: Thank you for moving forward with the process of restoring grizzly bears to the North Cascades Ecosystem (NCE).



A healthy population of grizzly bears belongs in the NCE, their home for thousands of years. Wherever grizzlies thrive, so does wildness, clean water, and abundant native fish and wildlife.

The National Park Service and US Fish and Wildlife Service have an obligation to restore this federally listed species in the few places where that is possible. Failure to act would result in the permanent loss of grizzly bears from the park during our lifetime. Alternatively, the successful restoration will contribute to the overall health and wellbeing of the species across multiple landscapes.

Fortunately, Grizzly restoration has worked in other parts of the country and will work here too. Please act quickly and lean on the existing mountain of information your agencies have compiled to inform your final decision. The 2017 EIS outlined multiple viable strategies that were massively popular.

Please reconsider all the past public support and the time-tested strategies that will strike a balance to meet the mutual goals of grizzly bear recovery and people.

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Correspondence ID: 4963Project:112008Document:124399  
Address: Oxford, IN  
Outside Organization: Unaffiliated Individual  
Received: Dec,07 2022 13:46:24  
Correspondence Type: Web Form  
Correspondence: Thank you for moving forward with the process of restoring grizzly bears to the North Cascades Ecosystem (NCE).

A healthy population of grizzly bears belongs in the NCE, their home for thousands of years. Wherever grizzlies thrive, so does wildness, clean water, and abundant native fish and wildlife.

The National Park Service and US Fish and Wildlife Service have an obligation to restore this federally listed species in the few places where that is possible. Failure to act would result in the permanent loss of grizzly bears from the park during our lifetime. Alternatively, the successful restoration will contribute to the overall health and wellbeing of the species across multiple landscapes.

Fortunately, Grizzly restoration has worked in other parts of the country and will work here too. Please act quickly and lean on the existing mountain of information your agencies have compiled to inform your final decision. The 2017 EIS outlined multiple viable strategies that were massively popular.

Please reconsider all the past public support and the time-tested strategies that will strike a balance to meet the mutual goals of grizzly bear recovery and people.

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Correspondence ID: 4964Project:112008Document:124399  
Address: Central Point, OR  
Outside Organization: Unaffiliated Individual  
Received: Dec,07 2022 13:46:55  
Correspondence Type: Web Form  
Correspondence: Thank you for moving forward with the process of restoring grizzly bears to the North Cascades Ecosystem (NCE).

A healthy population of grizzly bears belongs in the NCE, their home for thousands of years. Wherever grizzlies thrive, so does wildness, clean water, and abundant native fish and wildlife.

The National Park Service and US Fish and Wildlife Service have an obligation to restore this federally listed species in the few places where that is possible. Failure to act would result in the permanent loss of grizzly bears from the park during our lifetime. Alternatively, the successful restoration will contribute to the overall health and

wellbeing of the species across multiple landscapes.

Fortunately, Grizzly restoration has worked in other parts of the country and will work here too. Please act quickly and lean on the existing mountain of information your agencies have compiled to inform your final decision. The 2017 EIS outlined multiple viable strategies that were massively popular.

Please reconsider all the past public support and the time-tested strategies that will strike a balance to meet the mutual goals of grizzly bear recovery and people.

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Correspondence ID: 4965Project:112008Document:124399

Address: Port Townsend, WA

Outside Organization: Conscious Talk Radio Unaffiliated Individual

Received: Dec,07 2022 13:47:39

Correspondence Type: Web Form

Correspondence: Please reconsider your approach to grizzly recovery in the North Cascades. Animals have enough of a difficult time surviving in our country, where humans continue to encroach on their habitat. Please have compassion for their difficulties and do the right thing for their benefit.

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Correspondence ID: 4966Project:112008Document:124399

Address: Cottonwood, AZ

Outside Organization: Unaffiliated Individual

Received: Dec,07 2022 13:49:39

Correspondence Type: Web Form

Correspondence: Oppose the capture of grizzlies from the Northern Continental Divide Ecosystem. The federal agencies plan to kidnap bears from either British Columbia or the Northern Continental Divide Ecosystem (NCDE) around Glacier National Park to move to the North Cascades. But grizzlies have still not recovered in the NCDE, and there are no "extra" bears there to move to Washington. Such a plan would weaken the NCDE grizzly population and diminish the likelihood of developing the needed population linkages between the NCDE grizzlies and those elsewhere, such as in Yellowstone.

Oppose an "experimental population" designation. The agencies must create and analyze an alternative that does not rely on the so-called "experimental" population designation. Under such a designation, individual bears from the NCDE--which are currently protected under the Endangered Species Act--would be taken from their home range and transported to Washington state, where they would lose their protections under the ESA.

Analyze a natural recovery alternative. This is NOT the same as the No Action alternative. Under a natural recovery alternative, the FWS and NPS would actively work with agencies in British Columbia to ensure that grizzlies are protected on both sides of the border. Under this alternative, the agencies would identify and protect corridors and connectivity so that bears could move across the border without getting killed.

Develop an alternative that doesn't violate the Wilderness Act. The agencies must not pursue alternatives that would violate the Wilderness Act and would entail heavy-handed, stressful management of bears. Should the NPS choose to translocate bears, the agency should first consider limiting translocation to sites outside of Wilderness. If the NPS decides to translocate within Wilderness, it must comply with the Wilderness Act: no helicopters, no motorized equipment, and no invasive monitoring.

Thank you!



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Correspondence ID: 4967Project:112008Document:124399

Address: Scottsdale, AZ

Outside Organization: Self Unaffiliated Individual

Received: Dec,07 2022 13:50:28

Correspondence Type: Web Form

Correspondence: Oppose the capture of grizzlies from the Northern Continental Divide Ecosystem. The federal agencies plan to kidnap bears from either British Columbia or the Northern Continental Divide Ecosystem

(NCDE) around Glacier National Park to move to the North Cascades. But grizzlies have still not recovered in the NCDE, and there are no "extra" bears there to move to Washington. Such a plan would weaken the NCDE grizzly population and diminish the likelihood of developing the needed population linkages between the NCDE grizzlies and those elsewhere, such as in Yellowstone.

Oppose an "experimental population" designation. The agencies must create and analyze an alternative that does not rely on the so-called "experimental" population designation. Under such a designation, individual bears from the NCDE--which are currently protected under the Endangered Species Act--would be taken from their home range and transported to Washington state, where they would lose their protections under the ESA.

Analyze a natural recovery alternative. This is NOT the same as the No Action alternative. Under a natural recovery alternative, the FWS and NPS would actively work with agencies in British Columbia to ensure that grizzlies are protected on both sides of the border. Under this alternative, the agencies would identify and protect corridors and connectivity so that bears could move across the border without getting killed.

Develop an alternative that doesn't violate the Wilderness Act. The agencies must not pursue alternatives that would violate the Wilderness Act and would entail heavy-handed, stressful management of bears. Should the NPS choose to translocate bears, the agency should first consider limiting translocation to sites outside of Wilderness. If the NPS decides to translocate within Wilderness, it must comply with the Wilderness Act: no helicopters, no motorized equipment, and no invasive monitoring.

Thank you!

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Correspondence ID:	4968Project:112008Document:124399
Address:	Highlands, NC
Outside Organization:	Sierra Club Unaffiliated Individual
Received:	Dec,07 2022 13:51:53
Correspondence Type:	Web Form
Correspondence:	We feel strongly that Grizzlies should be reintroduced into the North Cascades. It is a perfect environment for them and will help to maintain the species.

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Correspondence ID:	4969Project:112008Document:124399
Address:	Seminole, FL
Outside Organization:	Unaffiliated Individual
Received:	Dec,07 2022 13:52:24
Correspondence Type:	Web Form
Correspondence:	Thank you for moving forward with the process of restoring grizzly bears to the North Cascades Ecosystem (NCE).

A healthy population of grizzly bears belongs in the NCE, their home for thousands of years. Wherever grizzlies thrive, so does wildness, clean water, and abundant native fish and wildlife.

The National Park Service and US Fish and Wildlife Service have an obligation to restore this federally listed species in the few places where that is possible. Failure to act would result in the permanent loss of grizzly bears from the park during our lifetime. Alternatively, the successful restoration will contribute to the overall health and wellbeing of the species across multiple landscapes.

Fortunately, Grizzly restoration has worked in other parts of the country and will work here too. Please act quickly and lean on the existing mountain of information your agencies have compiled to inform your final decision. The 2017 EIS outlined multiple viable strategies that were massively popular.

Please reconsider all the past public support and the time-tested strategies that will strike a balance to meet the mutual goals of grizzly bear recovery and people.

---

Correspondence ID:	4970Project:112008Document:124399
Address:	Westminster, CO

Outside Organization: Unaffiliated Individual  
Received: Dec,07 2022 13:54:42  
Correspondence Type: Web Form  
Correspondence: Instead of moving grizzlies around, why not protect them from being killed everywhere? Then they can roam naturally & interact with other grizzlies & different bloodlines. Stop the killing!!

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Correspondence ID: 4971Project:112008Document:124399  
Address: Encinitas, CA  
Outside Organization: Private citizenship Unaffiliated Individual  
Received: Dec,07 2022 13:54:56  
Correspondence Type: Web Form  
Correspondence: Please reintroduce the grizzly bear into the north cascades. The 21st century needs to try to undo the damage of the 19th century!

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Correspondence ID: 4972Project:112008Document:124399  
Address: Miami, FL  
Outside Organization: Unaffiliated Individual  
Received: Dec,07 2022 13:55:05  
Correspondence Type: Web Form  
Correspondence: I want to preserve wildlife so that my granddaughter and her children can enjoy it

Grizzly bears belong in the North Cascades - they have lived there for thousands of years, and they belong here. They play a key ecological role as a native keystone species.

We can co-exist with grizzly bears.

There are only a few places left where grizzly bears can exist, and the North Cascades is one of them.

---

Correspondence ID: 4973Project:112008Document:124399  
Address: Beech Grove, IN  
Outside Organization: Unaffiliated Individual  
Received: Dec,07 2022 13:55:23  
Correspondence Type: Web Form  
Correspondence: Thank you for moving forward with the process of restoring grizzly bears to the North Cascades Ecosystem (NCE).

A healthy population of grizzly bears belongs in the NCE, their home for thousands of years. Wherever grizzlies thrive, so does wildness, clean water, and abundant native fish and wildlife.

The National Park Service and US Fish and Wildlife Service have an obligation to restore this federally listed species in the few places where that is possible. Failure to act would result in the permanent loss of grizzly bears from the park during our lifetime. Alternatively, the successful restoration will contribute to the overall health and wellbeing of the species across multiple landscapes.

Fortunately, Grizzly restoration has worked in other parts of the country and will work here too. Please act quickly and lean on the existing mountain of information your agencies have compiled to inform your final decision. The 2017 EIS outlined multiple viable strategies that were massively popular.

Please reconsider all the past public support and the time-tested strategies that will strike a balance to meet the mutual goals of grizzly bear recovery and people.

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Correspondence ID: 4974Project:112008Document:124399

Address: Plano, TX  
Outside Organization: Unaffiliated Individual  
Received: Dec,07 2022 13:58:32  
Correspondence Type: Web Form  
Correspondence: Thank you for moving forward with the process of restoring grizzly bears to the North Cascades Ecosystem (NCE).

A healthy population of grizzly bears belongs in the NCE, their home for thousands of years. Wherever grizzlies thrive, so does wildness, clean water, and abundant native fish and wildlife.

The National Park Service and US Fish and Wildlife Service have an obligation to restore this federally listed species in the few places where that is possible. Failure to act would result in the permanent loss of grizzly bears from the park during our lifetime. Alternatively, the successful restoration will contribute to the overall health and wellbeing of the species across multiple landscapes.

Fortunately, Grizzly restoration has worked in other parts of the country and will work here too. Please act quickly and lean on the existing mountain of information your agencies have compiled to inform your final decision. The 2017 EIS outlined multiple viable strategies that were massively popular.

Please reconsider all the past public support and the time-tested strategies that will strike a balance to meet the mutual goals of grizzly bear recovery and people.

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Correspondence ID: 4975Project:112008Document:124399  
Address: Ballston Lake, NY  
Outside Organization: Unaffiliated Individual  
Received: Dec,07 2022 13:58:56  
Correspondence Type: Web Form  
Correspondence: Hello,

I am writing to encourage the reintroduction of Grizzly Bears to the North Cascades, where they had existed for thousands of years, before being killed and driven out by humans. Grizzly reintroduction has been successful in the Rocky Mountains, where people and bears have been able to coexist, and there's no reason why this can't be done in the Cascades, as well. As an apex predator, Grizzlies play an important ecological role as a native keystone species. In addition, Grizzlies are important to many Native American tribes and First Nations. The North Cascades provides one of the very few habitats left where they can exist.

I want future generations to be able to enjoy wild landscapes with their flora and fauna, as they should be, before we drive the Grizzly and other species extinct. If the people in Yellowstone and the northern Rockies can live, work and recreate alongside grizzly bears, then so can those that live in or visit the North Cascades.

Thank you,

██████

P.S. I request that my personal information be withheld from public view. Your warning that you can't guarantee it will be, seems like a ploy to discourage participation in the comment process.

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Correspondence ID: 4976Project:112008Document:124399  
Address: San Luis Obispo, CA  
Outside Organization: Unaffiliated Individual  
Received: Dec,07 2022 14:02:00  
Correspondence Type: Web Form  
Correspondence: Oppose the capture of grizzlies from the Northern Continental Divide Ecosystem. The federal agencies plan to kidnap bears from either British Columbia or the Northern Continental Divide Ecosystem

(NCDE) around Glacier National Park to move to the North Cascades. But grizzlies have still not recovered in the NCDE, and there are no "extra" bears there to move to Washington. Such a plan would weaken the NCDE grizzly population and diminish the likelihood of developing the needed population linkages between the NCDE grizzlies and those elsewhere, such as in Yellowstone.

Oppose an "experimental population" designation. The agencies must create and analyze an alternative that does not rely on the so-called "experimental" population designation. Under such a designation, individual bears from the NCDE--which are currently protected under the Endangered Species Act--would be taken from their home range and transported to Washington state, where they would lose their protections under the ESA.

Analyze a natural recovery alternative. This is NOT the same as the No Action alternative. Under a natural recovery alternative, the FWS and NPS would actively work with agencies in British Columbia to ensure that grizzlies are protected on both sides of the border. Under this alternative, the agencies would identify and protect corridors and connectivity so that bears could move across the border without getting killed.

Develop an alternative that doesn't violate the Wilderness Act. The agencies must not pursue alternatives that would violate the Wilderness Act and would entail heavy-handed, stressful management of bears. Should the NPS choose to translocate bears, the agency should first consider limiting translocation to sites outside of Wilderness. If the NPS decides to translocate within Wilderness, it must comply with the Wilderness Act: no helicopters, no motorized equipment, and no invasive monitoring.

WE CAN DO THIS! Thank you!

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Correspondence ID: 4977Project:112008Document:124399

Address: Middletown, NJ

Outside Organization: Unaffiliated Individual

Received: Dec,07 2022 14:02:27

Correspondence Type: Web Form

Correspondence: I oppose the capture of grizzlies from the Northern Continental Divide Ecosystem. Grizzlies have still not recovered in the NCDE.

I also oppose "experimental" population designation. Under such a designation, individual bears from the NCDE--which are currently protected under the Endangered Species Act--would be taken from their home range and transported to Washington state, where they would lose their protections under the ESA. I have seen what Washington State does to its poor wolf population. I want bears to be fully protected and not hunted for the entertainment of idiots.

---

Correspondence ID: 4978Project:112008Document:124399

Address: Castaic, CA

Outside Organization: Unaffiliated Individual

Received: Dec,07 2022 14:02:50

Correspondence Type: Web Form

Correspondence: Develop an alternative that doesn't violate the Wilderness Act. The agencies must not pursue alternatives that would violate the Wilderness Act and would entail heavy-handed, stressful management of bears. Should the NPS choose to translocate bears, the agency should first consider limiting translocation to sites outside of Wilderness. If the NPS decides to translocate within Wilderness, it must comply with the Wilderness Act: no helicopters, no motorized equipment, and no invasive monitoring.

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Correspondence ID: 4979Project:112008Document:124399

Address: Westhampton, NY

Outside Organization: Spaces Landscape Architecture Unaffiliated Individual

Received: Dec,07 2022 14:04:05

Correspondence Type: Web Form

Correspondence: It is always best to have a complete ecosystem for check and balance and for a healthy environment

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Correspondence ID: 4980Project:112008Document:124399  
Address: Ventura, CA  
Outside Organization: Unaffiliated Individual  
Received: Dec,07 2022 14:04:25  
Correspondence Type: Web Form  
Correspondence: Thank you for moving forward with the process of restoring grizzly bears to the North Cascades Ecosystem (NCE).

A healthy population of grizzly bears belongs in the NCE, their home for thousands of years. Wherever grizzlies thrive, so does wildness, clean water, and abundant native fish and wildlife.

The National Park Service and US Fish and Wildlife Service have an obligation to restore this federally listed species in the few places where that is possible. Failure to act would result in the permanent loss of grizzly bears from the park during our lifetime. Alternatively, the successful restoration will contribute to the overall health and wellbeing of the species across multiple landscapes.

Fortunately, Grizzly restoration has worked in other parts of the country and will work here too. Please act quickly and lean on the existing mountain of information your agencies have compiled to inform your final decision. The 2017 EIS outlined multiple viable strategies that were massively popular.

Please reconsider all the past public support and the time-tested strategies that will strike a balance to meet the mutual goals of grizzly bear recovery and people.

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Correspondence ID: 4981Project:112008Document:124399  
Address: Fort Worth, TX  
Outside Organization: Unaffiliated Individual  
Received: Dec,07 2022 14:05:32  
Correspondence Type: Web Form  
Correspondence: Thank you for moving forward with the process of restoring grizzly bears to the North Cascades Ecosystem (NCE).

A healthy population of grizzly bears belongs in the NCE, their home for thousands of years. Wherever grizzlies thrive, so does wildness, clean water, and abundant native fish and wildlife.

The National Park Service and US Fish and Wildlife Service have an obligation to restore this federally listed species in the few places where that is possible. Failure to act would result in the permanent loss of grizzly bears from the park during our lifetime. Alternatively, the successful restoration will contribute to the overall health and wellbeing of the species across multiple landscapes.

Fortunately, Grizzly restoration has worked in other parts of the country and will work here too. Please act quickly and lean on the existing mountain of information your agencies have compiled to inform your final decision. The 2017 EIS outlined multiple viable strategies that were massively popular.

Please reconsider all the past public support and the time-tested strategies that will strike a balance to meet the mutual goals of grizzly bear recovery and people.

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Correspondence ID: 4982Project:112008Document:124399  
Address: Kennesaw, GA  
Outside Organization: Unaffiliated Individual

Received: Dec,07 2022 14:06:22

Correspondence Type: Web Form

Correspondence: • Oppose the capture of grizzlies from the Northern Continental Divide Ecosystem. The federal agencies plan to kidnap bears from either British Columbia or the Northern Continental Divide Ecosystem (NCDE) around Glacier National Park to move to the North Cascades. But, grizzlies have still not recovered in the NCDE, and there are no "extra" bears there to move to Washington. Such a plan would weaken the NCDE grizzly population and diminish the likelihood of developing the needed population linkages between the NCDE grizzlies and those elsewhere, such as in Yellowstone.

• Develop an alternative that doesn't violate the Wilderness Act. The agencies must not pursue alternatives that would violate the Wilderness Act and would entail heavy-handed, stressful management of bears. Should the NPS choose to translocate bears, the agency should first consider limiting translocation to sites outside of Wilderness. If the NPS decides to translocate within Wilderness, it must comply with the Wilderness Act: no helicopters, no motorized equipment, and no invasive monitoring.

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Correspondence ID: 4983Project:112008Document:124399

Address: Vidor, TX

Outside Organization: Unaffiliated Individual

Received: Dec,07 2022 14:06:44

Correspondence Type: Web Form

Correspondence: Oppose the capture of grizzlies from the Northern Continental Divide Ecosystem. The federal agencies plan to kidnap bears from either British Columbia or the Northern Continental Divide Ecosystem (NCDE) around Glacier National Park to move to the North Cascades. But grizzlies have still not recovered in the NCDE, and there are no "extra" bears there to move to Washington. Such a plan would weaken the NCDE grizzly population and diminish the likelihood of developing the needed population linkages between the NCDE grizzlies and those elsewhere, such as in Yellowstone.

Oppose an "experimental population" designation. The agencies must create and analyze an alternative that does not rely on the so-called "experimental" population designation. Under such a designation, individual bears from the NCDE--which are currently protected under the Endangered Species Act--would be taken from their home range and transported to Washington state, where they would lose their protections under the ESA.

Analyze a natural recovery alternative. This is NOT the same as the No Action alternative. Under a natural recovery alternative, the FWS and NPS would actively work with agencies in British Columbia to ensure that grizzlies are protected on both sides of the border. Under this alternative, the agencies would identify and protect corridors and connectivity so that bears could move across the border without getting killed.

Develop an alternative that doesn't violate the Wilderness Act. The agencies must not pursue alternatives that would violate the Wilderness Act and would entail heavy-handed, stressful management of bears. Should the NPS choose to translocate bears, the agency should first consider limiting translocation to sites outside of Wilderness. If the NPS decides to translocate within Wilderness, it must comply with the Wilderness Act: no helicopters, no motorized equipment, and no invasive monitoring.

Thank you!

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Correspondence ID: 4984Project:112008Document:124399

Address: Abingdon, VA

Outside Organization: Unaffiliated Individual

Received: Dec,07 2022 14:08:05

Correspondence Type: Web Form

Correspondence: Before being driven to the brink of extinction, grizzly bears were a native keystone species in the North Cascades and played an outsized role in keeping the ecosystem wild and in balance -- for example, their digging in alpine meadows aerates soils, disperses seeds, and facilitates plant growth. Without them, an essential part of the North Cascades is missing. In the Rocky Mountains, people have worked hard to save grizzly bears from extinction, and today people successfully live, work and recreate alongside grizzly bears. This can happen in the North Cascades, too. Thank you.

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Correspondence ID: 4985Project:112008Document:124399

Address: South Glastonbury, CT

Outside Organization: Unaffiliated Individual

Received: Dec,07 2022 14:10:01

Correspondence Type: Web Form

Correspondence: Grizzly bears lived in the North Cascades for thousands of years, and they belong here. I want to help chart a new future where we coexist with grizzly bears. Grizzly bears play a key ecological role as a native keystone species in the North Cascades. I want to pass down a wild landscape to future generations that includes all native species, including the grizzly. Grizzly bears are culturally important to many Native American tribes and First Nations. People in Yellowstone and the northern Rocky Mountains live, work and recreate alongside grizzly bears, and we can too in the North Cascades. There are only a few places left where grizzly bears can exist, and the North Cascades is one of them.

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Correspondence ID: 4986Project:112008Document:124399

Address: Springfield, OH

Outside Organization: Unaffiliated Individual

Received: Dec,07 2022 14:11:46

Correspondence Type: Web Form

Correspondence: I support efforts to establish the Grizzly Bear in the Cascades of Washington because there are fewer and fewer habitats where they can thrive and I would hate to loose another species to human encroachment and intolerance.

PLEASE take every action you can to establish strong areas where Grizzlies can survive and multiply!

Thank you for your attention to this matter.

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Correspondence ID: 4987Project:112008Document:124399

Address: Bowling Green, OH

Outside Organization: Unaffiliated Individual

Received: Dec,07 2022 14:13:05

Correspondence Type: Web Form

Correspondence: I would like to make the following comments regarding the proposed plan:

- I oppose the capture of grizzlies from the Northern Continental Divide Ecosystem. The federal agencies plan to kidnap bears from either British Columbia or the Northern Continental Divide Ecosystem (NCDE) around Glacier National Park to move to the North Cascades. But grizzlies have still not recovered in the NCDE, and there are no "extra" bears there to move to Washington. Such a plan would weaken the NCDE grizzly population and diminish the likelihood of developing the needed population linkages between the NCDE grizzlies and those elsewhere, such as in Yellowstone.
- I oppose an "experimental population" designation. The agencies must create and analyze an alternative that does not rely on the so-called "experimental" population designation. Under such a designation, individual bears from the NCDE--which are currently protected under the Endangered Species Act--would be taken from their home range and transported to Washington state, where they would lose their protections under the ESA.
- I support a natural recovery alternative. This is NOT the same as the No Action alternative. Under a natural recovery alternative, the FWS and NPS would actively work with agencies in British Columbia to ensure that grizzlies are protected on both sides of the border. Under this alternative, the agencies would identify and protect corridors and connectivity so that bears could move across the border without getting killed.
- Develop an alternative that doesn't violate the Wilderness Act. The agencies must not pursue alternatives that would violate the Wilderness Act and would entail heavy-handed, stressful management of bears. Should the NPS choose to translocate bears, the agency should first consider limiting translocation to sites outside of Wilderness. If the NPS decides to translocate within Wilderness, it must comply with the Wilderness Act: no helicopters, no

motorized equipment, and no invasive monitoring.

Thank you

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Correspondence ID: 4988Project:112008Document:124399  
Address: Everett, WA  
Outside Organization: Unaffiliated Individual  
Received: Dec,07 2022 14:13:34  
Correspondence Type: Web Form  
Correspondence: Thank you for moving forward with the process of restoring grizzly bears to the North Cascades Ecosystem (NCE).

A healthy population of grizzly bears belongs in the NCE, their home for thousands of years. Wherever grizzlies thrive, so does wildness, clean water, and abundant native fish and wildlife.

The National Park Service and US Fish and Wildlife Service have an obligation to restore this federally listed species in the few places where that is possible. Failure to act would result in the permanent loss of grizzly bears from the park during our lifetime. Alternatively, the successful restoration will contribute to the overall health and wellbeing of the species across multiple landscapes.

Fortunately, Grizzly restoration has worked in other parts of the country and will work here too. Please act quickly and lean on the existing mountain of information your agencies have compiled to inform your final decision. The 2017 EIS outlined multiple viable strategies that were massively popular.

Please reconsider all the past public support and the time-tested strategies that will strike a balance to meet the mutual goals of grizzly bear recovery and people.

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Correspondence ID: 4989Project:112008Document:124399  
Address: Columbus, OH  
Outside Organization: Unaffiliated Individual  
Received: Dec,07 2022 14:14:07  
Correspondence Type: Web Form  
Correspondence: I support the reinstatement of grizzly bears into the North Cascades for many reasons. As a parent and grandparent, I want my family and future generations to be able to study and enjoy a wild landscape and benefit from the ecological role grizzly bears play in keeping not only their habitat, but our planet, healthy. Native Americans have cultural ties to these majestic animals. The North Cascades remains one of the few places left where grizzly bears can live. They live among people in the Rocky Mountains and can do so again in the North Cascades.

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Correspondence ID: 4990Project:112008Document:124399  
Address: Barrington, NH  
Outside Organization: None Unaffiliated Individual  
Received: Dec,07 2022 14:14:44  
Correspondence Type: Web Form  
Correspondence: If reintroducing grizzly bears to the North Cascades will do as much for the total ecosystem as the reintroduction of wolves did for Yellowstone, then what are we waiting for. I'm told this is natural habitat for them, maybe not as vast and uninterrupted as in the past, but that it will support some number.

Let's do this for the environment for future generations and Native Americans in the area.

Thank you for your consideration. We're all in this together.

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Correspondence ID: 4991Project:112008Document:124399

Address: Huntsville, AL

Outside Organization: Unaffiliated Individual

Received: Dec,07 2022 14:15:55

Correspondence Type: Web Form

Correspondence: Oppose the capture of grizzlies from the Northern Continental Divide Ecosystem. The federal agencies plan to kidnap bears from either British Columbia or the Northern Continental Divide Ecosystem (NCDE) around Glacier National Park to move to the North Cascades. But grizzlies have still not recovered in the NCDE, and there are no "extra" bears there to move to Washington. Such a plan would weaken the NCDE grizzly population and diminish the likelihood of developing the needed population linkages between the NCDE grizzlies and those elsewhere, such as in Yellowstone.

Oppose an "experimental population" designation. The agencies must create and analyze an alternative that does not rely on the so-called "experimental" population designation. Under such a designation, individual bears from the NCDE--which are currently protected under the Endangered Species Act--would be taken from their home range and transported to Washington state, where they would lose their protections under the ESA.

Analyze a natural recovery alternative. This is NOT the same as the No Action alternative. Under a natural recovery alternative, the FWS and NPS would actively work with agencies in British Columbia to ensure that grizzlies are protected on both sides of the border. Under this alternative, the agencies would identify and protect corridors and connectivity so that bears could move across the border without getting killed.

Develop an alternative that doesn't violate the Wilderness Act. The agencies must not pursue alternatives that would violate the Wilderness Act and would entail heavy-handed, stressful management of bears. Should the NPS choose to translocate bears, the agency should first consider limiting translocation to sites outside of Wilderness. If the NPS decides to translocate within Wilderness, it must comply with the Wilderness Act: no helicopters, no motorized equipment, and no invasive monitoring.

Thank you!

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Correspondence ID: 4992Project:112008Document:124399

Address: Ft Lauderdale, FL

Outside Organization: Unaffiliated Individual

Received: Dec,07 2022 14:17:25

Correspondence Type: Web Form

Correspondence: Please reconsider your approach to North Cascades grizzly bear reintroduction. The agencies plan to take bears from either British Columbia or the Northern Continental Divide Ecosystem around Glacier National Park to move to the North Cascades. But grizzlies have still not recovered in the NCDE grizzly population and diminish the likelihood of developing the needed population linkages between the NCDE grizzlies and those elsewhere, such as in Yellowstone.

The agencies must create and analyze an alternative that does not rely on the so-called "experimental" population designation. Under such a designation, individual bears from the NCDE--which are currently protected under the Endangered Species Act--would be taken from their home range and transported to Washington state, where they would lose their protections under the ESA.

This is NOT the same as the No Action alternative. Under a natural recovery alternative, the FWS and NPS would actively work with agencies in British Columbia to ensure that grizzlies are protected on both sides of the border. Under this alternative, the agencies would identify and protect corridors and connectivity so that bears could move across the border without getting killed.

The agencies must not pursue alternatives that would violate the Wilderness Act and would entail heavy-handed, stressful management of bears. Should the NPS choose to translocate bears, the agency should first consider limiting translocation to sites outside of Wilderness. If the NPS decides to translocate within Wilderness, it must comply with the Wilderness Act: no helicopters, no motorized equipment, and no invasive monitoring.

Thank you for listening to my comments.

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Correspondence ID: 4993Project:112008Document:124399

Address: Merriam, KS  
Outside Organization: Unaffiliated Individual  
Received: Dec,07 2022 14:17:25  
Correspondence Type: Web Form

Correspondence: I oppose the capture of grizzlies from the Northern Continental Divide Ecosystem because grizzlies have still not recovered there, and there are no "extra" bears there to move to Washington. Such a plan would weaken the NCDE grizzly population and diminish the likelihood of developing the needed population linkages between the NCDE grizzlies and those elsewhere, such as in Yellowstone.

I oppose an "experimental population" designation because individual bears from the NCDE--which are currently protected under the Endangered Species Act--would be taken from their home range and transported to Washington state, where they would lose their protections under the ESA.

Please analyze a natural recovery alternative. This is NOT the same as the No Action alternative. Under a natural recovery alternative, the FWS and NPS would actively work with agencies in British Columbia to ensure that grizzlies are protected on both sides of the border. Under this alternative, the agencies would identify and protect corridors and connectivity so that bears could move across the border without getting killed.

Develop an alternative that doesn't violate the Wilderness Act. The agencies must not pursue alternatives that would violate the Wilderness Act and would entail heavy-handed, stressful management of bears. Should the NPS choose to translocate bears, the agency should first consider limiting translocation to sites outside of Wilderness. If the NPS decides to translocate within Wilderness, it must comply with the Wilderness Act: no helicopters, no motorized equipment, and no invasive monitoring.

Thank you!

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Correspondence ID: 4994Project:112008Document:124399

Address: Las Vegas, NV  
Outside Organization: Unaffiliated Individual  
Received: Dec,07 2022 14:17:59  
Correspondence Type: Web Form

Correspondence: I spend a lot of time in wild places watching and photographing wildlife. Most of my outdoor time is spent near home, but I do get into the northern woods from time to time. Grizzly bears have lived in the North Cascades for thousands of years, and it would be really exciting to see them there the next time I'm up that way. While the presence of grizzly bears increases safety concerns, people in Yellowstone and the northern Rocky Mountains live, work, and recreate in grizzly bear areas, and we can do it in the North Cascades too.

In addition, grizzly bears can play an ecological role as a native keystone species in the North Cascades as they do elsewhere, just as we have seen wolves affect landscapes in the greater Yellowstone area.

Although, not my place to speak for them, but I understand that grizzly bears are culturally important to Native American tribes and First Nations peoples in the northwest. In southern Nevada, we are working to protect and expand access to natural places and natural resources by our local tribes, and I can only imagine the ways in which these cultural issues are important to tribes up north. We should accommodate them.

There are only a few places left where grizzly bears can exist, and the North Cascades is one of them. I want to live in a world and pass down to future generations a wild landscape that includes all native species, including grizzly bears.

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Correspondence ID: 4995Project:112008Document:124399

Address: Cape Coral, FL

Outside Organization: Unaffiliated Individual  
Received: Dec,07 2022 14:23:38  
Correspondence Type: Web Form  
Correspondence: Thank you for moving forward with the process of restoring grizzly bears to the North Cascades Ecosystem (NCE).

A healthy population of grizzly bears belongs in the NCE, their home for thousands of years. Wherever grizzlies thrive, so does wildness, clean water, and abundant native fish and wildlife.

The National Park Service and US Fish and Wildlife Service have an obligation to restore this federally listed species in the few places where that is possible. Failure to act would result in the permanent loss of grizzly bears from the park during our lifetime. Alternatively, the successful restoration will contribute to the overall health and wellbeing of the species across multiple landscapes.

Fortunately, Grizzly restoration has worked in other parts of the country and will work here too. Please act quickly and lean on the existing mountain of information your agencies have compiled to inform your final decision. The 2017 EIS outlined multiple viable strategies that were massively popular.

Please reconsider all the past public support and the time-tested strategies that will strike a balance to meet the mutual goals of grizzly bear recovery and people.

---

Correspondence ID: 4996Project:112008Document:124399  
Address: Cape Coral, FL  
Outside Organization: Unaffiliated Individual  
Received: Dec,07 2022 14:24:09  
Correspondence Type: Web Form  
Correspondence: Thank you for moving forward with the process of restoring grizzly bears to the North Cascades Ecosystem (NCE).

A healthy population of grizzly bears belongs in the NCE, their home for thousands of years. Wherever grizzlies thrive, so does wildness, clean water, and abundant native fish and wildlife.

The National Park Service and US Fish and Wildlife Service have an obligation to restore this federally listed species in the few places where that is possible. Failure to act would result in the permanent loss of grizzly bears from the park during our lifetime. Alternatively, the successful restoration will contribute to the overall health and wellbeing of the species across multiple landscapes.

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Please reconsider all the past public support and the time-tested strategies that will strike a balance to meet the mutual goals of grizzly bear recovery and people.

---

Correspondence ID: 4997Project:112008Document:124399  
Address: Cape Coral, FL  
Outside Organization: Unaffiliated Individual  
Received: Dec,07 2022 14:24:27  
Correspondence Type: Web Form  
Correspondence: Thank you for moving forward with the process of restoring grizzly bears to the North Cascades Ecosystem (NCE).

A healthy population of grizzly bears belongs in the NCE, their home for thousands of years. Wherever grizzlies

thrive, so does wildness, clean water, and abundant native fish and wildlife.

The National Park Service and US Fish and Wildlife Service have an obligation to restore this federally listed species in the few places where that is possible. Failure to act would result in the permanent loss of grizzly bears from the park during our lifetime. Alternatively, the successful restoration will contribute to the overall health and wellbeing of the species across multiple landscapes.

Fortunately, Grizzly restoration has worked in other parts of the country and will work here too. Please act quickly and lean on the existing mountain of information your agencies have compiled to inform your final decision. The 2017 EIS outlined multiple viable strategies that were massively popular.

Please reconsider all the past public support and the time-tested strategies that will strike a balance to meet the mutual goals of grizzly bear recovery and people.

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Correspondence ID: 4998Project:112008Document:124399  
Address: Jamestown, TN  
Outside Organization: Unaffiliated Individual  
Received: Dec,07 2022 14:24:51  
Correspondence Type: Web Form  
Correspondence: Oppose the capture of grizzlies from the Northern Continental Divide Ecosystem. The federal agencies plan to kidnap bears from either British Columbia or the Northern Continental Divide Ecosystem (NCDE) around Glacier National Park to move to the North Cascades. But grizzlies have still not recovered in the NCDE, and there are no "extra" bears there to move to Washington. Such a plan would weaken the NCDE grizzly population and diminish the likelihood of developing the needed population linkages between the NCDE grizzlies and those elsewhere, such as in Yellowstone.  
Oppose an "experimental population" designation. The agencies must create and analyze an alternative that does not rely on the so-called "experimental" population designation. Under such a designation, individual bears from the NCDE--which are currently protected under the Endangered Species Act--would be taken from their home range and transported to Washington state, where they would lose their protections under the ESA.  
Analyze a natural recovery alternative. This is NOT the same as the No Action alternative. Under a natural recovery alternative, the FWS and NPS would actively work with agencies in British Columbia to ensure that grizzlies are protected on both sides of the border. Under this alternative, the agencies would identify and protect corridors and connectivity so that bears could move across the border without getting killed.  
Develop an alternative that doesn't violate the Wilderness Act. The agencies must not pursue alternatives that would violate the Wilderness Act and would entail heavy-handed, stressful management of bears. Should the NPS choose to translocate bears, the agency should first consider limiting translocation to sites outside of Wilderness. If the NPS decides to translocate within Wilderness, it must comply with the Wilderness Act: no helicopters, no motorized equipment, and no invasive monitoring.

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Correspondence ID: 4999Project:112008Document:124399  
Address: Indian River, MI  
Outside Organization: Unaffiliated Individual  
Received: Dec,07 2022 14:25:43  
Correspondence Type: Web Form  
Correspondence: Thank you for moving forward with the process of restoring grizzly bears to the North Cascades Ecosystem (NCE).

A healthy population of grizzly bears belongs in the NCE, their home for thousands of years. Wherever grizzlies thrive, so does wildness, clean water, and abundant native fish and wildlife.

The National Park Service and US Fish and Wildlife Service have an obligation to restore this federally listed species in the few places where that is possible. Failure to act would result in the permanent loss of grizzly bears from the park during our lifetime. Alternatively, the successful restoration will contribute to the overall health and

wellbeing of the species across multiple landscapes.

Fortunately, Grizzly restoration has worked in other parts of the country and will work here too. Please act quickly and lean on the existing mountain of information your agencies have compiled to inform your final decision. The 2017 EIS outlined multiple viable strategies that were massively popular.

Please reconsider all the past public support and the time-tested strategies that will strike a balance to meet the mutual goals of grizzly bear recovery and people.

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Correspondence ID: 5000Project:112008Document:124399  
Address: Saint Augustine, FL  
Outside Organization: Unaffiliated Individual  
Received: Dec,07 2022 14:26:03  
Correspondence Type: Web Form  
Correspondence: Oppose the capture of grizzlies from the Northern Continental Divide Ecosystem. The federal agencies plan to kidnap bears from either British Columbia or the Northern Continental Divide Ecosystem (NCDE) around Glacier National Park to move to the North Cascades. But grizzlies have still not recovered in the NCDE, and there are no "extra" bears there to move to Washington. Such a plan would weaken the NCDE grizzly population and diminish the likelihood of developing the needed population linkages between the NCDE grizzlies and those elsewhere, such as in Yellowstone.  
Oppose an "experimental population" designation. The agencies must create and analyze an alternative that does not rely on the so-called "experimental" population designation. Under such a designation, individual bears from the NCDE--which are currently protected under the Endangered Species Act--would be taken from their home range and transported to Washington state, where they would lose their protections under the ESA.  
Analyze a natural recovery alternative. This is NOT the same as the No Action alternative. Under a natural recovery alternative, the FWS and NPS would actively work with agencies in British Columbia to ensure that grizzlies are protected on both sides of the border. Under this alternative, the agencies would identify and protect corridors and connectivity so that bears could move across the border without getting killed.  
Develop an alternative that doesn't violate the Wilderness Act. The agencies must not pursue alternatives that would violate the Wilderness Act and would entail heavy-handed, stressful management of bears. Should the NPS choose to translocate bears, the agency should first consider limiting translocation to sites outside of Wilderness. If the NPS decides to translocate within Wilderness, it must comply with the Wilderness Act: no helicopters, no motorized equipment, and no invasive monitoring.

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Correspondence ID: 5001Project:112008Document:124399  
Address: NEWBURY PARK, CA  
Outside Organization: Unaffiliated Individual  
Received: Dec,07 2022 14:26:11  
Correspondence Type: Web Form  
Correspondence: Please bring the Grizzlies back to the Northern Cascades.

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Correspondence ID: 5002Project:112008Document:124399  
Address: Cedar Springs, MI  
Outside Organization: Unaffiliated Individual  
Received: Dec,07 2022 14:26:38  
Correspondence Type: Web Form  
Correspondence: Thank you for moving forward with the process of restoring grizzly bears to the North Cascades Ecosystem (NCE).

A healthy population of grizzly bears belongs in the NCE, their home for thousands of years. Wherever grizzlies thrive, so does wildness, clean water, and abundant native fish and wildlife.

The National Park Service and US Fish and Wildlife Service have an obligation to restore this federally listed species in the few places where that is possible. Failure to act would result in the permanent loss of grizzly bears from the park during our lifetime. Alternatively, the successful restoration will contribute to the overall health and wellbeing of the species across multiple landscapes.

Fortunately, Grizzly restoration has worked in other parts of the country and will work here too. Please act quickly and lean on the existing mountain of information your agencies have compiled to inform your final decision. The 2017 EIS outlined multiple viable strategies that were massively popular.

Please reconsider all the past public support and the time-tested strategies that will strike a balance to meet the mutual goals of grizzly bear recovery and people.

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Correspondence ID:	5003Project:112008Document:124399
Address:	Cedar Springs, MI
Outside Organization:	Unaffiliated Individual
Received:	Dec,07 2022 14:27:31
Correspondence Type:	Web Form
Correspondence:	Thank you for moving forward with the process of restoring grizzly bears to the North Cascades Ecosystem (NCE).

A healthy population of grizzly bears belongs in the NCE, their home for thousands of years. Wherever grizzlies thrive, so does wildness, clean water, and abundant native fish and wildlife.

The National Park Service and US Fish and Wildlife Service have an obligation to restore this federally listed species in the few places where that is possible. Failure to act would result in the permanent loss of grizzly bears from the park during our lifetime. Alternatively, the successful restoration will contribute to the overall health and wellbeing of the species across multiple landscapes.

Fortunately, Grizzly restoration has worked in other parts of the country and will work here too. Please act quickly and lean on the existing mountain of information your agencies have compiled to inform your final decision. The 2017 EIS outlined multiple viable strategies that were massively popular.

Please reconsider all the past public support and the time-tested strategies that will strike a balance to meet the mutual goals of grizzly bear recovery and people.

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Correspondence ID:	5004Project:112008Document:124399
Address:	Green Bay, WI
Outside Organization:	Unaffiliated Individual
Received:	Dec,07 2022 14:31:56
Correspondence Type:	Web Form
Correspondence:	We believe it's important to support reintroduction of species, especially keystone species, in their historic range. The northern Cascades are one such environment. We enjoy viewing fauna, such as the grey wolf, bison and grizzly bear, in their native environments. And, like the northern Rockies, the grizzly bear also belongs in the northern Cascades where they can help maintain a balanced environment.

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Correspondence ID:	5005Project:112008Document:124399
Address:	Camarillo, CA
Outside Organization:	Self Unaffiliated Individual(Official Rep.)
Received:	Dec,07 2022 14:33:21
Correspondence Type:	Web Form
Correspondence:	Stop allowing the killing of all the wildlife species. Reintroduce and allow protection of all the wildlife species that have been driven from their native habitat. The Federal Parks & Recreation has been one



of the major killers of Grizzly Bears and other species. Stop your killing. Give the Grizzly Bears and other species back their original habitat. Start protecting other species not killing them.

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Correspondence ID: 5006Project:112008Document:124399  
Address: Albuquerque, NM  
Outside Organization: Unaffiliated Individual  
Received: Dec,07 2022 14:34:19  
Correspondence Type: Web Form  
Correspondence: Thank you for moving forward with the process of restoring grizzly bears to the North Cascades Ecosystem (NCE).

A healthy population of grizzly bears belongs in the NCE, their home for thousands of years. Wherever grizzlies thrive, so does wildness, clean water, and abundant native fish and wildlife.

The National Park Service and US Fish and Wildlife Service have an obligation to restore this federally listed species in the few places where that is possible. Failure to act would result in the permanent loss of grizzly bears from the park during our lifetime. Alternatively, the successful restoration will contribute to the overall health and wellbeing of the species across multiple landscapes.

Fortunately, Grizzly restoration has worked in other parts of the country and will work here too. Please act quickly and lean on the existing mountain of information your agencies have compiled to inform your final decision. The 2017 EIS outlined multiple viable strategies that were massively popular.

Please reconsider all the past public support and the time-tested strategies that will strike a balance to meet the mutual goals of grizzly bear recovery and people.

---

Correspondence ID: 5007Project:112008Document:124399  
Address: Warren, PA  
Outside Organization: Unaffiliated Individual  
Received: Dec,07 2022 14:36:16  
Correspondence Type: Web Form  
Correspondence: Thank you for moving forward with the process of restoring grizzly bears to the North Cascades Ecosystem (NCE).

A healthy population of grizzly bears belongs in the NCE, their home for thousands of years. Wherever grizzlies thrive, so does wildness, clean water, and abundant native fish and wildlife.

The National Park Service and US Fish and Wildlife Service have an obligation to restore this federally listed species in the few places where that is possible. Failure to act would result in the permanent loss of grizzly bears from the park during our lifetime. Alternatively, the successful restoration will contribute to the overall health and wellbeing of the species across multiple landscapes.

Fortunately, Grizzly restoration has worked in other parts of the country and will work here too. Please act quickly and lean on the existing mountain of information your agencies have compiled to inform your final decision. The 2017 EIS outlined multiple viable strategies that were massively popular.

Please reconsider all the past public support and the time-tested strategies that will strike a balance to meet the mutual goals of grizzly bear recovery and people.

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Correspondence ID: 5008Project:112008Document:124399  
Address: knoxville, TN

Outside Organization: Unaffiliated Individual  
Received: Dec,07 2022 14:38:13  
Correspondence Type: Web Form

Correspondence: Oppose the capture of grizzlies from the Northern Continental Divide Ecosystem. The federal agencies plan to kidnap bears from either British Columbia or the Northern Continental Divide Ecosystem (NCDE) around Glacier National Park to move to the North Cascades. But grizzlies have still not recovered in the NCDE, and there are no "extra" bears there to move to Washington. Such a plan would weaken the NCDE grizzly population and diminish the likelihood of developing the needed population linkages between the NCDE grizzlies and those elsewhere, such as in Yellowstone.

Oppose an "experimental population" designation. The agencies must create and analyze an alternative that does not rely on the so-called "experimental" population designation. Under such a designation, individual bears from the NCDE--which are currently protected under the Endangered Species Act--would be taken from their home range and transported to Washington state, where they would lose their protections under the ESA.

Analyze a natural recovery alternative. This is NOT the same as the No Action alternative. Under a natural recovery alternative, the FWS and NPS would actively work with agencies in British Columbia to ensure that grizzlies are protected on both sides of the border. Under this alternative, the agencies would identify and protect corridors and connectivity so that bears could move across the border without getting killed.

Develop an alternative that doesn't violate the Wilderness Act. The agencies must not pursue alternatives that would violate the Wilderness Act and would entail heavy-handed, stressful management of bears. Should the NPS choose to translocate bears, the agency should first consider limiting translocation to sites outside of Wilderness. If the NPS decides to translocate within Wilderness, it must comply with the Wilderness Act: no helicopters, no motorized equipment, and no invasive monitoring.

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Correspondence ID: 5009Project:112008Document:124399

Address: Eugene, OR  
Outside Organization: Unaffiliated Individual  
Received: Dec,07 2022 14:38:18  
Correspondence Type: Web Form

Correspondence: Thank you for moving forward with the process of restoring grizzly bears to the North Cascades Ecosystem (NCE).

A healthy population of grizzly bears belongs in the NCE, their home for thousands of years. Wherever grizzlies thrive, so does wildness, clean water, and abundant native fish and wildlife.

The National Park Service and US Fish and Wildlife Service have an obligation to restore this federally listed species in the few places where that is possible. Failure to act would result in the permanent loss of grizzly bears from the park during our lifetime. Alternatively, the successful restoration will contribute to the overall health and wellbeing of the species across multiple landscapes.

Fortunately, Grizzly restoration has worked in other parts of the country and will work here too. Please act quickly and lean on the existing mountain of information your agencies have compiled to inform your final decision. The 2017 EIS outlined multiple viable strategies that were massively popular.

Please reconsider all the past public support and the time-tested strategies that will strike a balance to meet the mutual goals of grizzly bear recovery and people.

---

Correspondence ID: 5010Project:112008Document:124399

Address: Santa Maria, CA  
Outside Organization: Unaffiliated Individual  
Received: Dec,07 2022 14:39:02  
Correspondence Type: Web Form

Correspondence: Thank you for moving forward with the process of restoring grizzly bears to the North Cascades Ecosystem (NCE).

A healthy population of grizzly bears belongs in the NCE, their home for thousands of years. Wherever grizzlies thrive, so does wildness, clean water, and abundant native fish and wildlife.

The National Park Service and US Fish and Wildlife Service have an obligation to restore this federally listed species in the few places where that is possible. Failure to act would result in the permanent loss of grizzly bears from the park during our lifetime. Alternatively, the successful restoration will contribute to the overall health and wellbeing of the species across multiple landscapes.

Fortunately, Grizzly restoration has worked in other parts of the country and will work here too. Please act quickly and lean on the existing mountain of information your agencies have compiled to inform your final decision. The 2017 EIS outlined multiple viable strategies that were massively popular.

Please reconsider all the past public support and the time-tested strategies that will strike a balance to meet the mutual goals of grizzly bear recovery and people.

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Correspondence ID: 5011Project:112008Document:124399  
Address: Prescott, AZ  
Outside Organization: Unaffiliated Individual  
Received: Dec,07 2022 14:39:26  
Correspondence Type: Web Form  
Correspondence: Oppose the capture of grizzlies from the Northern Continental Divide Ecosystem. The federal agencies plan to kidnap bears from either British Columbia or the Northern Continental Divide Ecosystem (NCDE) around Glacier National Park to move to the North Cascades. But grizzlies have still not recovered in the NCDE, and there are no "extra" bears there to move to Washington. Such a plan would weaken the NCDE grizzly population and diminish the likelihood of developing the needed population linkages between the NCDE grizzlies and those elsewhere, such as in Yellowstone.  
Oppose an "experimental population" designation. The agencies must create and analyze an alternative that does not rely on the so-called "experimental" population designation. Under such a designation, individual bears from the NCDE--which are currently protected under the Endangered Species Act--would be taken from their home range and transported to Washington state, where they would lose their protections under the ESA.  
Analyze a natural recovery alternative. This is NOT the same as the No Action alternative. Under a natural recovery alternative, the FWS and NPS would actively work with agencies in British Columbia to ensure that grizzlies are protected on both sides of the border. Under this alternative, the agencies would identify and protect corridors and connectivity so that bears could move across the border without getting killed.  
Develop an alternative that doesn't violate the Wilderness Act. The agencies must not pursue alternatives that would violate the Wilderness Act and would entail heavy-handed, stressful management of bears. Should the NPS choose to translocate bears, the agency should first consider limiting translocation to sites outside of Wilderness. If the NPS decides to translocate within Wilderness, it must comply with the Wilderness Act: no helicopters, no motorized equipment, and no invasive monitoring.

Thank you!

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Correspondence ID: 5012Project:112008Document:124399  
Address: Hartland, WI  
Outside Organization: Unaffiliated Individual  
Received: Dec,07 2022 14:40:30  
Correspondence Type: Web Form  
Correspondence: I am writing in opposition to the capture of grizzlies from the Northern Continental Divide Ecosystem. The plans to kidnap bears from either British Columbia or the Northern Continental Divide Ecosystem (NCDE) around Glacier National Park to move to the North Cascades is awful. Grizzlies have still not recovered in the NCDE, and there are no "extra" bears there to move to Washington. Such a plan would weaken the NCDE grizzly population and diminish the likelihood of developing the needed population linkages between

the NCDE grizzlies and those elsewhere, such as in Yellowstone.

I oppose an "experimental population" designation. The agencies must create and analyze an alternative that does not rely on the so-called "experimental" population designation. Under such a designation, individual bears from the NCDE--which are currently protected under the Endangered Species Act--would be taken from their home range and transported to Washington state, where they would lose their protections under the ESA.

Please analyze a natural recovery alternative. This is NOT the same as the No Action alternative. Under a natural recovery alternative, the FWS and NPS would actively work with agencies in British Columbia to ensure that grizzlies are protected on both sides of the border. Under this alternative, the agencies would identify and protect corridors and connectivity so that bears could move across the border without getting killed.

Develop an alternative that doesn't violate the Wilderness Act. The agencies must not pursue alternatives that would violate the Wilderness Act and would entail heavy-handed, stressful management of bears. Should the NPS choose to translocate bears, the agency should first consider limiting translocation to sites outside of Wilderness. If the NPS decides to translocate within Wilderness, it must comply with the Wilderness Act: no helicopters, no motorized equipment, and no invasive monitoring.

Thank you!

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Correspondence ID: 5013Project:112008Document:124399

Address: Portland, OR

Outside Organization: Unaffiliated Individual

Received: Dec,07 2022 14:40:51

Correspondence Type: Web Form

Correspondence: As an avid hiker and lover of nature, I would encourage the reintroduction of grizzly bears to the North Cascades. I know we can coexist with Grizzlies in the Cascades, as folks do in other areas in US.

Grizzly bears have lived in the North Cascades for thousands of years, and play a key ecological role as a native keystone species.

As the North Cascades are one of few places left that grizzly bears can exist, we should find a way to bring them back.

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Correspondence ID: 5014Project:112008Document:124399

Address: POWELL BUTTE, OR

Outside Organization: Unaffiliated Individual

Received: Dec,07 2022 14:42:53

Correspondence Type: Web Form

Correspondence: I oppose the capture of grizzlies from the Northern Continental Divide Ecosystem. The federal agencies plan to kidnap bears from either British Columbia or the Northern Continental Divide Ecosystem (NCDE) around Glacier National Park to move to the North Cascades. But grizzlies have still not recovered in the NCDE, and there are no "extra" bears there to move to Washington. Such a plan would weaken the NCDE grizzly population and diminish the likelihood of developing the needed population linkages between the NCDE grizzlies and those elsewhere, such as in Yellowstone.

I oppose an "experimental population" designation. The agencies must create and analyze an alternative that does not rely on the so-called "experimental" population designation. Under such a designation, individual bears from the NCDE--which are currently protected under the Endangered Species Act--would be taken from their home range and transported to Washington state, where they would lose their protections under the ESA.

Please, analyze a natural recovery alternative. This is NOT the same as the No Action alternative. Under a natural recovery alternative, the FWS and NPS would actively work with agencies in British Columbia to ensure that grizzlies are protected on both sides of the border. Under this alternative, the agencies would identify and protect corridors and connectivity so that bears could move across the border without getting killed.

Please develop an alternative that doesn't violate the Wilderness Act. The agencies must not pursue alternatives

that would violate the Wilderness Act and would entail heavy-handed, stressful management of bears. Should the NPS choose to translocate bears, the agency should first consider limiting translocation to sites outside of Wilderness. If the NPS decides to translocate within Wilderness, it must comply with the Wilderness Act: no helicopters, no motorized equipment, and no invasive monitoring.

Thank You,

██████████

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Correspondence ID: 5015Project:112008Document:124399  
Address: Miami, FL  
Outside Organization: Unaffiliated Individual  
Received: Dec,07 2022 14:43:22  
Correspondence Type: Web Form  
Correspondence: Thank you for moving forward with the process of restoring grizzly bears to the North Cascades Ecosystem (NCE).

A healthy population of grizzly bears belongs in the NCE, their home for thousands of years. Wherever grizzlies thrive, so does wildness, clean water, and abundant native fish and wildlife.

The National Park Service and US Fish and Wildlife Service have an obligation to restore this federally listed species in the few places where that is possible. Failure to act would result in the permanent loss of grizzly bears from the park during our lifetime. Alternatively, the successful restoration will contribute to the overall health and wellbeing of the species across multiple landscapes.

Fortunately, Grizzly restoration has worked in other parts of the country and will work here too. Please act quickly and lean on the existing mountain of information your agencies have compiled to inform your final decision. The 2017 EIS outlined multiple viable strategies that were massively popular.

Please reconsider all the past public support and the time-tested strategies that will strike a balance to meet the mutual goals of grizzly bear recovery and people.

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Correspondence ID: 5016Project:112008Document:124399  
Address: Cochrane, WI  
Outside Organization: Unaffiliated Individual  
Received: Dec,07 2022 14:44:21  
Correspondence Type: Web Form  
Correspondence: Thank you for moving forward with the process of restoring grizzly bears to the North Cascades Ecosystem (NCE).

A healthy population of grizzly bears belongs in the NCE, their home for thousands of years. Wherever grizzlies thrive, so does wildness, clean water, and abundant native fish and wildlife.

The National Park Service and US Fish and Wildlife Service have an obligation to restore this federally listed species in the few places where that is possible. Failure to act would result in the permanent loss of grizzly bears from the park during our lifetime. Alternatively, the successful restoration will contribute to the overall health and wellbeing of the species across multiple landscapes.

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Please reconsider all the past public support and the time-tested strategies that will strike a balance to meet the mutual goals of grizzly bear recovery and people.

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Correspondence ID: 5017Project:112008Document:124399  
Address: Miami, FL  
Outside Organization: Unaffiliated Individual  
Received: Dec,07 2022 14:44:48  
Correspondence Type: Web Form  
Correspondence: Thank you for moving forward with the process of restoring grizzly bears to the North Cascades Ecosystem (NCE).

A healthy population of grizzly bears belongs in the NCE, their home for thousands of years. Wherever grizzlies thrive, so does wildness, clean water, and abundant native fish and wildlife.

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Fortunately, Grizzly restoration has worked in other parts of the country and will work here too. Please act quickly and lean on the existing mountain of information your agencies have compiled to inform your final decision. The 2017 EIS outlined multiple viable strategies that were massively popular.

Please reconsider all the past public support and the time-tested strategies that will strike a balance to meet the mutual goals of grizzly bear recovery and people.

---

Correspondence ID: 5018Project:112008Document:124399  
Address: Sterling Hts,, MI  
Outside Organization: Unaffiliated Individual  
Received: Dec,07 2022 14:44:58  
Correspondence Type: Web Form  
Correspondence: Oppose the capture of grizzlies from the Northern Continental Divide Ecosystem. The federal agencies plan to kidnap bears from either British Columbia or the Northern Continental Divide Ecosystem (NCDE) around Glacier National Park to move to the North Cascades. But grizzlies have still not recovered in the NCDE, and there are no "extra" bears there to move to Washington. Such a plan would weaken the NCDE grizzly population and diminish the likelihood of developing the needed population linkages between the NCDE grizzlies and those elsewhere, such as in Yellowstone.  
Oppose an "experimental population" designation. The agencies must create and analyze an alternative that does not rely on the so-called "experimental" population designation. Under such a designation, individual bears from the NCDE--which are currently protected under the Endangered Species Act--would be taken from their home range and transported to Washington state, where they would lose their protections under the ESA.  
Analyze a natural recovery alternative. This is NOT the same as the No Action alternative. Under a natural recovery alternative, the FWS and NPS would actively work with agencies in British Columbia to ensure that grizzlies are protected on both sides of the border. Under this alternative, the agencies would identify and protect corridors and connectivity so that bears could move across the border without getting killed.  
Develop an alternative that doesn't violate the Wilderness Act. The agencies must not pursue alternatives that would violate the Wilderness Act and would entail heavy-handed, stressful management of bears. Should the NPS choose to translocate bears, the agency should first consider limiting translocation to sites outside of Wilderness. If the NPS decides to translocate within Wilderness, it must comply with the Wilderness Act: no helicopters, no motorized equipment, and no invasive monitoring.  
Thank you!

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Correspondence ID: 5019Project:112008Document:124399

Address: Woodstock, GA

Outside Organization: Unaffiliated Individual

Received: Dec,07 2022 14:45:12

Correspondence Type: Web Form

Correspondence: Oppose the capture of grizzlies from the Northern Continental Divide Ecosystem. The federal agencies plan to kidnap bears from either British Columbia or the Northern Continental Divide Ecosystem (NCDE) around Glacier National Park to move to the North Cascades. But grizzlies have still not recovered in the NCDE, and there are no "extra" bears there to move to Washington. Such a plan would weaken the NCDE grizzly population and diminish the likelihood of developing the needed population linkages between the NCDE grizzlies and those elsewhere, such as in Yellowstone.

Oppose an "experimental population" designation. The agencies must create and analyze an alternative that does not rely on the so-called "experimental" population designation. Under such a designation, individual bears from the NCDE--which are currently protected under the Endangered Species Act--would be taken from their home range and transported to Washington state, where they would lose their protections under the ESA.

Analyze a natural recovery alternative. This is NOT the same as the No Action alternative. Under a natural recovery alternative, the FWS and NPS would actively work with agencies in British Columbia to ensure that grizzlies are protected on both sides of the border. Under this alternative, the agencies would identify and protect corridors and connectivity so that bears could move across the border without getting killed.

Develop an alternative that doesn't violate the Wilderness Act. The agencies must not pursue alternatives that would violate the Wilderness Act and would entail heavy-handed, stressful management of bears. Should the NPS choose to translocate bears, the agency should first consider limiting translocation to sites outside of Wilderness. If the NPS decides to translocate within Wilderness, it must comply with the Wilderness Act: no helicopters, no motorized equipment, and no invasive monitoring.

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Correspondence ID: 5020Project:112008Document:124399

Address: Miami, FL

Outside Organization: Unaffiliated Individual

Received: Dec,07 2022 14:45:58

Correspondence Type: Web Form

Correspondence: Thank you for moving forward with the process of restoring grizzly bears to the North Cascades Ecosystem (NCE).

A healthy population of grizzly bears belongs in the NCE, their home for thousands of years. Wherever grizzlies thrive, so does wildness, clean water, and abundant native fish and wildlife.

The National Park Service and US Fish and Wildlife Service have an obligation to restore this federally listed species in the few places where that is possible. Failure to act would result in the permanent loss of grizzly bears from the park during our lifetime. Alternatively, the successful restoration will contribute to the overall health and wellbeing of the species across multiple landscapes.

Fortunately, Grizzly restoration has worked in other parts of the country and will work here too. Please act quickly and lean on the existing mountain of information your agencies have compiled to inform your final decision. The 2017 EIS outlined multiple viable strategies that were massively popular.

Please reconsider all the past public support and the time-tested strategies that will strike a balance to meet the mutual goals of grizzly bear recovery and people.

---

Correspondence ID: 5021Project:112008Document:124399

Address: Santa Cruz, CA

Outside Organization: Equity Transit Unaffiliated Individual(Official Rep.)

Received: Dec,07 2022 14:47:11

Correspondence Type: Web Form

Correspondence: We must do whatever we can to restore native habitats, including the grizzlies. Due to a lack of time, I cannot read the documents by Dec 14th, however we must consider

1-Reduce toxic tires, plastics and harmful pesticides that impact our fisheries and hence the grizzlies.

2-Support infill dense city developments and work to stop suburban sprawl which is destroying huge swaths of integral wildland, estuaries, forests, and wetlands and all wildlife that depends on in these wilderness areas in this country. We need to support re-wilding of regions across the USA in order for other species to thrive.

3-We need to prohibit plastics and throw-away products, especially in the parks.

I apologize for the brevity.

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Correspondence ID: 5022Project:112008Document:124399

Address: Oakland, CA

Outside Organization: Unaffiliated Individual

Received: Dec,07 2022 14:48:20

Correspondence Type: Web Form

Correspondence: Without Grizzly's, an essential part of the North Cascades is missing. In the Rocky Mountains, people have worked hard to save grizzly bears from extinction, and today people successfully live, work and recreate alongside grizzly bears. This can happen in the North Cascades, let's get this done!

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Correspondence ID: 5023Project:112008Document:124399

Address: Santa Cruz, CA

Outside Organization: Unaffiliated Individual

Received: Dec,07 2022 14:51:25

Correspondence Type: Web Form

Correspondence: Grizzly bears lived in the North Cascades for thousands of years, and they belong here.

---

Correspondence ID: 5024Project:112008Document:124399

Address: Bellingham, WA

Outside Organization: Northwest Rivers Photography Unaffiliated Individual

Received: Dec,07 2022 14:51:43

Correspondence Type: Web Form

Correspondence: [REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

Don Striker, Superintendent  
North Cascades National Park

Hugh Morrison, Acting Regional Director  
U.S. Fish & Wildlife Service

RE: 2022 North Cascades Ecosystem Grizzly Bear Restoration Plan  
Scoping Comments for Environmental Impact Statement (EIS)

Electronic comment submission: December 7, 2022

Dear Superintendent Striker and Acting Regional Director Morrison:

Thank you for restarting the process to return grizzly bears to the North Cascades Ecosystem (NCE), some of the



most productive grizzly bear habitat in the world. Thanks also for the opportunity to provide scoping comments on the 2022 North Cascades Ecosystem Grizzly Bear Restoration Plan. My preferred choice, and to me, the only one that will result in a successful restoration outcome, is Alternative B, including the experimental population designation under section 10(j) of the Endangered Species Act (ESA).

After more than three decades protecting, conserving, and improving land and water resources with environmental and coalition nonprofits, I retired in 2019 to spend time with my camera and to explore the wild beauty of the Pacific Northwest (PNW).

A driving force behind my photography was the desire to photograph grizzly and black bears (spirit bears too, but that remains on my wish list) and to learn about and spend time in the presence of this keynote and apex subspecies of the brown bear. I have successfully pursued this dream across Idaho, Wyoming, Montana, British Columbia, and Alaska. The thought that one day I (and my daughter and my recently-arrived granddaughter Daisy) might see, photograph, and spend time with a restored grizzly bear population here in my home state of Washington is exciting and a dream come true.

Grizzly bears are a vital natural and cultural part of the PNW and restoring them would bring an improved and needed balance to the NCE.

As the Public Scoping Materials outline, this decision (EIS) addresses how best to:

- Avoid the permanent loss of grizzly bears in the NCE
- Contribute to the restoration of biodiversity of the ecosystem for the benefit and enjoyment of present and future generations
- Enhance the probability of long-term survival and conservation of grizzly bears within the NCE and thereby contribute to overall grizzly bear recovery
- Support the recovery of the grizzly bear to the point where it can be removed from the Federal List of Threatened and Endangered Wildlife Species Objectives

The only way to successfully reach each of these goals is by implementing Alternative B.

Per the scoping documentation, grizzly bears are effectively expatriated from the NCE with no sightings since 1996. Interagency efforts to restore grizzlies to the NCE dates back to 1997 (longer with the 1991 National Grizzly Bear Recovery Plan and its 1993 revision). Given this more than two decade history of effort, it is evident that Alternative A (No Action), using only existing management practices, will not result in restoration and increased numbers of grizzly in the NCE.

Improved sanitation, poaching control, access management, outreach and educational information programs are all important, but first we must have grizzly bears to learn about and manage. Alternative A is business-as-usual and inadequate for a restoration action. Future research, monitoring for presence, distribution, habitat, and home ranges would be a waste of agency and public resources as almost no bears remain to be studied.

I also support Alternative B as it designates grizzly bears in the U.S. portion of the NCE and surrounding areas as an experimental population under section 10(j) of the ESA.

It is not the process I would prefer, but I understand the need to have options as agencies deal with the return of a predator species, and the need for public information, involvement, and safety. Perhaps more importantly, we need options and regulations to buffer against efforts to stall, overturn, or remove grizzly bears from the NCE in the future. If properly implemented, 10(j) listing for threatened species could provide these benefits to managing agencies.

Alternative elements and Management Tools to be Considered

However, how the 10(j) listing is worded will be critical as 10(j) provides authorities, ranchers, and landowners with more options for managing bears. This is problematic as nearby state governments (including those with grizzly recovery zones), as well as private interests, have a long history of actively working to reduce predator numbers, and kill and trap bears and wolves. One of the current leading causes of death for grizzly bears is conflict with livestock operators and big game hunters <https://www.grizzlytimes.org/problem-killing-bears>. 10(j) language

should firmly lock in NPS and USFWS as sole managers of this recovery effort.

The final EIS (FEIS) must also detail a plan for permanent protection once the designated number of grizzly bears return. A future certainty for grizzlies - more certainty, safety and control must be explained in the FEIS. It is not enough to finalize a plan that may take a century to realize, as our current political system too-easily seeks to overturn programs, rulings, and decisions today. How can the managing agencies provide today a guarantee that grizzlies (a historical and needed species in the NCE) will be welcome and protected in the coming years?

Future planning also must include for when this species is removed from the ESA. In other states, including many in the western United States, once a species is delisted, it is "open season" and plans for eradication are quickly back on the table. As the EIS evaluates the interplay between grizzly bears and wolf recovery, it must take for example the plight of wolves in Idaho, Montana, and Wyoming now that they are no longer protected under the ESA. Hunters in these states can indiscriminately kill or trap as many wolves as they like year-round on private land and even on surrounding areas to our National Parks.

<https://www.nytimes.com/2022/01/17/opinion/wolves-endangered-yellowstone.html>)

This focus on other states is also important as the agencies decide how to best protect grizzly populations in the NCE. As listed in scoping, "If the Service (USFWS) finds that grizzly bears in one or more distinct population segments (DPS) in the species' range no longer warrant protection as a listed species, the agency will have to determine whether bears in the remainder of their listed range still qualify for protection under the ESA." It is not acceptable for decisions in other states or areas to overturn or terminate grizzly recovery in the NCE.

Not only is it morally reprehensible to seek to eradicate any species for your own profit and viewpoints, but it is a waste of time, effort, and funding to protect something, reach a threshold, and then start killing that something again. And the killing is not limited to wolves, grizzly bears have also been targeted.

<https://www.seattletimes.com/nation-world/nation/whos-killing-the-grizzly-bears-of-fremont-county-idaho/>

I understand that the NPS and USFWS cannot fully guarantee against future rulings, decisions, or actions by Congress, neighboring states, or private landowners. That will require participation and vigilance by those of us who love bears and want to see them in the NCE. IT IS the purview of the agencies to finalize a decision that incorporates current science, best management practices, public will, and concern for the future fate of this iconic species - to provide a solid roadmap for how to restore, protect, and grow grizzly populations effectively and permanently.

Once again, thank you for restarting the process to return grizzly bears to the North Cascades Ecosystem (NCE). I look forward to additional comments on draft and final decision documents and working and supporting the agencies in this worthwhile effort.

Sincerely,



Northwest Rivers Photography

Cc: Denise Shultz, NPS & Andrew LaValle, USFWS ([nce\\_grizzly@nps.gov](mailto:nce_grizzly@nps.gov))

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Correspondence ID: 5025Project:112008Document:124399

Address: South Lake Tahoe, CA

Outside Organization: Unaffiliated Individual

Received: Dec,07 2022 14:52:07

Correspondence Type: Web Form

Correspondence: Grizzly bears lived in the North Cascades for thousands of years, and they belong here. I live in a National Park in California and bears are an important part of our ecosystem. I want to help chart a new future where we coexist with grizzly bears as they play a key ecological role as a native keystone species in the

North Cascades.

Wolves were reintroduced to Yellowstone National Park and it has been extremely beneficial to the environment!

---

Correspondence ID: 5026Project:112008Document:124399

Address: Mesa, AZ

Outside Organization: Unaffiliated Individual

Received: Dec,07 2022 14:53:16

Correspondence Type: Web Form

Correspondence: Oppose the capture of grizzlies from the Northern Continental Divide Ecosystem. The federal agencies plan to kidnap bears from either British Columbia or the Northern Continental Divide Ecosystem (NCDE) around Glacier National Park to move to the North Cascades. But grizzlies have still not recovered in the NCDE, and there are no "extra" bears there to move to Washington. Such a plan would weaken the NCDE grizzly population and diminish the likelihood of developing the needed population linkages between the NCDE grizzlies and those elsewhere, such as in Yellowstone.

Oppose an "experimental population" designation. The agencies must create and analyze an alternative that does not rely on the so-called "experimental" population designation. Under such a designation, individual bears from the NCDE--which are currently protected under the Endangered Species Act--would be taken from their home range and transported to Washington state, where they would lose their protections under the ESA.

Analyze a natural recovery alternative. This is NOT the same as the No Action alternative. Under a natural recovery alternative, the FWS and NPS would actively work with agencies in British Columbia to ensure that grizzlies are protected on both sides of the border. Under this alternative, the agencies would identify and protect corridors and connectivity so that bears could move across the border without getting killed.

Develop an alternative that doesn't violate the Wilderness Act. The agencies must not pursue alternatives that would violate the Wilderness Act and would entail heavy-handed, stressful management of bears. Should the NPS choose to translocate bears, the agency should first consider limiting translocation to sites outside of Wilderness. If the NPS decides to translocate within Wilderness, it must comply with the Wilderness Act: no helicopters, no motorized equipment, and no invasive monitoring.

Thank you!

---

Correspondence ID: 5027Project:112008Document:124399

Address: West Orange, NJ

Outside Organization: Barrett Thompson Co. Unaffiliated Individual

Received: Dec,07 2022 14:54:55

Correspondence Type: Web Form

Correspondence: save the bears

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Correspondence ID: 5028Project:112008Document:124399

Address: Atlanta, GA

Outside Organization: Unaffiliated Individual

Received: Dec,07 2022 14:55:47

Correspondence Type: Web Form

Correspondence: I oppose the capture of grizzlies from the Northern Continental Divide Ecosystem. The federal agencies plan to kidnap bears from either British Columbia or the Northern Continental Divide Ecosystem (NCDE) around Glacier National Park to move to the North Cascades. But grizzlies have still not recovered in the NCDE, and there are no "extra" bears there to move to Washington. Such a plan would weaken the NCDE grizzly population and diminish the likelihood of developing the needed population linkages between the NCDE grizzlies and those elsewhere, such as in Yellowstone.

I oppose an "experimental population" designation. The agencies must create and analyze an alternative that does not rely on the so-called "experimental" population designation. Under such a designation, individual bears from the NCDE--which are currently protected under the Endangered Species Act--would be taken from their home range and transported to Washington state, where they would lose their protections under the ESA.

I support a natural recovery alternative. This is NOT the same as the No Action alternative. Under a natural recovery alternative, the FWS and NPS would actively work with agencies in British Columbia to ensure that grizzlies are protected on both sides of the border. Under this alternative, the agencies would identify and protect corridors and connectivity so that bears could move across the border without getting killed. Develop an alternative that doesn't violate the Wilderness Act. The agencies must not pursue alternatives that would violate the Wilderness Act and would entail heavy-handed, stressful management of bears. Should the NPS choose to translocate bears, the agency should first consider limiting translocation to sites outside of Wilderness. If the NPS decides to translocate within Wilderness, it must comply with the Wilderness Act: no helicopters, no motorized equipment, and no invasive monitoring.

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Correspondence ID: 5029Project:112008Document:124399  
Address: Aurora, CO  
Outside Organization: Unaffiliated Individual  
Received: Dec,07 2022 14:56:43  
Correspondence Type: Web Form  
Correspondence: Oppose the capture of grizzlies from the Northern Continental Divide Ecosystem. The federal agencies plan to kidnap bears from either British Columbia or the Northern Continental Divide Ecosystem (NCDE) around Glacier National Park to move to the North Cascades. But grizzlies have still not recovered in the NCDE, and there are no "extra" bears there to move to Washington. Such a plan would weaken the NCDE grizzly population and diminish the likelihood of developing the needed population linkages between the NCDE grizzlies and those elsewhere, such as in Yellowstone.  
Oppose an "experimental population" designation. The agencies must create and analyze an alternative that does not rely on the so-called "experimental" population designation. Under such a designation, individual bears from the NCDE--which are currently protected under the Endangered Species Act--would be taken from their home range and transported to Washington state, where they would lose their protections under the ESA.  
Analyze a natural recovery alternative. This is NOT the same as the No Action alternative. Under a natural recovery alternative, the FWS and NPS would actively work with agencies in British Columbia to ensure that grizzlies are protected on both sides of the border. Under this alternative, the agencies would identify and protect corridors and connectivity so that bears could move across the border without getting killed.  
Develop an alternative that doesn't violate the Wilderness Act. The agencies must not pursue alternatives that would violate the Wilderness Act and would entail heavy-handed, stressful management of bears. Should the NPS choose to translocate bears, the agency should first consider limiting translocation to sites outside of Wilderness. If the NPS decides to translocate within Wilderness, it must comply with the Wilderness Act: no helicopters, no motorized equipment, and no invasive monitoring.

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Correspondence ID: 5030Project:112008Document:124399  
Address: Ferndale, WA  
Outside Organization: Unaffiliated Individual  
Received: Dec,07 2022 14:59:08  
Correspondence Type: Web Form  
Correspondence: Grizzly Bears are an important part of our ecosystem and have more than earned a spot to exist inside this country. The fact that this is even being discussed is ridiculous. Haven't we learned that removing species from ecosystems upsets the balance?

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Correspondence ID: 5031Project:112008Document:124399  
Address: Winthrop, WA  
Outside Organization: Unaffiliated Individual  
Received: Dec,07 2022 15:00:58  
Correspondence Type: Web Form  
Correspondence: The no-action alternative, as written, is not "no action" as it contains the language that is an action "educational programs to provide information about grizzly bears and grizzly bear recovery

to the public". A well crafted no-action would include language that stops the pursuit of any action, including on-going discussions, that seek to reintroduce grizzly bears into the area.

#### Alternative A (No Action)

Under the no action alternative existing management practices would be followed, and no new management actions would be implemented beyond those available at the outset of the grizzly bear restoration planning process. Management actions would be focused on improved sanitation, poaching control, motorized access management, outreach, and educational programs to provide information about grizzly bears and grizzly bear recovery to the public, and research and monitoring to determine grizzly bear presence, distribution, habitat, and home ranges.

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Correspondence ID:	5032Project:112008Document:124399
Address:	Mazama, WA
Outside Organization:	Unaffiliated Individual
Received:	Dec,07 2022 15:04:18
Correspondence Type:	Web Form
Correspondence:	Bad for bears, bad for people.

Unlike almost all pushing this unrealistic plan to airlift grizzlies out of hot water and into the fire, I live next to one of the Pasayten's major wildlife corridors. Think Grizzlies are going to stay inside the Wilderness boundaries?

I frequently encounter black bears on my land. Livestock predation and damage to property happens. Ever increasing numbers of outdoor recreationists push further into backcountry to get away from the crowds. More people, shrinking habitat, and artificial reintroduction of THE apex predator into N Cascades? Recipe for disaster.

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Correspondence ID:	5033Project:112008Document:124399
Address:	Arlington, VA
Outside Organization:	Unaffiliated Individual
Received:	Dec,07 2022 15:06:25
Correspondence Type:	Web Form
Correspondence:	please reconsider your plan to protect grizzlies in the northern cascades

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Correspondence ID:	5034Project:112008Document:124399
Address:	alexandria, UN
Outside Organization:	Unaffiliated Individual
Received:	Dec,07 2022 15:07:33
Correspondence Type:	Web Form
Correspondence:	I encourage the agencies to reconsider their approach to grizzly recovery in the North Cascades. Let them be in peace.

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Correspondence ID:	5035Project:112008Document:124399
Address:	Crofton, MD
Outside Organization:	Unaffiliated Individual
Received:	Dec,07 2022 15:16:05
Correspondence Type:	Web Form

Correspondence: Oppose the capture of grizzlies from the Northern Continental Divide Ecosystem. The federal agencies plan to kidnap bears from either British Columbia or the Northern Continental Divide Ecosystem (NCDE) around Glacier National Park to move to the North Cascades. But grizzlies have still not recovered in the NCDE, and there are no "extra" bears there to move to Washington. Such a plan would weaken the NCDE grizzly population and diminish the likelihood of developing the needed population linkages between the NCDE grizzlies and those elsewhere, such as in Yellowstone.

Oppose an "experimental population" designation. The agencies must create and analyze an alternative that does not rely on the so-called "experimental" population designation. Under such a designation, individual bears from the NCDE--which are currently protected under the Endangered Species Act--would be taken from their home range and transported to Washington state, where they would lose their protections under the ESA.

Analyze a natural recovery alternative. This is NOT the same as the No Action alternative. Under a natural recovery alternative, the FWS and NPS would actively work with agencies in British Columbia to ensure that grizzlies are protected on both sides of the border. Under this alternative, the agencies would identify and protect corridors and connectivity so that bears could move across the border without getting killed.

Develop an alternative that doesn't violate the Wilderness Act. The agencies must not pursue alternatives that would violate the Wilderness Act and would entail heavy-handed, stressful management of bears. Should the NPS choose to translocate bears, the agency should first consider limiting translocation to sites outside of Wilderness. If the NPS decides to translocate within Wilderness, it must comply with the Wilderness Act: no helicopters, no motorized equipment, and no invasive monitoring.

Thank you!

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Correspondence ID: 5036Project:112008Document:124399  
Address: Syracuse, NY  
Outside Organization: Unaffiliated Individual  
Received: Dec,07 2022 15:16:45  
Correspondence Type: Web Form  
Correspondence: Please protect grizzly bears!

As a grandparent of four young children, my main priority is to leave them a living planet. In our family trips to national parks with our children (now grown), we learned much about how different parts of nature fit into the whole ecosystem.

Grizzly bears are a keystone species and are an important part of the larger ecosystem. They lived in the North Cascades for thousands of years, and they belong there.

Please protect them so that in the future our grandchildren will be able to take their own children to national parks full of life.

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Correspondence ID: 5037Project:112008Document:124399  
Address: Woodland Hills, CA  
Outside Organization: Unaffiliated Individual  
Received: Dec,07 2022 15:18:43  
Correspondence Type: Web Form

Correspondence: Before being driven to the brink of extinction, grizzly bears were a native keystone species in the North Cascades and played an outsized role in keeping the ecosystem wild and in balance -- for example, their digging in alpine meadows aerates soils, disperses seeds, and facilitates plant growth. Without them, an essential part of the North Cascades is missing. In the Rocky Mountains, people have worked hard to save grizzly bears from extinction, and today people successfully live, work and recreate alongside grizzly bears. This can happen in the North Cascades, too.

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Correspondence ID: 5038Project:112008Document:124399  
Address: Navarre, FL

Outside Organization: Unaffiliated Individual  
Received: Dec,07 2022 15:23:59  
Correspondence Type: Web Form

Correspondence: OPPOSE the capture of grizzlies from the Northern Continental Divide Ecosystem. The federal agencies plan to kidnap bears from either British Columbia or the Northern Continental Divide Ecosystem (NCDE) around Glacier National Park to move to the North Cascades. But grizzlies have still not recovered in the NCDE, and there are no "extra" bears there to move to Washington. Such a plan would weaken the NCDE grizzly population and diminish the likelihood of developing the needed population linkages between the NCDE grizzlies and those elsewhere, such as in Yellowstone.

OPPOSE an "experimental population" designation. The agencies must create and analyze an alternative that does not rely on the so-called "experimental" population designation. Under such a designation, individual bears from the NCDE--which are currently protected under the Endangered Species Act--would be taken from their home range and transported to Washington state, where they would lose their protections under the ESA.

Analyze a natural recovery alternative. This is NOT the same as the No Action alternative. Under a natural recovery alternative, the FWS and NPS would actively work with agencies in British Columbia to ensure that grizzlies are protected on both sides of the border. Under this alternative, the agencies would identify and protect corridors and connectivity so that bears could move across the border without getting killed.

Develop an alternative that doesn't violate the Wilderness Act. The agencies must not pursue alternatives that would violate the Wilderness Act and would entail heavy-handed, stressful management of bears. Should the NPS choose to translocate bears, the agency should first consider limiting translocation to sites outside of Wilderness. If the NPS decides to translocate within Wilderness, it must comply with the Wilderness Act: no helicopters, no motorized equipment, and no invasive monitoring.

Thank you!

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Correspondence ID: 5039Project:112008Document:124399

Address: Navarre, FL  
Outside Organization: Unaffiliated Individual  
Received: Dec,07 2022 15:25:06  
Correspondence Type: Web Form

Correspondence: OPPOSE the capture of grizzlies from the Northern Continental Divide Ecosystem. The federal agencies plan to kidnap bears from either British Columbia or the Northern Continental Divide Ecosystem (NCDE) around Glacier National Park to move to the North Cascades. But grizzlies have still not recovered in the NCDE, and there are no "extra" bears there to move to Washington. Such a plan would weaken the NCDE grizzly population and diminish the likelihood of developing the needed population linkages between the NCDE grizzlies and those elsewhere, such as in Yellowstone.

OPPOSE an "experimental population" designation. The agencies must create and analyze an alternative that does not rely on the so-called "experimental" population designation. Under such a designation, individual bears from the NCDE--which are currently protected under the Endangered Species Act--would be taken from their home range and transported to Washington state, where they would lose their protections under the ESA.

Analyze a natural recovery alternative. This is NOT the same as the No Action alternative. Under a natural recovery alternative, the FWS and NPS would actively work with agencies in British Columbia to ensure that grizzlies are protected on both sides of the border. Under this alternative, the agencies would identify and protect corridors and connectivity so that bears could move across the border without getting killed.

Develop an alternative that doesn't violate the Wilderness Act. The agencies must not pursue alternatives that would violate the Wilderness Act and would entail heavy-handed, stressful management of bears. Should the NPS choose to translocate bears, the agency should first consider limiting translocation to sites outside of Wilderness.

If the NPS decides to translocate within Wilderness, it must comply with the Wilderness Act: no helicopters, no motorized equipment, and no invasive monitoring.

Thank you!

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Correspondence ID: 5040Project:112008Document:124399  
Address: Arlington, VA  
Outside Organization: Unaffiliated Individual  
Received: Dec,07 2022 15:25:21  
Correspondence Type: Web Form  
Correspondence: I support the reintroduction of grizzly bears lived in the North Cascades because they were a keystone species in the ecosystem for thousands of years, and they belong there. There are only a few places left where grizzly bears can exist, and the North Cascades is one of them. In my trips to the Yellowstone area and the Canadian Rockies, my experience was enhanced by the presence of grizzlies.

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Correspondence ID: 5041Project:112008Document:124399  
Address: Navarre, FL  
Outside Organization: Unaffiliated Individual  
Received: Dec,07 2022 15:25:52  
Correspondence Type: Web Form  
Correspondence: OPPOSE the capture of grizzlies from the Northern Continental Divide Ecosystem. The federal agencies plan to kidnap bears from either British Columbia or the Northern Continental Divide Ecosystem (NCDE) around Glacier National Park to move to the North Cascades. But grizzlies have still not recovered in the NCDE, and there are no "extra" bears there to move to Washington. Such a plan would weaken the NCDE grizzly population and diminish the likelihood of developing the needed population linkages between the NCDE grizzlies and those elsewhere, such as in Yellowstone.

OPPOSE an "experimental population" designation. The agencies must create and analyze an alternative that does not rely on the so-called "experimental" population designation. Under such a designation, individual bears from the NCDE--which are currently protected under the Endangered Species Act--would be taken from their home range and transported to Washington state, where they would lose their protections under the ESA.

Analyze a natural recovery alternative. This is NOT the same as the No Action alternative. Under a natural recovery alternative, the FWS and NPS would actively work with agencies in British Columbia to ensure that grizzlies are protected on both sides of the border. Under this alternative, the agencies would identify and protect corridors and connectivity so that bears could move across the border without getting killed.

Develop an alternative that doesn't violate the Wilderness Act. The agencies must not pursue alternatives that would violate the Wilderness Act and would entail heavy-handed, stressful management of bears. Should the NPS choose to translocate bears, the agency should first consider limiting translocation to sites outside of Wilderness. If the NPS decides to translocate within Wilderness, it must comply with the Wilderness Act: no helicopters, no motorized equipment, and no invasive monitoring.

Thank you!

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Correspondence ID: 5042Project:112008Document:124399  
Address: Rossville, GA  
Outside Organization: Unaffiliated Individual  
Received: Dec,07 2022 15:33:38  
Correspondence Type: Web Form  
Correspondence: Oppose the capture of grizzlies from the Northern Continental Divide Ecosystem. The federal agencies plan to kidnap bears from either British Columbia or the Northern Continental Divide Ecosystem (NCDE) around Glacier National Park to move to the North Cascades. But grizzlies have still not recovered in the



NCDE, and there are no "extra" bears there to move to Washington. Such a plan would weaken the NCDE grizzly population and diminish the likelihood of developing the needed population linkages between the NCDE grizzlies and those elsewhere, such as in Yellowstone.

Oppose an "experimental population" designation. The agencies must create and analyze an alternative that does not rely on the so-called "experimental" population designation. Under such a designation, individual bears from the NCDE--which are currently protected under the Endangered Species Act--would be taken from their home range and transported to Washington state, where they would lose their protections under the ESA.

Analyze a natural recovery alternative. This is NOT the same as the No Action alternative. Under a natural recovery alternative, the FWS and NPS would actively work with agencies in British Columbia to ensure that grizzlies are protected on both sides of the border. Under this alternative, the agencies would identify and protect corridors and connectivity so that bears could move across the border without getting killed.

Develop an alternative that doesn't violate the Wilderness Act. The agencies must not pursue alternatives that would violate the Wilderness Act and would entail heavy-handed, stressful management of bears. Should the NPS choose to translocate bears, the agency should first consider limiting translocation to sites outside of Wilderness. If the NPS decides to translocate within Wilderness, it must comply with the Wilderness Act: no helicopters, no motorized equipment, and no invasive monitoring.

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Correspondence ID: 5043Project:112008Document:124399

Address: Fort Collins, CO

Outside Organization: None Unaffiliated Individual

Received: Dec,07 2022 15:34:56

Correspondence Type: Web Form

Correspondence: I would like to submit the following comments regarding the National Park Service plans for grizzly bear recovery in the North Cascades. These plans should:

1. Not violate the Wilderness Act - translocate bears in a manner that minimizes stress to the bears either outside of Wilderness Areas or into Wilderness Areas without the use of motorized equipment of any kind, including helicopters.
2. Not designate these bears as an "experimental" population.
3. Not relocate bears from the Northern Continental Divide Ecosystem, where they have not yet developed a sustainable population.
4. Work with Canada to establish wildlife corridors in which the grizzlies are protected on both sides of the US/Canada border.

Thank you for considering my comments.

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Correspondence ID: 5044Project:112008Document:124399

Address: Reston, VA

Outside Organization: retired Unaffiliated Individual

Received: Dec,07 2022 15:35:35

Correspondence Type: Web Form

Correspondence: The National Park Service (NPS) and the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service (FWS) have re-started their plan to translocate grizzly bears into the North Cascades Ecosystem (NCE) in Washington. While a new population of grizzlies in the North Cascades would restore this magnificent species to that ecosystem, the agencies' initial plan is misguided many ways.

The initial plan would most likely degrade Wilderness in the North Cascades, weaken the grizzly population in the Northern Continental Divide Ecosystem (NCDE) around Glacier National Park, and strip the individual grizzlies of their current protections under the Endangered Species Act. During this initial "scoping" period, the public has the opportunity to tell the agencies how to improve their tentative plan.

The proposed 6.1 million-acre recovery area includes North Cascades National Park and 2.6 million acres of

Wilderness in the Pasayten, Mt. Baker, and Stephen Mather Wildernesses. Under the proposed action, the NPS and the FWS would capture bears from source populations in either interior British Columbia or the NCDE. Approximately 3 to 7 captured grizzly bears would be released into the NCE each year over roughly 5 to 10 years, with a goal of establishing an initial population of 25 grizzly bears.

The proposed action includes a problematic proposal to designate the reintroduced grizzly bears in the NCE as an "experimental population" under section 10(j) of the U.S. Endangered Species Act (ESA). Under this designation, the bears (at least any captured in the U.S.) would lose their current protections under the Endangered Species Act (ESA) and could be shot, re-captured, or killed in the North Cascades.

Wilderness Watch supports the recovery of grizzly bears and other native species where suitable habitat exists. The rugged North Cascades are historic grizzly bear habitat, and there may still be a few currently living on the U.S. side of the border, with a grizzly bear photographed there in 2010.

But recovery efforts must meet the requirements of the Wilderness Act. This means restoring the area's grizzly population without the use of motor vehicles, helicopters, and motorized equipment in Wilderness, without trammeling or manipulating Wilderness or its wildlife. However suitable the habitat in the North Cascades is, we take issue with the methods likely to be used--the reintroduction plan could be extremely intrusive in designated Wilderness, could rely on activities prohibited by the Wilderness Act, and could come at a significant cost to Wilderness.

The plan's proposed helicopter landings would most likely occur either in Wilderness in North Cascades National Park or in Wilderness within the surrounding National Forests, despite most of the project area being outside of Wilderness. The extensive use of helicopters in Wilderness would continue indefinitely for monitoring bear movement and numbers, and would degrade the Wildernesses involved.

Heavy-handed management would not only be detrimental to Wilderness, but to bears as well, as they would be subjected to initial capture, handling, and helicopter flight, and attendant stress from such activities. Some may be injured or even die as a result. They would likely be collared, drugged, subject to samples taken, and handled for many years. And if that weren't enough, the proposed plan ignores the literature describing the effects of helicopters on wildlife, including grizzlies.

It's also questionable whether a translocation plan will be successful without Canadian support. Information is lacking on the status of grizzlies on the Canadian side of the border though this area is crucial in any success, as bears wander between the U.S. and British Columbia in the North Cascades ecosystem.

The essential irony is that agencies recognize the best place to release bears is in the exceedingly rare wildness of the North Cascades. The best grizzly habitat is synonymous with Wilderness: space to roam, isolation, denning sites, safety from human-caused mortality, and distance from human conflicts and garbage. But the agency's proposed methods of re-establishing grizzlies diminish all these advantages.

If the Park Service adopts a translocation plan, it must be in line with the letter and spirit of the Wilderness Act. Monitoring should take place in a way that's respectful to Wilderness and bears, including using hair snags, camera traps, scat collection, and on-the-ground sightings to know whether the bears are thriving. It's wrong to rely on intrusive radio-collaring, helicopter landings, and ongoing sedating, capturing, and handling of the bears. The proposed action lacks a natural recovery option. The best way to meet the goal of a viable grizzly population in the North Cascades would be to allow for and boldly promote the natural recovery of grizzlies. This is a very different approach than the "no action" option, which is to "do nothing." A natural recovery alternative would require working with British Columbia to protect grizzlies over a larger land base and would provide for connectivity between populations in the U.S. and Canada using protected habitat corridors. It would also include other measures to ensure that grizzlies are not killed by humans, regardless of what side of the border they are on and whether they are in National Parks, Wilderness, or other public or private lands. It might take longer and require more patience than the instant gratification of capturing and releasing dozens of bears, but it would ultimately create a more durable population sharing the landscape with a human population that is more likely to respect the bears that make it back to the North Cascades on their own.

To summarize and emphasize, please note the following:

- I oppose the capture of grizzlies from the Northern Continental Divide Ecosystem. The federal agencies plan to kidnap bears from either British Columbia or the Northern Continental Divide Ecosystem (NCDE) around Glacier National Park to move to the North Cascades. But grizzlies have still not recovered in the NCDE, and there are no "extra" bears there to move to Washington. Such a plan would weaken the NCDE grizzly

population and diminish the likelihood of developing the needed population linkages between the NCDE grizzlies and those elsewhere, such as in Yellowstone.

- I oppose an "experimental population" designation. The agencies must create and analyze an alternative that does not rely on the so-called "experimental" population designation. Under such a designation, individual bears from the NCDE--which are currently protected under the Endangered Species Act--would be taken from their home range and transported to Washington state, where they would lose their protections under the ESA.

- The agencies should analyze a natural recovery alternative. This is NOT the same as the No Action alternative. Under a natural recovery alternative, the FWS and NPS would actively work with agencies in British Columbia to ensure that grizzlies are protected on both sides of the border. Under this alternative, the agencies would identify and protect corridors and connectivity so that bears could move across the border without getting killed.

- The agencies should develop an alternative that doesn't violate the Wilderness Act. The agencies must not pursue alternatives that would violate the Wilderness Act and would entail heavy-handed, stressful management of bears. Should the NPS choose to translocate bears, the agency should first consider limiting translocation to sites outside of Wilderness. If the NPS decides to translocate within Wilderness, it must comply with the Wilderness Act: no helicopters, no motorized equipment, and no invasive monitoring.

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Correspondence ID: 5045Project:112008Document:124399

Address: Holladay, UT

Outside Organization: Unaffiliated Individual

Received: Dec,07 2022 15:39:16

Correspondence Type: Web Form

Correspondence: Thank you for your time to read this. I oppose the capture of grizzlies from the Northern Continental Divide Ecosystem. The federal agencies plan to kidnap bears from either British Columbia or the Northern Continental Divide Ecosystem (NCDE) around Glacier National Park to move to the North Cascades. But grizzlies have still not recovered in the NCDE, and there are no "extra" bears there to move to Washington. Such a plan would weaken the NCDE grizzly population and diminish the likelihood of developing the needed population linkages between the NCDE grizzlies and those elsewhere, such as in Yellowstone. I oppose an "experimental population" designation. The agencies must create and analyze an alternative that does not rely on the so-called "experimental" population designation. Under such a designation, individual bears from the NCDE--which are currently protected under the Endangered Species Act--would be taken from their home range and transported to Washington state, where they would lose their protections under the ESA. Please analyze a natural recovery alternative. This is NOT the same as the No Action alternative. Under a natural recovery alternative, the FWS and NPS would actively work with agencies in British Columbia to ensure that grizzlies are protected on both sides of the border. Under this alternative, the agencies would identify and protect corridors and connectivity so that bears could move across the border without getting killed. We need to develop an alternative that doesn't violate the Wilderness Act. The agencies must not pursue alternatives that would violate the Wilderness Act and would entail heavy-handed, stressful management of bears. Should the NPS choose to translocate bears, the agency should first consider limiting translocation to sites outside of Wilderness. If the NPS decides to translocate within Wilderness, it must comply with the Wilderness Act: no helicopters, no motorized equipment, and no invasive monitoring.

Thank you, [REDACTED]

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Correspondence ID: 5046Project:112008Document:124399

Address: Waterloo, IL

Outside Organization: Herlacher Angleton Assoc LLC Unaffiliated Individual

Received: Dec,07 2022 15:43:05

Correspondence Type: Web Form

Correspondence: I enjoy watching wildlife and I travel to national parks to do so.

Grizzly bears lived in the North Cascades for thousands of years, and they belong here.

I want to help chart a new future where we coexist with grizzly bears

Grizzly bears play a key ecological role as a native keystone species in the North Cascades

I want to pass down a wild landscape to future generations that includes all native species, including the grizzly. Grizzly bears are culturally important to many Native American tribes and First Nations People in Yellowstone and the northern Rocky Mountains live, work and recreate alongside grizzly bears, and we can too in the North Cascades. There are only a few places left where grizzly bears can exist, and the North Cascades is one of them. Don't let them become extinct because after that they will never return.

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Correspondence ID: 5047Project:112008Document:124399  
Address: Los Angeles, CA  
Outside Organization: Unaffiliated Individual  
Received: Dec,07 2022 15:45:05  
Correspondence Type: Web Form  
Correspondence: Oppose the capture of grizzlies from the Northern Continental Divide Ecosystem. The federal agencies plan to kidnap bears from either British Columbia or the Northern Continental Divide Ecosystem (NCDE) around Glacier National Park to move to the North Cascades. But grizzlies have still not recovered in the NCDE, and there are no "extra" bears there to move to Washington. Such a plan would weaken the NCDE grizzly population and diminish the likelihood of developing the needed population linkages between the NCDE grizzlies and those elsewhere, such as in Yellowstone.  
Oppose an "experimental population" designation. The agencies must create and analyze an alternative that does not rely on the so-called "experimental" population designation. Under such a designation, individual bears from the NCDE--which are currently protected under the Endangered Species Act--would be taken from their home range and transported to Washington state, where they would lose their protections under the ESA.  
Analyze a natural recovery alternative. This is NOT the same as the No Action alternative. Under a natural recovery alternative, the FWS and NPS would actively work with agencies in British Columbia to ensure that grizzlies are protected on both sides of the border. Under this alternative, the agencies would identify and protect corridors and connectivity so that bears could move across the border without getting killed.  
Develop an alternative that doesn't violate the Wilderness Act. The agencies must not pursue alternatives that would violate the Wilderness Act and would entail heavy-handed, stressful management of bears. Should the NPS choose to translocate bears, the agency should first consider limiting translocation to sites outside of Wilderness. If the NPS decides to translocate within Wilderness, it must comply with the Wilderness Act: no helicopters, no motorized equipment, and no invasive monitoring.  
Thank you!

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Correspondence ID: 5048Project:112008Document:124399  
Address: Nacogdoches, TX  
Outside Organization: Unaffiliated Individual  
Received: Dec,07 2022 15:45:08  
Correspondence Type: Web Form  
Correspondence: Oppose the capture of grizzlies from the Northern Continental Divide Ecosystem. The federal agencies plan to kidnap bears from either British Columbia or the Northern Continental Divide Ecosystem (NCDE) around Glacier National Park to move to the North Cascades. But grizzlies have still not recovered in the NCDE, and there are no "extra" bears there to move to Washington. Such a plan would weaken the NCDE grizzly population and diminish the likelihood of developing the needed population linkages between the NCDE grizzlies and those elsewhere, such as in Yellowstone.  
Oppose an "experimental population" designation. The agencies must create and analyze an alternative that does not rely on the so-called "experimental" population designation. Under such a designation, individual bears from the NCDE--which are currently protected under the Endangered Species Act--would be taken from their home range and transported to Washington state, where they would lose their protections under the ESA.  
Analyze a natural recovery alternative. This is NOT the same as the No Action alternative. Under a natural recovery alternative, the FWS and NPS would actively work with agencies in British Columbia to ensure that grizzlies are protected on both sides of the border. Under this alternative, the agencies would identify and protect corridors and connectivity so that bears could move across the border without getting killed.  
Develop an alternative that doesn't violate the Wilderness Act. The agencies must not pursue alternatives that

would violate the Wilderness Act and would entail heavy-handed, stressful management of bears. Should the NPS choose to translocate bears, the agency should first consider limiting translocation to sites outside of Wilderness. If the NPS decides to translocate within Wilderness, it must comply with the Wilderness Act: no helicopters, no motorized equipment, and no invasive monitoring.

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Correspondence ID: 5049Project:112008Document:124399  
Address: Palo Alto, CA  
Outside Organization: Unaffiliated Individual  
Received: Dec,07 2022 15:52:19  
Correspondence Type: Web Form  
Correspondence: I encourage the National Park Service and U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service to reconsider their approach to grizzly recovery in the North Cascades for the following reasons:

I oppose the capture of grizzlies from the Northern Continental Divide Ecosystem. The federal agencies plan to kidnap bears from either British Columbia or the Northern Continental Divide Ecosystem (NCDE) around Glacier National Park to move to the North Cascades. But grizzlies have still not recovered in the NCDE, and there are no "extra" bears there to move to Washington. Such a plan would weaken the NCDE grizzly population and diminish the likelihood of developing the needed population linkages between the NCDE grizzlies and those elsewhere, such as in Yellowstone.

I oppose an "experimental population" designation. The agencies must create and analyze an alternative that does not rely on the so-called "experimental" population designation. Under such a designation, individual bears from the NCDE--which are currently protected under the Endangered Species Act--would be taken from their home range and transported to Washington state, where they would lose their protections under the ESA.

I support analyzing a natural recovery alternative. This is NOT the same as the No Action alternative. Under a natural recovery alternative, the FWS and NPS would actively work with agencies in British Columbia to ensure that grizzlies are protected on both sides of the border. Under this alternative, the agencies would identify and protect corridors and connectivity so that bears could move across the border without getting killed.

I support developing an alternative that doesn't violate the Wilderness Act. The agencies must not pursue alternatives that would violate the Wilderness Act and would entail heavy-handed, stressful management of bears. Should the NPS choose to translocate bears, the agency should first consider limiting translocation to sites outside of Wilderness. If the NPS decides to translocate within Wilderness, it must comply with the Wilderness Act: no helicopters, no motorized equipment, and no invasive monitoring.

Thank you for your thoughtful consideration of my views.

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Correspondence ID: 5050Project:112008Document:124399  
Address: Englewood, CO  
Outside Organization: Unaffiliated Individual  
Received: Dec,07 2022 15:55:36  
Correspondence Type: Web Form  
Correspondence: I oppose the capture of grizzlies from the Northern Continental Divide Ecosystem. The plan to kidnap bears from either British Columbia or the Northern Continental Divide Ecosystem (NCDE) around Glacier National Park to move to the North Cascades would weaken the NCDE grizzly population and diminish the likelihood of developing the needed population linkages between the NCDE grizzlies and those elsewhere, such as in Yellowstone.

I oppose an "experimental population" designation. The agencies must create and analyze an alternative that does not rely on the so-called "experimental" population designation. Under such a designation, individual bears from the NCDE--which are currently protected under the Endangered Species Act--would be taken from their home range and transported to Washington state, where they would lose their protections under the ESA.

Identify a natural recovery alternative. This is NOT the same as the No Action alternative. Under a natural recovery alternative, the FWS and NPS would actively work with agencies in British Columbia to ensure that grizzlies are protected on both sides of the border. Under this alternative, the agencies would identify and protect corridors and connectivity so that bears could move across the border without getting killed.

Develop an alternative that doesn't violate the Wilderness Act. The agencies must not pursue alternatives that would violate the Wilderness Act and would entail heavy-handed, stressful management of bears. Should the NPS choose to translocate bears, the agency should first consider limiting translocation to sites outside of Wilderness. If the NPS decides to translocate within Wilderness, it must comply with the Wilderness Act: no helicopters, no motorized equipment, and no invasive monitoring.

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Correspondence ID: 5051Project:112008Document:124399

Address: Reading, PA

Outside Organization: Unaffiliated Individual

Received: Dec,07 2022 16:00:05

Correspondence Type: Web Form

Correspondence: We all will die if animals die since we live with and off animals to survive animals have every right to live safe and sound just like us and how God wanted and willed them to without human unneeded horribly, inhumanely, and terribly killing, destroying, and murdering them all for the sake of greed of men who have no right doing this to innocent animals!

Signed,



No Titles

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Correspondence ID: 5052Project:112008Document:124399

Address: Seaville, NJ

Outside Organization: Unaffiliated Individual

Received: Dec,07 2022 16:01:56

Correspondence Type: Web Form

Correspondence: Oppose the capture of grizzlies from the Northern Continental Divide Ecosystem. The federal agencies plan to kidnap bears from either British Columbia or the Northern Continental Divide Ecosystem (NCDE) around Glacier National Park to move to the North Cascades. But grizzlies have still not recovered in the NCDE, and there are no "extra" bears there to move to Washington. Such a plan would weaken the NCDE grizzly population and diminish the likelihood of developing the needed population linkages between the NCDE grizzlies and those elsewhere, such as in Yellowstone. Oppose an "experimental population" designation. The agencies must create and analyze an alternative that does not rely on the so-called "experimental" population designation. Under such a designation, individual bears from the NCDE--which are currently protected under the Endangered Species Act--would be taken from their home range and transported to Washington state, where they would lose their protections under the ESA. Analyze a natural recovery alternative. This is NOT the same as the No Action alternative. Under a natural recovery alternative, the FWS and NPS would actively work with agencies in British Columbia to ensure that grizzlies are protected on both sides of the border. Under this alternative, the agencies would identify and protect corridors and connectivity so that bears could move across the border without getting killed. Develop an alternative that doesn't violate the Wilderness Act. The agencies must not pursue alternatives that would violate the Wilderness Act and would entail heavy-handed, stressful management of bears. Should the NPS choose to translocate bears, the agency should first consider limiting translocation to sites outside of Wilderness. If the NPS decides to translocate within Wilderness, it must comply with the Wilderness Act: no helicopters, no motorized equipment, and no invasive monitoring.

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Correspondence ID: 5053Project:112008Document:124399

Address: Santa Maria, CA

Outside Organization: Unaffiliated Individual

Received: Dec,07 2022 16:05:10  
Correspondence Type: Web Form  
Correspondence: I urge you to reconsider your approach to grizzly recovery in the North Cascades and develop an alternative that doesn't violate the Wilderness Act.

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Correspondence ID: 5054Project:112008Document:124399  
Address: Salt Lake City, UT  
Outside Organization: Law Office of [REDACTED] Unaffiliated Individual  
Received: Dec,07 2022 16:11:08  
Correspondence Type: Web Form  
Correspondence: I am writing as a biologist (1977 BS Biology, magna cum laude, Phi Beta Kappa), lawyer (1979 JD), a Utah Republican precinct chair, and a member of the Union of Concerned Scientists.

Earth is already in the midst of its sixth mass extinction episode, which is driven by 1) over-population and continued population growth, and 2) over-consumption by the rich.  
<https://pnas.org/cgi/doi/10.1073/pnas.1704949114>

Included within those two drivers are the proximate causes of Earth's sixth mass extinction: Climate disruption, habitat conversion, over-exploitation, toxification, species invasions, disease, and (potentially) large-scale nuclear war.

The National Park Service and the Fish and Wildlife Service must:

1. Oppose the capture of grizzlies from the Northern Continental Divide Ecosystem.

The federal agencies plan to kidnap bears from either British Columbia or the Northern Continental Divide Ecosystem (NCDE) around Glacier National Park to move to the North Cascades.

But grizzlies have still not recovered in the NCDE, and there are no "extra" bears there to move to Washington.

Such a plan would weaken the NCDE grizzly population and diminish the likelihood of developing the needed population linkages between the NCDE grizzlies and those elsewhere, such as in Yellowstone.

2. Oppose an "experimental population" designation.

The agencies must create and analyze an alternative that does not rely on the so-called "experimental" population designation.

Under such a designation, individual bears from the NCDE--which are currently protected under the Endangered Species Act--would be taken from their home range and transported to Washington state, where they would lose their protections under the ESA.

3. Analyze a natural recovery alternative.

This is NOT the same as the No Action alternative.

Under a natural recovery alternative, the FWS and NPS would actively work with agencies in British Columbia to ensure that grizzlies are protected on both sides of the border.

Under this alternative, the agencies would identify and protect corridors and connectivity so that bears could move across the border without getting killed.

4. Develop an alternative that doesn't violate the Wilderness Act.

The agencies must not pursue alternatives that would violate the Wilderness Act and would entail heavy-handed, stressful management of bears.

Should the NPS choose to translocate bears, the agency should first consider limiting translocation to sites outside of Wilderness.

If the NPS decides to translocate within Wilderness, it must comply with the Wilderness Act: no helicopters, no motorized equipment, and no invasive monitoring.

Thank you!

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Correspondence ID: 5055Project:112008Document:124399  
Address: fairfield, CT  
Outside Organization: Unaffiliated Individual  
Received: Dec,07 2022 16:12:12  
Correspondence Type: Web Form  
Correspondence: Grizzly bears lived in the North Cascades for thousands of years, and they belong here.  
I want to help chart a new future where we coexist with grizzly bears  
Grizzly bears play a key ecological role as a native keystone species in the North Cascades  
I want to pass down a wild landscape to future generations that includes all native species, including the grizzly.  
Grizzly bears are culturally important to many Native American tribes and First Nations  
People in Yellowstone and the northern Rocky Mountains live, work and recreate alongside grizzly bears, and we can too in the North Cascades.  
There are only a few places left where grizzly bears can exist, and the North Cascades is one of them.

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Correspondence ID: 5056Project:112008Document:124399  
Address: Bend, OR  
Outside Organization: Unaffiliated Individual  
Received: Dec,07 2022 16:12:37  
Correspondence Type: Web Form  
Correspondence: I oppose the capture of grizzlies from the Northern Continental Divide Ecosystem. The federal agencies plan to kidnap bears from either British Columbia or the Northern Continental Divide Ecosystem (NCDE) around Glacier National Park to move to the North Cascades. But grizzlies have still not recovered in the NCDE, and there are no "extra" bears there to move to Washington. Such a plan would weaken the NCDE grizzly population and diminish the likelihood of developing the needed population linkages between the NCDE grizzlies and those elsewhere, such as in Yellowstone.  
I oppose an "experimental population" designation. The agencies must create and analyze an alternative that does not rely on the so-called "experimental" population designation. Under such a designation, individual bears from the NCDE--which are currently protected under the Endangered Species Act--would be taken from their home range and transported to Washington state, where they would lose their protections under the ESA.  
You need to analyze a natural recovery alternative. This is NOT the same as the No Action alternative. Under a natural recovery alternative, the FWS and NPS would actively work with agencies in British Columbia to ensure that grizzlies are protected on both sides of the border. Under this alternative, the agencies would identify and protect corridors and connectivity so that bears could move across the border without getting killed.  
You need to develop an alternative that doesn't violate the Wilderness Act. The agencies must not pursue alternatives that would violate the Wilderness Act and would entail heavy-handed, stressful management of bears.  
Should the NPS choose to translocate bears, the agency should first consider limiting translocation to sites outside



of Wilderness. If the NPS decides to translocate within Wilderness, it must comply with the Wilderness Act: no helicopters, no motorized equipment, and no invasive monitoring.

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Correspondence ID: 5057Project:112008Document:124399  
Address: Longview, WA  
Outside Organization: Unaffiliated Individual  
Received: Dec,07 2022 16:12:53  
Correspondence Type: Web Form  
Correspondence: The north Cascades Bear Recovery Zone needs to extend westward to the Puget sound as representative of the original bear habitat as their original feeding territory included the salmon runs on the coastal rivers and streams.  
Do not discriminate against the current residents of North Central Washington just because this is EASY POLITICALLY!! The Coast residents need to be participants and experience this grizzly bear program.

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Correspondence ID: 5058Project:112008Document:124399  
Address: NEWHALL, CA  
Outside Organization: Unaffiliated Individual  
Received: Dec,07 2022 16:22:09  
Correspondence Type: Web Form  
Correspondence: The US must be for wilderness with all its wonder. Bring back the Grizzly.

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Correspondence ID: 5059Project:112008Document:124399  
Address: Liberty, MO  
Outside Organization: Unaffiliated Individual  
Received: Dec,07 2022 16:22:18  
Correspondence Type: Web Form  
Correspondence: Oppose the capture of grizzlies from the Northern Continental Divide Ecosystem. The federal agencies plan to kidnap bears from either British Columbia or the Northern Continental Divide Ecosystem (NCDE) around Glacier National Park to move to the North Cascades. But grizzlies have still not recovered in the NCDE, and there are no "extra" bears there to move to Washington. Such a plan would weaken the NCDE grizzly population and diminish the likelihood of developing the needed population linkages between the NCDE grizzlies and those elsewhere, such as in Yellowstone.

Oppose an "experimental population" designation. The agencies must create and analyze an alternative that does not rely on the so-called "experimental" population designation. Under such a designation, individual bears from the NCDE--which are currently protected under the Endangered Species Act--would be taken from their home range and transported to Washington state, where they would lose their protections under the ESA.

Analyze a natural recovery alternative. This is NOT the same as the No Action alternative. Under a natural recovery alternative, the FWS and NPS would actively work with agencies in British Columbia to ensure that grizzlies are protected on both sides of the border. Under this alternative, the agencies would identify and protect corridors and connectivity so that bears could move across the border without getting killed.

Develop an alternative that doesn't violate the Wilderness Act. The agencies must not pursue alternatives that would violate the Wilderness Act and would entail heavy-handed, stressful management of bears. Should the NPS choose to translocate bears, the agency should first consider limiting translocation to sites outside of Wilderness. If the NPS decides to translocate within Wilderness, it must comply with the Wilderness Act: no helicopters, no motorized equipment, and no invasive monitoring.

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Correspondence ID: 5060Project:112008Document:124399  
Address: Eagle, CO  
Outside Organization: Unaffiliated Individual

Received: Dec,07 2022 16:28:08

Correspondence Type: Web Form

Correspondence: I oppose the capture of grizzlies from the Northern Continental Divide Ecosystem. The federal agencies plan to kidnap bears from either British Columbia or the Northern Continental Divide Ecosystem (NCDE) around Glacier National Park and move them to the North Cascades. Grizzlies have still not recovered in the NCDE, and there are no "extra" bears there to move to Washington. Such a plan would weaken the NCDE grizzly population and diminish the likelihood of developing the needed population linkages between the NCDE grizzlies and those elsewhere, such as in Yellowstone.

I also oppose "experimental population" designation. The agencies must create and analyze an alternative that does not rely on the so-called "experimental" population designation. Under this designation, individual bears from the NCDE--which are currently protected under the Endangered Species Act--would be taken from their home range and transported to Washington state, where they would lose their protections under the ESA.

I strongly recommend analyzing a natural recovery alternative. This is NOT the same as the No Action alternative. Under a natural recovery alternative, the FWS and NPS would actively work with agencies in British Columbia to ensure that grizzlies are protected on both sides of the border. Under this alternative, the agencies would identify and protect corridors and connectivity so that bears could move across the border without getting killed.

The NPS must develop an alternative that complies with Wilderness Act. The agencies must not pursue alternatives that would violate the Wilderness Act and would entail heavy-handed, stressful management of bears. Should the NPS choose to translocate bears, the agency should first consider limiting translocation to sites outside of Wilderness. If the NPS decides to translocate within Wilderness, it must comply with the Wilderness Act: no helicopters, no motorized equipment, and no invasive monitoring.

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Correspondence ID: 5061Project:112008Document:124399

Address: Dade City, FL

Outside Organization: Unaffiliated Individual

Received: Dec,07 2022 16:31:50

Correspondence Type: Web Form

Correspondence: I am writing to encourage reconsideration of the approach to grizzly bear recovery in the North Cascades.

I oppose the capture of grizzlies from the Northern Continental Divide Ecosystem. The federal agencies plan to kidnap bears from either British Columbia or the Northern Continental Divide Ecosystem (NCDE) around Glacier National Park to move to the North Cascades. But grizzlies have still not recovered in the NCDE, and there are no "extra" bears there to move to Washington. Such a plan would weaken the NCDE grizzly population and diminish the likelihood of developing the needed population linkages between the NCDE grizzlies and those elsewhere, such as in Yellowstone.

I oppose an "experimental population" designation. The agencies should create and analyze an alternative that does not rely on the so-called "experimental" population designation. Under such a designation, individual bears from the NCDE--which are currently protected under the Endangered Species Act--would be taken from their home range and transported to Washington state, where they would lose their protections under the ESA.

I suggest analysis of a natural recovery alternative. This is NOT the same as the No Action alternative. Under a natural recovery alternative, the FWS and NPS would actively work with agencies in British Columbia to ensure that grizzlies are protected on both sides of the border. Under this alternative, the agencies would identify and protect corridors and connectivity so that bears could move across the border without getting killed.

Lastly, the agencies must not pursue alternatives that would violate the Wilderness Act and would entail heavy-handed, stressful management of bears. Should the NPS choose to translocate bears, the agency should first consider limiting translocation to sites outside of Wilderness. If the NPS decides to translocate within Wilderness, it must comply with the Wilderness Act: no helicopters, no motorized equipment, and no invasive monitoring.

Thank you

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Correspondence ID: 5062Project:112008Document:124399

Address: Victoria, UN

Outside Organization: Unaffiliated Individual

Received: Dec,07 2022 16:32:32

Correspondence Type: Web Form

Correspondence: Please reconsider your approach to grizzly recovery in the Northern Cascades.

I strongly oppose the capture of grizzlies from the Northern Continental Divide Ecosystem. This plan to kidnap bears from either BC or the NCDE makes no sense, as grizzlies have still not recovered in these regions - there are simply no "extra" bears to move to WA. This will have a detrimental effect on the grizzly population, weakening them even further, and would not allow the needed population linkages between regions.

I strongly oppose an "experimental population" designation. You must create and analyze an alternative, since under that designation bears would no longer be protected once taken from their home range. We must ensure the bears are still protected under ESA.

You must analyze a natural recovery alternative. This means the FWS and NPS need to actively work with agencies in BC to ensure grizzlies are protected across the border. Agencies need to identify and protect corridors and connectivity so bears can move freely across the border without being killed.

You need to develop an alternative that doesn't violate the Wilderness Act. Agencies must not pursue alternatives that would violate this act or involve heavy-handed and stressful management of bears. Should the NPS choose to translocate bears, the agency should first consider limiting translocation to sites outside of Wilderness. If the NPS decides to translocate within Wilderness, it must comply with the Wilderness Act: no helicopters, no motorized equipment, and no invasive monitoring.

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Correspondence ID: 5063Project:112008Document:124399

Address: Burnsville, NC

Outside Organization: Alliance for Floridas National Park Unaffiliated Individual(Official Rep.)

Received: Dec,07 2022 16:35:59

Correspondence Type: Web Form

Correspondence: Hoping you will reintroduce Grizzly bears back into the cascades. They are culturally important to many Native American tribes and First Nations, as well as our current generations.

People in Yellowstone and the northern Rocky Mountains live, work and recreate alongside grizzly bears, and we want to in the North Cascades.

Please do it! Bears are the best.

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Correspondence ID: 5064Project:112008Document:124399

Address: New York, NY

Outside Organization: Unaffiliated Individual

Received: Dec,07 2022 16:53:30

Correspondence Type: Web Form

Correspondence: Protect our bears. Please just include my name with all the reasons everyone has given.

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Correspondence ID: 5065Project:112008Document:124399

Address: Hyattsville, MD

Outside Organization: Unaffiliated Individual

Received: Dec,07 2022 17:00:03

Correspondence Type: Web Form

Correspondence: Please oppose the capture of grizzlies from the Northern Continental Divide Ecosystem. The federal agencies plan to kidnap bears from either British Columbia or the Northern Continental Divide Ecosystem (NCDE) around Glacier National Park, and move them to the North Cascades. I believe that grizzlies have still not recovered in the NCDE, and there are no "extra" bears there to move to Washington. Such a plan would weaken the NCDE grizzly population and diminish the likelihood of developing the needed population linkages between the NCDE grizzlies and those elsewhere, such as in Yellowstone.

Please oppose an "experimental population" designation. The agencies must create and analyze an alternative that does not rely on the so-called "experimental" population designation. Under such a designation, individual bears from the NCDE--which are currently protected under the Endangered Species Act--would be taken from their home range and transported to Washington state, where they would lose their protections under the ESA. This is unacceptable.

Please analyze, and develop a natural recovery alternative. This is NOT the same as the No Action alternative. Under a natural recovery alternative, the FWS and NPS would actively work with agencies in British Columbia to ensure that grizzlies are protected on both sides of the border. Under this alternative, the agencies would identify and protect corridors and connectivity so that bears could move across the border without being killed.

Finally, please develop an alternative that does not violate the Wilderness Act. The agencies must not pursue alternatives that would violate the Wilderness Act, and which would entail heavy-handed, stressful management of bears. Should the NPS choose to translocate bears, the agency should first consider limiting translocation to sites outside of Wilderness. If the NPS decides to translocate within Wilderness, it must comply with the Wilderness Act: no helicopters, no motorized equipment, and no invasive monitoring.

Thank you for your consideration.

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Correspondence ID: 5066Project:112008Document:124399

Address: Chicago, IL

Outside Organization: Unaffiliated Individual

Received: Dec,07 2022 17:00:46

Correspondence Type: Web Form

Correspondence: Oppose the capture of grizzlies from the Northern Continental Divide Ecosystem. The federal agencies plan to kidnap bears from either British Columbia or the Northern Continental Divide Ecosystem (NCDE) around Glacier National Park to move to the North Cascades. But grizzlies have still not recovered in the NCDE, and there are no "extra" bears there to move to Washington. Such a plan would weaken the NCDE grizzly population and diminish the likelihood of developing the needed population linkages between the NCDE grizzlies and those elsewhere, such as in Yellowstone.

Oppose an "experimental population" designation. The agencies must create and analyze an alternative that does not rely on the so-called "experimental" population designation. Under such a designation, individual bears from the NCDE--which are currently protected under the Endangered Species Act--would be taken from their home range and transported to Washington state, where they would lose their protections under the ESA.

Analyze a natural recovery alternative. This is NOT the same as the No Action alternative. Under a natural recovery alternative, the FWS and NPS would actively work with agencies in British Columbia to ensure that grizzlies are protected on both sides of the border. Under this alternative, the agencies would identify and protect corridors and connectivity so that bears could move across the border without getting killed.

Develop an alternative that doesn't violate the Wilderness Act. The agencies must not pursue alternatives that would violate the Wilderness Act and would entail heavy-handed, stressful management of bears. Should the NPS choose to translocate bears, the agency should first consider limiting translocation to sites outside of Wilderness. If the NPS decides to translocate within Wilderness, it must comply with the Wilderness Act: no helicopters, no motorized equipment, and no invasive monitoring.

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Correspondence ID: 5067Project:112008Document:124399

Address: Lebanon, TN

Outside Organization: Unaffiliated Individual

Received: Dec,07 2022 17:03:21

Correspondence Type: Web Form

Correspondence: Please support the reintroduction of Grizzly bears in the Northern Cascades where they use to roam before killed to extinction. This area is their natural habitat and rightfully belong in this area. Please support the Endangered Species Act per the law and reintroduce them while protecting them from going extinct again. Sincerely [REDACTED] Lebanon Tennessee

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Correspondence ID: 5068Project:112008Document:124399  
Address: San diego, CA  
Outside Organization: Unaffiliated Individual  
Received: Dec,07 2022 17:04:01  
Correspondence Type: Web Form  
Correspondence: Please PROTECT all things WILD & WONDERFUL!!

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Correspondence ID: 5069Project:112008Document:124399  
Address: Everett, WA  
Outside Organization: Unaffiliated Individual  
Received: Dec,07 2022 17:04:28  
Correspondence Type: Web Form  
Correspondence: I support reintroducing grizzly bears to their historic range in the North Cascades

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Correspondence ID: 5070Project:112008Document:124399  
Address: Colton, CA  
Outside Organization: Unaffiliated Individual  
Received: Dec,07 2022 17:07:16  
Correspondence Type: Web Form  
Correspondence: The agencies must not pursue alternatives that would violate the Wilderness Act and would entail heavy-handed, stressful management of bears. Should the NPS choose to translocate bears, the agency should first consider limiting translocation to sites outside of Wilderness. If the NPS decides to translocate within Wilderness, it must comply with the Wilderness Act: no helicopters, no motorized equipment, and no invasive monitoring. The agencies must not pursue alternatives that would violate the Wilderness Act and would entail heavy-handed, stressful management of bears. Should the NPS choose to translocate bears, the agency should first consider limiting translocation to sites outside of Wilderness. If the NPS decides to translocate within Wilderness, it must comply with the Wilderness Act: no helicopters, no motorized equipment, and no invasive monitoring. The agencies must not pursue alternatives that would violate the Wilderness Act and would entail heavy-handed, stressful management of bears. Should the NPS choose to translocate bears, the agency should first consider limiting translocation to sites outside of Wilderness. If the NPS decides to translocate within Wilderness, it must comply with the Wilderness Act: no helicopters, no motorized equipment, and no invasive monitoring.

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Correspondence ID: 5071Project:112008Document:124399  
Address: North Stonington, CT  
Outside Organization: Unaffiliated Individual  
Received: Dec,07 2022 17:08:53  
Correspondence Type: Web Form  
Correspondence: It's past time to learn to live peacefully with all of nature around us. Man seems to want to kill anything that competes. To me that's infantile and borderline psychotic. Afford all bears and other creatures the right to life. Let them prosper on their own in wilderness. I would like to see your efforts and goal centered on teaching people to appreciate wildlife, give it space and keep their distance. It is usually the person's fault if they are hurt by wildlife. Don't blame and punish the animal when a person acts stupidly.

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Correspondence ID: 5072Project:112008Document:124399  
Address: Redmond, WA

Outside Organization: 610-28-0090 Unaffiliated Individual  
Received: Dec,07 2022 17:09:52  
Correspondence Type: Web Form

Correspondence: Oppose the capture of grizzlies from the Northern Continental Divide Ecosystem. The federal agencies plan to kidnap bears from either British Columbia or the Northern Continental Divide Ecosystem (NCDE) around Glacier National Park to move to the North Cascades. But grizzlies have still not recovered in the NCDE, and there are no "extra" bears there to move to Washington. Such a plan would weaken the NCDE grizzly population and diminish the likelihood of developing the needed population linkages between the NCDE grizzlies and those elsewhere, such as in Yellowstone.

Oppose an "experimental population" designation. The agencies must create and analyze an alternative that does not rely on the so-called "experimental" population designation. Under such a designation, individual bears from the NCDE--which are currently protected under the Endangered Species Act--would be taken from their home range and transported to Washington state, where they would lose their protections under the ESA.

Analyze a natural recovery alternative. This is NOT the same as the No Action alternative. Under a natural recovery alternative, the FWS and NPS would actively work with agencies in British Columbia to ensure that grizzlies are protected on both sides of the border. Under this alternative, the agencies would identify and protect corridors and connectivity so that bears could move across the border without getting killed.

Develop an alternative that doesn't violate the Wilderness Act. The agencies must not pursue alternatives that would violate the Wilderness Act and would entail heavy-handed, stressful management of bears. Should the NPS choose to translocate bears, the agency should first consider limiting translocation to sites outside of the Wilderness. If the NPS decides to translocate within Wilderness, it must comply with the Wilderness Act: no helicopters, no motorized equipment, and no invasive monitoring.

Thank you!

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Correspondence ID: 5073Project:112008Document:124399

Address: Forest Park, IL  
Outside Organization: Unaffiliated Individual  
Received: Dec,07 2022 17:12:18  
Correspondence Type: Web Form

Correspondence: Oppose the capture of grizzlies from the Northern Continental Divide Ecosystem. Federal agencies plan to kidnap bears from either British Columbia or the Northern Continental Divide Ecosystem (NCDE) around Glacier National Park to move to the North Cascades. But grizzlies have still not recovered in the NCDE, and there are no "extra" bears there to move to Washington. Such a plan would weaken the NCDE grizzly population and diminish the likelihood of developing the needed population linkages between the NCDE grizzlies and those elsewhere, such as in Yellowstone.

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Correspondence ID: 5074Project:112008Document:124399

Address: Scottsdale, AZ  
Outside Organization: Unaffiliated Individual  
Received: Dec,07 2022 17:26:44  
Correspondence Type: Web Form

Correspondence: Please oppose the capture of grizzlies from the Northern Continental Divide Ecosystem. The federal agencies plan to kidnap bears from either British Columbia or the Northern Continental Divide Ecosystem (NCDE) around Glacier National Park to move to the North Cascades. But grizzlies have still not recovered in the NCDE, and there are no "extra" bears there to move to Washington. Such a plan would weaken the NCDE grizzly population and diminish the likelihood of developing the needed population linkages between the NCDE grizzlies and those elsewhere, such as in Yellowstone.

Please oppose an "experimental population" designation. The agencies must create and analyze an alternative that

does not rely on the so-called "experimental" population designation. Under such a designation, individual bears from the NCDE--which are currently protected under the Endangered Species Act--would be taken from their home range and transported to Washington state, where they would lose their protections under the ESA.

Please analyze a natural recovery alternative. This is NOT the same as the No Action alternative. Under a natural recovery alternative, the FWS and NPS would actively work with agencies in British Columbia to ensure that grizzlies are protected on both sides of the border. Under this alternative, the agencies would identify and protect corridors and connectivity so that bears could move across the border without getting killed.

Please develop an alternative that doesn't violate the Wilderness Act. The agencies must not pursue alternatives that would violate the Wilderness Act and would entail heavy-handed, stressful management of bears. Should the NPS choose to translocate bears, the agency should first consider limiting translocation to sites outside of Wilderness. If the NPS decides to translocate within Wilderness, it must comply with the Wilderness Act: no helicopters, no motorized equipment, and no invasive monitoring.

Thanks you for your time and consideration.

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Correspondence ID: 5075Project:112008Document:124399  
Address: El Cerrito, CA  
Outside Organization: Unaffiliated Individual  
Received: Dec,07 2022 17:31:41  
Correspondence Type: Web Form  
Correspondence: Please uphold the Wilderness Act. Please don't capture and relocate grizzly bears.let nature recover without doing more harm..

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Correspondence ID: 5076Project:112008Document:124399  
Address: Fort Bragg, CA  
Outside Organization: Unaffiliated Individual  
Received: Dec,07 2022 17:32:52  
Correspondence Type: Web Form  
Correspondence: Please reintroduce grizzly bears to their former ranges! [REDACTED]

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Correspondence ID: 5077Project:112008Document:124399  
Address: Baker, NV  
Outside Organization: Unaffiliated Individual  
Received: Dec,07 2022 17:33:26  
Correspondence Type: Web Form  
Correspondence: I normally don't comment on proposals that do not affect me directly. But ensuring grizzly bears are part of the future is important. They play a key ecological role as a native keystone species in the North Cascades. Grizzly bears are important to Native American Tribes and First Nations. And the North Cascades is one of the few places where the grizzly bears can exist. Please make sure that these comments are considered. Thank you.

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Correspondence ID: 5078Project:112008Document:124399  
Address: Olympia, WA  
Outside Organization: Unaffiliated Individual  
Received: Dec,07 2022 17:43:21  
Correspondence Type: Web Form  
Correspondence: I am a 4th generation resident of WA State and have spent 66 years in our mountains. I am also a part time resident of Stekekin having owned property there since 2017.

My comment on the reintroduction of Grizzlies to the North Cascades ecosystem is simple: FOR WHOSE

BENEFIT? Humans or bears? It is perfectly clear to me that it's the former and that soon after bears have been reintroduced, attacks on humans will begin and the bears will either be shot or relocated. It's abundantly certain.

The NC ecosystem has is no longer what it was when the bears lived here. The penetration of human beings into every corner of the NC wilderness will ensure adverse bear-human encounters and subsequent action demanded of wildlife authorities. Why do we insist on reclaiming something that is no longer natural? Why do we think we are so important? Again, this plan is hardly for the bear's benefit and can only be a marginal benefit for the ecosystem.

Thank you for this opportunity to comment.

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Correspondence ID: 5079Project:112008Document:124399  
Address: Portland, OR  
Outside Organization: Unaffiliated Individual  
Received: Dec,07 2022 17:52:15  
Correspondence Type: Web Form  
Correspondence: Grizzly bears are an essential missing piece to the North Cascades ecosystem. People in the Rocky Mountains are able to live and recreate alongside grizzlies. I want the Cascades to return to an area that supports grizzly bears in the environment. It is important to do that now, as available grizzly bear territory has been severely limited over the past century.

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Correspondence ID: 5080Project:112008Document:124399  
Address: seattle, WA  
Outside Organization: Woodland Park Zoo Unaffiliated Individual  
Received: Dec,07 2022 17:54:29  
Correspondence Type: Web Form  
Correspondence: Hello,

I believe that grizzly bear recovery is an important step to take for the betterment of the environment and our culture. I am an employee at Woodland Park Zoo in Seattle and through my job I have extensive interactions with guests from all over the USA and the world. This gives me the opportunity to educate these guests on the ecological benefits from bears, which include the dispersal of seeds and the aeration of the soil. I feel it is important to coexist harmoniously with bears, and something we have done in Washington state with black bears already. Additionally, these magnificent creatures have significant cultural importance to indigenous peoples, so that just reinforces the need to bring them back. And while black bears are currently in good populations in Washington state, they do not fit the same niche that the grizzly bear does, so both are needed for a diverse and healthy ecosystem. Thank you.

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Correspondence ID: 5081Project:112008Document:124399  
Address: Marquand, MO  
Outside Organization: Unaffiliated Individual  
Received: Dec,07 2022 17:58:10  
Correspondence Type: Web Form  
Correspondence: I believe grizzly bears should be reinstated to the North Cascades. Every species plays a part in a healthy ecosystem. That has been proven in Yellowstone National Park with their wolf program. It has reduced the number of elk, which has allowed the trees, grass etc to return to it's natural state. Mother Nature created an ecosystem that works. From plant life to prey and predators. Humans have created the imbalance.

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Correspondence ID: 5082Project:112008Document:124399  
Address: Melville, NY



Outside Organization: Unaffiliated Individual  
Received: Dec,07 2022 17:59:21  
Correspondence Type: Web Form

Correspondence: Oppose the capture of grizzlies from the Northern Continental Divide Ecosystem. The federal agencies plan to kidnap bears from either British Columbia or the Northern Continental Divide Ecosystem (NCDE) around Glacier National Park to move to the North Cascades. But grizzlies have still not recovered in the NCDE, and there are no "extra" bears there to move to Washington. Such a plan would weaken the NCDE grizzly population and diminish the likelihood of developing the needed population linkages between the NCDE grizzlies and those elsewhere, such as in Yellowstone.

Oppose an "experimental population" designation. The agencies must create and analyze an alternative that does not rely on the so-called "experimental" population designation. Under such a designation, individual bears from the NCDE--which are currently protected under the Endangered Species Act--would be taken from their home range and transported to Washington state, where they would lose their protections under the ESA.

Analyze a natural recovery alternative. This is NOT the same as the No Action alternative. Under a natural recovery alternative, the FWS and NPS would actively work with agencies in British Columbia to ensure that grizzlies are protected on both sides of the border. Under this alternative, the agencies would identify and protect corridors and connectivity so that bears could move across the border without getting killed.

Develop an alternative that doesn't violate the Wilderness Act. The agencies must not pursue alternatives that would violate the Wilderness Act and would entail heavy-handed, stressful management of bears. Should the NPS choose to translocate bears, the agency should first consider limiting translocation to sites outside of Wilderness. If the NPS decides to translocate within Wilderness, it must comply with the Wilderness Act: no helicopters, no motorized equipment, and no invasive monitoring.

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Correspondence ID: 5083Project:112008Document:124399

Address: Concord, CA  
Outside Organization: Unaffiliated Individual  
Received: Dec,07 2022 18:03:29  
Correspondence Type: Web Form

Correspondence: The federal agencies plan to kidnap bears from either British Columbia or the Northern Continental Divide Ecosystem (NCDE) around Glacier National Park to move to the North Cascades. But grizzlies have still not recovered in the NCDE, and there are no "extra" bears there to move to Washington. Such a plan would weaken the NCDE grizzly population and diminish the likelihood of developing the needed population linkages between the NCDE grizzlies and those elsewhere, such as in Yellowstone. The agencies must create and analyze an alternative that does not rely on the so-called "experimental" population designation. Under such a designation, individual bears from the NCDE--which are currently protected under the Endangered Species Act--would be taken from their home range and transported to Washington state, where they would lose their protections under the ESA. The agencies must not pursue alternatives that would violate the Wilderness Act and would entail heavy-handed, stressful management of bears. Should the NPS choose to translocate bears, the agency should first consider limiting translocation to sites outside of Wilderness. If the NPS decides to translocate within Wilderness, it must comply with the Wilderness Act: no helicopters, no motorized equipment, and no invasive monitoring.

Thank you!

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Correspondence ID: 5084Project:112008Document:124399

Address: Rockford, MI  
Outside Organization: Unaffiliated Individual  
Received: Dec,07 2022 18:08:31  
Correspondence Type: Web Form

Correspondence: First off I absolutely love visiting the national parks and seeing where both the land and animals are protected. It would be amazing to see grizzly bears reintroduced into the north cascades wilderness. Grizzly bears play a key ecological role as a native keystone species in the North Cascades. Plus, there are only a few places left where grizzly bears can exist, and the North Cascades is one of them.

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Correspondence ID: 5085Project:112008Document:124399  
Address: Lakewood Ranch, FL  
Outside Organization: Select Title Unaffiliated Individual  
Received: Dec,07 2022 18:08:43  
Correspondence Type: Web Form

Correspondence: Oppose the capture of grizzlies from the Northern Continental Divide Ecosystem. The federal agencies plan to kidnap bears from either British Columbia or the Northern Continental Divide Ecosystem (NCDE) around Glacier National Park to move to the North Cascades. But grizzlies have still not recovered in the NCDE, and there are no "extra" bears there to move to Washington. Such a plan would weaken the NCDE grizzly population and diminish the likelihood of developing the needed population linkages between the NCDE grizzlies and those elsewhere, such as in Yellowstone.

Oppose an "experimental population" designation. The agencies must create and analyze an alternative that does not rely on the so-called "experimental" population designation. Under such a designation, individual bears from the NCDE--which are currently protected under the Endangered Species Act--would be taken from their home range and transported to Washington state, where they would lose their protections under the ESA.

Analyze a natural recovery alternative. This is NOT the same as the No Action alternative. Under a natural recovery alternative, the FWS and NPS would actively work with agencies in British Columbia to ensure that grizzlies are protected on both sides of the border. Under this alternative, the agencies would identify and protect corridors and connectivity so that bears could move across the border without getting killed.

Develop an alternative that doesn't violate the Wilderness Act. The agencies must not pursue alternatives that would violate the Wilderness Act and would entail heavy-handed, stressful management of bears. Should the NPS choose to translocate bears, the agency should first consider limiting translocation to sites outside of Wilderness. If the NPS decides to translocate within Wilderness, it must comply with the Wilderness Act: no helicopters, no motorized equipment, and no invasive monitoring.

Thank you!

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Correspondence ID: 5086Project:112008Document:124399  
Address: EPSOM, NH  
Outside Organization: Unaffiliated Individual  
Received: Dec,07 2022 18:09:18  
Correspondence Type: Web Form

Correspondence: I strongly oppose the capture of grizzlies from the Northern Continental Divide Ecosystem. The federal agencies plan to kidnap bears from either British Columbia or the Northern Continental Divide Ecosystem (NCDE) around Glacier National Park to move to the North Cascades. But grizzlies have still not recovered in the NCDE, and there are no "extra" bears there to move to Washington. Such a plan would weaken the NCDE grizzly population and diminish the likelihood of developing the needed population linkages between the NCDE grizzlies and those elsewhere, such as in Yellowstone. Not only that - it is cruel to remove bears from their current homes and from their families, There is no existing evidence to indicate that any of these actions would benefit grizzlies in any of the areas mentioned.

Oppose an "experimental population" designation. The agencies must create and analyze an alternative that does not rely on the so-called "experimental" population designation. Under such a designation, individual bears from the NCDE--which are currently protected under the Endangered Species Act--would be taken from their home range and transported to Washington state, where they would lose their protections under the ESA. This plan is so wrong and there is nothing to be gained and much damage could be done.

Analyze a natural recovery alternative. This is NOT the same as the No Action alternative. Under a natural recovery alternative, the FWS and NPS would actively work with agencies in British Columbia to ensure that grizzlies are protected on both sides of the border. Under this alternative, the agencies would identify and protect corridors and connectivity so that bears could move across the border without getting killed.

Develop an alternative that doesn't violate the Wilderness Act. The agencies must not pursue alternatives that would violate the Wilderness Act and would entail heavy-handed, stressful management of bears. Should the NPS

choose to translocate bears, the agency should first consider limiting translocation to sites outside of Wilderness. If the NPS decides to translocate within Wilderness, it must comply with the Wilderness Act: no helicopters, no motorized equipment, and no invasive monitoring. Please do the right thing!  
Thank you!

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Correspondence ID: 5087Project:112008Document:124399  
Address: Lakewood Ranch, FL  
Outside Organization: Select Title Unaffiliated Individual  
Received: Dec,07 2022 18:11:42  
Correspondence Type: Web Form  
Correspondence: I am writing because I feel strongly about protecting our wildlife, in particular, the grizzly. The following are some points I would like you to consider:

Oppose the capture of grizzlies from the Northern Continental Divide Ecosystem. The federal agencies plan to kidnap bears from either British Columbia or the Northern Continental Divide Ecosystem (NCDE) around Glacier National Park to move to the North Cascades. But grizzlies have still not recovered in the NCDE, and there are no "extra" bears there to move to Washington. Such a plan would weaken the NCDE grizzly population and diminish the likelihood of developing the needed population linkages between the NCDE grizzlies and those elsewhere, such as in Yellowstone.

Oppose an "experimental population" designation. The agencies must create and analyze an alternative that does not rely on the so-called "experimental" population designation. Under such a designation, individual bears from the NCDE--which are currently protected under the Endangered Species Act--would be taken from their home range and transported to Washington state, where they would lose their protections under the ESA.

Analyze a natural recovery alternative. This is NOT the same as the No Action alternative. Under a natural recovery alternative, the FWS and NPS would actively work with agencies in British Columbia to ensure that grizzlies are protected on both sides of the border. Under this alternative, the agencies would identify and protect corridors and connectivity so that bears could move across the border without getting killed.

Develop an alternative that doesn't violate the Wilderness Act. The agencies must not pursue alternatives that would violate the Wilderness Act and would entail heavy-handed, stressful management of bears. Should the NPS choose to translocate bears, the agency should first consider limiting translocation to sites outside of Wilderness. If the NPS decides to translocate within Wilderness, it must comply with the Wilderness Act: no helicopters, no motorized equipment, and no invasive monitoring.

Thank you for your consideration and compassion.

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Correspondence ID: 5088Project:112008Document:124399  
Address: Aurora, CO  
Outside Organization: Wilderness Watch Unaffiliated Individual  
Received: Dec,07 2022 18:15:23  
Correspondence Type: Web Form  
Correspondence: We live in Colorado and enjoy the beauty, the wilderness, the wild scenic landscapes and the beautiful wilderness and beautiful wildlife. We are commenting on keeping our majestic Grizzly Bears protected as well as Black Bears, Cougars, Elk, Deer, Coyotes, Bobcats, etc. safe and protected. Their natural habitats and environments are their safe havens and places for them to thrive and raise their families in. We want these American Treasures and Icons to remain this way for our future generations to enjoy and respect.

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Correspondence ID: 5089Project:112008Document:124399  
Address: Mountain View, CA  
Outside Organization: Unaffiliated Individual

Received: Dec,07 2022 18:21:37  
Correspondence Type: Web Form  
Correspondence: Thank you for moving forward with the process of restoring grizzly bears to the North Cascades Ecosystem (NCE).

A healthy population of grizzly bears belongs in the NCE, their home for thousands of years. Wherever grizzlies thrive, so does wildness, clean water, and abundant native fish and wildlife.

The National Park Service and US Fish and Wildlife Service have an obligation to restore this federally listed species in the few places where that is possible. Failure to act would result in the permanent loss of grizzly bears from the park during our lifetime. Alternatively, the successful restoration will contribute to the overall health and wellbeing of the species across multiple landscapes.

Fortunately, Grizzly restoration has worked in other parts of the country and will work here too. Please act quickly and lean on the existing mountain of information your agencies have compiled to inform your final decision. The 2017 EIS outlined multiple viable strategies that were massively popular.

Please reconsider all the past public support and the time-tested strategies that will strike a balance to meet the mutual goals of grizzly bear recovery and people.

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Correspondence ID: 5090Project:112008Document:124399  
Address: Cardiff, CA  
Outside Organization: Unaffiliated Individual  
Received: Dec,07 2022 18:21:56  
Correspondence Type: Web Form  
Correspondence: It's so important to have the largest land animals as part of the American landscape. Grizzlies are an important part of the ecosystem, and to re-introduce them is so important for a functioning wilderness. Please help establish a population of bears that can give us all hope for the natural life of our country!  
Thanks, [REDACTED]

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Correspondence ID: 5091Project:112008Document:124399  
Address: Ellicott City, MD  
Outside Organization: Unaffiliated Individual  
Received: Dec,07 2022 18:23:03  
Correspondence Type: Web Form  
Correspondence: There are only a few places left where grizzly bears can exist, and the North Cascades is one of them. It is critical for the health of the planet, including humans, that we sustain contiguous wild areas that support the full biodiversity our planet can support. It's not too late to reverse the mistakes of those who destroyed species and ecosystems in short-sighted pursuit of land and resources. Humans and nature can and must co-exist.

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Correspondence ID: 5092Project:112008Document:124399  
Address: Latham, NY  
Outside Organization: Unaffiliated Individual  
Received: Dec,07 2022 18:28:10  
Correspondence Type: Web Form  
Correspondence: Thank you for moving forward with the process of restoring grizzly bears to the North Cascades Ecosystem (NCE).

A healthy population of grizzly bears belongs in the NCE, their home for thousands of years. Wherever grizzlies thrive, so does wildness, clean water, and abundant native fish and wildlife.

The National Park Service and US Fish and Wildlife Service have an obligation to restore this federally listed species in the few places where that is possible. Failure to act would result in the permanent loss of grizzly bears from the park during our lifetime. Alternatively, the successful restoration will contribute to the overall health and wellbeing of the species across multiple landscapes.

Fortunately, Grizzly restoration has worked in other parts of the country and will work here too. Please act quickly and lean on the existing mountain of information your agencies have compiled to inform your final decision. The 2017 EIS outlined multiple viable strategies that were massively popular.

Please reconsider all the past public support and the time-tested strategies that will strike a balance to meet the mutual goals of grizzly bear recovery and people.

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Correspondence ID:	5093Project:112008Document:124399
Address:	Coral Gables, FL
Outside Organization:	Unaffiliated Individual
Received:	Dec,07 2022 18:28:20
Correspondence Type:	Web Form
Correspondence:	Thank you for moving forward with the process of restoring grizzly bears to the North Cascades Ecosystem (NCE).

A healthy population of grizzly bears belongs in the NCE, their home for thousands of years. Wherever grizzlies thrive, so does wildness, clean water, and abundant native fish and wildlife.

The National Park Service and US Fish and Wildlife Service have an obligation to restore this federally listed species in the few places where that is possible. Failure to act would result in the permanent loss of grizzly bears from the park during our lifetime. Alternatively, the successful restoration will contribute to the overall health and wellbeing of the species across multiple landscapes.

Fortunately, Grizzly restoration has worked in other parts of the country and will work here too. Please act quickly and lean on the existing mountain of information your agencies have compiled to inform your final decision. The 2017 EIS outlined multiple viable strategies that were massively popular.

Please reconsider all the past public support and the time-tested strategies that will strike a balance to meet the mutual goals of grizzly bear recovery and people.

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Correspondence ID:	5094Project:112008Document:124399
Address:	Coral Gables, FL
Outside Organization:	Unaffiliated Individual
Received:	Dec,07 2022 18:28:20
Correspondence Type:	Web Form
Correspondence:	Thank you for moving forward with the process of restoring grizzly bears to the North Cascades Ecosystem (NCE).

A healthy population of grizzly bears belongs in the NCE, their home for thousands of years. Wherever grizzlies thrive, so does wildness, clean water, and abundant native fish and wildlife.

The National Park Service and US Fish and Wildlife Service have an obligation to restore this federally listed species in the few places where that is possible. Failure to act would result in the permanent loss of grizzly bears from the park during our lifetime. Alternatively, the successful restoration will contribute to the overall health and wellbeing of the species across multiple landscapes.

Fortunately, Grizzly restoration has worked in other parts of the country and will work here too. Please act quickly and lean on the existing mountain of information your agencies have compiled to inform your final

decision. The 2017 EIS outlined multiple viable strategies that were massively popular.

Please reconsider all the past public support and the time-tested strategies that will strike a balance to meet the mutual goals of grizzly bear recovery and people.

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Correspondence ID: 5095Project:112008Document:124399  
Address: Coral Gables, FL  
Outside Organization: Unaffiliated Individual  
Received: Dec,07 2022 18:28:22  
Correspondence Type: Web Form  
Correspondence: Thank you for moving forward with the process of restoring grizzly bears to the North Cascades Ecosystem (NCE).

A healthy population of grizzly bears belongs in the NCE, their home for thousands of years. Wherever grizzlies thrive, so does wildness, clean water, and abundant native fish and wildlife.

The National Park Service and US Fish and Wildlife Service have an obligation to restore this federally listed species in the few places where that is possible. Failure to act would result in the permanent loss of grizzly bears from the park during our lifetime. Alternatively, the successful restoration will contribute to the overall health and wellbeing of the species across multiple landscapes.

Fortunately, Grizzly restoration has worked in other parts of the country and will work here too. Please act quickly and lean on the existing mountain of information your agencies have compiled to inform your final decision. The 2017 EIS outlined multiple viable strategies that were massively popular.

Please reconsider all the past public support and the time-tested strategies that will strike a balance to meet the mutual goals of grizzly bear recovery and people.

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Correspondence ID: 5096Project:112008Document:124399  
Address: Kokomo, IN  
Outside Organization: Unaffiliated Individual  
Received: Dec,07 2022 18:29:59  
Correspondence Type: Web Form  
Correspondence: Thank you for moving forward with the process of restoring grizzly bears to the North Cascades Ecosystem (NCE).

A healthy population of grizzly bears belongs in the NCE, their home for thousands of years. Wherever grizzlies thrive, so does wildness, clean water, and abundant native fish and wildlife.

The National Park Service and US Fish and Wildlife Service have an obligation to restore this federally listed species in the few places where that is possible. Failure to act would result in the permanent loss of grizzly bears from the park during our lifetime. Alternatively, the successful restoration will contribute to the overall health and wellbeing of the species across multiple landscapes.

Fortunately, Grizzly restoration has worked in other parts of the country and will work here too. Please act quickly and lean on the existing mountain of information your agencies have compiled to inform your final decision. The 2017 EIS outlined multiple viable strategies that were massively popular.

Please reconsider all the past public support and the time-tested strategies that will strike a balance to meet the mutual goals of grizzly bear recovery and people.

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Correspondence ID: 5097Project:112008Document:124399

Address: RICHFIELD, OH  
Outside Organization: Unaffiliated Individual  
Received: Dec,07 2022 18:30:46  
Correspondence Type: Web Form  
Correspondence: I want to see the return of grizzlies to North Cascades National Park. I just visited there in the summer of 2021.  
However, I Oppose the capture of grizzlies from the Northern Continental Divide Ecosystem. The federal agencies plan to kidnap bears from either British Columbia or the Northern Continental Divide Ecosystem (NCDE) around Glacier National Park to move to the North Cascades. But grizzlies have still not recovered in the NCDE, and there are no "extra" bears there to move to Washington. Such a plan would weaken the NCDE grizzly population and diminish the likelihood of developing the needed population linkages between the NCDE grizzlies and those elsewhere, such as in Yellowstone.  
Oppose an "experimental population" designation. The agencies must create and analyze an alternative that does not rely on the so-called "experimental" population designation. Under such a designation, individual bears from the NCDE--which are currently protected under the Endangered Species Act--would be taken from their home range and transported to Washington state, where they would lose their protections under the ESA.  
Analyze a natural recovery alternative. This is NOT the same as the No Action alternative. Under a natural recovery alternative, the FWS and NPS would actively work with agencies in British Columbia to ensure that grizzlies are protected on both sides of the border. Under this alternative, the agencies would identify and protect corridors and connectivity so that bears could move across the border without getting killed.  
Develop an alternative that doesn't violate the Wilderness Act. The agencies must not pursue alternatives that would violate the Wilderness Act and would entail heavy-handed, stressful management of bears. Should the NPS choose to translocate bears, the agency should first consider limiting translocation to sites outside of Wilderness. If the NPS decides to translocate within Wilderness, it must comply with the Wilderness Act: no helicopters, no motorized equipment, and no invasive monitoring.

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Correspondence ID: 5098Project:112008Document:124399  
Address: Great Falls, MT  
Outside Organization: Unaffiliated Individual  
Received: Dec,07 2022 18:30:49  
Correspondence Type: Web Form  
Correspondence: Thank you for moving forward with the process of restoring grizzly bears to the North Cascades Ecosystem (NCE).

A healthy population of grizzly bears belongs in the NCE, their home for thousands of years. Wherever grizzlies thrive, so does wildness, clean water, and abundant native fish and wildlife.

The National Park Service and US Fish and Wildlife Service have an obligation to restore this federally listed species in the few places where that is possible. Failure to act would result in the permanent loss of grizzly bears from the park during our lifetime. Alternatively, the successful restoration will contribute to the overall health and wellbeing of the species across multiple landscapes.

Fortunately, Grizzly restoration has worked in other parts of the country and will work here too. Please act quickly and lean on the existing mountain of information your agencies have compiled to inform your final decision. The 2017 EIS outlined multiple viable strategies that were massively popular.

Please reconsider all the past public support and the time-tested strategies that will strike a balance to meet the mutual goals of grizzly bear recovery and people.

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Correspondence ID: 5099Project:112008Document:124399  
Address: Franklin, OH  
Outside Organization: Unaffiliated Individual  
Received: Dec,07 2022 18:32:43

Correspondence Type: Web Form

Correspondence: Grizzly bears lived in the North Cascades for thousands of years, and they belong here.

I want to help chart a new future where we coexist with grizzly bears

Grizzly bears play a key ecological role as a native keystone species in the North Cascades

I want to pass down a wild landscape to future generations that includes all native species, including the grizzly.

Grizzly bears are culturally important to many Native American tribes and First Nations

People in Yellowstone and the northern Rocky Mountains live, work and recreate alongside grizzly bears, and we can too in the North Cascades.

There are only a few places left where grizzly bears can exist, and the North Cascades is one of them.

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Correspondence ID: 5100Project:112008Document:124399

Address: New York, NY

Outside Organization: Unaffiliated Individual

Received: Dec,07 2022 18:38:53

Correspondence Type: Web Form

Correspondence: Oppose the capture of grizzlies from the Northern Continental Divide Ecosystem. The federal agencies plan to kidnap bears from either British Columbia or the Northern Continental Divide Ecosystem (NCDE) around Glacier National Park to move to the North Cascades. But grizzlies have still not recovered in the NCDE, and there are no "extra" bears there to move to Washington. Such a plan would weaken the NCDE grizzly population and diminish the likelihood of developing the needed population linkages between the NCDE grizzlies and those elsewhere, such as in Yellowstone.

Oppose an "experimental population" designation. The agencies must create and analyze an alternative that does not rely on the so-called "experimental" population designation. Under such a designation, individual bears from the NCDE--which are currently protected under the Endangered Species Act--would be taken from their home range and transported to Washington state, where they would lose their protections under the ESA.

Analyze a natural recovery alternative. This is NOT the same as the No Action alternative. Under a natural recovery alternative, the FWS and NPS would actively work with agencies in British Columbia to ensure that grizzlies are protected on both sides of the border. Under this alternative, the agencies would identify and protect corridors and connectivity so that bears could move across the border without getting killed.

Develop an alternative that doesn't violate the Wilderness Act. The agencies must not pursue alternatives that would violate the Wilderness Act and would entail heavy-handed, stressful management of bears. Should the NPS choose to translocate bears, the agency should first consider limiting translocation to sites outside of Wilderness. If the NPS decides to translocate within Wilderness, it must comply with the Wilderness Act: no helicopters, no motorized equipment, and no invasive monitoring.

Thank you!

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Correspondence ID: 5101Project:112008Document:124399

Address: Davis, CA

Outside Organization: Unaffiliated Individual

Received: Dec,07 2022 18:47:53

Correspondence Type: Web Form

Correspondence: People in Yellowstone and the northern Rocky Mountains live and work near grizzly bears, and we can too in the North Cascades. There are only a few places left where grizzly bears can exist, and the North Cascades is one of them. Please do your job and save this species. Thank you.

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Correspondence ID: 5102Project:112008Document:124399

Address: Lodi, CA

Outside Organization: Unaffiliated Individual



Received: Dec,07 2022 18:48:16  
Correspondence Type: Web Form  
Correspondence: Thank you for moving forward with the process of restoring grizzly bears to the North Cascades Ecosystem (NCE).

A healthy population of grizzly bears belongs in the NCE, their home for thousands of years. Wherever grizzlies thrive, so does wildness, clean water, and abundant native fish and wildlife.

The National Park Service and US Fish and Wildlife Service have an obligation to restore this federally listed species in the few places where that is possible. Failure to act would result in the permanent loss of grizzly bears from the park during our lifetime. Alternatively, the successful restoration will contribute to the overall health and wellbeing of the species across multiple landscapes.

Fortunately, Grizzly restoration has worked in other parts of the country and will work here too. Please act quickly and lean on the existing mountain of information your agencies have compiled to inform your final decision. The 2017 EIS outlined multiple viable strategies that were massively popular.

Please reconsider all the past public support and the time-tested strategies that will strike a balance to meet the mutual goals of grizzly bear recovery and people.

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Correspondence ID: 5103Project:112008Document:124399  
Address: Santa Rosa, CA  
Outside Organization: Unaffiliated Individual  
Received: Dec,07 2022 18:50:57  
Correspondence Type: Web Form  
Correspondence: Thank you for moving forward with the process of restoring grizzly bears to the North Cascades Ecosystem (NCE).

A healthy population of grizzly bears belongs in the NCE, their home for thousands of years. Wherever grizzlies thrive, so does wildness, clean water, and abundant native fish and wildlife.

The National Park Service and US Fish and Wildlife Service have an obligation to restore this federally listed species in the few places where that is possible. Failure to act would result in the permanent loss of grizzly bears from the park during our lifetime. Alternatively, the successful restoration will contribute to the overall health and wellbeing of the species across multiple landscapes.

Fortunately, Grizzly restoration has worked in other parts of the country and will work here too. Please act quickly and lean on the existing mountain of information your agencies have compiled to inform your final decision. The 2017 EIS outlined multiple viable strategies that were massively popular.

Please reconsider all the past public support and the time-tested strategies that will strike a balance to meet the mutual goals of grizzly bear recovery and people.

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Correspondence ID: 5104Project:112008Document:124399  
Address: Santa Rosa, CA  
Outside Organization: Unaffiliated Individual  
Received: Dec,07 2022 18:50:59  
Correspondence Type: Web Form  
Correspondence: Thank you for moving forward with the process of restoring grizzly bears to the North Cascades Ecosystem (NCE).

A healthy population of grizzly bears belongs in the NCE, their home for thousands of years. Wherever grizzlies thrive, so does wildness, clean water, and abundant native fish and wildlife.

The National Park Service and US Fish and Wildlife Service have an obligation to restore this federally listed species in the few places where that is possible. Failure to act would result in the permanent loss of grizzly bears from the park during our lifetime. Alternatively, the successful restoration will contribute to the overall health and wellbeing of the species across multiple landscapes.

Fortunately, Grizzly restoration has worked in other parts of the country and will work here too. Please act quickly and lean on the existing mountain of information your agencies have compiled to inform your final decision. The 2017 EIS outlined multiple viable strategies that were massively popular.

Please reconsider all the past public support and the time-tested strategies that will strike a balance to meet the mutual goals of grizzly bear recovery and people.

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Correspondence ID: 5105Project:112008Document:124399  
Address: Fargo, ND  
Outside Organization: Unaffiliated Individual  
Received: Dec,07 2022 18:52:10  
Correspondence Type: Web Form  
Correspondence: It makes sense to reintroduce black bear population to the Cascades. They were once home to these beautiful creatures. They need this to be done to maintain their species.

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Correspondence ID: 5106Project:112008Document:124399  
Address: Flagstaff, Az, AZ  
Outside Organization: Unaffiliated Individual  
Received: Dec,07 2022 18:53:31  
Correspondence Type: Web Form  
Correspondence: I oppose the capture of grizzlies from the Northern Continental Divide Ecosystem. The federal agencies plan to kidnap bears from either British Columbia or the Northern Continental Divide Ecosystem (NCDE) around Glacier National Park to move to the North Cascades. But grizzlies have still not recovered in the NCDE, and there are no "extra" bears there to move to Washington. Such a plan would weaken the NCDE grizzly population and diminish the likelihood of developing the needed population linkages between the NCDE grizzlies and those elsewhere, such as in Yellowstone.  
I also oppose an "experimental population" designation. The agencies must create and analyze an alternative that does not rely on the so-called "experimental" population designation. Under such a designation, individual bears from the NCDE--which are currently protected under the Endangered Species Act--would be taken from their home range and transported to Washington state, where they would lose their protections under the ESA.  
Please analyze a natural recovery alternative. This is NOT the same as the No Action alternative. Under a natural recovery alternative, the FWS and NPS would actively work with agencies in British Columbia to ensure that grizzlies are protected on both sides of the border. Under this alternative, the agencies would identify and protect corridors and connectivity so that bears could move across the border without getting killed.  
Develop an alternative that doesn't violate the Wilderness Act. The agencies must not pursue alternatives that would violate the Wilderness Act and would entail heavy-handed, stressful management of bears. Should the NPS choose to translocate bears, the agency should first consider limiting translocation to sites outside of Wilderness. If the NPS decides to translocate within Wilderness, it must comply with the Wilderness Act: no helicopters, no motorized equipment, and no invasive monitoring.  
Thank you!

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Correspondence ID: 5107Project:112008Document:124399  
Address: Kirkland, WA  
Outside Organization: Unaffiliated Individual  
Received: Dec,07 2022 18:55:48

Correspondence Type: Web Form

Correspondence: Thank you for moving forward with the process of restoring grizzly bears to the North Cascades Ecosystem (NCE).

A healthy population of grizzly bears belongs in the NCE, their home for thousands of years. Wherever grizzlies thrive, so does wildness, clean water, and abundant native fish and wildlife.

The National Park Service and US Fish and Wildlife Service have an obligation to restore this federally listed species in the few places where that is possible. Failure to act would result in the permanent loss of grizzly bears from the park during our lifetime. Alternatively, the successful restoration will contribute to the overall health and wellbeing of the species across multiple landscapes.

Fortunately, Grizzly restoration has worked in other parts of the country and will work here too. Please act quickly and lean on the existing mountain of information your agencies have compiled to inform your final decision. The 2017 EIS outlined multiple viable strategies that were massively popular.

Please reconsider all the past public support and the time-tested strategies that will strike a balance to meet the mutual goals of grizzly bear recovery and people.

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Correspondence ID: 5108Project:112008Document:124399

Address: Greensboro, NC

Outside Organization: Unaffiliated Individual

Received: Dec,07 2022 18:57:06

Correspondence Type: Web Form

Correspondence: Thank you for moving forward with the process of restoring grizzly bears to the North Cascades Ecosystem (NCE).

A healthy population of grizzly bears belongs in the NCE, their home for thousands of years. Wherever grizzlies thrive, so does wildness, clean water, and abundant native fish and wildlife.

The National Park Service and US Fish and Wildlife Service have an obligation to restore this federally listed species in the few places where that is possible. Failure to act would result in the permanent loss of grizzly bears from the park during our lifetime. Alternatively, the successful restoration will contribute to the overall health and wellbeing of the species across multiple landscapes.

Fortunately, Grizzly restoration has worked in other parts of the country and will work here too. Please act quickly and lean on the existing mountain of information your agencies have compiled to inform your final decision. The 2017 EIS outlined multiple viable strategies that were massively popular.

Please reconsider all the past public support and the time-tested strategies that will strike a balance to meet the mutual goals of grizzly bear recovery and people.

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Correspondence ID: 5109Project:112008Document:124399

Address: Carbondale, CO

Outside Organization: Unaffiliated Individual

Received: Dec,07 2022 18:57:32

Correspondence Type: Web Form

Correspondence: Thank you for moving forward with the process of restoring grizzly bears to the North Cascades Ecosystem (NCE).

A healthy population of grizzly bears belongs in the NCE, their home for thousands of years. Wherever grizzlies thrive, so does wildness, clean water, and abundant native fish and wildlife.

The National Park Service and US Fish and Wildlife Service have an obligation to restore this federally listed species in the few places where that is possible. Failure to act would result in the permanent loss of grizzly bears from the park during our lifetime. Alternatively, the successful restoration will contribute to the overall health and wellbeing of the species across multiple landscapes.

Fortunately, Grizzly restoration has worked in other parts of the country and will work here too. Please act quickly and lean on the existing mountain of information your agencies have compiled to inform your final decision. The 2017 EIS outlined multiple viable strategies that were massively popular.

Please reconsider all the past public support and the time-tested strategies that will strike a balance to meet the mutual goals of grizzly bear recovery and people.

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Correspondence ID:	5110Project:112008Document:124399
Address:	Keshena, WI
Outside Organization:	Unaffiliated Individual
Received:	Dec,07 2022 18:58:10
Correspondence Type:	Web Form
Correspondence:	Thank you for moving forward with the process of restoring grizzly bears to the North Cascades Ecosystem (NCE).

A healthy population of grizzly bears belongs in the NCE, their home for thousands of years. Wherever grizzlies thrive, so does wildness, clean water, and abundant native fish and wildlife.

The National Park Service and US Fish and Wildlife Service have an obligation to restore this federally listed species in the few places where that is possible. Failure to act would result in the permanent loss of grizzly bears from the park during our lifetime. Alternatively, the successful restoration will contribute to the overall health and wellbeing of the species across multiple landscapes.

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Please reconsider all the past public support and the time-tested strategies that will strike a balance to meet the mutual goals of grizzly bear recovery and people.

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Correspondence ID:	5111Project:112008Document:124399
Address:	Brooklyn, NY
Outside Organization:	Unaffiliated Individual
Received:	Dec,07 2022 18:58:58
Correspondence Type:	Web Form
Correspondence:	Oppose the capture of grizzlies from the Northern Continental Divide Ecosystem. The federal agencies plan to kidnap bears from either British Columbia or the Northern Continental Divide Ecosystem (NCDE) around Glacier National Park to move to the North Cascades. But grizzlies have still not recovered in the NCDE, and there are no "extra" bears there to move to Washington. Such a plan would weaken the NCDE grizzly population and diminish the likelihood of developing the needed population linkages between the NCDE grizzlies and those elsewhere, such as in Yellowstone.

Oppose an "experimental population" designation. The agencies must create and analyze an alternative that does not rely on the so-called "experimental" population designation. Under such a designation, individual bears from the NCDE--which are currently protected under the Endangered Species Act--would be taken from their home range and transported to Washington state, where they would lose their protections under the ESA.

Analyze a natural recovery alternative. This is NOT the same as the No Action alternative. Under a natural recovery

alternative, the FWS and NPS would actively work with agencies in British Columbia to ensure that grizzlies are protected on both sides of the border. Under this alternative, the agencies would identify and protect corridors and connectivity so that bears could move across the border without getting killed.

Develop an alternative that doesn't violate the Wilderness Act. The agencies must not pursue alternatives that would violate the Wilderness Act and would entail heavy-handed, stressful management of bears. Should the NPS choose to translocate bears, the agency should first consider limiting translocation to sites outside of Wilderness. If the NPS decides to translocate within Wilderness, it must comply with the Wilderness Act: no helicopters, no motorized equipment, and no invasive monitoring.

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Correspondence ID: 5112Project:112008Document:124399  
Address: Columbia, SC  
Outside Organization: Unaffiliated Individual  
Received: Dec,07 2022 19:00:00  
Correspondence Type: Web Form  
Correspondence: Thank you for moving forward with the process of restoring grizzly bears to the North Cascades Ecosystem (NCE).

A healthy population of grizzly bears belongs in the NCE, their home for thousands of years. Wherever grizzlies thrive, so does wildness, clean water, and abundant native fish and wildlife.

The National Park Service and US Fish and Wildlife Service have an obligation to restore this federally listed species in the few places where that is possible. Failure to act would result in the permanent loss of grizzly bears from the park during our lifetime. Alternatively, the successful restoration will contribute to the overall health and wellbeing of the species across multiple landscapes.

Fortunately, Grizzly restoration has worked in other parts of the country and will work here too. Please act quickly and lean on the existing mountain of information your agencies have compiled to inform your final decision. The 2017 EIS outlined multiple viable strategies that were massively popular.

Please reconsider all the past public support and the time-tested strategies that will strike a balance to meet the mutual goals of grizzly bear recovery and people.

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Correspondence ID: 5113Project:112008Document:124399  
Address: Lee's Summit, MO  
Outside Organization: Unaffiliated Individual  
Received: Dec,07 2022 19:00:25  
Correspondence Type: Web Form  
Correspondence: Thank you for moving forward with the process of restoring grizzly bears to the North Cascades Ecosystem (NCE).

A healthy population of grizzly bears belongs in the NCE, their home for thousands of years. Wherever grizzlies thrive, so does wildness, clean water, and abundant native fish and wildlife.

The National Park Service and US Fish and Wildlife Service have an obligation to restore this federally listed species in the few places where that is possible. Failure to act would result in the permanent loss of grizzly bears from the park during our lifetime. Alternatively, the successful restoration will contribute to the overall health and wellbeing of the species across multiple landscapes.

Fortunately, Grizzly restoration has worked in other parts of the country and will work here too. Please act quickly and lean on the existing mountain of information your agencies have compiled to inform your final decision. The 2017 EIS outlined multiple viable strategies that were massively popular.

Please reconsider all the past public support and the time-tested strategies that will strike a balance to meet the mutual goals of grizzly bear recovery and people.

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Correspondence ID: 5114Project:112008Document:124399  
Address: Hendersonville, TN  
Outside Organization: Unaffiliated Individual  
Received: Dec,07 2022 19:00:28  
Correspondence Type: Web Form  
Correspondence: Thank you for moving forward with the process of restoring grizzly bears to the North Cascades Ecosystem (NCE).

A healthy population of grizzly bears belongs in the NCE, their home for thousands of years. Wherever grizzlies thrive, so does wildness, clean water, and abundant native fish and wildlife.

The National Park Service and US Fish and Wildlife Service have an obligation to restore this federally listed species in the few places where that is possible. Failure to act would result in the permanent loss of grizzly bears from the park during our lifetime. Alternatively, the successful restoration will contribute to the overall health and wellbeing of the species across multiple landscapes.

Fortunately, Grizzly restoration has worked in other parts of the country and will work here too. Please act quickly and lean on the existing mountain of information your agencies have compiled to inform your final decision. The 2017 EIS outlined multiple viable strategies that were massively popular.

Please reconsider all the past public support and the time-tested strategies that will strike a balance to meet the mutual goals of grizzly bear recovery and people.

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Correspondence ID: 5115Project:112008Document:124399  
Address: Grand Island, NE  
Outside Organization: Unaffiliated Individual  
Received: Dec,07 2022 19:01:30  
Correspondence Type: Web Form  
Correspondence: I am against the relocation of the bears if they would no longer be protected under the endangered species act. The capturing of the grizzlies would weaken and diminish the population. A natural recovery method should have protections for the bears on both sides of the border. I also urge that you follow all the rules of the Wilderness Act when thinking of any changes. Thank you.

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Correspondence ID: 5116Project:112008Document:124399  
Address: Toms River, NJ  
Outside Organization: Unaffiliated Individual  
Received: Dec,07 2022 19:06:30  
Correspondence Type: Web Form  
Correspondence: Thank you for moving forward with the process of restoring grizzly bears to the North Cascades Ecosystem (NCE).

A healthy population of grizzly bears belongs in the NCE, their home for thousands of years. Wherever grizzlies thrive, so does wildness, clean water, and abundant native fish and wildlife.

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Fortunately, Grizzly restoration has worked in other parts of the country and will work here too. Please act quickly and lean on the existing mountain of information your agencies have compiled to inform your final decision. The 2017 EIS outlined multiple viable strategies that were massively popular.

Please reconsider all the past public support and the time-tested strategies that will strike a balance to meet the mutual goals of grizzly bear recovery and people.

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Correspondence ID: 5117Project:112008Document:124399  
Address: Bozeman, MT  
Outside Organization: Unaffiliated Individual  
Received: Dec,07 2022 19:06:59  
Correspondence Type: Web Form  
Correspondence: Thank you for moving forward with the process of restoring grizzly bears to the North Cascades Ecosystem (NCE).

A healthy population of grizzly bears belongs in the NCE, their home for thousands of years. Wherever grizzlies thrive, so does wildness, clean water, and abundant native fish and wildlife.

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Correspondence ID: 5118Project:112008Document:124399  
Address: Buffalo, NY  
Outside Organization: Unaffiliated Individual  
Received: Dec,07 2022 19:07:22  
Correspondence Type: Web Form  
Correspondence: Thank you for moving forward with the process of restoring grizzly bears to the North Cascades Ecosystem (NCE).

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Correspondence ID: 5119Project:112008Document:124399  
Address: Mount Pleasant, WI  
Outside Organization: Unaffiliated Individual  
Received: Dec,07 2022 19:08:19  
Correspondence Type: Web Form  
Correspondence: Thank you for moving forward with the process of restoring grizzly bears to the North Cascades Ecosystem (NCE).

A healthy population of grizzly bears belongs in the NCE, their home for thousands of years. Wherever grizzlies thrive, so does wildness, clean water, and abundant native fish and wildlife.

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Correspondence ID: 5120Project:112008Document:124399  
Address: Minneapolis, MN  
Outside Organization: Unaffiliated Individual  
Received: Dec,07 2022 19:10:40  
Correspondence Type: Web Form  
Correspondence: Thank you for moving forward with the process of restoring grizzly bears to the North Cascades Ecosystem (NCE).

A healthy population of grizzly bears belongs in the NCE, their home for thousands of years. Wherever grizzlies thrive, so does wildness, clean water, and abundant native fish and wildlife.

The National Park Service and US Fish and Wildlife Service have an obligation to restore this federally listed species in the few places where that is possible. Failure to act would result in the permanent loss of grizzly bears from the park during our lifetime. Alternatively, the successful restoration will contribute to the overall health and wellbeing of the species across multiple landscapes.

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Please reconsider all the past public support and the time-tested strategies that will strike a balance to meet the mutual goals of grizzly bear recovery and people.

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Correspondence ID: 5121Project:112008Document:124399  
Address: West Des Moines, IA  
Outside Organization: Unaffiliated Individual  
Received: Dec,07 2022 19:14:35  
Correspondence Type: Web Form



Correspondence: Thank you for moving forward with the process of restoring grizzly bears to the North Cascades Ecosystem (NCE).

A healthy population of grizzly bears belongs in the NCE, their home for thousands of years. Wherever grizzlies thrive, so does wildness, clean water, and abundant native fish and wildlife.

The National Park Service and US Fish and Wildlife Service have an obligation to restore this federally listed species in the few places where that is possible. Failure to act would result in the permanent loss of grizzly bears from the park during our lifetime. Alternatively, the successful restoration will contribute to the overall health and wellbeing of the species across multiple landscapes.

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---

Correspondence ID: 5122Project:112008Document:124399  
Address: West Des Moines, IA  
Outside Organization: Unaffiliated Individual  
Received: Dec,07 2022 19:14:37  
Correspondence Type: Web Form  
Correspondence: Thank you for moving forward with the process of restoring grizzly bears to the North Cascades Ecosystem (NCE).

A healthy population of grizzly bears belongs in the NCE, their home for thousands of years. Wherever grizzlies thrive, so does wildness, clean water, and abundant native fish and wildlife.

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---

Correspondence ID: 5123Project:112008Document:124399  
Address: West Des Moines, IA  
Outside Organization: Unaffiliated Individual  
Received: Dec,07 2022 19:14:53  
Correspondence Type: Web Form  
Correspondence: Thank you for moving forward with the process of restoring grizzly bears to the North Cascades Ecosystem (NCE).

A healthy population of grizzly bears belongs in the NCE, their home for thousands of years. Wherever grizzlies thrive, so does wildness, clean water, and abundant native fish and wildlife.

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species in the few places where that is possible. Failure to act would result in the permanent loss of grizzly bears from the park during our lifetime. Alternatively, the successful restoration will contribute to the overall health and wellbeing of the species across multiple landscapes.

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Please reconsider all the past public support and the time-tested strategies that will strike a balance to meet the mutual goals of grizzly bear recovery and people.

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Correspondence ID: 5124Project:112008Document:124399  
Address: Los Angeles, CA  
Outside Organization: Unaffiliated Individual  
Received: Dec,07 2022 19:15:07  
Correspondence Type: Web Form  
Correspondence: Thank you for moving forward with the process of restoring grizzly bears to the North Cascades Ecosystem (NCE).

A healthy population of grizzly bears belongs in the NCE, their home for thousands of years. Wherever grizzlies thrive, so does wildness, clean water, and abundant native fish and wildlife.

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Please reconsider all the past public support and the time-tested strategies that will strike a balance to meet the mutual goals of grizzly bear recovery and people.

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Correspondence ID: 5125Project:112008Document:124399  
Address: Santa Maria, CA  
Outside Organization: Unaffiliated Individual  
Received: Dec,07 2022 19:16:10  
Correspondence Type: Web Form  
Correspondence: Thank you for moving forward with the process of restoring grizzly bears to the North Cascades Ecosystem (NCE).

A healthy population of grizzly bears belongs in the NCE, their home for thousands of years. Wherever grizzlies thrive, so does wildness, clean water, and abundant native fish and wildlife.

The National Park Service and US Fish and Wildlife Service have an obligation to restore this federally listed species in the few places where that is possible. Failure to act would result in the permanent loss of grizzly bears from the park during our lifetime. Alternatively, the successful restoration will contribute to the overall health and wellbeing of the species across multiple landscapes.

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Please reconsider all the past public support and the time-tested strategies that will strike a balance to meet the mutual goals of grizzly bear recovery and people.

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Correspondence ID: 5126Project:112008Document:124399  
Address: Clearwater, FL  
Outside Organization: Unaffiliated Individual  
Received: Dec,07 2022 19:18:39  
Correspondence Type: Web Form  
Correspondence: Thank you for moving forward with the process of restoring grizzly bears to the North Cascades Ecosystem (NCE).

A healthy population of grizzly bears belongs in the NCE, their home for thousands of years. Wherever grizzlies thrive, so does wildness, clean water, and abundant native fish and wildlife.

The National Park Service and US Fish and Wildlife Service have an obligation to restore this federally listed species in the few places where that is possible. Failure to act would result in the permanent loss of grizzly bears from the park during our lifetime. Alternatively, the successful restoration will contribute to the overall health and wellbeing of the species across multiple landscapes.

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Please reconsider all the past public support and the time-tested strategies that will strike a balance to meet the mutual goals of grizzly bear recovery and people.

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Correspondence ID: 5127Project:112008Document:124399  
Address: Yountville, CA  
Outside Organization: Unaffiliated Individual  
Received: Dec,07 2022 19:20:55  
Correspondence Type: Web Form  
Correspondence: Thank you for moving forward with the process of restoring grizzly bears to the North Cascades Ecosystem (NCE).

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Please reconsider all the past public support and the time-tested strategies that will strike a balance to meet the mutual goals of grizzly bear recovery and people.

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Correspondence ID: 5128Project:112008Document:124399  
Address: Monett, MO

Outside Organization: Unaffiliated Individual  
Received: Dec,07 2022 19:21:21  
Correspondence Type: Web Form

Correspondence: Oppose the capture of grizzlies from the Northern Continental Divide Ecosystem. The federal agencies plan to kidnap bears from either British Columbia or the Northern Continental Divide Ecosystem (NCDE) around Glacier National Park to move to the North Cascades. But grizzlies have still not recovered in the NCDE, and there are no "extra" bears there to move to Washington. Such a plan would weaken the NCDE grizzly population and diminish the likelihood of developing the needed population linkages between the NCDE grizzlies and those elsewhere, such as in Yellowstone.

Oppose an "experimental population" designation. The agencies must create and analyze an alternative that does not rely on the so-called "experimental" population designation. Under such a designation, individual bears from the NCDE--which are currently protected under the Endangered Species Act--would be taken from their home range and transported to Washington state, where they would lose their protections under the ESA.

Analyze a natural recovery alternative. This is NOT the same as the No Action alternative. Under a natural recovery alternative, the FWS and NPS would actively work with agencies in British Columbia to ensure that grizzlies are protected on both sides of the border. Under this alternative, the agencies would identify and protect corridors and connectivity so that bears could move across the border without getting killed.

Develop an alternative that doesn't violate the Wilderness Act. The agencies must not pursue alternatives that would violate the Wilderness Act and would entail heavy-handed, stressful management of bears. Should the NPS choose to translocate bears, the agency should first consider limiting translocation to sites outside of Wilderness. If the NPS decides to translocate within Wilderness, it must comply with the Wilderness Act: no helicopters, no motorized equipment, and no invasive monitoring.

Thank you!

---

Correspondence ID: 5129Project:112008Document:124399

Address: Jackson, WY  
Outside Organization: Andrew Salter ADR Unaffiliated Individual  
Received: Dec,07 2022 19:27:57  
Correspondence Type: Web Form

Correspondence: I used to live near North Cascades National Park and visited with regularity. I now live near Grand Teton. I enjoy watching wildlife,

Grizzly bears lived in the North Cascades for thousands of years, and they belong here.

I want to help chart a new future where we coexist with grizzly bears

Grizzly bears play a key ecological role as a native keystone species in the North Cascades

I want to pass down a wild landscape to future generations that includes all native species, including the grizzly.

Grizzly bears are culturally important to many Native American tribes and First Nations

People in Yellowstone and the northern Rocky Mountains live, work and recreate alongside grizzly bears, and we can too in the North Cascades.

There are only a few places left where grizzly bears can exist, and the North Cascades is one of them.

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Correspondence ID: 5130Project:112008Document:124399

Address: Custer, WA  
Outside Organization: Unaffiliated Individual  
Received: Dec,07 2022 19:27:59  
Correspondence Type: Web Form

Correspondence: I oppose the capture of grizzlies from the Northern Continental Divide Ecosystem. Bears need their society intact

I oppose an "experimental population" designation. Do not transport bears. We need a no action recovery system.

Develop an alternative that doesn't violate the Wilderness Act.

If the NPS decides to translocate within Wilderness, it must comply with the Wilderness Act: no helicopters, no motorized equipment, and no invasive monitoring.

Thank you!

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Correspondence ID: 5131Project:112008Document:124399  
Address: Miami, FL  
Outside Organization: Unaffiliated Individual  
Received: Dec,07 2022 19:28:16  
Correspondence Type: Web Form  
Correspondence: Thank you for moving forward with the process of restoring grizzly bears to the North Cascades Ecosystem (NCE).

A healthy population of grizzly bears belongs in the NCE, their home for thousands of years. Wherever grizzlies thrive, so does wildness, clean water, and abundant native fish and wildlife.

The National Park Service and US Fish and Wildlife Service have an obligation to restore this federally listed species in the few places where that is possible. Failure to act would result in the permanent loss of grizzly bears from the park during our lifetime. Alternatively, the successful restoration will contribute to the overall health and wellbeing of the species across multiple landscapes.

Fortunately, Grizzly restoration has worked in other parts of the country and will work here too. Please act quickly and lean on the existing mountain of information your agencies have compiled to inform your final decision. The 2017 EIS outlined multiple viable strategies that were massively popular.

Please reconsider all the past public support and the time-tested strategies that will strike a balance to meet the mutual goals of grizzly bear recovery and people.

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Correspondence ID: 5132Project:112008Document:124399  
Address: mount carroll, IL  
Outside Organization: Unaffiliated Individual  
Received: Dec,07 2022 19:32:33  
Correspondence Type: Web Form  
Correspondence: I am asking the agencies to reconsider their approach to grizzly recovery in the North Cascades and ask they consider the following points'

Oppose the capture of grizzlies from the Northern Continental Divide Ecosystem. The federal agencies plan to kidnap bears from either British Columbia or the Northern Continental Divide Ecosystem (NCDE) around Glacier National Park to move to the North Cascades. But grizzlies have still not recovered in the NCDE, and there are no "extra" bears there to move to Washington. Such a plan would weaken the NCDE grizzly population and diminish the likelihood of developing the needed population linkages between the NCDE grizzlies and those elsewhere, such as in Yellowstone.

Oppose an "experimental population" designation. The agencies must create and analyze an alternative that does not rely on the so-called "experimental" population designation. Under such a designation, individual bears from the NCDE--which are currently protected under the Endangered Species Act--would be taken from their home range and transported to Washington state, where they would lose their protections under the ESA.

Analyze a natural recovery alternative. This is NOT the same as the No Action alternative. Under a natural recovery alternative, the FWS and NPS would actively work with agencies in British Columbia to ensure that grizzlies are protected on both sides of the border. Under this alternative, the agencies would identify and protect corridors

and connectivity so that bears could move across the border without getting killed.

Develop an alternative that doesn't violate the Wilderness Act. The agencies must not pursue alternatives that would violate the Wilderness Act and would entail heavy-handed, stressful management of bears. Should the NPS choose to translocate bears, the agency should first consider limiting translocation to sites outside of Wilderness. If the NPS decides to translocate within Wilderness, it must comply with the Wilderness Act: no helicopters, no motorized equipment, and no invasive monitoring.

Thank you!

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Correspondence ID: 5133Project:112008Document:124399

Address: Telluride, CO

Outside Organization: Unaffiliated Individual

Received: Dec,07 2022 19:35:31

Correspondence Type: Web Form

Correspondence: I vehemently oppose the capture of grizzlies from the Northern Continental Divide Ecosystem. The federal agencies plan to kidnap bears from either British Columbia or the Northern Continental Divide Ecosystem (NCDE) around Glacier National Park to move to the North Cascades. But grizzlies have still not recovered in the NCDE, and there are no "extra" bears there to move to Washington. Such a plan would weaken the NCDE grizzly population and diminish the likelihood of developing the needed population linkages between the NCDE grizzlies and those elsewhere, such as in Yellowstone.

I strongly oppose an "experimental population" designation. The agencies must create and analyze an alternative that does not rely on the so-called "experimental" population designation. Under such a designation, individual bears from the NCDE--which are currently protected under the Endangered Species Act--would be taken from their home range and transported to Washington state, where they would lose their protections under the ESA.

Analyze a natural recovery alternative. This is NOT the same as the No Action alternative. Under a natural recovery alternative, the FWS and NPS would actively work with agencies in British Columbia to ensure that grizzlies are protected on both sides of the border. Under this alternative, the agencies would identify and protect corridors and connectivity so that bears could move across the border without getting killed.

Develop an alternative that doesn't violate the Wilderness Act. The agencies must not pursue alternatives that would violate the Wilderness Act and would entail heavy-handed, stressful management of bears. Should the NPS choose to translocate bears, the agency should first consider limiting translocation to sites outside of Wilderness. If the NPS decides to translocate within Wilderness, it must comply with the Wilderness Act: no helicopters, no motorized equipment, and no invasive monitoring.

Thank you!

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Correspondence ID: 5134Project:112008Document:124399

Address: Goodyear, AZ

Outside Organization: Unaffiliated Individual

Received: Dec,07 2022 19:39:08

Correspondence Type: Web Form

Correspondence: I oppose the capture of grizzlies from the Northern Continental Divide Ecosystem (NCDE).

Grizzlies have not recovered in the NCDE, and there are no "extra" bears there to move to Washington. Such a plan weakens the NCDE grizzly population and diminishes the likelihood of developing the needed population linkages between the NCDE grizzlies and those elsewhere, such as in Yellowstone.

I oppose an "experimental population" designation.

The agencies must create and analyze an alternative that does not rely on the so-called "experimental" population designation, where grizzlies would lose their protections under the Endangered Species Act (ESA).

I support a natural recovery alternative (not a No Action alternative), especially including wildlife corridors.

The Federal Wildlife Service and National Park Service could actively work with agencies in British Columbia to ensure grizzlies are protected on both sides of the border. Under this alternative, the agencies would identify and protect wildlife corridors and connectivity so that bears can move across the border without getting killed. Wildlife corridors have been proven helpful elsewhere and would be a boon for other wild animals as well.

I support an alternative that doesn't violate the Wilderness Act.

The agencies should not pursue plans that violate the Wilderness Act and entail heavy-handed, stressful management of bears. Should an agency choose to translocate bears, they should only consider translocation to sites outside of designated Wilderness. Anything done within Wilderness must comply with the Wilderness Act: no helicopters, no motorized equipment, and no invasive monitoring.

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Correspondence ID: 5135Project:112008Document:124399

Address: Spring Hillreintroduce grizzly bears to the North, FL

Outside Organization: Unaffiliated Individual

Received: Dec,07 2022 19:39:24

Correspondence Type:Web Form

Correspondence: reintroduce grizzly bears to the North Cascades!

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Correspondence ID: 5136Project:112008Document:124399

Address: Albuquerque, NM

Outside Organization: Unaffiliated Individual

Received: Dec,07 2022 19:51:45

Correspondence Type: Web Form

Correspondence: I believe that the grizzly bears should be left alone in their natural habitat and not moved to other locations. You would be disrupting the natural ecosystem and other wildlife that are kept in balance due to the bears living where they currently reside. It would endanger the bears lives by moving them and want them to remain under the endangered species act and protected, please!!

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Correspondence ID: 5137Project:112008Document:124399

Address: Olympia, WA

Outside Organization: Unaffiliated Individual

Received: Dec,07 2022 19:57:45

Correspondence Type: Web Form

Correspondence: 1. Oppose the capture of grizzlies from the Northern Continental Divide Ecosystem. The federal agencies plan to kidnap bears from either British Columbia or the Northern Continental Divide Ecosystem (NCDE) around Glacier National Park to move to the North Cascades. But grizzlies have still not recovered in the NCDE, and there are no "extra" bears there to move to Washington. Such a plan would weaken the NCDE grizzly population and diminish the likelihood of developing the needed population linkages between the NCDE grizzlies and those elsewhere, such as in Yellowstone.

2. Oppose an "experimental population" designation. The agencies must create and analyze an alternative that does not rely on the so-called "experimental" population designation. Under such a designation, individual bears from the NCDE--which are currently protected under the Endangered Species Act--would be taken from their home range and transported to Washington state, where they would lose their protections under the ESA.

3. Analyze a natural recovery alternative. This is NOT the same as the No Action alternative. Under a natural recovery alternative, the FWS and NPS would actively work with agencies in British Columbia to ensure that grizzlies are protected on both sides of the border. Under this alternative, the agencies would identify and protect corridors and connectivity so that bears could move across the border without getting killed.

Develop an alternative that doesn't violate the Wilderness Act. The agencies must not pursue alternatives that would violate the Wilderness Act and would entail heavy-handed, stressful management of bears. Should the NPS choose to translocate bears, the agency should first consider limiting translocation to sites outside of Wilderness.

If the NPS decides to translocate within Wilderness, it must comply with the Wilderness Act: no helicopters, no motorized equipment, and no invasive monitoring.

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Correspondence ID: 5138Project:112008Document:124399  
Address: Cloverdale, CA  
Outside Organization: Unaffiliated Individual  
Received: Dec,07 2022 19:57:46  
Correspondence Type: Web Form  
Correspondence: Oppose the capture of grizzlies from the Northern Continental Divide Ecosystem. The federal agencies plan to kidnap bears from either British Columbia or the Northern Continental Divide Ecosystem (NCDE) around Glacier National Park to move to the North Cascades. But grizzlies have still not recovered in the NCDE, and there are no "extra" bears there to move to Washington. Such a plan would weaken the NCDE grizzly population and diminish the likelihood of developing the needed population linkages between the NCDE grizzlies and those elsewhere, such as in Yellowstone.  
Oppose an "experimental population" designation. The agencies must create and analyze an alternative that does not rely on the so-called "experimental" population designation. Under such a designation, individual bears from the NCDE--which are currently protected under the Endangered Species Act--would be taken from their home range and transported to Washington state, where they would lose their protections under the ESA.  
Analyze a natural recovery alternative. This is NOT the same as the No Action alternative. Under a natural recovery alternative, the FWS and NPS would actively work with agencies in British Columbia to ensure that grizzlies are protected on both sides of the border. Under this alternative, the agencies would identify and protect corridors and connectivity so that bears could move across the border without getting killed.  
Develop an alternative that doesn't violate the Wilderness Act. The agencies must not pursue alternatives that would violate the Wilderness Act and would entail heavy-handed, stressful management of bears. Should the NPS choose to translocate bears, the agency should first consider limiting translocation to sites outside of Wilderness. If the NPS decides to translocate within Wilderness, it must comply with the Wilderness Act: no helicopters, no motorized equipment, and no invasive monitoring.  
Thank you!

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Correspondence ID: 5139Project:112008Document:124399  
Address: Downers Grove, IL  
Outside Organization: Unaffiliated Individual  
Received: Dec,07 2022 19:59:05  
Correspondence Type: Web Form  
Correspondence: Thank you for moving forward with the process of restoring grizzly bears to the North Cascades Ecosystem (NCE).

A healthy population of grizzly bears belongs in the NCE, their home for thousands of years. Wherever grizzlies thrive, so does wildness, clean water, and abundant native fish and wildlife.

The National Park Service and US Fish and Wildlife Service have an obligation to restore this federally listed species in the few places where that is possible. Failure to act would result in the permanent loss of grizzly bears from the park during our lifetime. Alternatively, the successful restoration will contribute to the overall health and wellbeing of the species across multiple landscapes.

Fortunately, Grizzly restoration has worked in other parts of the country and will work here too. Please act quickly and lean on the existing mountain of information your agencies have compiled to inform your final decision. The 2017 EIS outlined multiple viable strategies that were massively popular.

Please reconsider all the past public support and the time-tested strategies that will strike a balance to meet the mutual goals of grizzly bear recovery and people.

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Correspondence ID: 5140Project:112008Document:124399

Address: St Louis, MO

Outside Organization: Unaffiliated Individual

Received: Dec,07 2022 19:59:47

Correspondence Type: Web Form

Correspondence: Ecosystems require top predators to function in a healthy manner. Returning grizzlies to the area will improve the land and prey animal population (through culling weaker members), and respect the traditions of the Native American population.

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Correspondence ID: 5141Project:112008Document:124399

Address: Saint Louis, MO

Outside Organization: Unaffiliated Individual

Received: Dec,07 2022 20:03:40

Correspondence Type: Web Form

Correspondence: I oppose the capture of grizzlies from the Northern Continental Divide Ecosystem. The federal agencies plan to kidnap bears from either British Columbia or the Northern Continental Divide Ecosystem (NCDE) around Glacier National Park to move to the North Cascades. But grizzlies have still not recovered in the NCDE, and there are no "extra" bears there to move to Washington. Such a plan would weaken the NCDE grizzly population and diminish the likelihood of developing the needed population linkages between the NCDE grizzlies and those elsewhere, such as in Yellowstone.

I oppose an "experimental population" designation. The agencies must create and analyze an alternative that does not rely on the so-called "experimental" population designation. Under such a designation, individual bears from the NCDE--which are currently protected under the Endangered Species Act--would be taken from their home range and transported to Washington state, where they would lose their protections under the ESA.

Analyze a natural recovery alternative. This is NOT the same as the No Action alternative. Under a natural recovery alternative, the FWS and NPS would actively work with agencies in British Columbia to ensure that grizzlies are protected on both sides of the border. Under this alternative, the agencies would identify and protect corridors and connectivity so that bears could move across the border without getting killed.

Develop an alternative that doesn't violate the Wilderness Act. The agencies must not pursue alternatives that would violate the Wilderness Act and would entail heavy-handed, stressful management of bears. Should the NPS choose to translocate bears, the agency should first consider limiting translocation to sites outside of Wilderness. If the NPS decides to translocate within Wilderness, it must comply with the Wilderness Act: no helicopters, no motorized equipment, and no invasive monitoring.

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Correspondence ID: 5142Project:112008Document:124399

Address: Fort Myers, FL

Outside Organization: Unaffiliated Individual

Received: Dec,07 2022 20:05:46

Correspondence Type: Web Form

Correspondence: Oppose the capture of grizzlies from the Northern Continental Divide Ecosystem. The federal agencies plan to kidnap bears from either British Columbia or the Northern Continental Divide Ecosystem (NCDE) around Glacier National Park to move to the North Cascades. But grizzlies have still not recovered in the NCDE, and there are no "extra" bears there to move to Washington. Such a plan would weaken the NCDE grizzly population and diminish the likelihood of developing the needed population linkages between the NCDE grizzlies and those elsewhere, such as in Yellowstone.

Oppose an "experimental population" designation. The agencies must create and analyze an alternative that does not rely on the so-called "experimental" population designation. Under such a designation, individual bears from the NCDE--which are currently protected under the Endangered Species Act--would be taken from their home range and transported to Washington state, where they would lose their protections under the ESA.

Analyze a natural recovery alternative. This is NOT the same as the No Action alternative. Under a natural recovery

alternative, the FWS and NPS would actively work with agencies in British Columbia to ensure that grizzlies are protected on both sides of the border. Under this alternative, the agencies would identify and protect corridors and connectivity so that bears could move across the border without getting killed.

Develop an alternative that doesn't violate the Wilderness Act. The agencies must not pursue alternatives that would violate the Wilderness Act and would entail heavy-handed, stressful management of bears. Should the NPS choose to translocate bears, the agency should first consider limiting translocation to sites outside of Wilderness. If the NPS decides to translocate within Wilderness, it must comply with the Wilderness Act: no helicopters, no motorized equipment, and no invasive monitoring.

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Correspondence ID: 5143Project:112008Document:124399  
Address: Leechburg, PA  
Outside Organization: Unaffiliated Individual  
Received: Dec,07 2022 20:06:31  
Correspondence Type: Web Form  
Correspondence: Thank you for moving forward with the process of restoring grizzly bears to the North Cascades Ecosystem (NCE).

A healthy population of grizzly bears belongs in the NCE, their home for thousands of years. Wherever grizzlies thrive, so does wildness, clean water, and abundant native fish and wildlife.

The National Park Service and US Fish and Wildlife Service have an obligation to restore this federally listed species in the few places where that is possible. Failure to act would result in the permanent loss of grizzly bears from the park during our lifetime. Alternatively, the successful restoration will contribute to the overall health and wellbeing of the species across multiple landscapes.

Fortunately, Grizzly restoration has worked in other parts of the country and will work here too. Please act quickly and lean on the existing mountain of information your agencies have compiled to inform your final decision. The 2017 EIS outlined multiple viable strategies that were massively popular.

Please reconsider all the past public support and the time-tested strategies that will strike a balance to meet the mutual goals of grizzly bear recovery and people.

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Correspondence ID: 5144Project:112008Document:124399  
Address: Irondale, AL  
Outside Organization: Unaffiliated Individual  
Received: Dec,07 2022 20:07:05  
Correspondence Type: Web Form  
Correspondence: Thank you for moving forward with the process of restoring grizzly bears to the North Cascades Ecosystem (NCE).

A healthy population of grizzly bears belongs in the NCE, their home for thousands of years. Wherever grizzlies thrive, so does wildness, clean water, and abundant native fish and wildlife.

The National Park Service and US Fish and Wildlife Service have an obligation to restore this federally listed species in the few places where that is possible. Failure to act would result in the permanent loss of grizzly bears from the park during our lifetime. Alternatively, the successful restoration will contribute to the overall health and wellbeing of the species across multiple landscapes.

Fortunately, Grizzly restoration has worked in other parts of the country and will work here too. Please act quickly and lean on the existing mountain of information your agencies have compiled to inform your final decision. The 2017 EIS outlined multiple viable strategies that were massively popular.

Please reconsider all the past public support and the time-tested strategies that will strike a balance to meet the mutual goals of grizzly bear recovery and people.

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Correspondence ID: 5145Project:112008Document:124399  
Address: Irondale, AL  
Outside Organization: Unaffiliated Individual  
Received: Dec,07 2022 20:12:29  
Correspondence Type: Web Form  
Correspondence: Thank you for moving forward with the process of restoring grizzly bears to the North Cascades Ecosystem (NCE).

A healthy population of grizzly bears belongs in the NCE, their home for thousands of years. Wherever grizzlies thrive, so does wildness, clean water, and abundant native fish and wildlife.

The National Park Service and US Fish and Wildlife Service have an obligation to restore this federally listed species in the few places where that is possible. Failure to act would result in the permanent loss of grizzly bears from the park during our lifetime. Alternatively, the successful restoration will contribute to the overall health and wellbeing of the species across multiple landscapes.

Fortunately, Grizzly restoration has worked in other parts of the country and will work here too. Please act quickly and lean on the existing mountain of information your agencies have compiled to inform your final decision. The 2017 EIS outlined multiple viable strategies that were massively popular.

Please reconsider all the past public support and the time-tested strategies that will strike a balance to meet the mutual goals of grizzly bear recovery and people.

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Correspondence ID: 5146Project:112008Document:124399  
Address: Irondale, AL  
Outside Organization: Unaffiliated Individual  
Received: Dec,07 2022 20:15:02  
Correspondence Type: Web Form  
Correspondence: Thank you for moving forward with the process of restoring grizzly bears to the North Cascades Ecosystem (NCE).

A healthy population of grizzly bears belongs in the NCE, their home for thousands of years. Wherever grizzlies thrive, so does wildness, clean water, and abundant native fish and wildlife.

The National Park Service and US Fish and Wildlife Service have an obligation to restore this federally listed species in the few places where that is possible. Failure to act would result in the permanent loss of grizzly bears from the park during our lifetime. Alternatively, the successful restoration will contribute to the overall health and wellbeing of the species across multiple landscapes.

Fortunately, Grizzly restoration has worked in other parts of the country and will work here too. Please act quickly and lean on the existing mountain of information your agencies have compiled to inform your final decision. The 2017 EIS outlined multiple viable strategies that were massively popular.

Please reconsider all the past public support and the time-tested strategies that will strike a balance to meet the mutual goals of grizzly bear recovery and people.

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Correspondence ID: 5147Project:112008Document:124399  
Address: Abrams, WI  
Outside Organization: Unaffiliated Individual

Received:

Dec,07 2022 20:19:30

Correspondence Type:

Web Form

Correspondence: Thank you for permitting public comment regarding this plan. As you're well aware, our current biodiversity crisis demands that we take action to restore our precious remaining wilds to their natural abundance. I am writing in support of the restoration of indigenous wildlife to their natural ecosystems, but this proposed action lacks a natural recovery option. The best way to meet the goal of a viable grizzly population in the North Cascades would be to allow for the natural recovery of grizzlies. Different than the "no action" option, which is to "do nothing," a natural recovery alternative would require working with British Columbia to protect grizzlies over a larger land base and would provide for connectivity between populations in the U.S. and Canada using protected habitat corridors. It would also include other measures to ensure that grizzlies are not killed by humans, regardless of what side of the border they are on and whether they are in National Parks, Wilderness, or other public or private lands.

The proposal to designate the reintroduced grizzly bears in the NCE as an "experimental population" under section 10(j) of the U.S. Endangered Species Act (ESA) is likewise problematic. Under this designation, the bears (at least any captured in the U.S.) would lose their current protections under the Endangered Species Act (ESA) and could be shot, re-captured, or killed in the North Cascades. This, of course, would be counterintuitive at best.

Please develop an alternative that doesn't violate the Wilderness Act. The key to any truly successful restoration project is to allow nature to do the heavy lifting. Should the NPS choose to translocate bears, the agency should first consider limiting translocation to sites outside of Wilderness. If the NPS decides to translocate within Wilderness, it must comply with the Wilderness Act: no helicopters, no motorized equipment, and no invasive monitoring. Any monitoring should take place in a way that's respectful to Wilderness and bears, including using hair snags, camera traps, scat collection, and on-the-ground sightings to know whether the bears are thriving. Complying with the Wilderness Act should mean exactly that--respecting wilderness' wildness--to rely on intrusive radio-collaring, helicopter landings, and ongoing sedating, capturing, and handling of the bears would be likewise counterintuitive.

In the long run, these strategies might take longer and require more patience than the instant gratification of capturing and releasing dozens of bears, but it would ultimately create a more durable population sharing the landscape with a human population that is more likely to respect the bears that make it back to the North Cascades on their own. As I've been taught, 'any job worth doing, is worth doing well.' Thank you for considering my opinions and for doing all you can to give our natural world the chance to heal, thereby enabling all life, including our own, to flourish on this planet.

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Correspondence ID: 5148Project:112008Document:124399

Address: Grand Rapids, MI

Outside Organization: Unaffiliated Individual

Received: Dec,07 2022 20:22:57

Correspondence Type: Web Form

Correspondence: Thank you for moving forward with the process of restoring grizzly bears to the North Cascades Ecosystem (NCE).

A healthy population of grizzly bears belongs in the NCE, their home for thousands of years. Wherever grizzlies thrive, so does wildness, clean water, and abundant native fish and wildlife.

The National Park Service and US Fish and Wildlife Service have an obligation to restore this federally listed species in the few places where that is possible. Failure to act would result in the permanent loss of grizzly bears from the park during our lifetime. Alternatively, the successful restoration will contribute to the overall health and wellbeing of the species across multiple landscapes.

Fortunately, Grizzly restoration has worked in other parts of the country and will work here too. Please act quickly and lean on the existing mountain of information your agencies have compiled to inform your final

decision. The 2017 EIS outlined multiple viable strategies that were massively popular.

Please reconsider all the past public support and the time-tested strategies that will strike a balance to meet the mutual goals of grizzly bear recovery and people.

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Correspondence ID: 5149Project:112008Document:124399  
Address: Norfolk, VA  
Outside Organization: Unaffiliated Individual  
Received: Dec,07 2022 20:28:51  
Correspondence Type: Web Form  
Correspondence: To preserve the important ecological and spiritual role of grizzly bears in North America, please consider reintroducing them into the North Cascades.

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Correspondence ID: 5150Project:112008Document:124399  
Address: Roswell, NM  
Outside Organization: Wilderness Watch Unaffiliated Individual  
Received: Dec,07 2022 20:38:29  
Correspondence Type: Web Form  
Correspondence: Please reconsider your approach to grizzly recovery in the North Cascades, by by analyzing a natural recovery alternative.

This is NOT the same as the No Action alternative. Under a natural recovery alternative, the FWS and NPS would actively work with agencies in British Columbia to ensure that grizzlies are protected on both sides of the border. Under this alternative, the agencies would identify and protect corridors and connectivity so that bears could move across the border without getting killed.

Also, develop an alternative that doesn't violate the Wilderness Act. The agencies must not pursue alternatives that would violate the Wilderness Act and would entail heavy-handed, stressful management of bears. Should the NPS choose to translocate bears, the agency should first consider limiting translocation to sites outside of Wilderness. If the NPS decides to translocate within Wilderness, it must comply with the Wilderness Act: no helicopters, no motorized equipment, and no invasive monitoring.

Thank you!

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Correspondence ID: 5151Project:112008Document:124399  
Address: EVERGREEN, CO  
Outside Organization: PV Consulting, Inc. Unaffiliated Individual  
Received: Dec,07 2022 20:50:36  
Correspondence Type: Web Form  
Correspondence: Please refrain from any relocation of grizzly bears & let their population migrate naturally into habitats which they choose. Thanks, [REDACTED]

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Correspondence ID: 5152Project:112008Document:124399  
Address: richmond, VA  
Outside Organization: Unaffiliated Individual  
Received: Dec,07 2022 20:57:46  
Correspondence Type: Web Form  
Correspondence: I oppose the capture of grizzlies from the Northern Continental Divide Ecosystem. The federal agencies plan to kidnap bears from either British Columbia or the Northern Continental Divide Ecosystem (NCDE) around Glacier National Park to move to the North Cascades. But grizzlies have still not recovered in the NCDE, and there are no "extra" bears there to move to Washington. Such a plan would weaken the NCDE grizzly population and diminish the likelihood of developing the needed population linkages between the NCDE grizzlies

and those elsewhere, such as in Yellowstone.

I oppose an "experimental population" designation. The agencies must create and analyze an alternative that does not rely on the so-called "experimental" population designation. Under such a designation, individual bears from the NCDE--which are currently protected under the Endangered Species Act--would be taken from their home range and transported to Washington state, where they would lose their protections under the ESA.

What is needed:

1) To analyze a natural recovery alternative. This is NOT the same as the No Action alternative. Under a natural recovery alternative, the FWS and NPS would actively work with agencies in British Columbia to ensure that grizzlies are protected on both sides of the border. Under this alternative, the agencies would identify and protect corridors and connectivity so that bears could move across the border without getting killed.

2) To develop an alternative that doesn't violate the Wilderness Act. The agencies must not pursue alternatives that would violate the Wilderness Act and would entail heavy-handed, stressful management of bears. Should the NPS choose to translocate bears, the agency should first consider limiting translocation to sites outside of Wilderness. If the NPS decides to translocate within Wilderness, it must comply with the Wilderness Act: no helicopters, no motorized equipment, and no invasive monitoring.

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Correspondence ID: 5153Project:112008Document:124399

Address: Great Bend, PA

Outside Organization: Unaffiliated Individual

Received: Dec,07 2022 21:00:39

Correspondence Type: Web Form

Correspondence: WE Oppose the capture of grizzlies from the Northern Continental Divide Ecosystem. The federal agencies plan to kidnap bears from either British Columbia or the Northern Continental Divide Ecosystem (NCDE) around Glacier National Park to move to the North Cascades. But grizzlies have still not recovered in the NCDE, and there are no "extra" bears there to move to Washington. Such a plan would weaken the NCDE grizzly population and diminish the likelihood of developing the needed population linkages between the NCDE grizzlies and those elsewhere, such as in Yellowstone.

Oppose an "experimental population" designation. The agencies must create and analyze an alternative that does not rely on the so-called "experimental" population designation. Under such a designation, individual bears from the NCDE--which are currently protected under the Endangered Species Act--would be taken from their home range and transported to Washington state, where they would lose their protections under the ESA.

Analyze a natural recovery alternative. This is NOT the same as the No Action alternative. Under a natural recovery alternative, the FWS and NPS would actively work with agencies in British Columbia to ensure that grizzlies are protected on both sides of the border. Under this alternative, the agencies would identify and protect corridors and connectivity so that bears could move across the border without getting killed.

Develop an alternative that doesn't violate the Wilderness Act. The agencies must not pursue alternatives that would violate the Wilderness Act and would entail heavy-handed, stressful management of bears. Should the NPS choose to translocate bears, the agency should first consider limiting translocation to sites outside of Wilderness. If the NPS decides to translocate within Wilderness, it must comply with the Wilderness Act: no helicopters, no motorized equipment, and no invasive monitoring.

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Correspondence ID: 5154Project:112008Document:124399

Address: Broadview heights, OH

Outside Organization: Unaffiliated Individual

Received: Dec,07 2022 21:03:00

Correspondence Type: Web Form

Correspondence: your plan does not protect bears . [REDACTED]

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Correspondence ID: 5155Project:112008Document:124399

Address: Renton, WA

Outside Organization: Unaffiliated Individual

Received: Dec,07 2022 21:11:35

Correspondence Type: Web Form

Correspondence: I encourage you to reintroduce grizzly bears in the North Cascades. Grizzlies play an important role in the environment as a keystone species. They are also very important for Native American communities.

Grizzlies were hunted to extinction in the area, they did not die out because the conditions weren't right.

Please help restore grizzlies and right this wrong.

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Correspondence ID: 5156Project:112008Document:124399

Address: New York, NY

Outside Organization: Unaffiliated Individual

Received: Dec,07 2022 21:20:59

Correspondence Type: Web Form

Correspondence: I am writing to you because I care a lot about nature, the environment and animals. Grizzly bears lived in the North Cascades for thousands of years, and they belong here. I want to help chart a new future where we coexist with grizzly bears. Grizzly bears play a key ecological role as a native keystone species in the North Cascades. I want to pass down a wild landscape to future generations that includes all native species, including the grizzly. Grizzly bears are culturally important to many Native American tribes and First Nations. People in Yellowstone and the northern Rocky Mountains live, work and recreate alongside grizzly bears, and we can too in the North Cascades. There are only a few places left where grizzly bears can exist, and the North Cascades is one of them.please do what you can to reintroduce them.

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Correspondence ID: 5157Project:112008Document:124399

Address: New York, NY

Outside Organization: Unaffiliated Individual

Received: Dec,07 2022 21:22:23

Correspondence Type: Web Form

Correspondence: I am writing to you because I care a lot about nature, the environment and animals. Grizzly bears lived in the North Cascades for thousands of years, and they belong here. I want to help chart a new future where we coexist with grizzly bears. Grizzly bears play a key ecological role as a native keystone species in the North Cascades. I want to pass down a wild landscape to future generations that includes all native species, including the grizzly. Grizzly bears are culturally important to many Native American tribes and First Nations. People in Yellowstone and the northern Rocky Mountains live, work and recreate alongside grizzly bears, and we can too in the North Cascades. There are only a few places left where grizzly bears can exist, and the North Cascades is one of them.please do what you can to reintroduce them.

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Correspondence ID: 5158Project:112008Document:124399

Address: Mashpee, MA

Outside Organization: Unaffiliated Individual

Received: Dec,07 2022 21:23:40

Correspondence Type: Web Form

Correspondence: I am writing to you because I care a lot about nature, the environment and animals. Grizzly bears lived in the North Cascades for thousands of years, and they belong here. I want to help chart a new future where we coexist with grizzly bears. Grizzly bears play a key ecological role as a native keystone species in the North Cascades. I want to pass down a wild landscape to future generations that includes all native species, including the grizzly. Grizzly bears are culturally important to many Native American tribes and First Nations. People in Yellowstone and the northern Rocky Mountains live, work and recreate alongside grizzly bears, and we can too in the North Cascades. There are only a few places left where grizzly bears can exist, and the North Cascades is one of them.please do what you can to reintroduce them.

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Correspondence ID: 5159Project:112008Document:124399

Address: Tucson, AZ  
Outside Organization: Carol Masuda Unaffiliated Individual  
Received: Dec,07 2022 21:36:33  
Correspondence Type: Web Form  
Correspondence: Please follow the Wilderness Act and support the natural recovery of grizzlies.

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Correspondence ID: 5160Project:112008Document:124399

Address: New York, NY  
Outside Organization: Unaffiliated Individual  
Received: Dec,07 2022 21:56:53  
Correspondence Type: Web Form

Correspondence: Oppose the capture of grizzlies from the Northern Continental Divide Ecosystem. The federal agencies plan to kidnap bears from either British Columbia or the Northern Continental Divide Ecosystem (NCDE) around Glacier National Park to move to the North Cascades. But grizzlies have still not recovered in the NCDE, and there are no "extra" bears there to move to Washington. Such a plan would weaken the NCDE grizzly population and diminish the likelihood of developing the needed population linkages between the NCDE grizzlies and those elsewhere, such as in Yellowstone.

Oppose an "experimental population" designation. The agencies must create and analyze an alternative that does not rely on the so-called "experimental" population designation. Under such a designation, individual bears from the NCDE--which are currently protected under the Endangered Species Act--would be taken from their home range and transported to Washington state, where they would lose their protections under the ESA.

Analyze a natural recovery alternative. This is NOT the same as the No Action alternative. Under a natural recovery alternative, the FWS and NPS would actively work with agencies in British Columbia to ensure that grizzlies are protected on both sides of the border. Under this alternative, the agencies would identify and protect corridors and connectivity so that bears could move across the border without getting killed.

Develop an alternative that doesn't violate the Wilderness Act. The agencies must not pursue alternatives that would violate the Wilderness Act and would entail heavy-handed, stressful management of bears. Should the NPS choose to translocate bears, the agency should first consider limiting translocation to sites outside of Wilderness. If the NPS decides to translocate within Wilderness, it must comply with the Wilderness Act: no helicopters, no motorized equipment, and no invasive monitoring.

Thank you!

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Correspondence ID: 5161Project:112008Document:124399

Address: Deshler, OH  
Outside Organization: Unaffiliated Individual  
Received: Dec,07 2022 22:13:28  
Correspondence Type: Web Form

Correspondence: Thank you for moving forward with the process of restoring grizzly bears to the North Cascades Ecosystem (NCE).

A healthy population of grizzly bears belongs in the NCE, their home for thousands of years. Wherever grizzlies thrive, so does wildness, clean water, and abundant native fish and wildlife.

The National Park Service and US Fish and Wildlife Service have an obligation to restore this federally listed species in the few places where that is possible. Failure to act would result in the permanent loss of grizzly bears from the park during our lifetime. Alternatively, the successful restoration will contribute to the overall health and wellbeing of the species across multiple landscapes.

Fortunately, Grizzly restoration has worked in other parts of the country and will work here too. Please act quickly and lean on the existing mountain of information your agencies have compiled to inform your final decision. The 2017 EIS outlined multiple viable strategies that were massively popular.



Please reconsider all the past public support and the time-tested strategies that will strike a balance to meet the mutual goals of grizzly bear recovery and people.

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Correspondence ID: 5162Project:112008Document:124399  
Address: seattle, WA  
Outside Organization: Conservation NW Board member Unaffiliated Individual  
Received: Dec,07 2022 22:20:07  
Correspondence Type: Web Form  
Correspondence: I am writing in support of grizzly bear restoration in the North Cascades, where grizzlies have lived for thousands of year. Not only do they deserve to live there, but they are an endangered species that we must actively recover or risk losing.

Grizzlies are culturally important to many Indigenous people in the region, as well, to non-indigenous people who understand the value and importance of bears in our wildlands.

They also provide ecosystem services, spreading seeds, cleaning up carrion and aerating alpine meadows, like any other native species.

There are few places left in the lower 48 states with habitat as secure, wild and productive as the North Cascades - or where the federal government plans to restore them.

Please support grizzly bear restorations so that we can pass down a wild landscape that includes all native species, including the grizzly. And maybe we will even get see a grizzly bear one day in the North Cascades.

Thank you, [REDACTED]

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Correspondence ID: 5163Project:112008Document:124399  
Address: Mccordsville, IN  
Outside Organization: Unaffiliated Individual  
Received: Dec,07 2022 22:28:07  
Correspondence Type: Web Form  
Correspondence: Thank you for moving forward with the process of restoring grizzly bears to the North Cascades Ecosystem (NCE).

A healthy population of grizzly bears belongs in the NCE, their home for thousands of years. Wherever grizzlies thrive, so does wildness, clean water, and abundant native fish and wildlife.

The National Park Service and US Fish and Wildlife Service have an obligation to restore this federally listed species in the few places where that is possible. Failure to act would result in the permanent loss of grizzly bears from the park during our lifetime. Alternatively, the successful restoration will contribute to the overall health and wellbeing of the species across multiple landscapes.

Fortunately, Grizzly restoration has worked in other parts of the country and will work here too. Please act quickly and lean on the existing mountain of information your agencies have compiled to inform your final decision. The 2017 EIS outlined multiple viable strategies that were massively popular.

Please reconsider all the past public support and the time-tested strategies that will strike a balance to meet the mutual goals of grizzly bear recovery and people.

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Correspondence ID: 5164Project:112008Document:124399  
Address: Quincy, IL  
Outside Organization: Unaffiliated Individual

Received: Dec,07 2022 22:34:13  
Correspondence Type: Web Form  
Correspondence: Thank you for moving forward with the process of restoring grizzly bears to the North Cascades Ecosystem (NCE).

A healthy population of grizzly bears belongs in the NCE, their home for thousands of years. Wherever grizzlies thrive, so does wildness, clean water, and abundant native fish and wildlife.

The National Park Service and US Fish and Wildlife Service have an obligation to restore this federally listed species in the few places where that is possible. Failure to act would result in the permanent loss of grizzly bears from the park during our lifetime. Alternatively, the successful restoration will contribute to the overall health and wellbeing of the species across multiple landscapes.

Fortunately, Grizzly restoration has worked in other parts of the country and will work here too. Please act quickly and lean on the existing mountain of information your agencies have compiled to inform your final decision. The 2017 EIS outlined multiple viable strategies that were massively popular.

Please reconsider all the past public support and the time-tested strategies that will strike a balance to meet the mutual goals of grizzly bear recovery and people.

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Correspondence ID: 5165Project:112008Document:124399

Address: Freehold, NJ  
Outside Organization: Unaffiliated Individual  
Received: Dec,07 2022 22:49:39  
Correspondence Type: Web Form  
Correspondence: Go for it!

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Correspondence ID: 5166Project:112008Document:124399

Address: Berkeley, CA  
Outside Organization: Unaffiliated Individual  
Received: Dec,07 2022 22:52:32  
Correspondence Type: Web Form

Correspondence: I Oppose an "experimental population" designation. The agencies must create and analyze an alternative that does not rely on the so-called "experimental" population designation. Under such a designation, individual bears from the NCDE--which are currently protected under the Endangered Species Act--would be taken from their home range and transported to Washington state, where they would lose their protections under the ESA.

Please have the park service analyze a natural recovery alternative. This is NOT the same as the No Action alternative. Under a natural recovery alternative, the FWS and NPS would actively work with agencies in British Columbia to ensure that grizzlies are protected on both sides of the border. Under this alternative, the agencies would identify and protect corridors and connectivity so that bears could move across the border without getting killed.

Please develop an alternative that doesn't violate the Wilderness Act. The agencies must not pursue alternatives that would violate the Wilderness Act and would entail heavy-handed, stressful management of bears. Should the NPS choose to translocate bears, the agency should first consider limiting translocation to sites outside of Wilderness. If the NPS decides to translocate within Wilderness, it must comply with the Wilderness Act: no helicopters, no motorized equipment, and no invasive monitoring.

I Oppose the capture of grizzlies from the Northern Continental Divide Ecosystem. The federal agencies plan to kidnap bears from either British Columbia or the Northern Continental Divide Ecosystem (NCDE) around Glacier National Park to move to the North Cascades. But grizzlies have still not recovered in the NCDE, and

there are no "extra" bears there to move to Washington. Such a plan would weaken the NCDE grizzly population and diminish the likelihood of developing the needed population linkages between the NCDE grizzlies and those elsewhere, such as in Yellowstone.

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Correspondence ID: 5167Project:112008Document:124399  
Address: Gatlinburg, TN  
Outside Organization: Unaffiliated Individual  
Received: Dec,07 2022 22:53:13  
Correspondence Type: Web Form  
Correspondence: There exists no merited reason why FWS should not restore grizzly bears to the North Cascades, as a part of its former range that may yet be habitable if humans will henceforth restrain their impulses and learn coexistence. We made a moral commitment in law decades ago to recover endangered species to ecologically meaningful presence, not just token relics and curiosities, and the North Cascades plainly qualifies as part of this presence, even if this requires new habits and new restraint by certain economic interests.

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Correspondence ID: 5168Project:112008Document:124399  
Address: Marseilles, IL  
Outside Organization: Unaffiliated Individual  
Received: Dec,07 2022 23:19:03  
Correspondence Type: Web Form  
Correspondence: Thank you for moving forward with the process of restoring grizzly bears to the North Cascades Ecosystem (NCE).

A healthy population of grizzly bears belongs in the NCE, their home for thousands of years. Wherever grizzlies thrive, so does wildness, clean water, and abundant native fish and wildlife.

The National Park Service and US Fish and Wildlife Service have an obligation to restore this federally listed species in the few places where that is possible. Failure to act would result in the permanent loss of grizzly bears from the park during our lifetime. Alternatively, the successful restoration will contribute to the overall health and wellbeing of the species across multiple landscapes.

Fortunately, Grizzly restoration has worked in other parts of the country and will work here too. Please act quickly and lean on the existing mountain of information your agencies have compiled to inform your final decision. The 2017 EIS outlined multiple viable strategies that were massively popular.

Please reconsider all the past public support and the time-tested strategies that will strike a balance to meet the mutual goals of grizzly bear recovery and people.

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Correspondence ID: 5169Project:112008Document:124399  
Address: Cherry Hill, NJ  
Outside Organization: Unaffiliated Individual  
Received: Dec,07 2022 23:21:01  
Correspondence Type: Web Form  
Correspondence: Thank you for moving forward with the process of restoring grizzly bears to the North Cascades Ecosystem (NCE).

A healthy population of grizzly bears belongs in the NCE, their home for thousands of years. Wherever grizzlies thrive, so does wildness, clean water, and abundant native fish and wildlife.

The National Park Service and US Fish and Wildlife Service have an obligation to restore this federally listed species in the few places where that is possible. Failure to act would result in the permanent loss of grizzly bears from the park during our lifetime. Alternatively, the successful restoration will contribute to the overall health and

wellbeing of the species across multiple landscapes.

Fortunately, Grizzly restoration has worked in other parts of the country and will work here too. Please act quickly and lean on the existing mountain of information your agencies have compiled to inform your final decision. The 2017 EIS outlined multiple viable strategies that were massively popular.

Please reconsider all the past public support and the time-tested strategies that will strike a balance to meet the mutual goals of grizzly bear recovery and people.

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Correspondence ID: 5170Project:112008Document:124399  
Address: Asheville, NC  
Outside Organization: Unaffiliated Individual  
Received: Dec,07 2022 23:21:50  
Correspondence Type: Web Form  
Correspondence: Thank you for moving forward with the process of restoring grizzly bears to the North Cascades Ecosystem (NCE).

A healthy population of grizzly bears belongs in the NCE, their home for thousands of years. Wherever grizzlies thrive, so does wildness, clean water, and abundant native fish and wildlife.

The National Park Service and US Fish and Wildlife Service have an obligation to restore this federally listed species in the few places where that is possible. Failure to act would result in the permanent loss of grizzly bears from the park during our lifetime. Alternatively, the successful restoration will contribute to the overall health and wellbeing of the species across multiple landscapes.

Fortunately, Grizzly restoration has worked in other parts of the country and will work here too. Please act quickly and lean on the existing mountain of information your agencies have compiled to inform your final decision. The 2017 EIS outlined multiple viable strategies that were massively popular.

Please reconsider all the past public support and the time-tested strategies that will strike a balance to meet the mutual goals of grizzly bear recovery and people.

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Correspondence ID: 5171Project:112008Document:124399  
Address: Cambridge, MA  
Outside Organization: NA Unaffiliated Individual  
Received: Dec,07 2022 23:44:28  
Correspondence Type: Web Form  
Correspondence: Grizzly bears lived in the North Cascades for thousands of years, and they belong here.  
I want to help chart a new future where we coexist with grizzly bears  
Grizzly bears play a key ecological role as a native keystone species in the North Cascades  
I want to pass down a wild landscape to future generations that includes all native species, including the grizzly.  
Grizzly bears are culturally important to many Native American tribes and First Nations  
People in Yellowstone and the northern Rocky Mountains live, work and recreate alongside grizzly bears, and we can too in the North Cascades.  
There are only a few places left where grizzly bears can exist, and the North Cascades is one of them.

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Correspondence ID: 5172Project:112008Document:124399  
Address: Portland, OR  
Outside Organization: Unaffiliated Individual  
Received: Dec,07 2022 23:46:50  
Correspondence Type: Web Form

Correspondence: Thank you for moving forward with the process of restoring grizzly bears to the North Cascades Ecosystem (NCE).

A healthy population of grizzly bears belongs in the NCE, their home for thousands of years. Wherever grizzlies thrive, so does wildness, clean water, and abundant native fish and wildlife.

The National Park Service and US Fish and Wildlife Service have an obligation to restore this federally listed species in the few places where that is possible. Failure to act would result in the permanent loss of grizzly bears from the park during our lifetime. Alternatively, the successful restoration will contribute to the overall health and wellbeing of the species across multiple landscapes.

Fortunately, Grizzly restoration has worked in other parts of the country and will work here too. Please act quickly and lean on the existing mountain of information your agencies have compiled to inform your final decision. The 2017 EIS outlined multiple viable strategies that were massively popular.

Please reconsider all the past public support and the time-tested strategies that will strike a balance to meet the mutual goals of grizzly bear recovery and people.

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Correspondence ID:	5173Project:112008Document:124399
Address:	Los Angeles, CA
Outside Organization:	Unaffiliated Individual
Received:	Dec,07 2022 23:47:57
Correspondence Type:	Web Form
Correspondence:	Thank you for moving forward with the process of restoring grizzly bears to the North Cascades Ecosystem (NCE).

A healthy population of grizzly bears belongs in the NCE, their home for thousands of years. Wherever grizzlies thrive, so does wildness, clean water, and abundant native fish and wildlife.

The National Park Service and US Fish and Wildlife Service have an obligation to restore this federally listed species in the few places where that is possible. Failure to act would result in the permanent loss of grizzly bears from the park during our lifetime. Alternatively, the successful restoration will contribute to the overall health and wellbeing of the species across multiple landscapes.

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Please reconsider all the past public support and the time-tested strategies that will strike a balance to meet the mutual goals of grizzly bear recovery and people.

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Correspondence ID:	5174Project:112008Document:124399
Address:	West Covina, CA
Outside Organization:	Unaffiliated Individual
Received:	Dec,08 2022
Correspondence Type:	Web Form
Correspondence:	Thank you for moving forward with the process of restoring grizzly bears to the North Cascades Ecosystem (NCE).

A healthy population of grizzly bears belongs in the NCE, their home for thousands of years. Wherever grizzlies thrive, so does wildness, clean water, and abundant native fish and wildlife.

The National Park Service and US Fish and Wildlife Service have an obligation to restore this federally listed

species in the few places where that is possible. Failure to act would result in the permanent loss of grizzly bears from the park during our lifetime. Alternatively, the successful restoration will contribute to the overall health and wellbeing of the species across multiple landscapes.

Fortunately, Grizzly restoration has worked in other parts of the country and will work here too. Please act quickly and lean on the existing mountain of information your agencies have compiled to inform your final decision. The 2017 EIS outlined multiple viable strategies that were massively popular.

Please reconsider all the past public support and the time-tested strategies that will strike a balance to meet the mutual goals of grizzly bear recovery and people.

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Correspondence ID:	5175Project:112008Document:124399
Address:	Oakland, CA
Outside Organization:	Unaffiliated Individual
Received:	Dec,08 2022
Correspondence Type:	Web Form
Correspondence:	Thank you for moving forward with the process of restoring grizzly bears to the North Cascades Ecosystem (NCE).

A healthy population of grizzly bears belongs in the NCE, their home for thousands of years. Wherever grizzlies thrive, so does wildness, clean water, and abundant native fish and wildlife.

The National Park Service and US Fish and Wildlife Service have an obligation to restore this federally listed species in the few places where that is possible. Failure to act would result in the permanent loss of grizzly bears from the park during our lifetime. Alternatively, the successful restoration will contribute to the overall health and wellbeing of the species across multiple landscapes.

Fortunately, Grizzly restoration has worked in other parts of the country and will work here too. Please act quickly and lean on the existing mountain of information your agencies have compiled to inform your final decision. The 2017 EIS outlined multiple viable strategies that were massively popular.

Please reconsider all the past public support and the time-tested strategies that will strike a balance to meet the mutual goals of grizzly bear recovery and people.

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Correspondence ID:	5176Project:112008Document:124399
Address:	hartland, MI
Outside Organization:	Unaffiliated Individual
Received:	Dec,08 2022
Correspondence Type:	Web Form
Correspondence:	Oppose the capture of grizzlies from the Northern Continental Divide Ecosystem. The federal agencies plan to kidnap bears from either British Columbia or the Northern Continental Divide Ecosystem (NCDE) around Glacier National Park to move to the North Cascades. But grizzlies have still not recovered in the NCDE, and there are no "extra" bears there to move to Washington. Such a plan would weaken the NCDE grizzly population and diminish the likelihood of developing the needed population linkages between the NCDE grizzlies and those elsewhere, such as in Yellowstone. Oppose an "experimental population" designation. The agencies must create and analyze an alternative that does not rely on the so-called "experimental" population designation. Under such a designation, individual bears from the NCDE--which are currently protected under the Endangered Species Act--would be taken from their home range and transported to Washington state, where they would lose their protections under the ESA. Analyze a natural recovery alternative. This is NOT the same as the No Action alternative. Under a natural recovery alternative, the FWS and NPS would actively work with agencies in British Columbia to ensure that grizzlies are protected on both sides of the border. Under this alternative, the agencies would identify and protect corridors and connectivity so that bears could move across the border without getting killed.

Develop an alternative that doesn't violate the Wilderness Act. The agencies must not pursue alternatives that would violate the Wilderness Act and would entail heavy-handed, stressful management of bears. Should the NPS choose to translocate bears, the agency should first consider limiting translocation to sites outside of Wilderness. If the NPS decides to translocate within Wilderness, it must comply with the Wilderness Act: no helicopters, no motorized equipment, and no invasive monitoring.  
Thank you!

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Correspondence ID: 5177Project:112008Document:124399  
Address: Ontario, California, CA  
Outside Organization: N/A Unaffiliated Individual  
Received: Dec,08 2022  
Correspondence Type: Web Form  
Correspondence: • Oppose an "experimental population" designation. The agencies must create and analyze an alternative that does not rely on the so-called "experimental" population designation. Under such a designation, individual bears from the NCDE--which are currently protected under the Endangered Species Act--would be taken from their home range and transported to Washington state, where they would lose their protections under the ESA.

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Correspondence ID: 5178Project:112008Document:124399  
Address: Fredericksburg, VA  
Outside Organization: Unaffiliated Individual  
Received: Dec,08 2022  
Correspondence Type: Web Form  
Correspondence: Please protect all of God's creatures...

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Correspondence ID: 5179Project:112008Document:124399  
Address: Tarzana, CA  
Outside Organization: Unaffiliated Individual  
Received: Dec,08 2022 01:34:43  
Correspondence Type: Web Form  
Correspondence: GRIZZLIES LIVES MATTER!!

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Correspondence ID: 5180Project:112008Document:124399  
Address: Lewes, DE  
Outside Organization: Unaffiliated Individual  
Received: Dec,08 2022 01:39:29  
Correspondence Type: Web Form  
Correspondence: Thank you for moving forward with the process of restoring grizzly bears to the North Cascades Ecosystem (NCE).

A healthy population of grizzly bears belongs in the NCE, their home for thousands of years. Wherever grizzlies thrive, so does wildness, clean water, and abundant native fish and wildlife.

The National Park Service and US Fish and Wildlife Service have an obligation to restore this federally listed species in the few places where that is possible. Failure to act would result in the permanent loss of grizzly bears from the park during our lifetime. Alternatively, the successful restoration will contribute to the overall health and wellbeing of the species across multiple landscapes.

Fortunately, Grizzly restoration has worked in other parts of the country and will work here too. Please act quickly and lean on the existing mountain of information your agencies have compiled to inform your final decision. The 2017 EIS outlined multiple viable strategies that were massively popular.

Please reconsider all the past public support and the time-tested strategies that will strike a balance to meet the mutual goals of grizzly bear recovery and people.

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Correspondence ID: 5181Project:112008Document:124399  
Address: Tulsa, OK  
Outside Organization: Unaffiliated Individual  
Received: Dec,08 2022 01:41:20  
Correspondence Type: Web Form  
Correspondence: Oppose the capture of grizzlies from the Northern Continental Divide Ecosystem. The federal agencies plan to kidnap bears from either British Columbia or the Northern Continental Divide Ecosystem (NCDE) around Glacier National Park to move to the North Cascades. But grizzlies have still not recovered in the NCDE, and there are no "extra" bears there to move to Washington. Such a plan would weaken the NCDE grizzly population and diminish the likelihood of developing the needed population linkages between the NCDE grizzlies and those elsewhere, such as in Yellowstone.  
Oppose an "experimental population" designation. The agencies must create and analyze an alternative that does not rely on the so-called "experimental" population designation. Under such a designation, individual bears from the NCDE--which are currently protected under the Endangered Species Act--would be taken from their home range and transported to Washington state, where they would lose their protections under the ESA.  
Analyze a natural recovery alternative. This is NOT the same as the No Action alternative. Under a natural recovery alternative, the FWS and NPS would actively work with agencies in British Columbia to ensure that grizzlies are protected on both sides of the border. Under this alternative, the agencies would identify and protect corridors and connectivity so that bears could move across the border without getting killed.  
Develop an alternative that doesn't violate the Wilderness Act. The agencies must not pursue alternatives that would violate the Wilderness Act and would entail heavy-handed, stressful management of bears. Should the NPS choose to translocate bears, the agency should first consider limiting translocation to sites outside of Wilderness. If the NPS decides to translocate within Wilderness, it must comply with the Wilderness Act: no helicopters, no motorized equipment, and no invasive monitoring.  
Thank you!

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Correspondence ID: 5182Project:112008Document:124399  
Address: Vancouver, WA  
Outside Organization: Unaffiliated Individual  
Received: Dec,08 2022 02:11:19  
Correspondence Type: Web Form  
Correspondence: Thank you for moving forward with the process of restoring grizzly bears to the North Cascades Ecosystem (NCE).

A healthy population of grizzly bears belongs in the NCE, their home for thousands of years. Wherever grizzlies thrive, so does wildness, clean water, and abundant native fish and wildlife.

The National Park Service and US Fish and Wildlife Service have an obligation to restore this federally listed species in the few places where that is possible. Failure to act would result in the permanent loss of grizzly bears from the park during our lifetime. Alternatively, the successful restoration will contribute to the overall health and wellbeing of the species across multiple landscapes.

Fortunately, Grizzly restoration has worked in other parts of the country and will work here too. Please act quickly and lean on the existing mountain of information your agencies have compiled to inform your final decision. The 2017 EIS outlined multiple viable strategies that were massively popular.

Please reconsider all the past public support and the time-tested strategies that will strike a balance to meet the mutual goals of grizzly bear recovery and people.

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Correspondence ID: 5183Project:112008Document:124399  
Address: Alameda, CA  
Outside Organization: Unaffiliated Individual  
Received: Dec,08 2022 02:26:46  
Correspondence Type: Web Form  
Correspondence: Thank you for moving forward with the process of restoring grizzly bears to the North Cascades Ecosystem (NCE).

A healthy population of grizzly bears belongs in the NCE, their home for thousands of years. Wherever grizzlies thrive, so does wildness, clean water, and abundant native fish and wildlife.

The National Park Service and US Fish and Wildlife Service have an obligation to restore this federally listed species in the few places where that is possible. Failure to act would result in the permanent loss of grizzly bears from the park during our lifetime. Alternatively, the successful restoration will contribute to the overall health and wellbeing of the species across multiple landscapes.

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Please reconsider all the past public support and the time-tested strategies that will strike a balance to meet the mutual goals of grizzly bear recovery and people.

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Correspondence ID: 5184Project:112008Document:124399  
Address: Orinda, CA  
Outside Organization: Unaffiliated Individual  
Received: Dec,08 2022 02:27:41  
Correspondence Type: Web Form  
Correspondence: Grizzly bears are native to North America. Their existence means something to me, many communities such native Americans and other citizens, and are extremely important to the eco system. Please make sure grizzlies are afforded all protections needed for the species to survive and propagate.

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Correspondence ID: 5185Project:112008Document:124399  
Address: Suffern., NY  
Outside Organization: Private citizen Unaffiliated Individual  
Received: Dec,08 2022 03:00:56  
Correspondence Type: Web Form  
Correspondence: The initial plan would have decreased protection for Wilderness areas in the states of Washington and Oregon, and reduce support for the grizzly population in the Northern Continental Divide Ecosystem (NCDE) around Glacier National Park, and strip the individual grizzlies of their current protections under the Endangered Species Act.  
The proposed 6.1 million-acre recovery area includes North Cascades National Park and 2.6 million acres of Wilderness in the Pasayten Peak, Mt. Baker, and Stephen Mather Wildernesses. Under the proposed action, the NPS and the FWS would capture bears from source populations in either interior British Columbia or the Northern Continental Divide Ecosystem (NCDE). Approximately 3 to 7 captured grizzly bears would be released into the NCE each year over roughly 5 to 10 years, with a goal of establishing an initial population of 25 grizzly bears.  
The proposed action would designate the reintroduced grizzly bears in the NCE as an "experimental population" under section 10(j) of the U.S. Endangered Species Act (ESA). Under this designation, the bears (at least any captured in the U.S.) would lose their current protections under the Endangered Species Act (ESA) and could be shot, re-captured, or killed in the North Cascades.  
I strongly oppose all plans to capture and remove grizzly bears from the Northern Continental Divide Ecosystem.

The proposed plan by the US federal agencies is to kidnap bears from either British Columbia or the Northern Continental Divide Ecosystem (NCDE) around Glacier National Park to move to the North Cascades. However, it is crucial to remember that grizzlies have still not recovered in the NCDE, and there are no "extra" bears there to move to the state of Washington. I am alerting you to the fact that use of such a plan would endanger the recovery for the NCDE grizzly population and diminish the likelihood of developing the needed population linkages between the NCDE grizzlies and those elsewhere, such as in Yellowstone.

I strongly oppose all plans to use any of the reintroduced grizzly bears in the NCDE as an "experimental population" designation. Wild grizzly bears should never be considered an experimental population for any population experimentation because they are wild animals. It is crucial that these agencies must create and analyze an alternative that does not rely on the use of any so-called "experimental" population designation. Under such a designation, individual bears from the NCDE, which are currently protected under the Endangered Species Act, would be taken from their home range and transported to Washington state, where they would lose their protections under the ESA.

Wilderness Watch supports the recovery of grizzly bears and other native species where suitable habitat exists. The rugged North Cascades are historic grizzly bear habitat, and there may still be a few currently living on the U.S. side of the border, with a grizzly bear photographed there in 2010.

However, recovery efforts must meet the requirements of the Wilderness Act. This means restoring the area's grizzly population without the use of motor vehicles, helicopters, and motorized equipment in Wilderness, without trammeling or manipulating Wilderness or its wildlife. However suitable the habitat in the North Cascades is, there are problems with the methods likely to be used. The reintroduction plan is extremely intrusive in designated Wilderness, and relies upon use of activities that are prohibited by the Wilderness Act, and these activities will endanger areas defined as Wilderness.

The plan's proposed helicopter landings would most likely occur either in Wilderness in North Cascades National Park or in Wilderness within the surrounding National Forests, despite most of the project area being outside of Wilderness. The extensive use of helicopters in Wilderness would continue indefinitely for monitoring bear movement and numbers, and would damage the Wildernesses involved.

Heavy-handed management would not only be detrimental to Wilderness, but to bears as well, as they would be subjected to initial capture, handling, and helicopter flight, and attendant stress from such activities. Some may be injured or even die as a result. They would likely be collared, drugged, subject to samples taken, and handled for many years. It is also important to understand that the proposed plan ignores the literature describing the effects of helicopters on wildlife, including grizzlies.

The success and safety of the translocation plan is in question because there is no documented agreement for Canadian wildlife protection support. Information is lacking on the status of grizzlies on the Canadian side of the border though this area is crucial in any success, as bears wander between the U.S. and British Columbia in the North Cascades ecosystem.

It is documented that the agencies recognize the best place to release bears is in the exceedingly rare wilderness of the North Cascades. The best grizzly habitat is synonymous with Wilderness which documents space to roam, isolation, denning sites, safety from human-caused mortality, and distance from human conflicts and garbage.

However, the agency's proposed methods of re-establishing grizzlies diminish all these advantages.

If the Park Service adopts a translocation plan, it must be in line with the letter and spirit of the Wilderness Act. Monitoring should take place in a way that's respectful to Wilderness and bears, including using hair snags, camera traps, scat collection, and actual ground based sightings to document whether the bears are thriving. It is wrong to rely on intrusive radio-collaring, helicopter landings, and ongoing sedating, capturing, and handling of the bears.

It is also important to understand that the proposed action lacks a natural recovery option. The best way to meet the goal of a viable grizzly population in the North Cascades would be to allow for and boldly promote the natural recovery of grizzlies. This is a very different approach than the "no action" option, which is to "do nothing."

I strongly urge the US agencies to please analyze grizzly bears that represent the natural recovery for grizzly bears. The group should be a natural recovery alternative. This plan is definitely not the same as the No Action alternative. Under a natural recovery alternative, the FWS and NPS would actively work with agencies in British Columbia to ensure that grizzlies are protected on both sides of the border. Under this alternative, the agencies would identify and protect corridors and connectivity so that bears could move across the border without getting killed.

A natural recovery alternative would require working with British Columbia to protect grizzlies over a larger land base and would provide for connectivity between populations in the U.S. and Canada using protected habitat

corridors. It would also include other measures to ensure that grizzlies are not killed by humans, regardless of what side of the border they are on and whether they are in National Parks, Wilderness, or other public or private lands. It might take longer and require more patience than the instant gratification of capturing and releasing dozens of bears, but it would ultimately create a more durable population sharing the landscape with a human population that is more likely to respect the bears that make it back to the North Cascades on their own.

At this time, I thank you for your consideration of my letter and my recommendations. I strongly urge both the National Park Service and U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service to please reconsider their proposed plans and approach to grizzly bear recovery in the North Cascades areas. As an environmental and wildlife protection advocate, I strongly urge the U.S. agencies to please develop a wildlife observation alternative that does not violate the tenets incorporated in the Wilderness Act.

It is crucial that these agencies must not pursue alternatives that would violate the Wilderness Act and would involve the use of inhumane, or stressful management of any bears. If the NPS continues to choose to translocate bears, the agency should first consider limiting translocation to sites outside of Wilderness. If the NPS decides to translocate bears within Wilderness, these trips must comply with the Wilderness Act which means that that these transfers are done without the use of helicopters or motorized equipment. All experimental observations with the bears should never involve the use of invasive monitoring.

Sincerely,

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Correspondence ID: 5186Project:112008Document:124399

Address: Corning, CA

Outside Organization: Unaffiliated Individual

Received: Dec,08 2022 03:17:43

Correspondence Type: Web Form

Correspondence: Thank you for wanting to protect and proliferate the Grizzly Bear population. However, please ensure that your efforts do not have negative impacts on their well-being. Capturing and relocating the bears may not be the best practice as their populations haven't yet stabilised in their current habitats. The Grizzlies must remain on the endangered list until their populations are sustainable in their home habitats. Too many humans like to kill them and will look for opportunities if they are not protected. Please research and develop a natural recovery program for the Grizzlies in coordination with US and Canadian wildlife authorities that will allow cross-border movement and protection of these magnificent beings. Please ensure that the new program does not violate the Wilderness act. Thank you, [REDACTED]

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Correspondence ID: 5187Project:112008Document:124399

Address: JBER, AK

Outside Organization: Unaffiliated Individual

Received: Dec,08 2022 04:06:39

Correspondence Type: Web Form

Correspondence: I'm writing today to encourage you to reconsider your approach to grizzly bear recovery in the North Cascades. I oppose the idea of relocating bears from British Columbia or the NCDE, as the populations there aren't recovered yet. I also oppose any "experimental population" designations. I would like to see a natural recovery alternative analyzed. This would help ensure that bears are protected on both sides of the border. I would also like to see a alternative that doesn't violate the Wilderness Act. Should the NPS decide to relocate bears, please ensure no helicopters, motorized equipment or invasive monitoring occurs inside the Wilderness.

Thank You.

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Correspondence ID: 5188Project:112008Document:124399

Address: New York, NY

Outside Organization: Unaffiliated Individual

Received: Dec,08 2022 04:51:19

Correspondence Type: Web Form

Correspondence: I am opposing the capture of grizzlies from the Northern Continental Divide Ecosystem (NCDE) to move to the North Cascades. The initial plan would most likely degrade Wilderness in the North Cascades, weaken the grizzly population in the Northern Continental Divide Ecosystem around Glacier National Park, and strip the individual grizzlies of their current protections under the Endangered Species Act. It is my understanding that grizzlies have still not recovered in the NCDE, and there are no "extra" bears there to move to Washington. Such a plan would weaken the NCDE grizzly population and diminish the likelihood of developing the needed population linkages between the NCDE grizzlies and those elsewhere, such as in Yellowstone.

I also oppose an "experimental population" designation. In addition, the agencies must not pursue alternatives that would violate the Wilderness Act and would entail heavy-handed, stressful management of bears. Should the NPS choose to translocate bears, the agency should first consider limiting translocation to sites outside of Wilderness. If the NPS decides to translocate within Wilderness, it must comply with the Wilderness Act: no helicopters, no motorized equipment, and no invasive monitoring.

Thank you for your consideration of my comments.

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Correspondence ID: 5189Project:112008Document:124399

Address: Hagerstown, MD

Outside Organization: Unaffiliated Individual

Received: Dec,08 2022 04:58:36

Correspondence Type: Web Form

Correspondence: We need to restore predators like the Grizzly and Wolf to their natural habitats within our National Parks because Scientific Studies have shown time and again that these predators are better custodians of their habitats than humans have ever been.

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Correspondence ID: 5190Project:112008Document:124399

Address: Kentwood, MI

Outside Organization: Unaffiliated Individual

Received: Dec,08 2022 05:05:00

Correspondence Type: Web Form

Correspondence: Please do everything in your power to reinstate grizzly bears into the Northern Cascade Mountains of the state of Washington. I firmly believe that God created this earth and the grizzly bears that once lived there. He made it our responsibility to take of His earth and all that He placed on this earth, including grizzly bears. I understand that they are wild animals but people and grizzly bears have lived and thrived together in the Rocky Mountains therefore they can do the same in the Northern Cascade Mountains of the state of Washington. Grizzly bears are needed in this area to assist in the balance of the wildlife predator-prey relationship in that area of the USA. They should also return to this area for they are an important part of the Native American culture.

Thank you for your service and dedication to our beautiful national parks system.

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Correspondence ID: 5191Project:112008Document:124399

Address: Montgomery, AL

Outside Organization: Unaffiliated Individual

Received: Dec,08 2022 05:49:05

Correspondence Type: Web Form

Correspondence: I support the recovery of grizzly bears and other native species where suitable habitat exists, such as the rugged North Cascades, which were historic grizzly bear habitat. But recovery efforts must meet the requirements of the Wilderness Act. The best grizzly habitat is synonymous with Wilderness: space to roam, isolation, denning sites, safety from human-caused mortality, and distance from human conflicts and garbage.

I oppose any "experimental population" designation for the relocated grizzly bears. I urge the creation and

analysis of an alternative that does not rely on the so-called "experimental" population designation. Under such a designation, individual bears from the Northern Continental Divide Ecosystem--which are currently protected under the Endangered Species Act--would be taken from their home range and transported to Washington, where they would lose their current protections under the Endangered Species Act.

I urge the agencies to work with their Canadian counterparts at the national and provincial levels to protect grizzlies over a larger land base and provide for connectivity between populations in the U.S. and Canada using protected habitat corridors. If possible, work to implement other binational measures to ensure that grizzlies are not killed by humans, regardless of what side of the border they are on and whether they are in National Parks, Wilderness, or other public or private lands.

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Correspondence ID: 5192Project:112008Document:124399  
Address: Loxahatchee, FL  
Outside Organization: Unaffiliated Individual  
Received: Dec,08 2022 05:49:24  
Correspondence Type: Web Form  
Correspondence: Please reintroduce Grizzly Bears back into the North Cascades. Grizzlies were once numerous in the North Cascades, but fur traders and settlers killed thousands of them and drove them to the brink of extinction. The last documented grizzly bear in the North Cascades was killed in 1967, and the last confirmed sighting of a grizzly was in 1996. Though a small number of grizzlies live across the border in Canada, they are unlikely to migrate south because of extensive habitat fragmentation such as roads and human development. Before being driven to the brink of extinction, grizzly bears were a native keystone species in the North Cascades and played an outsized role in keeping the ecosystem wild and in balance -- for example, their digging in alpine meadows aerates soils, disperses seeds, and facilitates plant growth. Without them, an essential part of the North Cascades is missing. In the Rocky Mountains, people have worked hard to save grizzly bears from extinction, and today people successfully live, work and recreate alongside grizzly bears. This can happen in the North Cascades, too.

Let's bring them back!

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Correspondence ID: 5193Project:112008Document:124399  
Address: Bonita Springs, FL  
Outside Organization: Mr. Unaffiliated Individual  
Received: Dec,08 2022 05:49:52  
Correspondence Type: Web Form  
Correspondence: Dear Forest Service,  
Please leave the grizzly bears alone. They will find their place in the ecological niches where ever they are. They don't need to be interfered with. Thank you very much.  
[REDACTED], Naturalist

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Correspondence ID: 5194Project:112008Document:124399  
Address: Secane, PA  
Outside Organization: Unaffiliated Individual  
Received: Dec,08 2022 05:55:09  
Correspondence Type: Web Form  
Correspondence: Please oppose the capture of grizzlies from the Northern Continental Divide Ecosystem. Please Oppose an "experimental population" designation.

Develop an alternative that doesn't violate the Wilderness Act. Analyze a natural recovery alternative. This is NOT the same as the No Action alternative.

If the Park Service adopts a translocation plan, it must be in line with the letter and spirit of the Wilderness Act.

The proposed action lacks a natural recovery option. The best way to meet the goal of a viable grizzly population in the North Cascades would be to allow for and boldly promote the natural recovery of grizzlies.

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Correspondence ID: 5195Project:112008Document:124399  
Address: St Paul, MN  
Outside Organization: Unaffiliated Individual  
Received: Dec,08 2022 05:55:39  
Correspondence Type: Web Form  
Correspondence: Oppose the capture of grizzlies from the Northern Continental Divide Ecosystem. The federal agencies plan to kidnap bears from either British Columbia or the Northern Continental Divide Ecosystem (NCDE) around Glacier National Park to move to the North Cascades. But grizzlies have still not recovered in the NCDE, and there are no "extra" bears there to move to Washington. Such a plan would weaken the NCDE grizzly population and diminish the likelihood of developing the needed population linkages between the NCDE grizzlies and those elsewhere, such as in Yellowstone.  
Oppose an "experimental population" designation. The agencies must create and analyze an alternative that does not rely on the so-called "experimental" population designation. Under such a designation, individual bears from the NCDE--which are currently protected under the Endangered Species Act--would be taken from their home range and transported to Washington state, where they would lose their protections under the ESA.  
Analyze a natural recovery alternative. This is NOT the same as the No Action alternative. Under a natural recovery alternative, the FWS and NPS would actively work with agencies in British Columbia to ensure that grizzlies are protected on both sides of the border. Under this alternative, the agencies would identify and protect corridors and connectivity so that bears could move across the border without getting killed.  
Develop an alternative that doesn't violate the Wilderness Act. The agencies must not pursue alternatives that would violate the Wilderness Act and would entail heavy-handed, stressful management of bears. Should the NPS choose to translocate bears, the agency should first consider limiting translocation to sites outside of Wilderness. If the NPS decides to translocate within Wilderness, it must comply with the Wilderness Act: no helicopters, no motorized equipment, and no invasive monitoring.

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Correspondence ID: 5196Project:112008Document:124399  
Address: Wakefield, UN  
Outside Organization: Unaffiliated Individual  
Received: Dec,08 2022 06:00:11  
Correspondence Type: Web Form  
Correspondence: Oppose the capture of grizzlies from the Northern Continental Divide Ecosystem. The federal agencies plan to kidnap bears from either British Columbia or the Northern Continental Divide Ecosystem (NCDE) around Glacier National Park to move to the North Cascades. But grizzlies have still not recovered in the NCDE, and there are no "extra" bears there to move to Washington. Such a plan would weaken the NCDE grizzly population and diminish the likelihood of developing the needed population linkages between the NCDE grizzlies and those elsewhere, such as in Yellowstone.

Oppose an "experimental population" designation. The agencies must create and analyze an alternative that does not rely on the so-called "experimental" population designation. Under such a designation, individual bears from the NCDE--which are currently protected under the Endangered Species Act--would be taken from their home range and transported to Washington state, where they would lose their protections under the ESA.

Analyze a natural recovery alternative. This is NOT the same as the No Action alternative. Under a natural recovery alternative, the FWS and NPS would actively work with agencies in British Columbia to ensure that grizzlies are protected on both sides of the border. Under this alternative, the agencies would identify and protect corridors and connectivity so that bears could move across the border without getting killed.

Develop an alternative that doesn't violate the Wilderness Act. The agencies must not pursue alternatives that would violate the Wilderness Act and would entail heavy-handed, stressful management of bears. Should the NPS choose to translocate bears, the agency should first consider limiting translocation to sites outside of Wilderness.

If the NPS decides to translocate within Wilderness, it must comply with the Wilderness Act: no helicopters, no motorized equipment, and no invasive monitoring.

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Correspondence ID: 5197Project:112008Document:124399

Address: Green Cove Springs, FL

Outside Organization: Unaffiliated Individual

Received: Dec,08 2022 06:56:01

Correspondence Type: Web Form

Correspondence: Please develop an alternative that doesn't violate the Wilderness Act. The agencies must not pursue alternatives that would violate the Wilderness Act and would entail heavy-handed, stressful management of bears. Should the NPS choose to translocate bears, the agency should first consider limiting translocation to sites outside of Wilderness. If the NPS decides to translocate within Wilderness, it must comply with the Wilderness Act: no helicopters, no motorized equipment, and no invasive monitoring.

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Correspondence ID: 5198Project:112008Document:124399

Address: Wenatchee, WA

Outside Organization: Unaffiliated Individual

Received: Dec,08 2022 07:00:37

Correspondence Type: Web Form

Correspondence: Support for Restoration of Grizzly Bears into North Cascades Ecosystem, Washington

12 December 2022

[REDACTED]  
[REDACTED]  
[REDACTED]

I support the restoration of Grizzly Bears (*Ursula arctos*) to the North Cascade Ecosystem of Washington State.

I have worked and hiked in the North Cascades since 1965. As a Ph.D. Wildlife Ecologist and having spent time conducting carnivore research in wild areas of Africa and central Asia, and the Himalayas of India and Nepal, I have found the North Cascades to be one of a mere handful of intact and unscathed mountain ecosystems on our planet, one of the few relatively undeveloped landscapes where humans do not permanently reside.

I've worked in the North Cascades ecosystem from 1965 to 1969 with the U.S. Forest Service on trail crew and as Wilderness Ranger for U.S. National Park Service. During this time I traveled through much of the what was classified as the North Cascades Primitive Area, Paysdixen Wilderness and North Cascades National Park. From 1994 to 2011 I was Carnivore Research Scientist with Washington Department of Fish and Wildlife conducting research and publishing peer reviewed reports on Black Bears, Canada Lynx and Cougar in the North Cascade ecosystem.

In addition, I've conducted research on wolverine in the Bob Marshall Wilderness of Montana and Pine Marten in the Selway-Bitterroot Wilderness of Idaho. While residing in Kenya I supervised graduate studies of Lions and a variety of species occupying the remnant wild ecosystems in East Africa. I've also conducted research and surveys for tigers in isolated wild reserves of China, and surveys and research on Snow Leopards in the remote wild mountainous ecosystems of Himalaya's of India and Nepal and remote mountains of South Central Mongolia.

While spending the majority of my professional life conducting surveys and research on many of the principle carnivores within some of the wildest ecosystems of the Northern Hemisphere I have only experienced a truly wild mountainous ecosystem within the North Cascades of Washington State. The North Cascades offers our planet one of the few truly wild ecosystems where humans are not resident but only seasonal visitors.

However, the North Cascades is not truly wild without its archetypical carnivore the Grizzly Bear. We owe the earth and our descendants a North Cascades with its true potential representing a fully intact wild ecosystem with a full compliment of large carnivores where Grizzly' roam with wolves, cougars, black bears and variety of meso-carnivores. Reintroducing the iconic Grizzly Bear to its ecological significance can instill the North Cascades ecosystem as a premier place as one of our planets truly wild ecosystems, as it evolved since the beginning of time.

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Correspondence ID: 5199Project:112008Document:124399

Address: Roslyn, PA, PA

Outside Organization: Almost Home Day Care, Inc. Unaffiliated Individual

Received: Dec,08 2022 07:05:37

Correspondence Type: Web Form

Correspondence: Oppose the capture of grizzlies from the Northern Continental Divide Ecosystem. The federal agencies plan to kidnap bears from either British Columbia or the Northern Continental Divide Ecosystem (NCDE) around Glacier National Park to move to the North Cascades. But grizzlies have still not recovered in the NCDE, and there are no "extra" bears there to move to Washington. Such a plan would weaken the NCDE grizzly population and diminish the likelihood of developing the needed population linkages between the NCDE grizzlies and those elsewhere, such as in Yellowstone.

Oppose an "experimental population" designation. The agencies must create and analyze an alternative that does not rely on the so-called "experimental" population designation. Under such a designation, individual bears from the NCDE--which are currently protected under the Endangered Species Act--would be taken from their home range and transported to Washington state, where they would lose their protections under the ESA.

Analyze a natural recovery alternative. This is NOT the same as the No Action alternative. Under a natural recovery alternative, the FWS and NPS would actively work with agencies in British Columbia to ensure that grizzlies are protected on both sides of the border. Under this alternative, the agencies would identify and protect corridors and connectivity so that bears could move across the border without getting killed.

Develop an alternative that doesn't violate the Wilderness Act. The agencies must not pursue alternatives that would violate the Wilderness Act and would entail heavy-handed, stressful management of bears. Should the NPS choose to translocate bears, the agency should first consider limiting translocation to sites outside of Wilderness. If the NPS decides to translocate within Wilderness, it must comply with the Wilderness Act: no helicopters, no motorized equipment, and no invasive monitoring.

Thank you!

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Correspondence ID: 5200Project:112008Document:124399

Address: East Tawas, MI

Outside Organization: Unaffiliated Individual

Received: Dec,08 2022 07:10:59

Correspondence Type: Web Form

Correspondence: Oppose the capture of grizzlies from the Northern Continental Divide Ecosystem. The federal agencies plan to kidnap bears from either British Columbia or the Northern Continental Divide Ecosystem (NCDE) around Glacier National Park to move to the North Cascades. But grizzlies have still not recovered in the NCDE, and there are no "extra" bears there to move to Washington. Such a plan would weaken the NCDE grizzly population and diminish the likelihood of developing the needed population linkages between the NCDE grizzlies and those elsewhere, such as in Yellowstone.

Oppose an "experimental population" designation. The agencies must create and analyze an alternative that does not rely on the so-called "experimental" population designation. Under such a designation, individual bears from the NCDE--which are currently protected under the Endangered Species Act--would be taken from their home range and transported to Washington state, where they would lose their protections under the ESA.

Analyze a natural recovery alternative. This is NOT the same as the No Action alternative. Under a natural recovery alternative, the FWS and NPS would actively work with agencies in British Columbia to ensure that grizzlies are protected on both sides of the border. Under this alternative, the agencies would identify and protect corridors



and connectivity so that bears could move across the border without getting killed.

Develop an alternative that doesn't violate the Wilderness Act. The agencies must not pursue alternatives that would violate the Wilderness Act and would entail heavy-handed, stressful management of bears. Should the NPS choose to translocate bears, the agency should first consider limiting translocation to sites outside of Wilderness. If the NPS decides to translocate within Wilderness, it must comply with the Wilderness Act: no helicopters, no motorized equipment, and no invasive monitoring.

Thank you!

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Correspondence ID: 5201Project:112008Document:124399  
Address: Fort Gratiot, MI  
Outside Organization: Unaffiliated Individual  
Received: Dec,08 2022 07:12:02  
Correspondence Type: Web Form  
Correspondence: Hi,

Please consider a more natural plan to help Grizzly bears & do not steal them away from Canada & please follow wilderness laws. Increase there range by helping them migrate north & south by increasing wilderness areas so they connect. Nature will help if you allow nature to do its thing. So please consider helping bears & other wild life to help themselves by proving them the wild natural areas to live free of humans interference. Thank you. [REDACTED]

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Correspondence ID: 5202Project:112008Document:124399  
Address: MORTON GROVE, Illinois(IL), IL  
Outside Organization: Unaffiliated Individual  
Received: Dec,08 2022 07:14:23  
Correspondence Type: Web Form  
Correspondence: Regarding grizzlies and the north cascade mountains

- Oppose the capture of grizzlies from the Northern Continental Divide Ecosystem. The federal agencies plan to kidnap bears from either British Columbia or the Northern Continental Divide Ecosystem (NCDE) around Glacier National Park to move to the North Cascades. But grizzlies have still not recovered in the NCDE, and there are no "extra" bears there to move to Washington. Such a plan would weaken the NCDE grizzly population and diminish the likelihood of developing the needed population linkages between the NCDE grizzlies and those elsewhere, such as in Yellowstone.
- Oppose an "experimental population" designation. The agencies must create and analyze an alternative that does not rely on the so-called "experimental" population designation. Under such a designation, individual bears from the NCDE--which are currently protected under the Endangered Species Act--would be taken from their home range and transported to Washington state, where they would lose their protections under the ESA.
- Analyze a natural recovery alternative. This is NOT the same as the No Action alternative. Under a natural recovery alternative, the FWS and NPS would actively work with agencies in British Columbia to ensure that grizzlies are protected on both sides of the border. Under this alternative, the agencies would identify and protect corridors and connectivity so that bears could move across the border without getting killed.
- Develop an alternative that doesn't violate the Wilderness Act. The agencies must not pursue alternatives that would violate the Wilderness Act and would entail heavy-handed, stressful management of bears. Should the NPS choose to translocate bears, the agency should first consider limiting translocation to sites outside of Wilderness. If the NPS decides to translocate within Wilderness, it must comply with the Wilderness Act: no helicopters, no motorized equipment, and no invasive monitoring.

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Correspondence ID: 5203Project:112008Document:124399  
Address: Norristown, PA  
Outside Organization: Concerned Citizen of the Earth Unaffiliated Individual

Received: Dec,08 2022 07:29:51

Correspondence Type: Web Form

Correspondence: Oppose the capture of grizzlies from the Northern Continental Divide Ecosystem. The federal agencies plan to kidnap bears from either British Columbia or the Northern Continental Divide Ecosystem (NCDE) around Glacier National Park to move to the North Cascades. But grizzlies have still not recovered in the NCDE, and there are no "extra" bears there to move to Washington. Such a plan would weaken the NCDE grizzly population and diminish the likelihood of developing the needed population linkages between the NCDE grizzlies and those elsewhere, such as in Yellowstone.

Oppose an "experimental population" designation. The agencies must create and analyze an alternative that does not rely on the so-called "experimental" population designation. Under such a designation, individual bears from the NCDE--which are currently protected under the Endangered Species Act--would be taken from their home range and transported to Washington state, where they would lose their protections under the ESA.

Analyze a natural recovery alternative. This is NOT the same as the No Action alternative. Under a natural recovery alternative, the FWS and NPS would actively work with agencies in British Columbia to ensure that grizzlies are protected on both sides of the border. Under this alternative, the agencies would identify and protect corridors and connectivity so that bears could move across the border without getting killed.

Develop an alternative that doesn't violate the Wilderness Act. The agencies must not pursue alternatives that would violate the Wilderness Act and would entail heavy-handed, stressful management of bears. Should the NPS choose to translocate bears, the agency should first consider limiting translocation to sites outside of Wilderness. If the NPS decides to translocate within Wilderness, it must comply with the Wilderness Act: no helicopters, no motorized equipment, and no invasive monitoring.

Thank you!

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Correspondence ID: 5204Project:112008Document:124399

Address: Carlton, WA

Outside Organization: Unaffiliated Individual

Received: Dec,08 2022 07:30:53

Correspondence Type: Web Form

Correspondence: For many reasons I am against introducing grizzlies into our are. As more land devastated with fire it won't take long before they move down to where the food is. We already see it with existing bears. Why introduce a predator into a rapidly growing population, if you want to visit with grizzlies there are plenty of places to do so. Thank you

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Correspondence ID: 5205Project:112008Document:124399

Address: Littleton, CO

Outside Organization: Unaffiliated Individual

Received: Dec,08 2022 07:34:09

Correspondence Type: Web Form

Correspondence: Thank you for moving forward with the process of restoring grizzly bears to the North Cascades Ecosystem (NCE).

A healthy population of grizzly bears belongs in the NCE, their home for thousands of years. Wherever grizzlies thrive, so does wildness, clean water, and abundant native fish and wildlife.

The National Park Service and US Fish and Wildlife Service have an obligation to restore this federally listed species in the few places where that is possible. Failure to act would result in the permanent loss of grizzly bears from the park during our lifetime. Alternatively, the successful restoration will contribute to the overall health and wellbeing of the species across multiple landscapes.

Fortunately, Grizzly restoration has worked in other parts of the country and will work here too. Please act quickly and lean on the existing mountain of information your agencies have compiled to inform your final decision. The 2017 EIS outlined multiple viable strategies that were massively popular.

Please reconsider all the past public support and the time-tested strategies that will strike a balance to meet the mutual goals of grizzly bear recovery and people.

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Correspondence ID: 5206Project:112008Document:124399  
Address: Mattawamkeag, ME  
Outside Organization: Unaffiliated Individual  
Received: Dec,08 2022 08:00:21  
Correspondence Type: Web Form  
Correspondence: Oppose the capture of grizzlies from the Northern Continental Divide Ecosystem. The federal agencies plan to kidnap bears from either British Columbia or the Northern Continental Divide Ecosystem (NCDE) around Glacier National Park to move to the North Cascades. But grizzlies have still not recovered in the NCDE, and there are no "extra" bears there to move to Washington. Such a plan would weaken the NCDE grizzly population and diminish the likelihood of developing the needed population linkages between the NCDE grizzlies and those elsewhere, such as in Yellowstone.  
Oppose an "experimental population" designation. The agencies must create and analyze an alternative that does not rely on the so-called "experimental" population designation. Under such a designation, individual bears from the NCDE--which are currently protected under the Endangered Species Act--would be taken from their home range and transported to Washington state, where they would lose their protections under the ESA.  
Analyze a natural recovery alternative. This is NOT the same as the No Action alternative. Under a natural recovery alternative, the FWS and NPS would actively work with agencies in British Columbia to ensure that grizzlies are protected on both sides of the border. Under this alternative, the agencies would identify and protect corridors and connectivity so that bears could move across the border without getting killed.  
Develop an alternative that doesn't violate the Wilderness Act. The agencies must not pursue alternatives that would violate the Wilderness Act and would entail heavy-handed, stressful management of bears. Should the NPS choose to translocate bears, the agency should first consider limiting translocation to sites outside of Wilderness. If the NPS decides to translocate within Wilderness, it must comply with the Wilderness Act: no helicopters, no motorized equipment, and no invasive monitoring.

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Correspondence ID: 5207Project:112008Document:124399  
Address: Delray Beach, FL  
Outside Organization: Unaffiliated Individual  
Received: Dec,08 2022 08:02:37  
Correspondence Type: Web Form  
Correspondence: Oppose the capture of grizzlies from the Northern Continental Divide Ecosystem. The federal agencies plan to kidnap bears from either British Columbia or the Northern Continental Divide Ecosystem (NCDE) around Glacier National Park to move to the North Cascades. But grizzlies have still not recovered in the NCDE, and there are no "extra" bears there to move to Washington. Such a plan would weaken the NCDE grizzly population and diminish the likelihood of developing the needed population linkages between the NCDE grizzlies and those elsewhere, such as in Yellowstone.

Oppose an "experimental population" designation. The agencies must create and analyze an alternative that does not rely on the so-called "experimental" population designation. Under such a designation, individual bears from the NCDE--which are currently protected under the Endangered Species Act--would be taken from their home range and transported to Washington state, where they would lose their protections under the ESA.

Analyze a natural recovery alternative. This is NOT the same as the No Action alternative. Under a natural recovery alternative, the FWS and NPS would actively work with agencies in British Columbia to ensure that grizzlies are protected on both sides of the border. Under this alternative, the agencies would identify and protect corridors and connectivity so that bears could move across the border without getting killed.

Develop an alternative that doesn't violate the Wilderness Act. The agencies must not pursue alternatives that would violate the Wilderness Act and would entail heavy-handed, stressful management of bears. Should the NPS

choose to translocate bears, the agency should first consider limiting translocation to sites outside of Wilderness. If the NPS decides to translocate within Wilderness, it must comply with the Wilderness Act: no helicopters, no motorized equipment, and no invasive monitoring.

Thank you for your consideration.

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Correspondence ID: 5208Project:112008Document:124399  
Address: Locke, NY  
Outside Organization: Unaffiliated Individual  
Received: Dec,08 2022 08:05:01  
Correspondence Type: Web Form  
Correspondence: I oppose the capture of grizzlies from the Northern Continental Divide Ecosystem. The federal agencies plan to kidnap bears from either British Columbia or the Northern Continental Divide Ecosystem (NCDE) around Glacier National Park to move to the North Cascades. But grizzlies have still not recovered in the NCDE, and there are no "extra" bears there to move to Washington. Such a plan would weaken the NCDE grizzly population and diminish the likelihood of developing the needed population linkages between the NCDE grizzlies and those elsewhere, such as in Yellowstone.

I oppose an "experimental population" designation. The agencies must create and analyze an alternative that does not rely on the so-called "experimental" population designation. Under such a designation, individual bears from the NCDE--which are currently protected under the Endangered Species Act--would be taken from their home range and transported to Washington state, where they would lose their protections under the ESA.

Please analyze a natural recovery alternative. This is NOT the same as the No Action alternative. Under a natural recovery alternative, the FWS and NPS would actively work with agencies in British Columbia to ensure that grizzlies are protected on both sides of the border. Under this alternative, the agencies would identify and protect corridors and connectivity so that bears could move across the border without getting killed.

Please develop an alternative that doesn't violate the Wilderness Act. The agencies must not pursue alternatives that would violate the Wilderness Act and would entail heavy-handed, stressful management of bears. Should the NPS choose to translocate bears, the agency should first consider limiting translocation to sites outside of Wilderness. If the NPS decides to translocate within Wilderness, it must comply with the Wilderness Act: no helicopters, no motorized equipment, and no invasive monitoring.

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Correspondence ID: 5209Project:112008Document:124399  
Address: Sterling, MA  
Outside Organization: Unaffiliated Individual  
Received: Dec,08 2022 08:17:57  
Correspondence Type: Web Form  
Correspondence: To Whom it may concern:  
I Oppose the capture of grizzlies from the Northern Continental Divide Ecosystem. The federal agencies plan to kidnap bears from either British Columbia or the Northern Continental Divide Ecosystem (NCDE) around Glacier National Park to move to the North Cascades. But grizzlies have still not recovered in the NCDE, and there are no "extra" bears there to move to Washington. Such a plan would weaken the NCDE grizzly population and diminish the likelihood of developing the needed population linkages between the NCDE grizzlies and those elsewhere, such as in Yellowstone.

I Oppose an "experimental population" designation. The agencies must create and analyze an alternative that does not rely on the so-called "experimental" population designation. Under such a designation, individual bears from the NCDE--which are currently protected under the Endangered Species Act--would be taken from their home range and transported to Washington state, where they would lose their protections under the ESA.

Please Analyze a natural recovery alternative. This is NOT the same as the No Action alternative. Under a natural

recovery alternative, the FWS and NPS would actively work with agencies in British Columbia to ensure that grizzlies are protected on both sides of the border. Under this alternative, the agencies would identify and protect corridors and connectivity so that bears could move across the border without getting killed.

Develop an alternative that doesn't violate the Wilderness Act. The agencies must not pursue alternatives that would violate the Wilderness Act and would entail heavy-handed, stressful management of bears. Should the NPS choose to translocate bears, the agency should first consider limiting translocation to sites outside of Wilderness. If the NPS decides to translocate within Wilderness, it must comply with the Wilderness Act: no helicopters, no motorized equipment, and no invasive monitoring.

Thank you for your attention to this matter!

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Correspondence ID: 5210Project:112008Document:124399

Address: WORCESTER, MA

Outside Organization: Unaffiliated Individual

Received: Dec,08 2022 08:25:11

Correspondence Type: Web Form

Correspondence: Hello-

Oppose the capture of grizzlies from the Northern Continental Divide Ecosystem. The federal agencies plan to kidnap bears from either British Columbia or the Northern Continental Divide Ecosystem (NCDE) around Glacier National Park to move to the North Cascades. But grizzlies have still not recovered in the NCDE, and there are no "extra" bears there to move to Washington. Such a plan would weaken the NCDE grizzly population and diminish the likelihood of developing the needed population linkages between the NCDE grizzlies and those elsewhere, such as in Yellowstone.

Oppose an "experimental population" designation. The agencies must create and analyze an alternative that does not rely on the so-called "experimental" population designation. Under such a designation, individual bears from the NCDE--which are currently protected under the Endangered Species Act--would be taken from their home range and transported to Washington state, where they would lose their protections under the ESA.

Analyze a natural recovery alternative. This is NOT the same as the No Action alternative. Under a natural recovery alternative, the FWS and NPS would actively work with agencies in British Columbia to ensure that grizzlies are protected on both sides of the border. Under this alternative, the agencies would identify and protect corridors and connectivity so that bears could move across the border without getting killed.

Develop an alternative that doesn't violate the Wilderness Act. The agencies must not pursue alternatives that would violate the Wilderness Act and would entail heavy-handed, stressful management of bears. Should the NPS choose to translocate bears, the agency should first consider limiting translocation to sites outside of Wilderness. If the NPS decides to translocate within Wilderness, it must comply with the Wilderness Act: no helicopters, no motorized equipment, and no invasive monitoring.

Thank you for your time

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Correspondence ID: 5211Project:112008Document:124399

Address: Sandwell, UN

Outside Organization: Unaffiliated Individual

Received: Dec,08 2022 08:25:57

Correspondence Type: Web Form

Correspondence: I oppose the capture of Grizzlies from the Northern Continental Divide because they have still not recovered in numbers in the NCDE.

The bears transported to Washington State would lose their protection under the E.S.A..

Under a natural recovery alternative the FWS and NPS would actively work with people in British Columbia to make sure that the bears are protected on both sides of the border.

Corridors could be identified to ensure the bears could move safely across the border.

An alternative must not violate the wilderness act. There must be limited translocation outside of the wilderness.No helicopters or other motorized equipment that would violate the wilderness act.

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Correspondence ID: 5212Project:112008Document:124399

Address: Evanston, IL

Outside Organization: Unaffiliated Individual

Received: Dec,08 2022 08:29:23

Correspondence Type: Web Form

Correspondence: Oppose the capture of grizzlies from the Northern Continental Divide Ecosystem. The federal agencies plan to kidnap bears from either British Columbia or the Northern Continental Divide Ecosystem (NCDE) around Glacier National Park to move to the North Cascades. But grizzlies have still not recovered in the NCDE, and there are no "extra" bears there to move to Washington. Such a plan would weaken the NCDE grizzly population and diminish the likelihood of developing the needed population linkages between the NCDE grizzlies and those elsewhere, such as in Yellowstone.

Oppose an "experimental population" designation. The agencies must create and analyze an alternative that does not rely on the so-called "experimental" population designation. Under such a designation, individual bears from the NCDE--which are currently protected under the Endangered Species Act--would be taken from their home range and transported to Washington state, where they would lose their protections under the ESA.

Analyze a natural recovery alternative. This is NOT the same as the No Action alternative. Under a natural recovery alternative, the FWS and NPS would actively work with agencies in British Columbia to ensure that grizzlies are protected on both sides of the border. Under this alternative, the agencies would identify and protect corridors and connectivity so that bears could move across the border without getting killed.

Develop an alternative that doesn't violate the Wilderness Act. The agencies must not pursue alternatives that would violate the Wilderness Act and would entail heavy-handed, stressful management of bears. Should the NPS choose to translocate bears, the agency should first consider limiting translocation to sites outside of Wilderness. If the NPS decides to translocate within Wilderness, it must comply with the Wilderness Act: no helicopters, no motorized equipment, and no invasive monitoring.

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Correspondence ID: 5213Project:112008Document:124399

Address: Rio Rancho, NM

Outside Organization: Unaffiliated Individual

Received: Dec,08 2022 08:50:52

Correspondence Type: Web Form

Correspondence: Oppose the capture of grizzlies from the Northern Continental Divide Ecosystem. The federal agencies plan to kidnap bears from either British Columbia or the Northern Continental Divide Ecosystem (NCDE) around Glacier National Park to move to the North Cascades. But grizzlies have still not recovered in the NCDE, and there are no "extra" bears there to move to Washington. Such a plan would weaken the NCDE grizzly population and diminish the likelihood of developing the needed population linkages between the NCDE grizzlies and those elsewhere, such as in Yellowstone.

Oppose an "experimental population" designation. The agencies must create and analyze an alternative that does not rely on the so-called "experimental" population designation. Under such a designation, individual bears from the NCDE--which are currently protected under the Endangered Species Act--would be taken from their home range and transported to Washington state, where they would lose their protections under the ESA.

Analyze a natural recovery alternative. This is NOT the same as the No Action alternative. Under a natural recovery alternative, the FWS and NPS would actively work with agencies in British Columbia to ensure that grizzlies are protected on both sides of the border. Under this alternative, the agencies would identify and protect corridors and connectivity so that bears could move across the border without getting killed.

Develop an alternative that doesn't violate the Wilderness Act. The agencies must not pursue alternatives that would violate the Wilderness Act and would entail heavy-handed, stressful management of bears. Should the NPS choose to translocate bears, the agency should first consider limiting translocation to sites outside of Wilderness. If the NPS decides to translocate within Wilderness, it must comply with the Wilderness Act: no helicopters, no motorized equipment, and no invasive monitoring.

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Correspondence ID: 5214Project:112008Document:124399

Address: Portage, MI

Outside Organization: Unaffiliated Individual  
Received: Dec,08 2022 08:54:52  
Correspondence Type: Web Form

Correspondence: Although I support extending the habitat of grizzly bear, I oppose the capture of grizzlies from the Northern Continental Divide Ecosystem because it would involve moving them from the Ecosystem (NCDE) around Glacier National Park to the North Cascades. Grizzlies have still not recovered in the NCDE, and there are no "extra" bears there to move to Washington. Such a plan would weaken the NCDE grizzly population and diminish the likelihood of developing the needed population linkages between the NCDE grizzlies and those elsewhere, such as in Yellowstone.

All agencies must create and analyze an alternative that does not rely on the so-called "experimental" population designation. Under such a designation, individual protected bears from the NCDE would be taken from their home range and transported to Washington state, where they would lose their protections under the ESA. Instead, I urge you to develop a natural recovery alternative. This is NOT the same as the No Action alternative that doesn't violate the Wilderness Act. The agencies must not pursue alternatives that would violate the Wilderness Act and would entail heavy-handed, stressful management of bears. Should the NPS choose to translocate bears, the agency should first consider limiting translocation to sites outside of Wilderness. If the NPS decides to translocate within Wilderness, it must comply with the Wilderness Act: no helicopters, no motorized equipment, and no invasive monitoring.

Thank you for considering all aspects of grizzly bear well-being and Wilderness principles.

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Correspondence ID: 5215Project:112008Document:124399

Address: Middletown, DE  
Outside Organization: Unaffiliated Individual  
Received: Dec,08 2022 09:01:26  
Correspondence Type: Web Form

Correspondence: I am concerned for all wildlife and the state of the environment that they reflect. Helping the grizzly bears to survive somewhere that they have lived for thousands of years should be a no brainer, Coexistence with the grizzly bears is the way to go as they play a key ecological role as a native keystone species in the North Cascades.

Our wild landscape is something to be proud of and to pass on to future generations and that includes all native species, including the grizzly. The Grizzly bears are also culturally important to many Native American tribes and First Nations another part of our heritage.

People in Yellowstone and the northern Rocky Mountains live, work and recreate alongside grizzly bears, and we can too in the North Cascades.

There are only a few places left where grizzly bears can exist, and the North Cascades is one of them.

Thank you for doing the right thing.

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Correspondence ID: 5216Project:112008Document:124399

Address: Morris Plains, NJ  
Outside Organization: Unaffiliated Individual  
Received: Dec,08 2022 09:03:56  
Correspondence Type: Web Form

Correspondence: This proposed action includes a problematic proposal to designate the reintroduced grizzly bears in the NCE as an "experimental population" under section 10(j) of the U.S. Endangered Species Act (ESA). Under this designation, the bears (at least any captured in the U.S.) would lose their current protections under the Endangered Species Act (ESA) and could be shot, re-captured, or killed in the North Cascades.

Wilderness Watch supports the recovery of grizzly bears and other native species where suitable habitat exists. The rugged North Cascades are historic grizzly bear habitat, and there may still be a few currently living on the

U.S. side of the border, with a grizzly bear photographed there in 2010.

But recovery efforts must meet the requirements of the Wilderness Act. This means restoring the area's grizzly population without the use of motor vehicles, helicopters, and motorized equipment in Wilderness, without trammeling or manipulating Wilderness or its wildlife. However suitable the habitat in the North Cascades is, we take issue with the methods likely to be used--the reintroduction plan could be extremely intrusive in designated Wilderness, could rely on activities prohibited by the Wilderness Act, and could come at a significant cost to Wilderness.

The plan's proposed helicopter landings would most likely occur either in Wilderness in North Cascades National Park or in Wilderness within the surrounding National Forests, despite most of the project area being outside of Wilderness. The extensive use of helicopters in Wilderness would continue indefinitely for monitoring bear movement and numbers, and would degrade the Wildernesses involved.

Heavy-handed management would not only be detrimental to Wilderness, but to bears as well, as they would be subjected to initial capture, handling, and helicopter flight, and attendant stress from such activities. Some may be injured or even die as a result. They would likely be collared, drugged, subject to samples taken, and handled for many years. And if that weren't enough, the proposed plan ignores the literature describing the effects of helicopters on wildlife, including grizzlies.

It's also questionable whether a translocation plan will be successful without Canadian support. Information is lacking on the status of grizzlies on the Canadian side of the border though this area is crucial in any success, as bears wander between the U.S. and British Columbia in the North Cascades ecosystem.

The essential irony is that agencies recognize the best place to release bears is in the exceedingly rare wildness of the North Cascades. The best grizzly habitat is synonymous with Wilderness: space to roam, isolation, denning sites, safety from human-caused mortality, and distance from human conflicts and garbage. But the agency's proposed methods of re-establishing grizzlies diminish all these advantages.

If the Park Service adopts a translocation plan, it must be in line with the letter and spirit of the Wilderness Act. Monitoring should take place in a way that's respectful to Wilderness and bears, including using hair snags, camera traps, scat collection, and on-the-ground sightings to know whether the bears are thriving. It's wrong to rely on intrusive radio-collaring, helicopter landings, and ongoing sedating, capturing, and handling of the bears.

The proposed action lacks a natural recovery option. The best way to meet the goal of a viable grizzly population in the North Cascades would be to allow for and boldly promote the natural recovery of grizzlies. This is a very different approach than the "no action" option, which is to "do nothing." A natural recovery alternative would require working with British Columbia to protect grizzlies over a larger land base and would provide for connectivity between populations in the U.S. and Canada using protected habitat corridors. It would also include other measures to ensure that grizzlies are not killed by humans, regardless of what side of the border they are on and whether they are in National Parks, Wilderness, or other public or private lands. It might take longer and require more patience than the instant gratification of capturing and releasing dozens of bears, but it would ultimately create a more durable population sharing the landscape with a human population that is more likely to respect the bears that make it back to the North Cascades on their own.

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Correspondence ID: 5217Project:112008Document:124399

Address: Charlotte, NC

Outside Organization: Unaffiliated Individual

Received: Dec,08 2022 09:21:46

Correspondence Type: Web Form

Correspondence: The restoration of grizzly bear populations in the northern Cascades is an admirable goal, but the present plan to do so is ill-considered and violates the spirit of wilderness preservation. Facilitating a natural repopulation requires patience, but it can be done and would not involve the intrusive presence of helicopters in



ongoing monitoring in what should be kept wilderness. Perhaps most important, it would not involve removing the Endangered Species status of the "experimental" bear population. Successful repopulation must include protection of the bears from hunting. The heavy-handed approach of the present plan is not in keeping with sustainable ecosystem health.

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Correspondence ID: 5218Project:112008Document:124399

Address: Madison Heights, MI

Outside Organization: Unaffiliated Individual

Received: Dec,08 2022 09:23:53

Correspondence Type: Web Form

Correspondence: Grizzly bears lived in the North Cascades for thousands of years, and they belong there.

Grizzly bears play a key ecological role as a native keystone species in the North Cascades

I want to pass down a wild landscape to future generations that includes all native species, including the grizzly.

Grizzly bears are culturally important to many Native American tribes and First Nations

People in Yellowstone and the northern Rocky Mountains live, work and recreate alongside grizzly bears, and we can too in the North Cascades.

There are only a few places left where grizzly bears can exist, and the North Cascades is one of them.

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Correspondence ID: 5219Project:112008Document:124399

Address: MILWWAUKKE, WI

Outside Organization: Unaffiliated Individual

Received: Dec,08 2022 09:28:27

Correspondence Type: Web Form

Correspondence: Oppose the capture of grizzlies from the Northern Continental Divide Ecosystem. The federal agencies plan to kidnap bears from either British Columbia or the Northern Continental Divide Ecosystem (NCDE) around Glacier National Park to move to the North Cascades. But grizzlies have still not recovered in the NCDE, and there are no "extra" bears there to move to Washington. Such a plan would weaken the NCDE grizzly population and diminish the likelihood of developing the needed population linkages between the NCDE grizzlies and those elsewhere, such as in Yellowstone.

Oppose an "experimental population" designation. The agencies must create and analyze an alternative that does not rely on the so-called "experimental" population designation. Under such a designation, individual bears from the NCDE--which are currently protected under the Endangered Species Act--would be taken from their home range and transported to Washington state, where they would lose their protections under the ESA.

Analyze a natural recovery alternative. This is NOT the same as the No Action alternative. Under a natural recovery alternative, the FWS and NPS would actively work with agencies in British Columbia to ensure that grizzlies are protected on both sides of the border. Under this alternative, the agencies would identify and protect corridors and connectivity so that bears could move across the border without getting killed.

Develop an alternative that doesn't violate the Wilderness Act. The agencies must not pursue alternatives that would violate the Wilderness Act and would entail heavy-handed, stressful management of bears. Should the NPS choose to translocate bears, the agency should first consider limiting translocation to sites outside of Wilderness. If the NPS decides to translocate within Wilderness, it must comply with the Wilderness Act: no helicopters, no motorized equipment, and no invasive monitoring.

Thank you!

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Correspondence ID: 5220Project:112008Document:124399

Address: San Francisco, CA

Outside Organization: Unaffiliated Individual

Received: Dec,08 2022 09:34:06

Correspondence Type: Web Form

Correspondence: I strongly urge you to oppose the capture of grizzlies from the Northern Continental Divide Ecosystem as grizzlies have still not recovered in the NCDE, and there are no "extra" bears there to move to Washington. Such a plan would weaken the NCDE grizzly population and diminish the likelihood of developing the needed population linkages between the NCDE grizzlies and those elsewhere, such as in Yellowstone. Please also oppose any "experimental population" designation. The agencies must create and analyze an alternative that does not rely on the so-called "experimental" population designation. Under such a designation, individual bears from the NCDE--which are currently protected under the Endangered Species Act--would be taken from their home range and transported to Washington state, where they would lose their protections under the ESA.

I support you in analyzing a natural recovery alternative which is NOT the same as the No Action alternative. Under a natural recovery alternative, the FWS and NPS would actively work with agencies in British Columbia to ensure that grizzlies are protected on both sides of the border. Under this alternative, the agencies would identify and protect corridors and connectivity so that bears could move across the border without getting killed. You have my enthusiastic support for developing an alternative that doesn't violate the Wilderness Act. The agencies must not pursue alternatives that would violate the Wilderness Act and would entail heavy-handed, stressful management of bears. Should the NPS choose to translocate bears, the agency should first consider limiting translocation to sites outside of Wilderness. If the NPS decides to translocate within Wilderness, it must comply with the Wilderness Act: no helicopters, no motorized equipment, and no invasive monitoring.

Thank you for attending carefully to the Wilderness Act which intends to ensure the protection of one of our nation's greatest and most valuable resources now and into the future, our wilderness.

██████████  
Educator and Advocate for Wilderness

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Correspondence ID:	5221Project:112008Document:124399
Address:	Pardeeville, WI
Outside Organization:	Unaffiliated Individual
Received:	Dec,08 2022 09:42:59
Correspondence Type:	Web Form
Correspondence:	Please reconsider your approach to grizzly recovery in the North Cascades.

Oppose the capture of grizzlies from the Northern Continental Divide Ecosystem. Federal agencies plan to kidnap bears from either British Columbia or the Northern Continental Divide Ecosystem (NCDE) around Glacier National Park to move to the North Cascades. But grizzlies have still not recovered in the NCDE, and there are no "extra" bears there to move to Washington. Such a plan would weaken the NCDE grizzly population and diminish the likelihood of developing the needed population linkages between the NCDE grizzlies and those elsewhere, such as in Yellowstone.

Oppose an "experimental population" designation. The agencies must create and analyze an alternative that does not rely on the so-called "experimental" population designation. Under such a designation, individual bears from the NCDE--which are currently protected under the Endangered Species Act--would be taken from their home range and transported to Washington state, where they would lose their protections under the ESA.

Analyze a natural recovery alternative. This is NOT the same as the No Action alternative. Under a natural recovery alternative, the FWS and NPS would actively work with agencies in British Columbia to ensure that grizzlies are protected on both sides of the border. Under this alternative, the agencies would identify and protect corridors and connectivity so that bears could move across the border without getting killed.

Develop an alternative that doesn't violate the Wilderness Act. The agencies must not pursue alternatives that would violate the Wilderness Act and would entail heavy-handed, stressful management of bears. Should the NPS choose to translocate bears, the agency should first consider limiting translocation to sites outside of Wilderness. If the NPS decides to translocate within Wilderness, it must comply with the Wilderness Act: no helicopters, no motorized equipment, and no invasive monitoring.

Thank you.

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Correspondence ID: 5222Project:112008Document:124399  
Address: Vergennes, VT  
Outside Organization: Unaffiliated Individual  
Received: Dec,08 2022 09:44:02  
Correspondence Type: Web Form  
Correspondence: Thank you for the opportunity to comment on the 2022 North Cascades Ecosystem Grizzly Bear Restoration Plan/Environmental Impact Statement.

I strongly oppose taking grizzlies from the Northern Continental Divide Ecosystem (NCDE). Grizzlies have still not recovered in the NCDE, and there are no "extra" bears there to move to Washington. We should not weaken the NCDE grizzly population and diminish the likelihood of developing the needed population linkages between the NCDE grizzlies and those elsewhere, such as in Yellowstone.

I also strongly oppose an "experimental population" designation. It makes no sense to kidnap bears and also remove their ESA status. You must create and analyze an alternative WITHOUT the so-called "experimental" population designation.

You need to analyze a natural recovery alternative which is NOT the same as the No Action alternative. Under a natural recovery alternative, the FWS and NPS would actively work with agencies in British Columbia to ensure that grizzlies are protected on both sides of the border. Corridors would be identified and protected so that bears could move across the border safely and freely.

Please develop an alternative that doesn't violate the Wilderness Act with heavy-handed, stressful management of bears. IF NPS choose to translocate bears, the agency should first consider limiting translocation to sites outside of Wilderness. But if the NPS decides to translocate within Wilderness, it must comply with the Wilderness Act: no helicopters, no motorized equipment, and no invasive monitoring!

Thank you.

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Correspondence ID: 5223Project:112008Document:124399  
Address: Los Gatos, CA  
Outside Organization: Unaffiliated Individual  
Received: Dec,08 2022 09:50:02  
Correspondence Type: Web Form  
Correspondence: Hello

I oppose the capture of grizzlies from the Northern Continental Divide Ecosystem. Grizzlies have still not recovered in the NCDE, and there are no "extra" bears there to move to Washington. Such a plan would weaken the NCDE grizzly population and diminish the likelihood of developing the needed population linkages between the NCDE grizzlies and those elsewhere, such as in Yellowstone.

I oppose an "experimental population" designation. The agencies must create and analyze an alternative that does not rely on the so-called "experimental" population designation. Under such a designation, individual bears from the NCDE--which are currently protected under the Endangered Species Act--would be taken from their home range and transported to Washington state, where they would lose their protections under the ESA.

Please analyze a natural recovery alternative. This is NOT the same as the No Action alternative. Under a natural recovery alternative, the FWS and NPS would actively work with agencies in British Columbia to ensure that grizzlies are protected on both sides of the border. Under this alternative, the agencies would identify and protect corridors and connectivity so that bears could move across the border without getting killed.

Develop an alternative that doesn't violate the Wilderness Act. The agencies must not pursue alternatives that would violate the Wilderness Act and would entail heavy-handed, stressful management of bears. Should the NPS choose to translocate bears, the agency should first consider limiting translocation to sites outside of Wilderness. If the NPS decides to translocate within Wilderness, it must comply with the Wilderness Act: no helicopters, no motorized equipment, and no invasive monitoring.

Thank you!

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Correspondence ID: 5224Project:112008Document:124399

Address: Tallmadge, OH

Outside Organization: Unaffiliated Individual

Received: Dec,08 2022 09:51:03

Correspondence Type: Web Form

Correspondence: Oppose the capture of grizzlies from the Northern Continental Divide Ecosystem. The federal agencies plan to kidnap bears from either British Columbia or the Northern Continental Divide Ecosystem (NCDE) around Glacier National Park to move to the North Cascades. But grizzlies have still not recovered in the NCDE, and there are no "extra" bears there to move to Washington. Such a plan would weaken the NCDE grizzly population and diminish the likelihood of developing the needed population linkages between the NCDE grizzlies and those elsewhere, such as in Yellowstone.

Oppose an "experimental population" designation. The agencies must create and analyze an alternative that does not rely on the so-called "experimental" population designation. Under such a designation, individual bears from the NCDE--which are currently protected under the Endangered Species Act--would be taken from their home range and transported to Washington state, where they would lose their protections under the ESA.

Analyze a natural recovery alternative. This is NOT the same as the No Action alternative. Under a natural recovery alternative, the FWS and NPS would actively work with agencies in British Columbia to ensure that grizzlies are protected on both sides of the border. Under this alternative, the agencies would identify and protect corridors and connectivity so that bears could move across the border without getting killed.

Develop an alternative that doesn't violate the Wilderness Act. The agencies must not pursue alternatives that would violate the Wilderness Act and would entail heavy-handed, stressful management of bears. Should the NPS choose to translocate bears, the agency should first consider limiting translocation to sites outside of Wilderness. If the NPS decides to translocate within Wilderness, it must comply with the Wilderness Act: no helicopters, no motorized equipment, and no invasive monitoring.

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Correspondence ID: 5225Project:112008Document:124399

Address: Partlow, VA

Outside Organization: Unaffiliated Individual

Received: Dec,08 2022 09:52:06

Correspondence Type: Web Form

Correspondence: Oppose the capture of grizzlies from the Northern Continental Divide Ecosystem. The federal agencies plan to kidnap bears from either British Columbia or the Northern Continental Divide Ecosystem (NCDE) around Glacier National Park to move to the North Cascades. But grizzlies have still not recovered in the NCDE, and there are no "extra" bears there to move to Washington. Such a plan would weaken the NCDE grizzly population and diminish the likelihood of developing the needed population linkages between the NCDE grizzlies and those elsewhere, such as in Yellowstone.

Oppose an "experimental population" designation. The agencies must create and analyze an alternative that does not rely on the so-called "experimental" population designation. Under such a designation, individual bears from the NCDE--which are currently protected under the Endangered Species Act--would be taken from their home range and transported to Washington state, where they would lose their protections under the ESA.

Analyze a natural recovery alternative. This is NOT the same as the No Action alternative. Under a natural recovery alternative, the FWS and NPS would actively work with agencies in British Columbia to ensure that grizzlies are

protected on both sides of the border. Under this alternative, the agencies would identify and protect corridors and connectivity so that bears could move across the border without getting killed.

Develop an alternative that doesn't violate the Wilderness Act. The agencies must not pursue alternatives that would violate the Wilderness Act and would entail heavy-handed, stressful management of bears. Should the NPS choose to translocate bears, the agency should first consider limiting translocation to sites outside of Wilderness. If the NPS decides to translocate within Wilderness, it must comply with the Wilderness Act: no helicopters, no motorized equipment, and no invasive monitoring.

Thank you very much.

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Correspondence ID: 5226Project:112008Document:124399  
Address: Rio Rancho, NM  
Outside Organization: Unaffiliated Individual  
Received: Dec,08 2022 09:52:22  
Correspondence Type: Web Form  
Correspondence: Oppose the capture of grizzlies from the Northern Continental Divide Ecosystem. The federal agencies plan to kidnap bears from either British Columbia or the Northern Continental Divide Ecosystem (NCDE) around Glacier National Park to move to the North Cascades. But grizzlies have still not recovered in the NCDE, and there are no "extra" bears there to move to Washington. Such a plan would weaken the NCDE grizzly population and diminish the likelihood of developing the needed population linkages between the NCDE grizzlies and those elsewhere, such as in Yellowstone.  
Oppose an "experimental population" designation. The agencies must create and analyze an alternative that does not rely on the so-called "experimental" population designation. Under such a designation, individual bears from the NCDE--which are currently protected under the Endangered Species Act--would be taken from their home range and transported to Washington state, where they would lose their protections under the ESA.  
Analyze a natural recovery alternative. This is NOT the same as the No Action alternative. Under a natural recovery alternative, the FWS and NPS would actively work with agencies in British Columbia to ensure that grizzlies are protected on both sides of the border. Under this alternative, the agencies would identify and protect corridors and connectivity so that bears could move across the border without getting killed.  
Develop an alternative that doesn't violate the Wilderness Act. The agencies must not pursue alternatives that would violate the Wilderness Act and would entail heavy-handed, stressful management of bears. Should the NPS choose to translocate bears, the agency should first consider limiting translocation to sites outside of Wilderness. If the NPS decides to translocate within Wilderness, it must comply with the Wilderness Act: no helicopters, no motorized equipment, and no invasive monitoring.

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Correspondence ID: 5227Project:112008Document:124399  
Address: Colorado Springs, CO  
Outside Organization: Unaffiliated Individual  
Received: Dec,08 2022 09:54:39  
Correspondence Type: Web Form  
Correspondence: Dear Sir or Ma'am,

I'm writing regarding The National Park Service and the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service's plan to translocate grizzly bears into the North Cascades Ecosystem in Washington State.

I strongly oppose the capture of grizzlies from the Northern Continental Divide Ecosystem and an "experimental population" designation. I support the analysis of a natural recovery alternative that supports grizzlies on both sides of the US and Canadian borders and a plan that doesn't violate the Wilderness Act.

Sincerely,

Concerned Citizen

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Correspondence ID: 5228Project:112008Document:124399

Address: holladay, UT

Outside Organization: Unaffiliated Individual

Received: Dec,08 2022 09:54:55

Correspondence Type: Web Form

Correspondence: Analyze a natural recovery alternative. This is NOT the same as the No Action alternative. Under a natural recovery alternative, the FWS and NPS would actively work with agencies in British Columbia to ensure that grizzlies are protected on both sides of the border. Under this alternative, the agencies would identify and protect corridors and connectivity so that bears could move across the border without getting killed.

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Correspondence ID: 5229Project:112008Document:124399

Address: Bothell, WA

Outside Organization: Unaffiliated Individual

Received: Dec,08 2022 10:17:30

Correspondence Type: Web Form

Correspondence: This comment is in favor of the proposed action. Grizzlies are an important part of the ecosystem and can introduce diverse seeds and biodiversity from the current brown bear populations.

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Correspondence ID: 5230Project:112008Document:124399

Address: Pequannock, NJ

Outside Organization: New Jersey Unaffiliated Individual

Received: Dec,08 2022 10:21:34

Correspondence Type: Web Form

Correspondence: Hi,

While i do like a new population of grizzlies in the North Cascades, you must better ensure the wellbeing of the grizzlies and the wilderness.

- the bears (at least any captured in the U.S.) must not lose their current protections under the Endangered Species Act (ESA) and could be shot, re-captured, or killed in the North Cascades.

- the recovery efforts must meet the requirements of the Wilderness Act. This means restoring the area's grizzly population without the use of motor vehicles, helicopters, and motorized equipment in Wilderness, without trammeling or manipulating Wilderness or its wildlife.

- Will Canada give the grizzlies full protection?

- any monitoring should take place in a way that's respectful to Wilderness and bears, including using hair snags, camera traps, scat collection, and on-the-ground sightings to know whether the bears are thriving. It's wrong to rely on intrusive radio-collaring, helicopter landings, and ongoing sedating, capturing, and handling of the bears.

- A natural recovery alternative would require working with British Columbia to protect grizzlies over a larger land base and would provide for connectivity between populations in the U.S. and Canada using protected habitat corridors. It would also include other measures to ensure that grizzlies are not killed by humans, regardless of what side of the border they are on and whether they are in National Parks, Wilderness, or other public or private lands.

Thank you,

██████

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Correspondence ID: 5231Project:112008Document:124399

Address: New York, NY

Outside Organization: Unaffiliated Individual

Received: Dec,08 2022 10:27:06

Correspondence Type: Web Form

Correspondence: Hello - Based on my understanding, I suggest you re-evaluate your plan so it does not entail transporting bears from their current home. I oppose the experimental designation and would like to see another plan that does not violate the Wilderness Act.

We need to quit treating wild animals like our property and respect and nurture them. As parks are essential for that, I appreciate what the National Park Service undertakes.

Thank you.

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Correspondence ID: 5232Project:112008Document:124399

Address: new york, NY

Outside Organization: Unaffiliated Individual

Received: Dec,08 2022 10:34:03

Correspondence Type: Web Form

Correspondence: Please oppose the capture of grizzlies from the Northern Continental Divide Ecosystem. The federal agencies plan to kidnap bears from either British Columbia or the Northern Continental Divide Ecosystem (NCDE) around Glacier National Park to move to the North Cascades. But grizzlies have still not recovered in the NCDE, and there are no "extra" bears there to move to Washington. Such a plan would weaken the NCDE grizzly population and diminish the likelihood of developing the needed population linkages between the NCDE grizzlies and those elsewhere, such as in Yellowstone.

The agencies must create and analyze an alternative that does not rely on the so-called "experimental" population designation. Under such a designation, individual bears from the NCDE--which are currently protected under the Endangered Species Act--would be taken from their home range and transported to Washington state, where they would lose their protections under the ESA.

Please analyze a natural recovery alternative. This is NOT the same as the No Action alternative. Under a natural recovery alternative, the FWS and NPS would actively work with agencies in British Columbia to ensure that grizzlies are protected on both sides of the border. Under this alternative, the agencies would identify and protect corridors and connectivity so that bears could move across the border without getting killed.

Please develop an alternative that doesn't violate the Wilderness Act. The agencies must not pursue alternatives that would violate the Wilderness Act and would entail heavy-handed, stressful management of bears. Should the NPS choose to translocate bears, the agency should first consider limiting translocation to sites outside of Wilderness. If the NPS decides to translocate within Wilderness, it must comply with the Wilderness Act: no helicopters, no motorized equipment, and no invasive monitoring.

thank you very much

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Correspondence ID: 5233Project:112008Document:124399

Address: Snohomish, WA

Outside Organization: Unaffiliated Individual

Received: Dec,08 2022 10:39:34

Correspondence Type: Web Form

Correspondence: Please do the introduction of the bears. We need to do some things to set our earth right again. Small steps add up!

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Correspondence ID: 5234Project:112008Document:124399  
Address: Victor, ID  
Outside Organization: Unaffiliated Individual  
Received: Dec,08 2022 10:48:01  
Correspondence Type: Web Form  
Correspondence: Please reconsider your plan for grizzly recovery in the North cascades. The bears should not lose their endangered species status. The integrity o the wilderness must be secure and the letter and spirit of The Wilderness Act must be followed.

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Correspondence ID: 5235Project:112008Document:124399  
Address: Veneta, OR  
Outside Organization: Unaffiliated Individual  
Received: Dec,08 2022 10:50:35  
Correspondence Type: Web Form  
Correspondence: Oppose the capture of grizzlies from the Northern Continental Divide Ecosystem. The federal agencies plan to kidnap bears from either British Columbia or the Northern Continental Divide Ecosystem (NCDE) around Glacier National Park to move to the North Cascades. But grizzlies have still not recovered in the NCDE, and there are no "extra" bears there to move to Washington. Such a plan would weaken the NCDE grizzly population and diminish the likelihood of developing the needed population linkages between the NCDE grizzlies and those elsewhere, such as in Yellowstone.  
Oppose an "experimental population" designation. The agencies must create and analyze an alternative that does not rely on the so-called "experimental" population designation. Under such a designation, individual bears from the NCDE--which are currently protected under the Endangered Species Act--would be taken from their home range and transported to Washington state, where they would lose their protections under the ESA.  
Analyze a natural recovery alternative. This is NOT the same as the No Action alternative. Under a natural recovery alternative, the FWS and NPS would actively work with agencies in British Columbia to ensure that grizzlies are protected on both sides of the border. Under this alternative, the agencies would identify and protect corridors and connectivity so that bears could move across the border without getting killed.  
Develop an alternative that doesn't violate the Wilderness Act. The agencies must not pursue alternatives that would violate the Wilderness Act and would entail heavy-handed, stressful management of bears. Should the NPS choose to translocate bears, the agency should first consider limiting translocation to sites outside of Wilderness. If the NPS decides to translocate within Wilderness, it must comply with the Wilderness Act: no helicopters, no motorized equipment, and no invasive monitoring.  
Thank you!

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Correspondence ID: 5236Project:112008Document:124399  
Address: Glassboro, NJ  
Outside Organization: Unaffiliated Individual  
Received: Dec,08 2022 10:53:07  
Correspondence Type: Web Form  
Correspondence: Please bring the Grizzlies back to this area.

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Correspondence ID: 5237Project:112008Document:124399  
Address: Leavenworth, KS  
Outside Organization: personal Unaffiliated Individual  
Received: Dec,08 2022 10:57:06  
Correspondence Type: Web Form  
Correspondence: Recovery in the North Cascades.  
I oppose the capture of grizzlies from the Northern Continental Divide Ecosystem. The federal agencies plan to kidnap bears from either British Columbia or the Northern Continental Divide Ecosystem (NCDE) around Glacier National Park to move to the North Cascades. But grizzlies have still not recovered in the NCDE, and there are no "extra" bears there to move to Washington. Such a plan would weaken the NCDE grizzly population



and diminish the likelihood of developing the needed population linkages between the NCDE grizzlies and those elsewhere, such as in Yellowstone.

I oppose an "experimental population" designation. The agencies must create and analyze an alternative that does not rely on the so-called "experimental" population designation. Under such a designation, individual bears from the NCDE--which are currently protected under the Endangered Species Act--would be taken from their home range and transported to Washington state, where they would lose their protections under the ESA.

I don't believe the analyze a natural recovery alternative is the plan to go with. This is NOT the same as the No Action alternative. Under a natural recovery alternative, the FWS and NPS would actively work with agencies in British Columbia to ensure that grizzlies are protected on both sides of the border. Under this alternative, the agencies would identify and protect corridors and connectivity so that bears could move across the border without getting killed. All animals should be protected on both sides of the border and at all crossing points. Everywhere in British Columbia and the United States meet even in the wooded area, the grizzlies should be protected and if killed by someone, that person should be punished severely for killing or even harming a grizzly bear.

I believe you should develop an alternative that doesn't violate the Wilderness Act. The agencies must not pursue alternatives that would violate the Wilderness Act and would entail heavy-handed, stressful management of bears. Should the NPS choose to translocate bears, the agency should first consider limiting translocation to sites outside of Wilderness. If the NPS decides to translocate within Wilderness, it must comply with the Wilderness Act: no helicopters, no motorized equipment, and no invasive monitoring.

Thank you!

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Correspondence ID: 5238Project:112008Document:124399

Address: Chicago, IL

Outside Organization: Unaffiliated Individual

Received: Dec,08 2022 11:15:33

Correspondence Type: Web Form

Correspondence: The federal agencies plan to kidnap bears from either British Columbia or the Northern Continental Divide Ecosystem (NCDE) around Glacier National Park to move to the North Cascades. But grizzlies have still not recovered in the NCDE, and there are no "extra" bears there to move to Washington. Such a plan would weaken the NCDE grizzly population and diminish the likelihood of developing the needed population linkages between the NCDE grizzlies and those elsewhere, such as in Yellowstone.

Oppose an "experimental population" designation. The agencies must create and analyze an alternative that does not rely on the so-called "experimental" population designation. Under such a designation, individual bears from the NCDE--which are currently protected under the Endangered Species Act--would be taken from their home range and transported to Washington state, where they would lose their protections under the ESA.

Analyze a natural recovery alternative. This is NOT the same as the No Action alternative. Under a natural recovery alternative, the FWS and NPS would actively work with agencies in British Columbia to ensure that grizzlies are protected on both sides of the border. Under this alternative, the agencies would identify and protect corridors and connectivity so that bears could move across the border without getting killed.

Develop an alternative that doesn't violate the Wilderness Act. The agencies must not pursue alternatives that would violate the Wilderness Act and would entail heavy-handed, stressful management of bears. Should the NPS choose to translocate bears, the agency should first consider limiting translocation to sites outside of Wilderness. If the NPS decides to translocate within Wilderness, it must comply with the Wilderness Act: no helicopters, no motorized equipment, and no invasive monitoring.

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Correspondence ID: 5239Project:112008Document:124399

Address: Seattle, WA

Outside Organization: Unaffiliated Individual

Received: Dec,08 2022 11:35:33

Correspondence Type: Web Form

Correspondence: 100% in support of grizzly bear restoration. Carnivores present a key element of our ecosystem and reintegrating grizzlies will benefit the entire system.

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Correspondence ID: 5240Project:112008Document:124399  
Address: Issaquah, WA  
Outside Organization: Unaffiliated Individual  
Received: Dec,08 2022 11:41:40  
Correspondence Type: Web Form  
Correspondence: Yes please bring back all the apex predators and make our forests healthy again!!

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Correspondence ID: 5241Project:112008Document:124399  
Address: Eugene, OR  
Outside Organization: Great Old Broads for Wilderness PNW Wildlife Group Unaffiliated Individual(Official Rep.)  
Received: Dec,08 2022 11:42:51  
Correspondence Type: Web Form  
Correspondence: Any animal which has been extirpated has left a large void in any healthy ecosystem.

Grizzlies have been extirpated from the entire area which still has the carrying capacity to support a grizzly population

Lessons should be learned from the reintroduction of wolves into Yellowstone National Park.

Within a few years after reintroduction, an entire Trophic Cascade was jumpstarted, resulting in a return of both plant and avian and fish and mammal life that had been missing from the area.

Anytime an Apex animal is reintroduced we have learned that we can expect a concomitant Trophic Cascade

Let's all work to ensure that Grizzlies be given a fair chance to remain on this earth under our human stewardship.

After wiping them all out, it is only morally and ethically right that they be given another chance.

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Correspondence ID: 5242Project:112008Document:124399  
Address: Stehekin, WA  
Outside Organization: n/a Unaffiliated Individual  
Received: Dec,08 2022 11:44:22  
Correspondence Type: Web Form  
Correspondence: We already have a very low population of animals like deer and elk. If grizzly bears are introduced, they will eat all of these animals, and then eat the native black bears, then eat the salmon in the river, and when they run out of these, they will get desperate and kill livestock, destroy the Buckner orchard, and possibly eat people if they get too hungry. They won't ballance the ecosystem, they will destroy it, then starve and die. This area doesn't have the capacity to contain these huge predators, along with the animals that are already here. A healthy griz can eat up to 30 pounds of meat per day. If a single deer weighs an average of 200 pounds, that means a big bear could eat 50 deer in just one year. This would be devastating to the already meager deer population. Pease rethink your desision. Thanks.

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Correspondence ID: 5243Project:112008Document:124399  
Address: Shiremanstown, PA  
Outside Organization: Unaffiliated Individual  
Received: Dec,08 2022 11:46:22  
Correspondence Type: Web Form  
Correspondence: Dear whom to concern,  
My husband and I have been traveling all over national parks to witness bears and other animals we enjoy sighting them from a good distance and we have joys of seeing momma and her cubs it's a great joy so as a tourist I am

demanding that you guys protect the grizzly bears as they bring in people all over the world. I urging you guys to protect them from harm by hunters. My husband and I are looking more animals.

From,

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Correspondence ID: 5244Project:112008Document:124399

Address: West Monroe, LA

Outside Organization: Unaffiliated Individual

Received: Dec,08 2022 11:54:44

Correspondence Type: Web Form

Correspondence: 1) Oppose the capture of grizzlies from the Northern Continental Divide Ecosystem. The federal agencies plan to kidnap bears from either British Columbia or the Northern Continental Divide Ecosystem (NCDE) around Glacier National Park to move to the North Cascades. But grizzlies have still not recovered in the NCDE, and there are no "extra" bears there to move to Washington. Such a plan would weaken the NCDE grizzly population and diminish the likelihood of developing the needed population linkages between the NCDE grizzlies and those elsewhere, such as in Yellowstone.

2) Oppose an "experimental population" designation. The agencies must create and analyze an alternative that does not rely on the so-called "experimental" population designation. Under such a designation, individual bears from the NCDE--which are currently protected under the Endangered Species Act--would be taken from their home range and transported to Washington state, where they would lose their protections under the ESA.

3) Analyze a natural recovery alternative. This is NOT the same as the No Action alternative. Under a natural recovery alternative, the FWS and NPS would actively work with agencies in British Columbia to ensure that grizzlies are protected on both sides of the border. Under this alternative, the agencies would identify and protect corridors and connectivity so that bears could move across the border without getting killed.

4) Develop an alternative that doesn't violate the Wilderness Act. The agencies must not pursue alternatives that would violate the Wilderness Act and would entail heavy-handed, stressful management of bears. Should the NPS choose to translocate bears, the agency should first consider limiting translocation to sites outside of Wilderness. If the NPS decides to translocate within Wilderness, it must comply with the Wilderness Act: no helicopters, no motorized equipment, and no invasive monitoring.

Thank you!

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Correspondence ID: 5245Project:112008Document:124399

Address: Grove, OK

Outside Organization: Unaffiliated Individual

Received: Dec,08 2022 11:57:39

Correspondence Type: Web Form

Correspondence: I oppose the capture of grizzlies from the Northern Continental Divide Ecosystem. The federal agencies plan to kidnap bears from either British Columbia or the Northern Continental Divide Ecosystem (NCDE) around Glacier National Park to move to the North Cascades. Such a plan would weaken the NCDE grizzly population.

I oppose an "experimental population" designation. Under such a designation, individual bears from the NCDE

would be taken from their home range and transported to Washington state, where they would lose their protections under the ESA.

Please look at a natural recovery alternative. Under a natural recovery alternative, the FWS and NPS would actively work with agencies in British Columbia to ensure that grizzlies are protected on both sides of the border. Under this alternative, the agencies would identify and protect corridors and connectivity so that bears could move across the border without getting killed.

You could develop an alternative that doesn't violate the Wilderness Act. Should the NPS choose to translocate bears, the agency should first consider limiting translocation to sites outside of Wilderness. If the NPS decides to translocate within Wilderness, it must comply with the Wilderness Act: no helicopters, no motorized equipment, and no invasive monitoring.

Thank you!

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Correspondence ID: 5246Project:112008Document:124399

Address: Portsmouth, VA

Outside Organization: Unaffiliated Individual

Received: Dec,08 2022 11:57:47

Correspondence Type: Web Form

Correspondence: We are writing to encourage the NPS and other relevant agencies to reconsider their approach to grizzly recovery in the North Cascades.

Among our concerns :

We would oppose the capture of grizzlies from the Northern Continental Divide Ecosystem. There are no "extra" bears there to move to Washington. Such a plan would weaken the NCDE grizzly population and diminish the likelihood of developing the needed population linkages between the NCDE grizzlies and those elsewhere, such as in Yellowstone.

We would oppose an "experimental population" designation. The agencies must create and analyze an alternative that does not rely on the so-called "experimental" population designation

Please analyze a natural recovery alternative... NOT the same as the No Action alternative. Under a natural recovery alternative, the FWS and NPS would actively work with agencies in British Columbia to ensure that grizzlies are protected on both sides of the border. Under this alternative, the agencies would identify and protect corridors and connectivity so that bears could move across the border without getting killed.

Please develop an alternative that doesn't violate the Wilderness Act. The agencies must not pursue alternatives that would violate the Wilderness Act and would entail heavy-handed, stressful management of bears. Should the NPS choose to translocate bears, the agency should first consider limiting translocation to sites outside of Wilderness. If the NPS decides to translocate within Wilderness, it must comply with the Wilderness Act: no helicopters, no motorized equipment, and no invasive monitoring.

Thank you for your attention.

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Correspondence ID: 5247Project:112008Document:124399

Address: Wheeling, IL

Outside Organization: Unaffiliated Individual

Received: Dec,08 2022 11:59:39

Correspondence Type: Web Form

Correspondence: Thank you for moving forward with the process of restoring grizzly bears to the North Cascades Ecosystem (NCE).

A healthy population of grizzly bears belongs in the NCE, their home for thousands of years. Wherever grizzlies thrive, so does wildness, clean water, and abundant native fish and wildlife.

The National Park Service and US Fish and Wildlife Service have an obligation to restore this federally listed species in the few places where that is possible. Failure to act would result in the permanent loss of grizzly bears from the park during our lifetime. Alternatively, the successful restoration will contribute to the overall health and wellbeing of the species across multiple landscapes.

Fortunately, Grizzly restoration has worked in other parts of the country and will work here too. Please act quickly and lean on the existing mountain of information your agencies have compiled to inform your final decision. The 2017 EIS outlined multiple viable strategies that were massively popular.

Please reconsider all the past public support and the time-tested strategies that will strike a balance to meet the mutual goals of grizzly bear recovery and people.

---

Correspondence ID: 5248Project:112008Document:124399  
Address: Forest Grove, OR  
Outside Organization: Unaffiliated Individual  
Received: Dec,08 2022 12:01:48  
Correspondence Type: Web Form  
Correspondence: I oppose the capture of grizzlies from the Northern Continental Divide Ecosystem. The federal agencies plan to kidnap bears from either British Columbia or the Northern Continental Divide Ecosystem (NCDE) around Glacier National Park to move to the North Cascades. But grizzlies have still not recovered in the NCDE, and there are no "extra" bears there to move to Washington. Such a plan would weaken the NCDE grizzly population and diminish the likelihood of developing the needed population linkages between the NCDE grizzlies and those elsewhere, such as in Yellowstone.

I oppose an "experimental population" designation. The agencies must create and analyze an alternative that does not rely on the so-called "experimental" population designation. Under such a designation, individual bears from the NCDE--which are currently protected under the Endangered Species Act--would be taken from their home range and transported to Washington state, where they would lose their protections under the ESA.

Please analyze a natural recovery alternative. This is NOT the same as the No Action alternative. Under a natural recovery alternative, the FWS and NPS would actively work with agencies in British Columbia to ensure that grizzlies are protected on both sides of the border. Under this alternative, the agencies would identify and protect corridors and connectivity so that bears could move across the border without getting killed.

Please develop an alternative that doesn't violate the Wilderness Act, as is your responsibility. The agencies must not pursue alternatives that would violate the Wilderness Act and would entail heavy-handed, stressful management of bears. Should the NPS choose to translocate bears, the agency should first consider limiting translocation to sites outside of Wilderness. If the NPS decides to translocate within Wilderness, it must comply with the Wilderness Act: no helicopters, no motorized equipment, and no invasive monitoring.

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Correspondence ID: 5249Project:112008Document:124399  
Address: Two Rivers, WI  
Outside Organization: Unaffiliated Individual  
Received: Dec,08 2022 12:04:31  
Correspondence Type: Web Form  
Correspondence: While the National Park Service and the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service have re-started their plan to translocate grizzly bears into the North Cascades Ecosystem in Washington to restore this magnificent species to that ecosystem, the agencies' initial plan is unconscionably stupid in many ways. Let's count them, shall we? Try these common sense approaches instead:  
Oppose the capture of grizzlies from the Northern Continental Divide Ecosystem. The federal agencies plan to kidnap bears from either British Columbia or the Northern Continental Divide Ecosystem (NCDE) around Glacier National Park to move to the North Cascades. But grizzlies have still not recovered in the NCDE, and there are no "extra" bears there to move to Washington. Such a plan would weaken the NCDE grizzly population and diminish the likelihood of developing the needed population linkages between the NCDE grizzlies and those elsewhere, such as in Yellowstone.  
Oppose an "experimental population" designation. The agencies must create and analyze an alternative that does not rely on the so-called "experimental" population designation. Under such a designation, individual bears from the NCDE--which are currently protected under the Endangered Species Act--would be taken from their home

range and transported to Washington state, where they would lose their protections under the ESA. Analyze a natural recovery alternative. This is NOT the same as the No Action alternative. Under a natural recovery alternative, the FWS and NPS would actively work with agencies in British Columbia to ensure that grizzlies are protected on both sides of the border. Under this alternative, the agencies would identify and protect corridors and connectivity so that bears could move across the border without getting killed. Develop an alternative that doesn't violate the Wilderness Act. The agencies must not pursue alternatives that would violate the Wilderness Act and would entail heavy-handed, stressful management of bears. Should the NPS choose to translocate bears, the agency should first consider limiting translocation to sites outside of Wilderness. If the NPS decides to translocate within Wilderness, it must comply with the Wilderness Act: no helicopters, no motorized equipment, and no invasive monitoring.

I'm just hoping there are some competent people behind this who know that saving the bears requires empathy and compassion, as well as Environmental Scientists, Biologists, and PUBLIC OPINION.

Frustrated by stupidity,  
[REDACTED]

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Correspondence ID:	5250Project:112008Document:124399
Address:	Dunwoody, GA
Outside Organization:	Unaffiliated Individual
Received:	Dec,08 2022 12:11:41
Correspondence Type:	Web Form
Correspondence:	Thank you for moving forward with the process of restoring grizzly bears to the North Cascades Ecosystem (NCE).

A healthy population of grizzly bears belongs in the NCE, their home for thousands of years. Wherever grizzlies thrive, so does wildness, clean water, and abundant native fish and wildlife.

The National Park Service and US Fish and Wildlife Service have an obligation to restore this federally listed species in the few places where that is possible. Failure to act would result in the permanent loss of grizzly bears from the park during our lifetime. Alternatively, the successful restoration will contribute to the overall health and wellbeing of the species across multiple landscapes.

Fortunately, Grizzly restoration has worked in other parts of the country and will work here too. Please act quickly and lean on the existing mountain of information your agencies have compiled to inform your final decision. The 2017 EIS outlined multiple viable strategies that were massively popular.

Please reconsider all the past public support and the time-tested strategies that will strike a balance to meet the mutual goals of grizzly bear recovery and people.

---

Correspondence ID:	5251Project:112008Document:124399
Address:	Fridley, MN
Outside Organization:	Unaffiliated Individual
Received:	Dec,08 2022 12:16:31
Correspondence Type:	Web Form
Correspondence:	Thank you for moving forward with the process of restoring grizzly bears to the North Cascades Ecosystem (NCE).

A healthy population of grizzly bears belongs in the NCE, their home for thousands of years. Wherever grizzlies thrive, so does wildness, clean water, and abundant native fish and wildlife.

The National Park Service and US Fish and Wildlife Service have an obligation to restore this federally listed species in the few places where that is possible. Failure to act would result in the permanent loss of grizzly bears

from the park during our lifetime. Alternatively, the successful restoration will contribute to the overall health and wellbeing of the species across multiple landscapes.

Fortunately, Grizzly restoration has worked in other parts of the country and will work here too. Please act quickly and lean on the existing mountain of information your agencies have compiled to inform your final decision. The 2017 EIS outlined multiple viable strategies that were massively popular.

Please reconsider all the past public support and the time-tested strategies that will strike a balance to meet the mutual goals of grizzly bear recovery and people.

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Correspondence ID:	5252Project:112008Document:124399
Address:	Lake Elsinore, CA
Outside Organization:	Unaffiliated Individual
Received:	Dec,08 2022 12:25:55
Correspondence Type:	Web Form
Correspondence:	I want to be an advocate for the protection and well being of grizzly bears! Let them survive in peace and not harm!

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Correspondence ID:	5253Project:112008Document:124399
Address:	Santa Barbara, CA
Outside Organization:	Unaffiliated Individual
Received:	Dec,08 2022 12:30:43
Correspondence Type:	Web Form
Correspondence:	Thank you for moving forward with the process of restoring grizzly bears to the North Cascades Ecosystem (NCE).

A healthy population of grizzly bears belongs in the NCE, their home for thousands of years. Wherever grizzlies thrive, so does wildness, clean water, and abundant native fish and wildlife.

The National Park Service and US Fish and Wildlife Service have an obligation to restore this federally listed species in the few places where that is possible. Failure to act would result in the permanent loss of grizzly bears from the park during our lifetime. Alternatively, the successful restoration will contribute to the overall health and wellbeing of the species across multiple landscapes.

Fortunately, Grizzly restoration has worked in other parts of the country and will work here too. Please act quickly and lean on the existing mountain of information your agencies have compiled to inform your final decision. The 2017 EIS outlined multiple viable strategies that were massively popular.

Please reconsider all the past public support and the time-tested strategies that will strike a balance to meet the mutual goals of grizzly bear recovery and people.

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Correspondence ID:	5254Project:112008Document:124399
Address:	Lawrence, KS
Outside Organization:	Unaffiliated Individual
Received:	Dec,08 2022 12:43:18
Correspondence Type:	Web Form
Correspondence:	Thank you for moving forward with the process of restoring grizzly bears to the North Cascades Ecosystem (NCE).

A healthy population of grizzly bears belongs in the NCE, their home for thousands of years. Wherever grizzlies thrive, so does wildness, clean water, and abundant native fish and wildlife.

The National Park Service and US Fish and Wildlife Service have an obligation to restore this federally listed species in the few places where that is possible. Failure to act would result in the permanent loss of grizzly bears from the park during our lifetime. Alternatively, the successful restoration will contribute to the overall health and wellbeing of the species across multiple landscapes.

Fortunately, Grizzly restoration has worked in other parts of the country and will work here too. Please act quickly and lean on the existing mountain of information your agencies have compiled to inform your final decision. The 2017 EIS outlined multiple viable strategies that were massively popular.

Please reconsider all the past public support and the time-tested strategies that will strike a balance to meet the mutual goals of grizzly bear recovery and people.

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Correspondence ID: 5255Project:112008Document:124399  
Address: Spokane, WA  
Outside Organization: Unaffiliated Individual  
Received: Dec,08 2022 12:43:47  
Correspondence Type: Web Form  
Correspondence: Hello,

I am writing to support the "No Action" alternative to the introduction of grizzly bears to North Cascades National Park. The existing plan is in violation of the Wilderness Act and would put undue stress on relocated bears.

The best option is to enable bears to re-introduce themselves, by removing barriers to that. This means establishing corridors for wildlife by removing roads, purchasing private property, etc. Yes, that is practically impossible with how society works now but it is the best means for bears to come back if they choose to do so. Anything else and we're just meddling with nature like we've done for 500K years.

Thank you.

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Correspondence ID: 5256Project:112008Document:124399  
Address: Kankakee, IL  
Outside Organization: Unaffiliated Individual  
Received: Dec,08 2022 12:45:59  
Correspondence Type: Web Form

Correspondence: I don't have a lot to add to what you already are aware of, but there are a couple of points that are pretty important that I'd like to add. When the bears catch the salmon from the streams and rivers they drag them into the surrounding forest and leave a large portion of fish to many other animals, but the remains of the fish go into the soil and feed our plants and trees, keeping the habitat for many, creatures, alive and well. Not only do they prepare for their own offspring, they create homes for many others.

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Correspondence ID: 5257Project:112008Document:124399  
Address: St. Clair Shores, MI  
Outside Organization: N/A Unaffiliated Individual  
Received: Dec,08 2022 12:47:39  
Correspondence Type: Web Form  
Correspondence: Not my own words, however, I agree with them totally:

" Oppose the capture of grizzlies from the Northern Continental Divide Ecosystem. The federal agencies plan to kidnap bears from either British Columbia or the Northern Continental Divide Ecosystem (NCDE) around Glacier National Park to move to the North Cascades. But grizzlies have still not recovered in the NCDE, and



there are no "extra" bears there to move to Washington. Such a plan would weaken the NCDE grizzly population and diminish the likelihood of developing the needed population linkages between the NCDE grizzlies and those elsewhere, such as in Yellowstone.

Oppose an "experimental population" designation. The agencies must create and analyze an alternative that does not rely on the so-called "experimental" population designation. Under such a designation, individual bears from the NCDE--which are currently protected under the Endangered Species Act--would be taken from their home range and transported to Washington state, where they would lose their protections under the ESA.

Analyze a natural recovery alternative. This is NOT the same as the No Action alternative. Under a natural recovery alternative, the FWS and NPS would actively work with agencies in British Columbia to ensure that grizzlies are protected on both sides of the border. Under this alternative, the agencies would identify and protect corridors and connectivity so that bears could move across the border without getting killed.

Develop an alternative that doesn't violate the Wilderness Act. The agencies must not pursue alternatives that would violate the Wilderness Act and would entail heavy-handed, stressful management of bears. Should the NPS choose to translocate bears, the agency should first consider limiting translocation to sites outside of Wilderness. If the NPS decides to translocate within Wilderness, it must comply with the Wilderness Act: no helicopters, no motorized equipment, and no invasive monitoring.

Thank you!"

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Correspondence ID:	5258Project:112008Document:124399
Address:	Castle Rock, CO
Outside Organization:	Unaffiliated Individual
Received:	Dec,08 2022 12:54:44
Correspondence Type:	Web Form
Correspondence:	Please consider:

Oppose the capture of grizzlies from the Northern Continental Divide Ecosystem. The federal agencies plan to kidnap bears from either British Columbia or the Northern Continental Divide Ecosystem (NCDE) around Glacier National Park to move to the North Cascades. But grizzlies have still not recovered in the NCDE, and there are no "extra" bears there to move to Washington. Such a plan would weaken the NCDE grizzly population and diminish the likelihood of developing the needed population linkages between the NCDE grizzlies and those elsewhere, such as in Yellowstone.

Oppose an "experimental population" designation. The agencies must create and analyze an alternative that does not rely on the so-called "experimental" population designation. Under such a designation, individual bears from the NCDE--which are currently protected under the Endangered Species Act--would be taken from their home range and transported to Washington state, where they would lose their protections under the ESA.

Analyze a natural recovery alternative. This is NOT the same as the No Action alternative. Under a natural recovery alternative, the FWS and NPS would actively work with agencies in British Columbia to ensure that grizzlies are protected on both sides of the border. Under this alternative, the agencies would identify and protect corridors and connectivity so that bears could move across the border without getting killed.

Develop an alternative that doesn't violate the Wilderness Act. The agencies must not pursue alternatives that would violate the Wilderness Act and would entail heavy-handed, stressful management of bears. Should the NPS choose to translocate bears, the agency should first consider limiting translocation to sites outside of Wilderness. If the NPS decides to translocate within Wilderness, it must comply with the Wilderness Act: no helicopters, no motorized equipment, and no invasive monitoring.

Thank you!

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Correspondence ID:	5259Project:112008Document:124399
Address:	Alhambra, CA
Outside Organization:	Unaffiliated Individual
Received:	Dec,08 2022 12:55:39
Correspondence Type:	Web Form

Correspondence: The federal agencies plan to kidnap bears from either British Columbia or the Northern Continental Divide Ecosystem (NCDE) around Glacier National Park to move to the North Cascades. But grizzlies have still not recovered in the NCDE, and there are no "extra" bears there to move to Washington. Such a plan would weaken the NCDE grizzly population and diminish the likelihood of developing the needed population linkages between the NCDE grizzlies and those elsewhere, such as in Yellowstone.

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Correspondence ID: 5260Project:112008Document:124399

Address: Clinton Twp, MI  
Outside Organization: Unaffiliated Individual  
Received: Dec,08 2022 12:57:17  
Correspondence Type: Web Form

Correspondence: Grizzly bears have a right and a need to exist where their utility is expressed in the wild. Restoring them with essential protections will assist in the restoration of the ecosystem. It may be a challenge, but rarely are things worth doing, easy

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Correspondence ID: 5261Project:112008Document:124399

Address: Sandy, OR  
Outside Organization: Unaffiliated Individual  
Received: Dec,08 2022 12:59:33  
Correspondence Type: Web Form

Correspondence: I live near the forest in the foothills of the Oregon Cascades. Grizzlies do not need to be reintroduced into our area. We are perfectly content with the coyotes, mountain lions, and whatever else we already have here.

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Correspondence ID: 5262Project:112008Document:124399

Address: The Dalles, OR  
Outside Organization: Unaffiliated Individual  
Received: Dec,08 2022 13:05:22  
Correspondence Type: Web Form

Correspondence: I support the reintroduction of bears and their subsequent protection in the area.

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Correspondence ID: 5263Project:112008Document:124399

Address: Wadsworth, OH  
Outside Organization: Unaffiliated Individual  
Received: Dec,08 2022 13:08:11  
Correspondence Type: Web Form

Correspondence: Thank you for moving forward with the process of restoring grizzly bears to the North Cascades Ecosystem (NCE).

A healthy population of grizzly bears belongs in the NCE, their home for thousands of years. Wherever grizzlies thrive, so does wildness, clean water, and abundant native fish and wildlife.

The National Park Service and US Fish and Wildlife Service have an obligation to restore this federally listed species in the few places where that is possible. Failure to act would result in the permanent loss of grizzly bears from the park during our lifetime. Alternatively, the successful restoration will contribute to the overall health and wellbeing of the species across multiple landscapes.

Fortunately, Grizzly restoration has worked in other parts of the country and will work here too. Please act quickly and lean on the existing mountain of information your agencies have compiled to inform your final decision. The 2017 EIS outlined multiple viable strategies that were massively popular.

Please reconsider all the past public support and the time-tested strategies that will strike a balance to meet the mutual goals of grizzly bear recovery and people.

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Correspondence ID: 5264Project:112008Document:124399  
Address: Ballwin, MO  
Outside Organization: Unaffiliated Individual  
Received: Dec,08 2022 13:12:51  
Correspondence Type: Web Form  
Correspondence: Oppose the capture of grizzlies from the Northern Continental Divide Ecosystem. The federal agencies plan to kidnap bears from either British Columbia or the Northern Continental Divide Ecosystem (NCDE) around Glacier National Park to move to the North Cascades. But grizzlies have still not recovered in the NCDE, and there are no "extra" bears there to move to Washington. Such a plan would weaken the NCDE grizzly population and diminish the likelihood of developing the needed population linkages between the NCDE grizzlies and those elsewhere, such as in Yellowstone.  
Oppose an "experimental population" designation. The agencies must create and analyze an alternative that does not rely on the so-called "experimental" population designation. Under such a designation, individual bears from the NCDE--which are currently protected under the Endangered Species Act--would be taken from their home range and transported to Washington state, where they would lose their protections under the ESA.  
Analyze a natural recovery alternative. This is NOT the same as the No Action alternative. Under a natural recovery alternative, the FWS and NPS would actively work with agencies in British Columbia to ensure that grizzlies are protected on both sides of the border. Under this alternative, the agencies would identify and protect corridors and connectivity so that bears could move across the border without getting killed.  
Develop an alternative that doesn't violate the Wilderness Act. The agencies must not pursue alternatives that would violate the Wilderness Act and would entail heavy-handed, stressful management of bears. Should the NPS choose to translocate bears, the agency should first consider limiting translocation to sites outside of Wilderness. If the NPS decides to translocate within Wilderness, it must comply with the Wilderness Act: no helicopters, no motorized equipment, and no invasive monitoring.

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Correspondence ID: 5265Project:112008Document:124399  
Address: Pismo Beach, CA  
Outside Organization: Unaffiliated Individual  
Received: Dec,08 2022 13:19:59  
Correspondence Type: Web Form  
Correspondence: I am opposed to the capturing of grizzlies from the Northern Continental Divide Ecosystem. Government agencies plan to kidnap bears from either British Columbia or the Northern Continental Divide Ecosystem (NCDE) around Glacier National Park to move to the North Cascades. But these bears have still not recovered in the NCDE, and there are no "extra" ones there to move to Washington. Such a plan would weaken the NCDE grizzly population and diminish the likelihood of developing the needed population linkages between the NCDE grizzlies and those elsewhere, such as in Yellowstone.  
I hope that you will re-think the idea of the transferring of bears in the area above.

Thank you for your attention to my above concern.

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Correspondence ID: 5266Project:112008Document:124399  
Address: Pahrump, NV  
Outside Organization: Wilderness Watch.Org Unaffiliated Individual  
Received: Dec,08 2022 13:21:21  
Correspondence Type: Web Form  
Correspondence: The initial plan would most likely degrade Wilderness in the North Cascades, weaken the grizzly population in the Northern Continental Divide Ecosystem (NCDE) around Glacier National Park, and strip the individual grizzlies of their current protections under the Endangered Species Act. During this initial "scoping" period, the public has the opportunity to tell the agencies how to improve their tentative plan. The

proposed 6.1 million-acre recovery area includes North Cascades National Park and 2.6 million acres of Wilderness in the Pasayten, Mt. Baker, and Stephen Mather Wildernesses. Under the proposed action, the NPS and the FWS would capture bears from source populations in either interior British Columbia or the NCDE. Approximately 3 to 7 captured grizzly bears would be released into the NCE each year over roughly 5 to 10 years, with a goal of establishing an initial population of 25 grizzly bears. The proposed action includes a problematic proposal to designate the reintroduced grizzly bears in the NCE as an "experimental population" under section 10(j) of the U.S. Endangered Species Act (ESA). Under this designation, the bears (at least any captured in the U.S.) would lose their current protections under the Endangered Species Act (ESA) and could be shot, re-captured, or killed in the North Cascades. Wilderness Watch supports the recovery of grizzly bears and other native species where suitable habitat exists.

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Correspondence ID:	5267Project:112008Document:124399
Address:	Shelburne, VT
Outside Organization:	Unaffiliated Individual
Received:	Dec,08 2022 13:22:32
Correspondence Type:	Web Form
Correspondence:	Thank you for moving forward with the process of restoring grizzly bears to the North Cascades Ecosystem (NCE).

A healthy population of grizzly bears belongs in the NCE, their home for thousands of years. Wherever grizzlies thrive, so does wildness, clean water, and abundant native fish and wildlife.

The National Park Service and US Fish and Wildlife Service have an obligation to restore this federally listed species in the few places where that is possible. Failure to act would result in the permanent loss of grizzly bears from the park during our lifetime. Alternatively, the successful restoration will contribute to the overall health and wellbeing of the species across multiple landscapes.

Fortunately, Grizzly restoration has worked in other parts of the country and will work here too. Please act quickly and lean on the existing mountain of information your agencies have compiled to inform your final decision. The 2017 EIS outlined multiple viable strategies that were massively popular.

Please reconsider all the past public support and the time-tested strategies that will strike a balance to meet the mutual goals of grizzly bear recovery and people.

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Correspondence ID:	5268Project:112008Document:124399
Address:	Loudon, TN
Outside Organization:	Unaffiliated Individual
Received:	Dec,08 2022 13:24:04
Correspondence Type:	Web Form
Correspondence:	Thank you for moving forward with the process of restoring grizzly bears to the North Cascades Ecosystem (NCE).

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Correspondence ID: 5269Project:112008Document:124399  
Address: Seattle, WA  
Outside Organization: Unaffiliated Individual  
Received: Dec,08 2022 13:34:23  
Correspondence Type: Web Form  
Correspondence: Thank you for moving forward with the process of restoring grizzly bears to the North Cascades Ecosystem (NCE).

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Correspondence ID: 5270Project:112008Document:124399  
Address: Seattle, WA  
Outside Organization: Unaffiliated Individual  
Received: Dec,08 2022 13:34:24  
Correspondence Type: Web Form  
Correspondence: Thank you for moving forward with the process of restoring grizzly bears to the North Cascades Ecosystem (NCE).

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Correspondence ID: 5271Project:112008Document:124399  
Address: New Haven, CT

Outside Organization: Unaffiliated Individual  
Received: Dec,08 2022 13:34:47  
Correspondence Type: Web Form  
Correspondence: Thank you for moving forward with the process of restoring grizzly bears to the North Cascades Ecosystem (NCE).

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Correspondence ID: 5272Project:112008Document:124399  
Address: LAKE ANN, MI  
Outside Organization: Unaffiliated Individual  
Received: Dec,08 2022 13:35:14  
Correspondence Type: Web Form  
Correspondence: Dear USFWS/NPS:

I applaud this effort to restore Grizzly bears, a public trust resource to the North Cascades (NC) ecosystem. I am supportive of this effort because they are a beautiful top predator species that is struggling across its remaining range; they once roamed freely in the North Cascade ecosystem and the area is one of the few remaining locations in the lower US that is vast enough to support them. In addition to being a keystone species, Grizzly bears are culturally important to many Native American tribes and First Nations, and were wiped out due to our failures to understand their role, importance, and how to co-exist.

I urge the agencies to include as part of any action alternatives an aggressive education/outreach and prevention program (e.g. Bear Smart, BearSAFE) in advance of the actual restoration process. It is vital that people understand how to live in GB country and prevent incidents. This program should include installation of food storage containers in public campgrounds and back country sites; bear resistant trash bins and dumpsters in public areas; working with local communities to encourage the use of bear resistant garbage containers and dumpsters for food wastes (grocery stores, restaurants, outfitters). Additionally, a step up plan should be identified or tiered of that will describe how problem bears (vs accidental encounter in the wild) will be dealt with to avoid injury to persons and to protect wild grizzly that are not habituated or food conditioned.

Thank you,

  
Lake Ann, MI

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Correspondence ID: 5273Project:112008Document:124399  
Address: Dillon, CO  
Outside Organization: Unaffiliated Individual

Received: Dec,08 2022 13:52:35  
Correspondence Type: Web Form  
Correspondence: Thank you for moving forward with the process of restoring grizzly bears to the North Cascades Ecosystem (NCE).

A healthy population of grizzly bears belongs in the NCE, their home for thousands of years. Wherever grizzlies thrive, so does wildness, clean water, and abundant native fish and wildlife.

The National Park Service and US Fish and Wildlife Service have an obligation to restore this federally listed species in the few places where that is possible. Failure to act would result in the permanent loss of grizzly bears from the park during our lifetime. Alternatively, the successful restoration will contribute to the overall health and wellbeing of the species across multiple landscapes.

Fortunately, Grizzly restoration has worked in other parts of the country and will work here too. Please act quickly and lean on the existing mountain of information your agencies have compiled to inform your final decision. The 2017 EIS outlined multiple viable strategies that were massively popular.

Please reconsider all the past public support and the time-tested strategies that will strike a balance to meet the mutual goals of grizzly bear recovery and people.

---

Correspondence ID: 5274Project:112008Document:124399  
Address: Hamburg, NY  
Outside Organization: Unaffiliated Individual  
Received: Dec,08 2022 13:54:24  
Correspondence Type: Web Form  
Correspondence: Thank you for moving forward with the process of restoring grizzly bears to the North Cascades Ecosystem (NCE).

A healthy population of grizzly bears belongs in the NCE, their home for thousands of years. Wherever grizzlies thrive, so does wildness, clean water, and abundant native fish and wildlife.

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---

Correspondence ID: 5275Project:112008Document:124399  
Address: Spokane Valley, WA  
Outside Organization: Unaffiliated Individual  
Received: Dec,08 2022 13:57:03  
Correspondence Type: Web Form  
Correspondence: Dear NPS,

I oppose the capture of grizzlies from the Northern Continental Divide Ecosystem. The federal agencies plan to kidnap bears from either British Columbia or the Northern Continental Divide Ecosystem (NCDE) around Glacier National Park to move to the North Cascades. But grizzlies have still not recovered in the NCDE, and

there are no "extra" bears there to move to Washington. Such a plan would weaken the NCDE grizzly population and diminish the likelihood of developing the needed population linkages between the NCDE grizzlies and those elsewhere, such as in Yellowstone. I oppose an "experimental population" designation. The agencies must create and analyze an alternative that does not rely on the so-called "experimental" population designation. Under such a designation, individual bears from the NCDE--which are currently protected under the Endangered Species Act--would be taken from their home range and transported to Washington state, where they would lose their protections under the ESA.

Please analyze a natural recovery alternative. This is NOT the same as the No Action alternative. Under a natural recovery alternative, the FWS and NPS would actively work with agencies in British Columbia to ensure that grizzlies are protected on both sides of the border. Under this alternative, the agencies would identify and protect corridors and connectivity so that bears could move across the border without getting killed. We need to develop an alternative that doesn't violate the Wilderness Act. The agencies must not pursue alternatives that would violate the Wilderness Act and would entail heavy-handed, stressful management of bears. Should the NPS choose to translocate bears, the agency should first consider limiting translocation to sites outside of Wilderness. If the NPS decides to translocate within Wilderness, it must comply with the Wilderness Act: no helicopters, no motorized equipment, and no invasive monitoring.

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Correspondence ID: 5276Project:112008Document:124399  
Address: Sycamore, IL  
Outside Organization: Unaffiliated Individual  
Received: Dec,08 2022 14:11:32  
Correspondence Type: Web Form  
Correspondence: Thank you for moving forward with the process of restoring grizzly bears to the North Cascades Ecosystem (NCE).

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Please reconsider all the past public support and the time-tested strategies that will strike a balance to meet the mutual goals of grizzly bear recovery and people.

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Correspondence ID: 5277Project:112008Document:124399  
Address: Eastsound, WA  
Outside Organization: Unaffiliated Individual  
Received: Dec,08 2022 14:22:44  
Correspondence Type: Web Form  
Correspondence: Thank you for moving forward with the process of restoring grizzly bears to the North Cascades Ecosystem (NCE).

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Please reconsider all the past public support and the time-tested strategies that will strike a balance to meet the mutual goals of grizzly bear recovery and people.

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Correspondence ID: 5278Project:112008Document:124399  
Address: Scranton PA, PA  
Outside Organization: Unaffiliated Individual  
Received: Dec,08 2022 14:30:10  
Correspondence Type: Web Form  
Correspondence: Think about it animals are just like humans they mate some for life. They raise their young just like humans. Unlike humans they kill mainly for food unlike humans who kill just because they want to or for a trophy to show off what mighty hunters they pretend to be. People that kill animals for any reason other than for food for their table should be tried for murder and jailed for life. As for me I probably would shoot those killers.

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Correspondence ID: 5279Project:112008Document:124399  
Address: Killeen, TX  
Outside Organization: Unaffiliated Individual  
Received: Dec,08 2022 14:34:42  
Correspondence Type: Web Form  
Correspondence: - I oppose the capture of grizzlies from the Northern Continental Divide Ecosystem. The federal agencies plan to kidnap bears from either British Columbia or the Northern Continental Divide Ecosystem (NCDE) around Glacier National Park to move to the North Cascades. But grizzlies have still not recovered in the NCDE, and there are no "extra" bears there to move to Washington. Such a plan would weaken the NCDE grizzly population and diminish the likelihood of developing the needed population linkages between the NCDE grizzlies and those elsewhere, such as in Yellowstone.

- I oppose an "experimental population" designation. The agencies must create and analyze an alternative that does not rely on the so-called "experimental" population designation. Under such a designation, individual bears from the NCDE--which are currently protected under the Endangered Species Act--would be taken from their home range and transported to Washington state, where they would lose their protections under the ESA.

- Please analyze a natural recovery alternative. This is NOT the same as the No Action alternative. Under a natural recovery alternative, the FWS and NPS would actively work with agencies in British Columbia to ensure that grizzlies are protected on both sides of the border. Under this alternative, the agencies would identify and protect corridors and connectivity so that bears could move across the border without getting killed.

- Please consider developing an alternative that doesn't violate the Wilderness Act. The agencies must not pursue alternatives that would violate the Wilderness Act and would entail heavy-handed, stressful management of bears. Should the NPS choose to translocate bears, the agency should first consider limiting translocation to sites outside of Wilderness. If the NPS decides to translocate within Wilderness, it must comply with the Wilderness Act: no helicopters, no motorized equipment, and no invasive monitoring.

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Correspondence ID: 5280Project:112008Document:124399

Address: Waterford, PA  
Outside Organization: Unaffiliated Individual  
Received: Dec,08 2022 14:37:15  
Correspondence Type: Web Form  
Correspondence: Please bring back bears

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Correspondence ID: 5281Project:112008Document:124399  
Address: Sterling, VA  
Outside Organization: Unaffiliated Individual  
Received: Dec,08 2022 14:39:54  
Correspondence Type: Web Form  
Correspondence: I am writing because I am concerned for the plan to recover grizzlies in North Cascades. While I love the idea, the plan needs to be done correctly to be successful.

I oppose the capture of grizzlies from the Northern Continental Divide Ecosystem. The federal agencies plan to kidnap bears from either British Columbia or the Northern Continental Divide Ecosystem (NCDE) around Glacier National Park to move to the North Cascades. But grizzlies have still not recovered in the NCDE, and there are no "extra" bears there to move to Washington. Such a plan would weaken the NCDE grizzly population and diminish the likelihood of developing the needed population linkages between the NCDE grizzlies and those elsewhere, such as in Yellowstone.

I oppose an "experimental population" designation. The agencies must create and analyze an alternative that does not rely on the so-called "experimental" population designation. Under such a designation, individual bears from the NCDE--which are currently protected under the Endangered Species Act--would be taken from their home range and transported to Washington state, where they would lose their protections under the ESA.

The plan needs to include analysis of a natural recovery alternative. This is NOT the same as the No Action alternative. Under a natural recovery alternative, the FWS and NPS would actively work with agencies in British Columbia to ensure that grizzlies are protected on both sides of the border. Under this alternative, the agencies would identify and protect corridors and connectivity so that bears could move across the border without getting killed.

The plan also needs to include an alternative that doesn't violate the Wilderness Act. The agencies must not pursue alternatives that would violate the Wilderness Act and would entail heavy-handed, stressful management of bears. Should the NPS choose to translocate bears, the agency should first consider limiting translocation to sites outside of Wilderness. If the NPS decides to translocate within Wilderness, it must comply with the Wilderness Act: no helicopters, no motorized equipment, and no invasive monitoring.

Thank you!

██████████

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Correspondence ID: 5282Project:112008Document:124399  
Address: Seattle, MS  
Outside Organization: Unaffiliated Individual  
Received: Dec,08 2022 14:39:55  
Correspondence Type: Web Form  
Correspondence: I am writing to ask you to please oppose the capture of grizzlies from the Northern Continental Divide Ecosystem. The Grizzly Bear Recovery plan needs substantial improvement. Federal agencies plan to kidnap bears from either British Columbia or the Northern Continental Divide Ecosystem (NCDE) around Glacier National Park to move to the North Cascades. But grizzlies have still not recovered in the NCDE, and there are no "extra" bears there to move to Washington. Such a plan would weaken the NCDE grizzly population and diminish the likelihood of developing the needed population linkages between the NCDE grizzlies and those elsewhere, such as in Yellowstone. The agencies must create and analyze an alternative that does not rely on the so-called "experimental" population designation. Under such a designation, individual bears from the NCDE--which are currently protected under the Endangered Species Act--would be

taken from their home range and transported to Washington state, where they would lose their protections under the ESA.

Under a natural recovery alternative, the FWS and NPS would actively work with agencies in British Columbia to ensure that grizzlies are protected on both sides of the border. Under this alternative, the agencies would identify and protect corridors and connectivity so that bears could move across the border without getting killed.

Develop an alternative that doesn't violate the Wilderness Act. The agencies must not pursue alternatives that would violate the Wilderness Act and would entail heavy-handed, stressful management of bears. Should the NPS choose to translocate bears, the agency should first consider limiting translocation to sites outside of Wilderness. If the NPS decides to translocate within Wilderness, it must comply with the Wilderness Act: no helicopters, no motorized equipment, and no invasive monitoring.

Thank you for your attention

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Correspondence ID:	5283Project:112008Document:124399
Address:	Perry, NY
Outside Organization:	Unaffiliated Individual
Received:	Dec,08 2022 14:47:42
Correspondence Type:	Web Form
Correspondence:	Thank you for moving forward with the process of restoring grizzly bears to the North Cascades Ecosystem (NCE).

A healthy population of grizzly bears belongs in the NCE, their home for thousands of years. Wherever grizzlies thrive, so does wildness, clean water, and abundant native fish and wildlife.

The National Park Service and US Fish and Wildlife Service have an obligation to restore this federally listed species in the few places where that is possible. Failure to act would result in the permanent loss of grizzly bears from the park during our lifetime. Alternatively, the successful restoration will contribute to the overall health and wellbeing of the species across multiple landscapes.

Fortunately, Grizzly restoration has worked in other parts of the country and will work here too. Please act quickly and lean on the existing mountain of information your agencies have compiled to inform your final decision. The 2017 EIS outlined multiple viable strategies that were massively popular.

Please reconsider all the past public support and the time-tested strategies that will strike a balance to meet the mutual goals of grizzly bear recovery and people.

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Correspondence ID:	5284Project:112008Document:124399
Address:	Coventry, RI
Outside Organization:	Unaffiliated Individual
Received:	Dec,08 2022 15:07:37
Correspondence Type:	Web Form
Correspondence:	I am writing to you today to ask you to please reintroduce grizzly bears to the North Cascades. As you know they are a keystone species who are vital to the area. They help spread seeds, and aerate the soil. They are vital to the land. People have learned to coexist with grizzlies all over this country and they can absolutely do it in the Cascades. Please for all involved help this species thrive!

Thank you,

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Correspondence ID:	5285Project:112008Document:124399
Address:	Baltimore, MD
Outside Organization:	Unaffiliated Individual

Received: Dec,08 2022 15:15:14  
Correspondence Type: Web Form  
Correspondence: Thank you for moving forward with the process of restoring grizzly bears to the North Cascades Ecosystem (NCE).

A healthy population of grizzly bears belongs in the NCE, their home for thousands of years. Wherever grizzlies thrive, so does wildness, clean water, and abundant native fish and wildlife.

The National Park Service and US Fish and Wildlife Service have an obligation to restore this federally listed species in the few places where that is possible. Failure to act would result in the permanent loss of grizzly bears from the park during our lifetime. Alternatively, the successful restoration will contribute to the overall health and wellbeing of the species across multiple landscapes.

Fortunately, Grizzly restoration has worked in other parts of the country and will work here too. Please act quickly and lean on the existing mountain of information your agencies have compiled to inform your final decision. The 2017 EIS outlined multiple viable strategies that were massively popular.

Please reconsider all the past public support and the time-tested strategies that will strike a balance to meet the mutual goals of grizzly bear recovery and people.

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Correspondence ID: 5286Project:112008Document:124399  
Address: Portola, CA  
Outside Organization: Pacific Crest Trail Association Unaffiliated Individual  
Received: Dec,08 2022 15:27:20  
Correspondence Type: Web Form  
Correspondence: A version of our comments is also available in a PDF or word document, which is how our comments were originally formatted:

December 8, 2022

Superintendent  
North Cascades National Park Service Complex  
810 State Route 20  
Sedro Woolley, WA 98284

This letter submitted at National Park Service - PEPC - Public Scoping Materials -Submit Comments (nps.gov) with subject line North Cascades Ecosystem Grizzly Bear Restoration Plan

RE: The PCTA's Response to the 2022 North Cascades Ecosystem Grizzly Bear Restoration Plan Scoping Document

Dear Superintendent,

I am writing on behalf of the 15,400-member Pacific Crest Trail Association (PCTA). The PCTA is the primary private partner, with the federal, state and local land management agencies, in the management and maintenance of the Pacific Crest National Scenic Trail (PCT). The foundation for this private-public partnership in the operation of National Scenic Trails is rooted in the 1968 National Trails System Act. Section 11 of the Act, titled "Volunteer Trails Assistance" states, "... the head of any Federal agency administering Federal lands, are authorized to encourage volunteers and volunteer organizations to plan, develop, maintain, and manage, where appropriate, trails throughout the Nation." Sec. 11(b) continues, "Each Secretary or the head of any Federal land managing agency, may assist volunteers and volunteer organizations in planning, developing, maintaining, and

managing trails."

The involvement of volunteer and private organizations in the operation of National Scenic Trails is re-emphasized in Executive Order 13195, "Trails for America in the 21st Century." The Order states, "Section 1. Federal Agency Duties. Federal agencies will, to the extent permitted by law and where practicable--and in cooperation with Tribes, States, local governments, and interested citizen groups--protect, connect, promote, and assist trails of all types throughout the United States. This will be accomplished by: (g) Fostering volunteer programs and opportunities to engage volunteers in all aspects of trail planning, development, maintenance, management, and education as outlined in 16 U.S.C. 1250." Based on this direction, and captured in our memorandum of understanding, it is the PCTA's role to work with the land management agencies to ensure the best possible management of the PCT and the year-round experiences it affords trail users.

The PCTA supports the purposes and needs presented in the scoping documents and the reintroduction of grizzly bears to the North Cascades Ecosystem (NCE). Grizzly bears are a historically natural part of the NCE, and we support efforts to recover the species and promote an environment that maintains its natural conditions, processes, and species composition. Grizzly reintroduction is consistent with direction in the PCT's designating statute, the 1968 National Trails System Act, to conserve the natural qualities of the areas through which national scenic trails may pass. The Act states:

"National scenic trails... will be extended trails so located as to provide for maximum outdoor recreation potential and for the conservation and enjoyment of the nationally significant scenic, historic, natural, or cultural qualities of the areas through which such trails may pass [emphasis added]."

As planning for grizzly bear reintroduction proceeds, we ask that management of the PCT and requirements from the National Trails System Act are adequately considered and incorporated throughout the planning process. Restoration of a self-sustaining grizzly bear population in the NCE is consistent with the "nature and purposes" for which the PCT was designated as a national scenic trail. The PCT's nature and purposes statement, along with the trail's significance and fundamental resources and values can be found in the PCT Foundation Document.

Throughout the grizzly bear reintroduction planning process, it will be important to recognize that the PCT is a highly valued recreational resource that sees use from thru-hikers (people attempting to hike the entire trail in one season), other backpackers and horseback riders, and day-hikers. Additionally, there are countless other backcountry travelers who use the PCT as part of a broader backcountry or wilderness trip. Altogether, the PCT sees thousands of people per year. This level of recreation use along the PCT corridor should be considered as grizzly reintroduction zones are developed in the environmental impact statement (EIS). The PCTA would like to avoid a situation where access to the PCT is unduly restricted due to concern of bear and human conflicts. With this, we strongly support the language and intent of the following FAQ that was released with the scoping documents:

"Would trails and roads be closed to protect grizzly bears?

There are thousands of miles of trails traveled safely by millions of people in grizzly bear country in the other recovery areas, such as in the Rocky Mountains. Roads on federal lands within the North Cascades Ecosystem have been managed with grizzly bears in mind since the publication of the recovery plan chapter in 1997. Care has been taken to maintain road systems in a way to ensure secure habitat for bears while meeting the needs of people. None of the alternatives require long-term closures."

Further, single-track, non-motorized trails do not necessarily have the same impacts on grizzly bear habitat as do motorized trails and roads; as such, we would like the EIS to analyze potential adverse impacts of each accordingly.

Related to reducing potential conflicts between grizzly bears and outdoor recreationists, we support the intent of the following FAQ:

"Would this recovery effort require visitors to the recovery area to change their behavior?

Black bears already occupy the areas that grizzly bears are expected to be in the future, and much of the human behavior needed to avoid conflict with that species applies to recreation around grizzly bears as well. Learning how to safely recreate in black bear country goes a very long way to learning how to recreate where there are

grizzly bears.

The national park and national forests are already addressing the high-risk elements of human-grizzly bear conflict by increasing awareness of, and/or requiring, proper backcountry food storage and by installing bear resistant garbage disposal systems and food storage lockers in campgrounds in order to reduce human-black bear conflict."

The PCTA is incredibly supportive of additional backcountry bear-resistant food containers (i.e., bear canisters) requirements for overnight users to mitigate against human and bear conflicts. Additionally, we support opportunities to increase public education around how PCT hikers, horseback riders, and other backcountry travelers can recreate more responsibly. We believe that proper food storage requirements and effective public education should negate the need to unduly restrict backcountry and wilderness recreation opportunities.

As the exact effects that reintroduced grizzly bears will have on outdoor recreationists in the NCE is unknown, as well as the impact non-motorized recreationists will have on bear populations, we support the initial reintroduced population being designated as a 10(j) population within the meaning of the Endangered Species Act (ESA). As stated in the scoping document, this will provide managers flexibility to adapt management actions to best accommodate for existing outdoor recreation use as well as ensure impacts to the bear population are mitigated.

We appreciate your time and consideration of the PCTA's comments regarding management of the Pacific Crest National Scenic Trail in relation to the 2022 North Cascades Ecosystem Grizzly Bear Restoration Plan Scoping Document. As the primary private partner in the management and maintenance of the PCT, we are eager to work with the federal agencies to ensure the purpose and need of reintroducing grizzly bears to the NCE is successful, while still providing for the PCT's nature and purposes. Please do not hesitate to contact the PCTA with any questions or to discuss our comments.

In partnership,

Justin Kooyman  
Associate Director of Trail Operations

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Correspondence ID: 5287Project:112008Document:124399  
Address: Woodland Hills, CA  
Outside Organization: FirstSynthetics.com Unaffiliated Individual  
Received: Dec,08 2022 15:34:32  
Correspondence Type: Web Form  
Correspondence: Please consider repopulating the North Cascades with grizzly bear..

Thank you and have a great day,

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Correspondence ID: 5288Project:112008Document:124399  
Address: Bedford, NH  
Outside Organization: N/A Unaffiliated Individual  
Received: Dec,08 2022 15:34:42  
Correspondence Type: Web Form  
Correspondence: I encourage the National Park Service to reconsider their approach to grizzly recovery in the North Cascades.

Although a new population of grizzlies in the North Cascades would restore this magnificent species to that

ecosystem, the agencies' initial plan is unfortunately ill-advised in several ways.

1. Please reconsider the capture of grizzlies from the Northern Continental Divide Ecosystem. The federal agencies plan to kidnap bears from either British Columbia or the Northern Continental Divide Ecosystem (NCDE) around Glacier National Park to move to the North Cascades. But grizzlies have still not recovered in the NCDE, and there are no "extra" bears there to move to Washington. Such a plan would weaken the NCDE grizzly population and diminish the likelihood of developing the needed population linkages between the NCDE grizzlies and those elsewhere, such as in Yellowstone.
2. Please reconsider using an "experimental population" designation. The agencies must create and analyze an alternative that does not rely on the so-called "experimental" population designation. Under such a designation, individual bears from the NCDE--which are currently protected under the Endangered Species Act--would be taken from their home range and transported to Washington state, where they would lose their protections under the ESA.
3. Please analyze a natural recovery alternative. This is NOT the same as the "No Action" alternative. Under a natural recovery alternative, the FWS and NPS would actively work with agencies in British Columbia to ensure that grizzlies are protected on both sides of the border. Under this alternative, the agencies would identify and protect corridors and connectivity so that bears could move across the border without getting killed.
4. Please develop an alternative that doesn't violate the Wilderness Act. The agencies must not pursue alternatives that would violate the Wilderness Act and would entail heavy-handed, stressful management of bears. Should the NPS choose to translocate bears, the agency should first consider limiting translocation to sites outside of Wilderness. If the NPS decides to translocate within Wilderness, it must comply with the Wilderness Act: no helicopters, no motorized equipment, and no invasive monitoring.

Thank you for the opportunity to comment.

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Correspondence ID:	5289Project:112008Document:124399
Address:	Las Cruces, NM
Outside Organization:	Unaffiliated Individual
Received:	Dec,08 2022 15:35:23
Correspondence Type:	Web Form
Correspondence:	Oppose the capture of grizzlies from the Northern Continental Divide Ecosystem. The federal agencies plan to kidnap bears from either British Columbia or the Northern Continental Divide Ecosystem (NCDE) around Glacier National Park to move to the North Cascades. But grizzlies have still not recovered in the NCDE, and there are no "extra" bears there to move to Washington. Such a plan would weaken the NCDE grizzly population and diminish the likelihood of developing the needed population linkages between the NCDE grizzlies and those elsewhere, such as in Yellowstone.

Oppose an "experimental population" designation. The agencies must create and analyze an alternative that does not rely on the so-called "experimental" population designation. Under such a designation, individual bears from the NCDE--which are currently protected under the Endangered Species Act--would be taken from their home range and transported to Washington state, where they would lose their protections under the ESA.

Analyze a natural recovery alternative. This is NOT the same as the No Action alternative. Under a natural recovery alternative, the FWS and NPS would actively work with agencies in British Columbia to ensure that grizzlies are protected on both sides of the border. Under this alternative, the agencies would identify and protect corridors and connectivity so that bears could move across the border without getting killed.

Develop an alternative that doesn't violate the Wilderness Act. The agencies must not pursue alternatives that would violate the Wilderness Act and would entail heavy-handed, stressful management of bears. Should the NPS choose to translocate bears, the agency should first consider limiting translocation to sites outside of Wilderness.

If the NPS decides to translocate within Wilderness, it must comply with the Wilderness Act: no helicopters, no motorized equipment, and no invasive monitoring.

Thank you!

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Correspondence ID: 5290Project:112008Document:124399

Address: Belmont, CA

Outside Organization: - Select - Unaffiliated Individual

Received: Dec,08 2022 15:35:29

Correspondence Type: Web Form

Correspondence: I oppose the capture of grizzlies from the Northern Continental Divide Ecosystem. The federal agencies plan to kidnap bears from either British Columbia or the Northern Continental Divide Ecosystem (NCDE) around Glacier National Park to move to the North Cascades. But grizzlies have still not recovered in the NCDE, and there are no "extra" bears there to move to Washington. Such a plan would weaken the NCDE grizzly population and diminish the likelihood of developing the needed population linkages between the NCDE grizzlies and those elsewhere, such as in Yellowstone.

I oppose an "experimental population" designation. The agencies must create and analyze an alternative that does not rely on the so-called "experimental" population designation. Under such a designation, individual bears from the NCDE--which are currently protected under the Endangered Species Act--would be taken from their home range and transported to Washington state, where they would lose their protections under the ESA.

I urge you to analyze a natural recovery alternative. This is NOT the same as the No Action alternative. Under a natural recovery alternative, the FWS and NPS would actively work with agencies in British Columbia to ensure that grizzlies are protected on both sides of the border. Under this alternative, the agencies would identify and protect corridors and connectivity so that bears could move across the border without getting killed.

Please develop an alternative that doesn't violate the Wilderness Act. The agencies must not pursue alternatives that would violate the Wilderness Act and would entail heavy-handed, stressful management of bears. Should the NPS choose to translocate bears, the agency should first consider limiting translocation to sites outside of Wilderness. If the NPS decides to translocate within Wilderness, it must comply with the Wilderness Act: no helicopters, no motorized equipment, and no invasive monitoring.

Thank you!

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Correspondence ID: 5291Project:112008Document:124399

Address: Spokane, WA

Outside Organization: Unaffiliated Individual

Received: Dec,08 2022 15:36:02

Correspondence Type: Web Form

Correspondence: Hi,

I'm against federal agencies plan to kidnap bears from either British Columbia or the Northern Continental Divide Ecosystem (NCDE) around Glacier National Park to move to the North Cascades. Grizzlies have still not recovered in the NCDE, and there are no "extra" bears there to move to Washington. Such a plan would weaken the NCDE grizzly population and diminish the likelihood of developing the needed population linkages between the NCDE grizzlies and those elsewhere, such as in Yellowstone. Further, I oppose the "experimental population" designation. The agencies must create and analyze an alternative that does not rely on the so-called "experimental" population designation. Under such a designation, individual bears from the NCDE--which are currently protected under the Endangered Species Act--would be taken from their home range and transported to Washington state, where they would lose their protections under the ESA.

Analyze a natural recovery alternative. This is not the same as the No Action alternative. Under a natural recovery alternative, the FWS and NPS would actively work with agencies in British Columbia to ensure that grizzlies are protected on both sides of the border. Under this alternative, the agencies would identify and protect corridors and connectivity so that bears could move across the border without getting killed.

Develop an alternative that doesn't violate the Wilderness Act. The agencies must not pursue alternatives that would violate the Wilderness Act and would entail heavy-handed, stressful management of bears. Should the NPS



choose to translocate bears, the agency should first consider limiting translocation to sites outside of Wilderness. If the NPS decides to translocate within Wilderness, it must comply with the Wilderness Act: no helicopters, no motorized equipment, and no invasive monitoring.

Thanks you,  
[REDACTED]

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Correspondence ID: 5292Project:112008Document:124399  
Address: Sparks, NV  
Outside Organization: Unaffiliated Individual  
Received: Dec,08 2022 15:43:59  
Correspondence Type: Web Form  
Correspondence: More work is needed before this is implemented.

I oppose an "experimental population" designation. The agencies must create and analyze an alternative that does not rely on the so-called "experimental" population designation. Under such a designation, individual bears from the NCDE--which are currently protected under the Endangered Species Act--would be taken from their home range and transported to Washington state, where they would lose their protections under the ESA.

Isn't the population of bears in the Northern Continental Divide Ecosystem still not recovered? Would this movement weaken this area?

Why not adopt a no action alternative? Under a natural recovery alternative, the FWS and NPS would actively work with agencies in British Columbia to ensure that grizzlies are protected on both sides of the border. Under this alternative, the agencies would identify and protect corridors and connectivity so that bears could move across the border without getting killed.

The agencies must not pursue alternatives that would violate the Wilderness Act and would entail heavy-handed, stressful management of bears.

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Correspondence ID: 5293Project:112008Document:124399  
Address: Port Townsend, WA  
Outside Organization: Unaffiliated Individual  
Received: Dec,08 2022 15:44:12  
Correspondence Type: Web Form  
Correspondence: Thank you for moving forward with the process of restoring grizzly bears to the North Cascades Ecosystem (NCE).

A healthy population of grizzly bears belongs in the NCE, their home for thousands of years. Wherever grizzlies thrive, so does wildness, clean water, and abundant native fish and wildlife.

The National Park Service and US Fish and Wildlife Service have an obligation to restore this federally listed species in the few places where that is possible. Failure to act would result in the permanent loss of grizzly bears from the park during our lifetime. Alternatively, the successful restoration will contribute to the overall health and wellbeing of the species across multiple landscapes.

Fortunately, Grizzly restoration has worked in other parts of the country and will work here too. Please act quickly and lean on the existing mountain of information your agencies have compiled to inform your final decision. The 2017 EIS outlined multiple viable strategies that were massively popular.

Please reconsider all the past public support and the time-tested strategies that will strike a balance to meet the mutual goals of grizzly bear recovery and people.

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Correspondence ID: 5294Project:112008Document:124399

Address: Palo Alto, CA

Outside Organization: Unaffiliated Individual

Received: Dec,08 2022 15:45:15

Correspondence Type: Web Form

Correspondence: I am writing to demand that the National Parks Service and Fish and Wildlife Service change their approach for grizzly bear recovery in the Northern Cascades range.

The organizations' plans as they stand consist of (1) capturing bears from the northern Continental Divide or British Columbia, (2) designating Northern Cascades grizzlies as an "experimental population," and (3) translocation through methods that violate the Wilderness Act -- i.e., helicopter lifts, invasive monitoring, and use of motorized equipment.

It behooves the agency to take the following courses of action:

1. Oppose the capture of grizzlies from the Northern Continental Divide Ecosystem. The federal agencies plan to kidnap bears from either British Columbia or the Northern Continental Divide Ecosystem (NCDE) around Glacier National Park to move to the North Cascades. But grizzlies have still not recovered in the NCDE, and there are no "extra" bears there to move to Washington. Such a plan would weaken the NCDE grizzly population and diminish the likelihood of developing the needed population linkages between the NCDE grizzlies and those elsewhere, such as in Yellowstone.
2. Oppose an "experimental population" designation. The agencies must create and analyze an alternative that does not rely on the so-called "experimental" population designation. Under such a designation, individual bears from the NCDE--which are currently protected under the Endangered Species Act--would be taken from their home range and transported to Washington state, where they would lose their protections under the ESA.
3. Analyze a natural recovery alternative. This is NOT the same as the No Action alternative. Under a natural recovery alternative, the FWS and NPS would actively work with agencies in British Columbia to ensure that grizzlies are protected on both sides of the border. Under this alternative, the agencies would identify and protect corridors and connectivity so that bears could move across the border without getting killed.
4. Develop an alternative that doesn't violate the Wilderness Act. The agencies must not pursue alternatives that would violate the Wilderness Act and would entail heavy-handed, stressful management of bears. Should the NPS choose to translocate bears, the agency should first consider limiting translocation to sites outside of Wilderness. If the NPS decides to translocate within Wilderness, it must comply with the Wilderness Act: no helicopters, no motorized equipment, and no invasive monitoring.

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Correspondence ID: 5295Project:112008Document:124399

Address: King George, VA

Outside Organization: Unaffiliated Individual

Received: Dec,08 2022 15:46:45

Correspondence Type: Web Form

Correspondence: To Whom It May Concern

Oppose the capture of grizzlies from the Northern Continental Divide Ecosystem. The federal agencies plan to kidnap bears from either British Columbia or the Northern Continental Divide Ecosystem (NCDE) around Glacier National Park to move to the North Cascades. But grizzlies have still not recovered in the NCDE, and there are no "extra" bears there to move to Washington. Such a plan would weaken the NCDE grizzly population and diminish the likelihood of developing the needed population linkages between the NCDE grizzlies and those elsewhere, such as in Yellowstone.

Oppose an "experimental population" designation. The agencies must create and analyze an alternative that does not rely on the so-called "experimental" population designation. Under such a designation, individual bears from the NCDE--which are currently protected under the Endangered Species Act--would be taken from their home

range and transported to Washington state, where they would lose their protections under the ESA. Analyze a natural recovery alternative. This is NOT the same as the No Action alternative. Under a natural recovery alternative, the FWS and NPS would actively work with agencies in British Columbia to ensure that grizzlies are protected on both sides of the border. Under this alternative, the agencies would identify and protect corridors and connectivity so that bears could move across the border without getting killed. Develop an alternative that doesn't violate the Wilderness Act. The agencies must not pursue alternatives that would violate the Wilderness Act and would entail heavy-handed, stressful management of bears. Should the NPS choose to translocate bears, the agency should first consider limiting translocation to sites outside of Wilderness. If the NPS decides to translocate within Wilderness, it must comply with the Wilderness Act: no helicopters, no motorized equipment, and no invasive monitoring. Thank you! [REDACTED]

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Correspondence ID: 5296Project:112008Document:124399  
Address: Westminster, CO  
Outside Organization: Unaffiliated Individual  
Received: Dec,08 2022 15:48:08  
Correspondence Type: Web Form  
Correspondence: I oppose the capture of grizzlies from the Northern Continental Divide Ecosystem. The federal agencies plan to kidnap bears from either British Columbia or the Northern Continental Divide Ecosystem (NCDE) around Glacier National Park to move to the North Cascades. But grizzlies have still not recovered in the NCDE, and there are no "extra" bears there to move to Washington. Such a plan would weaken the NCDE grizzly population and diminish the likelihood of developing the needed population linkages between the NCDE grizzlies and those elsewhere, such as in Yellowstone. Oppose an "experimental population" designation. The agencies must create and analyze an alternative that does not rely on the so-called "experimental" population designation. Under such a designation, individual bears from the NCDE--which are currently protected under the Endangered Species Act--would be taken from their home range and transported to Washington state, where they would lose their protections under the ESA. Analyze a natural recovery alternative. This is NOT the same as the No Action alternative. Under a natural recovery alternative, the FWS and NPS would actively work with agencies in British Columbia to ensure that grizzlies are protected on both sides of the border. Under this alternative, the agencies would identify and protect corridors and connectivity so that bears could move across the border without getting killed. Develop an alternative that doesn't violate the Wilderness Act. The agencies must not pursue alternatives that would violate the Wilderness Act and would entail heavy-handed, stressful management of bears. Should the NPS choose to translocate bears, the agency should first consider limiting translocation to sites outside of Wilderness. If the NPS decides to translocate within Wilderness, it must comply with the Wilderness Act: no helicopters, no motorized equipment, and no invasive monitoring.

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Correspondence ID: 5297Project:112008Document:124399  
Address: Baltimore, MD  
Outside Organization: Unaffiliated Individual  
Received: Dec,08 2022 16:01:40  
Correspondence Type: Web Form  
Correspondence: Thank you for moving forward with the process of restoring grizzly bears to the North Cascades Ecosystem (NCE).

A healthy population of grizzly bears belongs in the NCE, their home for thousands of years. Wherever grizzlies thrive, so does wildness, clean water, and abundant native fish and wildlife.

The National Park Service and US Fish and Wildlife Service have an obligation to restore this federally listed species in the few places where that is possible. Failure to act would result in the permanent loss of grizzly bears from the park during our lifetime. Alternatively, the successful restoration will contribute to the overall health and wellbeing of the species across multiple landscapes.

Fortunately, Grizzly restoration has worked in other parts of the country and will work here too. Please act

quickly and lean on the existing mountain of information your agencies have compiled to inform your final decision. The 2017 EIS outlined multiple viable strategies that were massively popular.

Please reconsider all the past public support and the time-tested strategies that will strike a balance to meet the mutual goals of grizzly bear recovery and people.

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Correspondence ID: 5298Project:112008Document:124399  
Address: Lebanon, OH  
Outside Organization: Unaffiliated Individual  
Received: Dec,08 2022 16:03:58  
Correspondence Type: Web Form  
Correspondence: As humans, we rarely use an opportunity to correct our wrongs, to acknowledge our previous ignorance and irresponsibility. Let us use this opportunity to restore grizzlies, a keystone species, to the Northern Cascades and begin to correct a the toll we have taken on that area.. We know now what a keystone species is, that they play an integral part within their ecosystems. We understand that we must restore what we have damaged. What better place to reintroduce a keystone predator than in a National park? We must learn to coexist with apex predators, for the good of those species as well as our own, to preserve what we have left.

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Correspondence ID: 5299Project:112008Document:124399  
Address: Cumberland, MD  
Outside Organization: Unaffiliated Individual  
Received: Dec,08 2022 16:11:59  
Correspondence Type: Web Form  
Correspondence: America needs a stronger focus on biodiversity and healthy ecosystems. Reintroduce grizzlies back where they belong!

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Correspondence ID: 5300Project:112008Document:124399  
Address: Lodi, CA  
Outside Organization: Unaffiliated Individual  
Received: Dec,08 2022 16:12:53  
Correspondence Type: Web Form  
Correspondence: Thank you for moving forward with the process of restoring grizzly bears to the North Cascades Ecosystem (NCE).

A healthy population of grizzly bears belongs in the NCE, their home for thousands of years. Wherever grizzlies thrive, so does wildness, clean water, and abundant native fish and wildlife.

The National Park Service and US Fish and Wildlife Service have an obligation to restore this federally listed species in the few places where that is possible. Failure to act would result in the permanent loss of grizzly bears from the park during our lifetime. Alternatively, the successful restoration will contribute to the overall health and wellbeing of the species across multiple landscapes.

Fortunately, Grizzly restoration has worked in other parts of the country and will work here too. Please act quickly and lean on the existing mountain of information your agencies have compiled to inform your final decision. The 2017 EIS outlined multiple viable strategies that were massively popular.

Please reconsider all the past public support and the time-tested strategies that will strike a balance to meet the mutual goals of grizzly bear recovery and people.

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Correspondence ID: 5301Project:112008Document:124399  
Address: Austin, TX  
Outside Organization: Unaffiliated Individual

Received: Dec,08 2022 16:21:28  
Correspondence Type: Web Form  
Correspondence: Re introduce bears in the park. It's good for the region and entire ecosystem.

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Correspondence ID: 5302Project:112008Document:124399

Address: Buffalo, NY  
Outside Organization: Unaffiliated Individual  
Received: Dec,08 2022 16:27:41  
Correspondence Type: Web Form  
Correspondence: I support the introduction of grisly bears

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Correspondence ID: 5303Project:112008Document:124399

Address: Perry, GA  
Outside Organization: Unaffiliated Individual  
Received: Dec,08 2022 16:37:53  
Correspondence Type: Web Form  
Correspondence: Grizzlies are a natural part of the environment and food chain in the Cascades. For too long we have disrupted nature's balance by over hunting and habitat destruction. Let's make it right! When we reintroduce predators into the environment we restore equilibrium.

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Correspondence ID: 5304Project:112008Document:124399

Address: Union City, TN  
Outside Organization: Unaffiliated Individual  
Received: Dec,08 2022 16:38:19  
Correspondence Type: Web Form  
Correspondence: Thank you for moving forward with the process of restoring grizzly bears to the North Cascades Ecosystem (NCE).

A healthy population of grizzly bears belongs in the NCE, their home for thousands of years. Wherever grizzlies thrive, so does wildness, clean water, and abundant native fish and wildlife.

The National Park Service and US Fish and Wildlife Service have an obligation to restore this federally listed species in the few places where that is possible. Failure to act would result in the permanent loss of grizzly bears from the park during our lifetime. Alternatively, the successful restoration will contribute to the overall health and wellbeing of the species across multiple landscapes.

Fortunately, Grizzly restoration has worked in other parts of the country and will work here too. Please act quickly and lean on the existing mountain of information your agencies have compiled to inform your final decision. The 2017 EIS outlined multiple viable strategies that were massively popular.

Please reconsider all the past public support and the time-tested strategies that will strike a balance to meet the mutual goals of grizzly bear recovery and people.

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Correspondence ID: 5305Project:112008Document:124399

Address: Sacramento, CA  
Outside Organization: Unaffiliated Individual  
Received: Dec,08 2022 16:39:57  
Correspondence Type: Web Form  
Correspondence: Thank you for moving forward with the process of restoring grizzly bears to the North Cascades Ecosystem (NCE).

A healthy population of grizzly bears belongs in the NCE, their home for thousands of years. Wherever grizzlies

thrive, so does wildness, clean water, and abundant native fish and wildlife.

The National Park Service and US Fish and Wildlife Service have an obligation to restore this federally listed species in the few places where that is possible. Failure to act would result in the permanent loss of grizzly bears from the park during our lifetime. Alternatively, the successful restoration will contribute to the overall health and wellbeing of the species across multiple landscapes.

Fortunately, Grizzly restoration has worked in other parts of the country and will work here too. Please act quickly and lean on the existing mountain of information your agencies have compiled to inform your final decision. The 2017 EIS outlined multiple viable strategies that were massively popular.

Please reconsider all the past public support and the time-tested strategies that will strike a balance to meet the mutual goals of grizzly bear recovery and people.

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Correspondence ID:	5306Project:112008Document:124399
Address:	Menlo Park, CA
Outside Organization:	Unaffiliated Individual
Received:	Dec,08 2022 16:41:07
Correspondence Type:	Web Form
Correspondence:	To whom it may concern:

I am writing in regards to your proposed plan to transplant Grizzly Bears into the Northern Cascades.

Please DO NOT not pursue alternatives that would violate the Wilderness Act and that would entail heavy-handed, stressful (to bears) management of bears. Should the NPS choose to translocate bears, the agency should first consider limiting translocation to sites outside of Wilderness. If the NPS decides to translocate within Wilderness, it must comply with the Wilderness Act: NO helicopters, NO motorized equipment, and NO invasive monitoring.

Thank you for your consideration.

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Correspondence ID:	5307Project:112008Document:124399
Address:	LAKE ANN, MI
Outside Organization:	Unaffiliated Individual
Received:	Dec,08 2022 16:44:58
Correspondence Type:	Web Form
Correspondence:	Hello,

This is in addition to a comment I submitted that encouraged appropriate advance education and food storage/garbage management infrastructure to prevent problem people leading to habituated and/or conditioned bears--

1) While these activities/facilities may be present in the park, there needs to be sufficient LE coverage to ensure the education is leading to compliance and if no compliance, enforcement. All the education and infrastructure for food storage/garbage and people management will be for naught if there is not sufficient staffing for proper monitoring and enforcement of laws, policy, and/or guidance.

2) Neighboring communities must be a part of the solution. The NPS and FWS spends a great deal of time/effort working with gateway communities, chamber of commerce/tourism offices to bring visitors to their sites, a similar effort should be made to educate the neighboring communities and visitors about bears, grizzlies, etc.--I'm sure there are lessons learned from Denali, Glacier, and Yellowstone.

Looking forward to a successful restoration of grizzly bears to the North Cascades area!!

Thank you!

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Correspondence ID: 5308Project:112008Document:124399  
Address: Winters, CA  
Outside Organization: Unaffiliated Individual  
Received: Dec,08 2022 16:54:42  
Correspondence Type: Web Form  
Correspondence: I oppose the capture of grizzlies from the Northern Continental Divide Ecosystem. Grizzly populations are not large enough in the NCDE to promote capture and relocation of some individuals.

I oppose an "experimental population" designation. The agencies must create and analyze an alternative that does not rely on the so-called "experimental" population designation. Under such a designation, individual bears from the NCDE--which are currently protected under the Endangered Species Act--would be taken from their home range and transported to Washington state, where they would lose their protections under the ESA.

I support a natural recovery alternative for grizzly populations in the North Cascades and the NPS and FWS needs to investigate this as an option. This is NOT the same as the No Action alternative. Under a natural recovery alternative, the FWS and NPS would actively work with agencies in British Columbia to ensure that grizzlies are protected on both sides of the border. Under this alternative, the agencies would identify and protect corridors and connectivity so that bears could move across the border without getting killed.

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Correspondence ID: 5309Project:112008Document:124399  
Address: New Kensington, PA  
Outside Organization: Unaffiliated Individual  
Received: Dec,08 2022 17:06:45  
Correspondence Type: Web Form  
Correspondence: Thank you for moving forward with the process of restoring grizzly bears to the North Cascades Ecosystem (NCE).

A healthy population of grizzly bears belongs in the NCE, their home for thousands of years. Wherever grizzlies thrive, so does wildness, clean water, and abundant native fish and wildlife.

The National Park Service and US Fish and Wildlife Service have an obligation to restore this federally listed species in the few places where that is possible. Failure to act would result in the permanent loss of grizzly bears from the park during our lifetime. Alternatively, the successful restoration will contribute to the overall health and wellbeing of the species across multiple landscapes.

Fortunately, Grizzly restoration has worked in other parts of the country and will work here too. Please act quickly and lean on the existing mountain of information your agencies have compiled to inform your final decision. The 2017 EIS outlined multiple viable strategies that were massively popular.

Please reconsider all the past public support and the time-tested strategies that will strike a balance to meet the mutual goals of grizzly bear recovery and people.

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Correspondence ID: 5310Project:112008Document:124399  
Address: Berkeley Lake, GA  
Outside Organization: Wilderness Watch Unaffiliated Individual  
Received: Dec,08 2022 17:10:44  
Correspondence Type: Web Form  
Correspondence: Oppose the capture of grizzlies from the Northern Continental Divide Ecosystem. The federal agencies plan to kidnap bears from either British Columbia or the Northern Continental Divide Ecosystem

(NCDE) around Glacier National Park to move to the North Cascades. But grizzlies have still not recovered in the NCDE, and there are no "extra" bears there to move to Washington. Such a plan would weaken the NCDE grizzly population and diminish the likelihood of developing the needed population linkages between the NCDE grizzlies and those elsewhere, such as in Yellowstone.

Oppose an "experimental population" designation. The agencies must create and analyze an alternative that does not rely on the so-called "experimental" population designation. Under such a designation, individual bears from the NCDE--which are currently protected under the Endangered Species Act--would be taken from their home range and transported to Washington state, where they would lose their protections under the ESA.

Analyze a natural recovery alternative. This is NOT the same as the No Action alternative. Under a natural recovery alternative, the FWS and NPS would actively work with agencies in British Columbia to ensure that grizzlies are protected on both sides of the border. Under this alternative, the agencies would identify and protect corridors and connectivity so that bears could move across the border without getting killed.

Develop an alternative that doesn't violate the Wilderness Act. The agencies must not pursue alternatives that would violate the Wilderness Act and would entail heavy-handed, stressful management of bears. Should the NPS choose to translocate bears, the agency should first consider limiting translocation to sites outside of Wilderness. If the NPS decides to translocate within Wilderness, it must comply with the Wilderness Act: no helicopters, no motorized equipment, and no invasive monitoring.

Thank you

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Correspondence ID:	5311Project:112008Document:124399
Address:	Beaverton, OR
Outside Organization:	Unaffiliated Individual
Received:	Dec,08 2022 17:15:01
Correspondence Type:	Web Form
Correspondence:	To Whom It May Concern:

Oppose the capture of grizzlies from the Northern Continental Divide Ecosystem. The federal agencies plan to kidnap bears from either British Columbia or the Northern Continental Divide Ecosystem (NCDE) around Glacier National Park to move to the North Cascades. But grizzlies have still not recovered in the NCDE, and there are no "extra" bears there to move to Washington. Such a plan would weaken the NCDE grizzly population and diminish the likelihood of developing the needed population linkages between the NCDE grizzlies and those elsewhere, such as in Yellowstone.

Oppose an "experimental population" designation. The agencies must create and analyze an alternative that does not rely on the so-called "experimental" population designation. Under such a designation, individual bears from the NCDE--which are currently protected under the Endangered Species Act--would be taken from their home range and transported to Washington state, where they would lose their protections under the ESA.

Analyze a natural recovery alternative. This is NOT the same as the No Action alternative. Under a natural recovery alternative, the FWS and NPS would actively work with agencies in British Columbia to ensure that grizzlies are protected on both sides of the border. Under this alternative, the agencies would identify and protect corridors and connectivity so that bears could move across the border without getting killed.

Develop an alternative that doesn't violate the Wilderness Act. The agencies must not pursue alternatives that would violate the Wilderness Act and would entail heavy-handed, stressful management of bears. Should the NPS choose to translocate bears, the agency should first consider limiting translocation to sites outside of Wilderness. If the NPS decides to translocate within Wilderness, it must comply with the Wilderness Act: no helicopters, no motorized equipment, and no invasive monitoring.

Thank your for your consideration.

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Correspondence ID:	5312Project:112008Document:124399
Address:	Chesterton, IN
Outside Organization:	Unaffiliated Individual
Received:	Dec,08 2022 17:21:07
Correspondence Type:	Web Form



Correspondence: Keep the grizzly's. Healthy ecosystems need these predators.

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Correspondence ID: 5313Project:112008Document:124399

Address: DALLAS, TX

Outside Organization: Unaffiliated Individual

Received: Dec,08 2022 17:27:53

Correspondence Type: Web Form

Correspondence: Please reintroduce grizzly bears to the North Cascades. You can help save the grizzly bears from extinction, while also improving the North Cascades. Before being driven to the brink of extinction, grizzly bears were a native keystone species in the North Cascades and played an outsized role in keeping the ecosystem wild and in balance -- for example, their digging in alpine meadows aerates soils, disperses seeds, and facilitates plant growth. Without them, an essential part of the North Cascades is missing. In the Rocky Mountains, people have worked hard to save grizzly bears from extinction, and today people successfully live, work and recreate alongside grizzly bears. This can happen in the North Cascades, too.

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Correspondence ID: 5314Project:112008Document:124399

Address: Tacoma, WA

Outside Organization: Unaffiliated Individual

Received: Dec,08 2022 17:40:58

Correspondence Type: Web Form

Correspondence: We need to restore the wildlife so heinously driven out and killed. Predators are the backbone of the ecosystem. We need more bears. And don't stop at bears, start with bears.

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Correspondence ID: 5315Project:112008Document:124399

Address: Driggs, ID

Outside Organization: Unaffiliated Individual

Received: Dec,08 2022 17:43:48

Correspondence Type: Web Form

Correspondence: Develop an alternative that doesn't violate the Wilderness Act. The agencies must not pursue alternatives that would violate the Wilderness Act and would entail heavy-handed, stressful management of bears. Should the NPS choose to translocate bears, the agency should first consider limiting translocation to sites outside of Wilderness. If the NPS decides to translocate within Wilderness, it must comply with the Wilderness Act: no helicopters, no motorized equipment, and no invasive monitoring.

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Correspondence ID: 5316Project:112008Document:124399

Address: Bothell, WA

Outside Organization: Unaffiliated Individual

Received: Dec,08 2022 17:44:15

Correspondence Type: Web Form

Correspondence: Please take the time to give a more careful review of the plan to recover grizzlies in the North Cascades. Using animals removed from NCDE puts two populations at risk and would remove protected status for relocated bears.

Please ensure recovery efforts meet requirements of the Wilderness Act.

Slow it down, think it through, find better ways.

---

Correspondence ID: 5317Project:112008Document:124399

Address: eureka, CA

Outside Organization: Unaffiliated Individual

Received: Dec,08 2022 17:52:35

Correspondence Type: Web Form

Correspondence: I do not believe that you need to be "asked" to help the recovery of these majestic creatures. Do the right thing. What the hell are you being paid for?

---

Correspondence ID: 5318Project:112008Document:124399

Address: Seattle, WA

Outside Organization: Unaffiliated Individual

Received: Dec,08 2022 17:52:59

Correspondence Type: Web Form

Correspondence: I support reintroducing grizzlies into the North Cascades National Park

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Correspondence ID: 5319Project:112008Document:124399

Address: Urbana, IL

Outside Organization: Unaffiliated Individual

Received: Dec,08 2022 18:00:50

Correspondence Type: Web Form

Correspondence: The federal agencies plan to kidnap bears from either British Columbia or the Northern Continental Divide Ecosystem (NCDE) around Glacier National Park to move to the North Cascades. But grizzlies have still not recovered in the NCDE, and there are no "extra" bears there to move to Washington. Such a plan would weaken the NCDE grizzly population and diminish the likelihood of developing the needed population linkages between the NCDE grizzlies and those elsewhere, such as in Yellowstone.

The agencies must create and analyze an alternative that does not rely on the so-called "experimental" population designation. Under such a designation, individual bears from the NCDE--which are currently protected under the Endangered Species Act--would be taken from their home range and transported to Washington state, where they would lose their protections under the ESA.

This is NOT the same as the No Action alternative. Under a natural recovery alternative, the FWS and NPS would actively work with agencies in British Columbia to ensure that grizzlies are protected on both sides of the border. Under this alternative, the agencies would identify and protect corridors and connectivity so that bears could move across the border without getting killed.

The agencies must not pursue alternatives that would violate the Wilderness Act and would entail heavy-handed, stressful management of bears. Should the NPS choose to translocate bears, the agency should first consider limiting translocation to sites outside of Wilderness. If the NPS decides to translocate within Wilderness, it must comply with the Wilderness Act: no helicopters, no motorized equipment, and no invasive monitoring.

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Correspondence ID: 5320Project:112008Document:124399

Address: Huntington Beach, CA

Outside Organization: Unaffiliated Individual

Received: Dec,08 2022 18:17:21

Correspondence Type: Web Form

Correspondence: Please reintroduce grizzly bears to the North Cascades. Grizzly bears are a native keystone species in the North Cascades, necessary for the health of the ecosystem. People elsewhere have demonstrated the ability to live with Grizzly bears. The North Cascades is one of the few places left where grizzly bears can survive. We have to restore the web of life wherever we can for future generations.

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Correspondence ID: 5321Project:112008Document:124399

Address: Huntsville, AL

Outside Organization: Unaffiliated Individual

Received: Dec,08 2022 18:19:43

Correspondence Type: Web Form

Correspondence: Please develop a less invasive and potentially harmful alternative to relocating the grizzly bears. For one thing, the grizzlies have not recovered in numbers and there really aren't enough bears to even move and relocate yet. Allowing more time for their numbers to grow would be extremely beneficial. Under a natural recovery alternative, the FWS and NPS would be able to actively work with agencies in British Columbia to ensure that grizzlies are protected on both sides of the border. Under the natural recovery alternative, the agencies would identify and protect corridors and connectivity so that bears could move across the border safely and without getting killed. If the NPS decides to translocate within Wilderness, it must follow the guidelines of the Wilderness Act: no helicopters, no motorized equipment of any kind, and no invasive and stressful monitoring.

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Correspondence ID: 5322Project:112008Document:124399

Address: Sandy, OR

Outside Organization: Unaffiliated Individual

Received: Dec,08 2022 18:23:14

Correspondence Type: Web Form

Correspondence: Please do NOT bring Grizzly bears back to the Oregon Cascades. We have black bears, wolves, coyotes, bob cats, cougars, and so many more wild animals. We do not need Grizzly bears here to destroy the wild life we have and risk the lives of the people who live and spend recreational time in the cascades and foothills.

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Correspondence ID: 5323Project:112008Document:124399

Address: Kailua Kona, HI

Outside Organization: Unaffiliated Individual

Received: Dec,08 2022 18:24:24

Correspondence Type: Web Form

Correspondence: While the intention of repopulating grizzly bears into the Northern Cascades is a worthwhile endeavor, the proposed methodology violates many current protections for existing bear populations.

Transporting bears to areas where they would no longer be under EPA protection is counterproductive to increasing their numbers. Without adequate protection, bears transported into these areas could effectively be reduced in numbers.

Additionally, the plan's proposed helicopter landings would most likely occur either in Wilderness in North Cascades National Park or in Wilderness within the surrounding National Forests, despite most of the project area being outside of Wilderness. The extensive use of helicopters in Wilderness would continue indefinitely for monitoring bear movement. If the Park Service adopts a translocation plan, it must be in line with the letter and spirit of the Wilderness Act. Monitoring should take place in a way that's respectful to Wilderness and bears, including using hair snags, camera traps, scat collection, and on-the-ground sightings to know whether the bears are thriving. It's wrong to rely on intrusive radio-collaring, helicopter landings, and ongoing sedating, capturing, and handling of the bears.

Alternatively, develop a plan that doesn't violate the Wilderness Act and which would entail heavy-handed, stressful management of bears. Should the NPS choose to translocate bears, the agency should first consider limiting translocation to sites outside of Wilderness. If the NPS decides to translocate within Wilderness, it must comply with the Wilderness Act: no helicopters, no motorized equipment, and no invasive monitoring.

Please consider a Natural Recovery Alternative, where the FWS and NPS would actively work with agencies in British Columbia to ensure that grizzlies are protected on both sides of the border. Under this alternative, the agencies would identify and protect corridors and connectivity so that bears could move across the border without getting killed.

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Correspondence ID: 5324Project:112008Document:124399

Address: Lake Charles, LA

Outside Organization: Unaffiliated Individual  
Received: Dec,08 2022 18:34:02  
Correspondence Type: Web Form  
Correspondence: Thank you for moving forward with the process of restoring grizzly bears to the North Cascades Ecosystem (NCE).

A healthy population of grizzly bears belongs in the NCE, their home for thousands of years. Wherever grizzlies thrive, so does wildness, clean water, and abundant native fish and wildlife.

The National Park Service and US Fish and Wildlife Service have an obligation to restore this federally listed species in the few places where that is possible. Failure to act would result in the permanent loss of grizzly bears from the park during our lifetime. Alternatively, the successful restoration will contribute to the overall health and wellbeing of the species across multiple landscapes.

Fortunately, Grizzly restoration has worked in other parts of the country and will work here too. Please act quickly and lean on the existing mountain of information your agencies have compiled to inform your final decision. The 2017 EIS outlined multiple viable strategies that were massively popular.

Please reconsider all the past public support and the time-tested strategies that will strike a balance to meet the mutual goals of grizzly bear recovery and people.

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Correspondence ID: 5325Project:112008Document:124399  
Address: San Juan, PR  
Outside Organization: Unaffiliated Individual  
Received: Dec,08 2022 18:37:00  
Correspondence Type: Web Form  
Correspondence: Before being driven to the brink of extinction, grizzly bears were a native keystone species in the North Cascades and played an outsized role in keeping the ecosystem wild and in balance -- for example, their digging in alpine meadows aerates soils, disperses seeds, and facilitates plant growth. Without them, an essential part of the North Cascades is missing. In the Rocky Mountains, people have worked hard to save grizzly bears from extinction, and today people successfully live, work and recreate alongside grizzly bears. This can happen in the North Cascades, too.  
I support the reintroduction of the grizzly bear in the North Cascades.

---

Correspondence ID: 5326Project:112008Document:124399  
Address: Thornton, CO  
Outside Organization: NA Unaffiliated Individual  
Received: Dec,08 2022 18:41:19  
Correspondence Type: Web Form  
Correspondence: Introduce Brown/Grizzly Bears back to cascades and other national parks. Thanks.

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Correspondence ID: 5327Project:112008Document:124399  
Address: New York, NY  
Outside Organization: Unaffiliated Individual  
Received: Dec,08 2022 18:44:12  
Correspondence Type: Web Form  
Correspondence: Thank you for moving forward with the process of restoring grizzly bears to the North Cascades Ecosystem (NCE).

A healthy population of grizzly bears belongs in the NCE, their home for thousands of years. Wherever grizzlies thrive, so does wildness, clean water, and abundant native fish and wildlife.

The National Park Service and US Fish and Wildlife Service have an obligation to restore this federally listed species in the few places where that is possible. Failure to act would result in the permanent loss of grizzly bears from the park during our lifetime. Alternatively, the successful restoration will contribute to the overall health and wellbeing of the species across multiple landscapes.

Fortunately, Grizzly restoration has worked in other parts of the country and will work here too. Please act quickly and lean on the existing mountain of information your agencies have compiled to inform your final decision. The 2017 EIS outlined multiple viable strategies that were massively popular.

Please reconsider all the past public support and the time-tested strategies that will strike a balance to meet the mutual goals of grizzly bear recovery and people.

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Correspondence ID:	5328Project:112008Document:124399
Address:	New York, NY
Outside Organization:	Unaffiliated Individual
Received:	Dec,08 2022 18:44:50
Correspondence Type:	Web Form
Correspondence:	Thank you for moving forward with the process of restoring grizzly bears to the North Cascades Ecosystem (NCE).

A healthy population of grizzly bears belongs in the NCE, their home for thousands of years. Wherever grizzlies thrive, so does wildness, clean water, and abundant native fish and wildlife.

The National Park Service and US Fish and Wildlife Service have an obligation to restore this federally listed species in the few places where that is possible. Failure to act would result in the permanent loss of grizzly bears from the park during our lifetime. Alternatively, the successful restoration will contribute to the overall health and wellbeing of the species across multiple landscapes.

Fortunately, Grizzly restoration has worked in other parts of the country and will work here too. Please act quickly and lean on the existing mountain of information your agencies have compiled to inform your final decision. The 2017 EIS outlined multiple viable strategies that were massively popular.

Please reconsider all the past public support and the time-tested strategies that will strike a balance to meet the mutual goals of grizzly bear recovery and people.

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Correspondence ID:	5329Project:112008Document:124399
Address:	Somerset, PA
Outside Organization:	Unaffiliated Individual
Received:	Dec,08 2022 18:45:32
Correspondence Type:	Web Form
Correspondence:	Thank you for moving forward with the process of restoring grizzly bears to the North Cascades Ecosystem (NCE).

A healthy population of grizzly bears belongs in the NCE, their home for thousands of years. Wherever grizzlies thrive, so does wildness, clean water, and abundant native fish and wildlife.

The National Park Service and US Fish and Wildlife Service have an obligation to restore this federally listed species in the few places where that is possible. Failure to act would result in the permanent loss of grizzly bears from the park during our lifetime. Alternatively, the successful restoration will contribute to the overall health and wellbeing of the species across multiple landscapes.

Fortunately, Grizzly restoration has worked in other parts of the country and will work here too. Please act quickly and lean on the existing mountain of information your agencies have compiled to inform your final

decision. The 2017 EIS outlined multiple viable strategies that were massively popular.

Please reconsider all the past public support and the time-tested strategies that will strike a balance to meet the mutual goals of grizzly bear recovery and people.

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Correspondence ID: 5330Project:112008Document:124399  
Address: Mount Pleasant, SC  
Outside Organization: Unaffiliated Individual  
Received: Dec,08 2022 18:46:44  
Correspondence Type: Web Form  
Correspondence: Grizzly bears lived in the North Cascades for thousands of years, and they belong there.  
I want to help chart a new future where we coexist with grizzly bears  
Grizzly bears play a key ecological role as a native keystone species in the North Cascades  
I want to pass down a wild landscape to future generations that includes all native species, including the grizzly.  
Grizzly bears are culturally important to many Native American tribes and First Nations  
People in Yellowstone and the northern Rocky Mountains live, work and recreate alongside grizzly bears, and we can too in the North Cascades.  
There are only a few places left where grizzly bears can exist, and the North Cascades is one of them.

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Correspondence ID: 5331Project:112008Document:124399  
Address: LA, CA  
Outside Organization: Unaffiliated Individual  
Received: Dec,08 2022 18:55:05  
Correspondence Type: Web Form  
Correspondence: We strongly believe the following which expresses our views perfectly:

The federal agencies plan to kidnap bears from either British Columbia or the Northern Continental Divide Ecosystem (NCDE) around Glacier National Park to move to the North Cascades. But grizzlies have still not recovered in the NCDE, and there are no "extra" bears there to move to Washington. Such a plan would weaken the NCDE grizzly population and diminish the likelihood of developing the needed population linkages between the NCDE grizzlies and those elsewhere, such as in Yellowstone.

The agencies must create and analyze an alternative that does not rely on the so-called "experimental" population designation. Under such a designation, individual bears from the NCDE--which are currently protected under the Endangered Species Act--would be taken from their home range and transported to Washington state, where they would lose their protections under the ESA.

his is NOT the same as the No Action alternative. Under a natural recovery alternative, the FWS and NPS would actively work with agencies in British Columbia to ensure that grizzlies are protected on both sides of the border. Under this alternative, the agencies would identify and protect corridors and connectivity so that bears could move across the border without getting killed.

The agencies must not pursue alternatives that would violate the Wilderness Act and would entail heavy-handed, stressful management of bears. Should the NPS choose to translocate bears, the agency should first consider limiting translocation to sites outside of Wilderness. If the NPS decides to translocate within Wilderness, it must comply with the Wilderness Act: no helicopters, no motorized equipment, and no invasive monitoring.

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Correspondence ID: 5332Project:112008Document:124399  
Address: Osawatomie, KS  
Outside Organization: Unaffiliated Individual  
Received: Dec,08 2022 18:57:26  
Correspondence Type: Web Form

Correspondence: Thank you for moving forward with the process of restoring grizzly bears to the North Cascades Ecosystem (NCE).

A healthy population of grizzly bears belongs in the NCE, their home for thousands of years. Wherever grizzlies thrive, so does wildness, clean water, and abundant native fish and wildlife.

The National Park Service and US Fish and Wildlife Service have an obligation to restore this federally listed species in the few places where that is possible. Failure to act would result in the permanent loss of grizzly bears from the park during our lifetime. Alternatively, the successful restoration will contribute to the overall health and wellbeing of the species across multiple landscapes.

Fortunately, Grizzly restoration has worked in other parts of the country and will work here too. Please act quickly and lean on the existing mountain of information your agencies have compiled to inform your final decision. The 2017 EIS outlined multiple viable strategies that were massively popular.

Please reconsider all the past public support and the time-tested strategies that will strike a balance to meet the mutual goals of grizzly bear recovery and people.

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Correspondence ID:	5333Project:112008Document:124399
Address:	Iselin, NJ
Outside Organization:	Unaffiliated Individual
Received:	Dec,08 2022 19:28:52
Correspondence Type:	Web Form
Correspondence:	<a href="#">Back</a>

Take Action--Help improve grizzly recovery plan for the North Cascades  
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The following comments are about the Plan to Recover Grizzlies in North Cascades

The National Park Service (NPS) and the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service (FWS) have re-started their plan to translocate grizzly bears into the North Cascades Ecosystem (NCE) in Washington. While a new population of grizzlies in the North Cascades would restore this magnificent species to that ecosystem, the agencies' initial plan is misguided many ways.

The initial plan would most likely degrade Wilderness in the North Cascades, weaken the grizzly population in the Northern Continental Divide Ecosystem (NCDE) around Glacier National Park, and strip the individual grizzlies of their current protections under the Endangered Species Act.

The proposed 6.1 million-acre recovery area includes North Cascades National Park and 2.6 million acres of Wilderness in the Pasayten, Mt. Baker, and Stephen Mather Wildernesses. Under the proposed action, the NPS and the FWS would capture bears from source populations in either interior British Columbia or the NCDE. Approximately 3 to 7 captured grizzly bears would be released into the NCE each year over roughly 5 to 10 years, with a goal of establishing an initial population of 25 grizzly bears.

The proposed action includes a problematic proposal to designate the reintroduced grizzly bears in the NCE as an "experimental population" under section 10(j) of the U.S. Endangered Species Act (ESA). Under this designation, the bears (at least any captured in the U.S.) would lose their current protections under the Endangered Species Act (ESA) and could be shot, re-captured, or killed in the North Cascades.

Wilderness Watch supports the recovery of grizzly bears and other native species where suitable habitat exists. The rugged North Cascades are historic grizzly bear habitat, and there may still be a few currently living on the U.S. side of the border, with a grizzly bear photographed there in 2010.

But recovery efforts must meet the requirements of the Wilderness Act. This means restoring the area's grizzly population without the use of motor vehicles, helicopters, and motorized equipment in Wilderness, without trammeling or manipulating Wilderness or its wildlife. However suitable the habitat in the North Cascades is, we take issue with the methods likely to be used--the reintroduction plan could be extremely intrusive in designated Wilderness, could rely on activities prohibited by the Wilderness Act, and could come at a significant cost to Wilderness.

The plan's proposed helicopter landings would most likely occur either in Wilderness in North Cascades National Park or in Wilderness within the surrounding National Forests, despite most of the project area being outside of Wilderness. The extensive use of helicopters in Wilderness would continue indefinitely for monitoring bear movement and numbers, and would degrade the Wildernesses involved.

Heavy-handed management would not only be detrimental to Wilderness, but to bears as well, as they would be subjected to initial capture, handling, and helicopter flight, and attendant stress from such activities. Some may be injured or even die as a result. They would likely be collared, drugged, subject to samples taken, and handled for many years. And if that weren't enough, the proposed plan ignores the literature describing the effects of helicopters on wildlife, including grizzlies.

It's also questionable whether a translocation plan will be successful without Canadian support. Information is lacking on the status of grizzlies on the Canadian side of the border though this area is crucial in any success, as bears wander between the U.S. and British Columbia in the North Cascades ecosystem.

The essential irony is that agencies recognize the best place to release bears is in the exceedingly rare wildness of the North Cascades. The best grizzly habitat is synonymous with Wilderness: space to roam, isolation, denning sites, safety from human-caused mortality, and distance from human conflicts and garbage. But the agency's proposed methods of re-establishing grizzlies diminish all these advantages.

If the Park Service adopts a translocation plan, it must be in line with the letter and spirit of the Wilderness Act. Monitoring should take place in a way that's respectful to Wilderness and bears, including using hair snags, camera traps, scat collection, and on-the-ground sightings to know whether the bears are thriving. It's wrong to rely on intrusive radio-collaring, helicopter landings, and ongoing sedating, capturing, and handling of the bears.

The proposed action lacks a natural recovery option. The best way to meet the goal of a viable grizzly population in the North Cascades would be to allow for and boldly promote the natural recovery of grizzlies. This is a very different approach than the "no action" option, which is to "do nothing." A natural recovery alternative would require working with British Columbia to protect grizzlies over a larger land base and would provide for connectivity between populations in the U.S. and Canada using protected habitat corridors. It would also include other measures to ensure that grizzlies are not killed by humans, regardless of what side of the border they are on and whether they are in National Parks, Wilderness, or other public or private lands. It might take longer and require more patience than the instant gratification of capturing and releasing dozens of bears, but it would ultimately create a more durable population sharing the landscape with a human population that is more likely to respect the bears that make it back to the North Cascades on their own.

I oppose the capture of grizzlies from the Northern Continental Divide Ecosystem. Grizzlies have still not recovered in the NCDE, and there are no "extra" bears there to move to Washington. Such a plan would weaken the NCDE grizzly population and diminish the likelihood of developing the needed population linkages between the NCDE grizzlies and those elsewhere, such as in Yellowstone.

I also oppose an "experimental population" designation. You must create and analyze an alternative that does not rely on the so-called "experimental" population designation. Under such a designation, individual bears from the NCDE--which are currently protected under the Endangered Species Act--would be taken from their home range and transported to Washington state, where they would lose their protections under the ESA.



I suggest you analyze a natural recovery alternative. This is NOT the same as the No Action alternative. Under a natural recovery alternative, the FWS and NPS would actively work with agencies in British Columbia to ensure that grizzlies are protected on both sides of the border. Under this alternative, the agencies would identify and protect corridors and connectivity so that bears could move across the border without getting killed. Please develop an alternative that doesn't violate the Wilderness Act. The agencies must not pursue alternatives that would violate the Wilderness Act and would entail heavy-handed, stressful management of bears. Should the NPS choose to translocate bears, the agency should first consider limiting translocation to sites outside of Wilderness. If the NPS decides to translocate within Wilderness, it must comply with the Wilderness Act: no helicopters, no motorized equipment, and no invasive monitoring. Thank you!

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Correspondence ID: 5334Project:112008Document:124399  
Address: Burlingame, CA  
Outside Organization: Unaffiliated Individual  
Received: Dec,08 2022 19:32:50  
Correspondence Type: Web Form  
Correspondence: As a frequent visitor to the Northern Cascades and a lifelong wildlife lover and advocate, I want to implore you all to approve a plan to reintroduce the majestic Grizzly Bear. We all know what a critical role they play in a balanced ecosystem. The grizzly is also an iconic and important animal to Native American tribes and to North American culture. I feel we have an obligation to perfect our wildlife for the future of those species and for humans as well, to never lose touch or forget that all beings have value and deserve to live and thrive. That cannot happen without our direct help and intervention. Our legacy cannot be that so many species were wiped out due to our apathy and greed.

Let's come together and fight for the Grizzly Bear's reintroduction. Let's help them live!

Thank you,

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Correspondence ID: 5335Project:112008Document:124399  
Address: Toms River, NJ  
Outside Organization: Unaffiliated Individual  
Received: Dec,08 2022 19:38:19  
Correspondence Type: Web Form  
Correspondence: Grizzly bears play an important role in the ecosystem. I urge you to support these magnificent creatures.

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Correspondence ID: 5336Project:112008Document:124399  
Address: Meadville, PA  
Outside Organization: Unaffiliated Individual  
Received: Dec,08 2022 19:45:46  
Correspondence Type: Web Form  
Correspondence: Oppose the capture of grizzlies from the Northern Continental Divide Ecosystem. The federal agencies plan to kidnap bears from either British Columbia or the Northern Continental Divide Ecosystem (NCDE) around Glacier National Park to move to the North Cascades. But grizzlies have still not recovered in the NCDE, and there are no "extra" bears there to move to Washington. Such a plan would weaken the NCDE grizzly population and diminish the likelihood of developing the needed population linkages between the NCDE grizzlies and those elsewhere, such as in Yellowstone. Oppose an "experimental population" designation. The agencies must create and analyze an alternative that does not rely on the so-called "experimental" population designation. Under such a designation, individual bears from the NCDE--which are currently protected under the Endangered Species Act--would be taken from their home

range and transported to Washington state, where they would lose their protections under the ESA. Analyze a natural recovery alternative. This is NOT the same as the No Action alternative. Under a natural recovery alternative, the FWS and NPS would actively work with agencies in British Columbia to ensure that grizzlies are protected on both sides of the border. Under this alternative, the agencies would identify and protect corridors and connectivity so that bears could move across the border without getting killed. Develop an alternative that doesn't violate the Wilderness Act. The agencies must not pursue alternatives that would violate the Wilderness Act and would entail heavy-handed, stressful management of bears. Should the NPS choose to translocate bears, the agency should first consider limiting translocation to sites outside of Wilderness. If the NPS decides to translocate within Wilderness, it must comply with the Wilderness Act: no helicopters, no motorized equipment, and no invasive monitoring. Thank you!

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Correspondence ID: 5337Project:112008Document:124399  
Address: San Francisco, CA  
Outside Organization: Unaffiliated Individual  
Received: Dec,08 2022 19:45:52  
Correspondence Type: Web Form  
Correspondence: As a stakeholder, I strongly urge the National Park Service to reconsider its approach to grizzly recovery in the North Cascades. I oppose the capture of grizzlies from the Northern Continental Divide Ecosystem. The federal agencies plan to kidnap bears from either British Columbia or the Northern Continental Divide Ecosystem (NCDE) around Glacier National Park to move to the North Cascades. But grizzlies have still not recovered in the NCDE, and there are no "extra" bears there to move to Washington. Such a plan would weaken the NCDE grizzly population and diminish the likelihood of developing the needed population linkages between the NCDE grizzlies and those elsewhere, such as in Yellowstone. I also oppose an "experimental population" designation. The agencies must create and analyze an alternative that does not rely on the so-called "experimental" population designation. Under such a designation, individual bears from the NCDE--which are currently protected under the Endangered Species Act--would be taken from their home range and transported to Washington state, where they would lose their protections under the ESA. I urge the NPS to analyze a natural recovery alternative. This is NOT the same as the No Action alternative. Under a natural recovery alternative, the FWS and NPS would actively work with agencies in British Columbia to ensure that grizzlies are protected on both sides of the border. Under this alternative, the agencies would identify and protect corridors and connectivity so that bears could move across the border without getting killed. Please develop an alternative that doesn't violate the Wilderness Act. The agencies must not pursue alternatives that would violate the Wilderness Act and would entail heavy-handed, stressful management of bears. Should the NPS choose to translocate bears, the agency should first consider limiting translocation to sites outside of Wilderness. If the NPS decides to translocate within Wilderness, it must comply with the Wilderness Act: no helicopters, no motorized equipment, and no invasive monitoring.

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Correspondence ID: 5338Project:112008Document:124399  
Address: Norwalk, OH  
Outside Organization: Unaffiliated Individual  
Received: Dec,08 2022 19:47:58  
Correspondence Type: Web Form  
Correspondence: Thank you for moving forward with the process of restoring grizzly bears to the North Cascades Ecosystem (NCE).

A healthy population of grizzly bears belongs in the NCE, their home for thousands of years. Wherever grizzlies thrive, so does wildness, clean water, and abundant native fish and wildlife.

The National Park Service and US Fish and Wildlife Service have an obligation to restore this federally listed species in the few places where that is possible. Failure to act would result in the permanent loss of grizzly bears from the park during our lifetime. Alternatively, the successful restoration will contribute to the overall health and wellbeing of the species across multiple landscapes.

Fortunately, Grizzly restoration has worked in other parts of the country and will work here too. Please act quickly and lean on the existing mountain of information your agencies have compiled to inform your final decision. The 2017 EIS outlined multiple viable strategies that were massively popular.

Please reconsider all the past public support and the time-tested strategies that will strike a balance to meet the mutual goals of grizzly bear recovery and people.

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Correspondence ID: 5339Project:112008Document:124399  
Address: Pittsburgh, PA  
Outside Organization: Unaffiliated Individual  
Received: Dec,08 2022 19:50:26  
Correspondence Type: Web Form  
Correspondence: I am writing to please ask you to oppose the capture of grizzlies from the Northern Continental Divide Ecosystem.

The federal agencies plan to kidnap bears from either British Columbia or the Northern Continental Divide Ecosystem (NCDE) around Glacier National Park to move to the North Cascades, when grizzlies have still not recovered in the NCDE, and there are no "extra" bears there to move to Washington, would weaken the NCDE grizzly population and diminish the likelihood of developing the needed population linkages between the NCDE grizzlies and those elsewhere, such as in Yellowstone.

Further, I must urge you to oppose an "experimental population" designation. The agencies must create and analyze an alternative that does not rely on the so-called "experimental" population designation. Under such a designation, individual bears from the NCDE--which are currently protected under the Endangered Species Act--would be taken from their home range and transported to Washington state, where they would lose their protections under the ESA.

Please analyze a natural recovery alternative. This is NOT the same as the No Action alternative. Under a natural recovery alternative, the FWS and NPS would actively work with agencies in British Columbia to ensure that grizzlies are protected on both sides of the border. Under this alternative, the agencies would identify and protect corridors and connectivity so that bears could move across the border without getting killed.

I urge you with to develop an alternative that doesn't violate the Wilderness Act. The agencies must not pursue alternatives that would violate the Wilderness Act and would entail heavy-handed, stressful management of bears. Should the NPS choose to translocate bears, the agency should first consider limiting translocation to sites outside of Wilderness. If the NPS decides to translocate within Wilderness, it must comply with the Wilderness Act: no helicopters, no motorized equipment, and no invasive monitoring.

Thank you for your time, attention, and consideration,

- [REDACTED]

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Correspondence ID: 5340Project:112008Document:124399  
Address: Santa Barbara, CA  
Outside Organization: Ms Unaffiliated Individual  
Received: Dec,08 2022 19:52:26  
Correspondence Type: Web Form  
Correspondence: Oppose the capture of grizzlies from the Northern Continental Divide Ecosystem. The federal agencies plan to kidnap bears from either British Columbia or the Northern Continental Divide Ecosystem (NCDE) around Glacier National Park to move to the North Cascades. But grizzlies have still not recovered in the NCDE, and there are no "extra" bears there to move to Washington. Such a plan would weaken the NCDE grizzly

population and diminish the likelihood of developing the needed population linkages between the NCDE grizzlies and those elsewhere, such as in Yellowstone.

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Correspondence ID: 5341Project:112008Document:124399

Address: New York, NY

Outside Organization: Unaffiliated Individual

Received: Dec,08 2022 20:11:05

Correspondence Type: Web Form

Correspondence: I oppose the capture of grizzlies from the Northern Continental Divide Ecosystem. The federal agencies plan to kidnap bears from either British Columbia or the Northern Continental Divide Ecosystem (NCDE) around Glacier National Park to move to the North Cascades. Grizzlies have still not recovered in the NCDE, and there are no "extra" bears there to move to Washington. Such a plan would weaken the NCDE grizzly population and diminish the likelihood of developing the needed population linkages between the NCDE grizzlies and those elsewhere, such as in Yellowstone.

I oppose an "experimental population" designation. The agencies must create and analyze an alternative that does not rely on the so-called "experimental" population designation. Under such a designation, individual bears from the NCDE--which are currently protected under the Endangered Species Act--would be taken from their home range and transported to Washington state, where they would lose their protections under the ESA.

Please analyze a natural recovery alternative. This is NOT the same as the No Action alternative. Under a natural recovery alternative, the FWS and NPS would actively work with agencies in British Columbia to ensure that grizzlies are protected on both sides of the border. Under this alternative, the agencies would identify and protect corridors and connectivity so that bears could move across the border without getting killed.

Please develop an alternative that doesn't violate the Wilderness Act. The agencies must not pursue alternatives that would violate the Wilderness Act and would entail heavy-handed, stressful management of bears. Should the NPS choose to translocate bears, the agency should first consider limiting translocation to sites outside of Wilderness. If the NPS decides to translocate within Wilderness, it must comply with the Wilderness Act: no helicopters, no motorized equipment, and no invasive monitoring.

Thank you for your consideration and cooperation in this important matter.

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Correspondence ID: 5342Project:112008Document:124399

Address: Miami Lakes, FL

Outside Organization: Unaffiliated Individual

Received: Dec,08 2022 20:19:16

Correspondence Type: Web Form

Correspondence: Oppose the capture of grizzlies from the Northern Continental Divide Ecosystem. The federal agencies plan to kidnap bears from either British Columbia or the Northern Continental Divide Ecosystem (NCDE) around Glacier National Park to move to the North Cascades. But grizzlies have still not recovered in the NCDE, and there are no "extra" bears there to move to Washington. Such a plan would weaken the NCDE grizzly population and diminish the likelihood of developing the needed population linkages between the NCDE grizzlies and those elsewhere, such as in Yellowstone.

Oppose an "experimental population" designation. The agencies must create and analyze an alternative that does not rely on the so-called "experimental" population designation. Under such a designation, individual bears from the NCDE--which are currently protected under the Endangered Species Act--would be taken from their home range and transported to Washington state, where they would lose their protections under the ESA.

Analyze a natural recovery alternative. This is NOT the same as the No Action alternative. Under a natural recovery alternative, the FWS and NPS would actively work with agencies in British Columbia to ensure that grizzlies are protected on both sides of the border. Under this alternative, the agencies would identify and protect corridors and connectivity so that bears could move across the border without getting killed.

Develop an alternative that doesn't violate the Wilderness Act. The agencies must not pursue alternatives that

would violate the Wilderness Act and would entail heavy-handed, stressful management of bears. Should the NPS choose to translocate bears, the agency should first consider limiting translocation to sites outside of Wilderness. If the NPS decides to translocate within Wilderness, it must comply with the Wilderness Act: no helicopters, no motorized equipment, and no invasive monitoring.

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Correspondence ID: 5343Project:112008Document:124399  
Address: Rochester, NY  
Outside Organization: Unaffiliated Individual  
Received: Dec,08 2022 20:22:00  
Correspondence Type: Web Form  
Correspondence: Thank you for moving forward with the process of restoring grizzly bears to the North Cascades Ecosystem (NCE).

A healthy population of grizzly bears belongs in the NCE, their home for thousands of years. Wherever grizzlies thrive, so does wildness, clean water, and abundant native fish and wildlife.

The National Park Service and US Fish and Wildlife Service have an obligation to restore this federally listed species in the few places where that is possible. Failure to act would result in the permanent loss of grizzly bears from the park during our lifetime. Alternatively, the successful restoration will contribute to the overall health and wellbeing of the species across multiple landscapes.

Fortunately, Grizzly restoration has worked in other parts of the country and will work here too. Please act quickly and lean on the existing mountain of information your agencies have compiled to inform your final decision. The 2017 EIS outlined multiple viable strategies that were massively popular.

Please reconsider all the past public support and the time-tested strategies that will strike a balance to meet the mutual goals of grizzly bear recovery and people.

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Correspondence ID: 5344Project:112008Document:124399  
Address: Santa Rosa, CA  
Outside Organization: - Select -private Unaffiliated Individual  
Received: Dec,08 2022 20:28:01  
Correspondence Type: Web Form  
Correspondence: Protect grizzly bears. Do not capture. Allow natural growth in their population. They are needed to keep the natural balance of nature.

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Correspondence ID: 5345Project:112008Document:124399  
Address: Bothell, WA  
Outside Organization: Unaffiliated Individual  
Received: Dec,08 2022 20:30:47  
Correspondence Type: Web Form  
Correspondence: Thank you for moving forward with the process of restoring grizzly bears to the North Cascades Ecosystem (NCE).

A healthy population of grizzly bears belongs in the NCE, their home for thousands of years. Wherever grizzlies thrive, so does wildness, clean water, and abundant native fish and wildlife.

The National Park Service and US Fish and Wildlife Service have an obligation to restore this federally listed species in the few places where that is possible. Failure to act would result in the permanent loss of grizzly bears from the park during our lifetime. Alternatively, the successful restoration will contribute to the overall health and wellbeing of the species across multiple landscapes.

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Please reconsider all the past public support and the time-tested strategies that will strike a balance to meet the mutual goals of grizzly bear recovery and people.

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Correspondence ID: 5346Project:112008Document:124399  
Address: Apex, NC  
Outside Organization: Unaffiliated Individual  
Received: Dec,08 2022 20:41:46  
Correspondence Type: Web Form  
Correspondence: Please reintroduce Grizzly Bears to the North Cascades. Thank you.

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Correspondence ID: 5347Project:112008Document:124399  
Address: Port Angeles, WA  
Outside Organization: Unaffiliated Individual  
Received: Dec,08 2022 20:49:18  
Correspondence Type: Web Form  
Correspondence: I strongly support the active re-introduction of Grizzly bears into the North Cascades. With decades of previous examination of this topic there should be relatively few new areas of discovery. I hope you do emphasize the extraordinarily low potential for natural repopulation. Due to man's actions we are in the midst of a mass extinction event. It is incumbent upon us to do all we can to rectify this untenable situation. Time is running out for Grizzly bears as well as innumerable other plants and animals. Please act to restore Grizzly bears and protect the habitat that supports them as quickly as possible. While the 10(j) designation may be helpful to expedite a small reintroduction it appears to permit cavalier use of control actions that could jeopardize successful implementation. Tread carefully. Another long evaluation process is tantamount to the no-action alternative. Please expedite the process.

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Correspondence ID: 5348Project:112008Document:124399  
Address: Halfway, OR  
Outside Organization: Unaffiliated Individual  
Received: Dec,08 2022 21:13:42  
Correspondence Type: Web Form  
Correspondence: Dear NPS,

I write to you today to offer my comments regarding the capture of grizzlies from the NCDE (or from BC) and their release in the North Cascades.

Oppose the capture of grizzlies from the Northern Continental Divide Ecosystem, please. The federal agencies plan to kidnap bears from either British Columbia or the Northern Continental Divide Ecosystem (NCDE) around Glacier National Park to move to the North Cascades. But grizzlies have still not recovered in the NCDE, and there are no "extra" bears there to move to Washington. Such a plan would weaken the NCDE grizzly population and diminish the likelihood of developing the needed population linkages between the NCDE grizzlies and those elsewhere, such as in Yellowstone.

Oppose an "experimental population" designation. The agencies must create and analyze an alternative that does not rely on the so-called "experimental" population designation. Under such a designation, individual bears from the NCDE--which are currently protected under the Endangered Species Act--would be taken from their home range and transported to Washington state, where they would lose their protections under the ESA.

Analyze a natural recovery alternative. This is NOT the same as the No Action alternative. Under a natural recovery

alternative, the FWS and NPS would actively work with agencies in British Columbia to ensure that grizzlies are protected on both sides of the border. Under this alternative, the agencies would identify and protect corridors and connectivity so that bears could move across the border without getting killed.

Develop an alternative that doesn't violate the Wilderness Act. The agencies must not pursue alternatives that would violate the Wilderness Act and would entail heavy-handed, stressful management of bears. Should the NPS choose to translocate bears, the agency should first consider limiting translocation to sites outside of Wilderness. If the NPS decides to translocate within Wilderness, it must comply with the Wilderness Act: no helicopters, no motorized equipment, and no invasive monitoring.

Otherwise, I am only grateful for the wonderful work the NPS does for our nation - keep up the hard work!

Thank you!



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Correspondence ID:	5349Project:112008Document:124399
Address:	Fort Worth, TX
Outside Organization:	Unaffiliated Individual
Received:	Dec,08 2022 22:59:05
Correspondence Type:	Web Form

Correspondence: Grizzly bears are important to their ecosystems. As apex predators, they help keep the ecosystem in balance. They should be protected from hunting, poisoning, or other means of extermination. If left alone, the ecosystem will balance on its own. Hunting is cruel and testosterone-fueled. We must prevent it unless grizzlies become too familiar with humans and become dangerous. However, rangers or professional animal handlers should be involved, NOT hunters.

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Correspondence ID:	5350Project:112008Document:124399
Address:	Seattle, WA
Outside Organization:	Unaffiliated Individual
Received:	Dec,08 2022 23:51:30
Correspondence Type:	Web Form

Correspondence: The grizzly bear is an incredibly important part of the the North cascade land in order to maintain a healthy ecosystem. Bring back the grizzlies!

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Correspondence ID:	5351Project:112008Document:124399
Address:	Vallejo, CA
Outside Organization:	Unaffiliated Individual
Received:	Dec,09 2022 01:08:44
Correspondence Type:	Web Form

Correspondence: Please develop a natural recovery plan, which is not the no-action plan. It must comply with the Wilderness Act, which means no motorized vehicles.  
To designate the population as "experimental" is wrong, because these grizzlies must be protected by th Endangered Species Act like all others.

---

Correspondence ID:	5352Project:112008Document:124399
Address:	Santa Rosa, CA
Outside Organization:	Unaffiliated Individual
Received:	Dec,09 2022 02:10:53
Correspondence Type:	Web Form

Correspondence: Please reintroduce the grizzly bear back into the cascades. We need to correct this wrongful termination. We have seen the benefits of tropic cascade in other areas and know the land and wildlife will be better for it.

What a dream it would be to see this creature home again!

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Correspondence ID: 5353Project:112008Document:124399  
Address: Costa Mesa, CA  
Outside Organization: Unaffiliated Individual  
Received: Dec,09 2022 02:20:52  
Correspondence Type: Web Form  
Correspondence: Apex predators are essential to any healthy\* wilderness, make this your priority and heal nature from mankind's ignorance and arrogance and greed.

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Correspondence ID: 5354Project:112008Document:124399  
Address: Fernandina Beach, FL  
Outside Organization: Unaffiliated Individual  
Received: Dec,09 2022 02:46:29  
Correspondence Type: Web Form  
Correspondence: Thank you for moving forward with the process of restoring grizzly bears to the North Cascades Ecosystem (NCE).

A healthy population of grizzly bears belongs in the NCE, their home for thousands of years. Wherever grizzlies thrive, so does wildness, clean water, and abundant native fish and wildlife.

The National Park Service and US Fish and Wildlife Service have an obligation to restore this federally listed species in the few places where that is possible. Failure to act would result in the permanent loss of grizzly bears from the park during our lifetime. Alternatively, the successful restoration will contribute to the overall health and wellbeing of the species across multiple landscapes.

Fortunately, Grizzly restoration has worked in other parts of the country and will work here too. Please act quickly and lean on the existing mountain of information your agencies have compiled to inform your final decision. The 2017 EIS outlined multiple viable strategies that were massively popular.

Please reconsider all the past public support and the time-tested strategies that will strike a balance to meet the mutual goals of grizzly bear recovery and people.

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Correspondence ID: 5355Project:112008Document:124399  
Address: Heidenheim, UN  
Outside Organization: Unaffiliated Individual  
Received: Dec,09 2022 03:14:41  
Correspondence Type: Web Form  
Correspondence: The agencies must create and analyze an alternative that does not rely on the so-called "experimental" population designation. Under such a designation, individual bears from the NCDE - which are currently protected under the Endangered Species Act--would be taken from their home range and transported to Washington state, where they would lose their protections under the ESA.

Please develop an alternative that doesn't violate the Wilderness Act. The agencies must not pursue alternatives that would violate the Wilderness Act and would entail heavy-handed, stressful management of bears. Should the NPS choose to translocate bears, the agency should first consider limiting translocation to sites outside of Wilderness. If the NPS decides to translocate within Wilderness, it must comply with the Wilderness Act: no helicopters, no motorized equipment, and no invasive monitoring.



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Correspondence ID: 5356Project:112008Document:124399  
Address: Villa Park, IL  
Outside Organization: Unaffiliated Individual  
Received: Dec,09 2022 03:57:04  
Correspondence Type: Web Form  
Correspondence: Thank you for moving forward with the process of restoring grizzly bears to the North Cascades Ecosystem (NCE).

A healthy population of grizzly bears belongs in the NCE, their home for thousands of years. Wherever grizzlies thrive, so does wildness, clean water, and abundant native fish and wildlife.

The National Park Service and US Fish and Wildlife Service have an obligation to restore this federally listed species in the few places where that is possible. Failure to act would result in the permanent loss of grizzly bears from the park during our lifetime. Alternatively, the successful restoration will contribute to the overall health and wellbeing of the species across multiple landscapes.

Fortunately, Grizzly restoration has worked in other parts of the country and will work here too. Please act quickly and lean on the existing mountain of information your agencies have compiled to inform your final decision. The 2017 EIS outlined multiple viable strategies that were massively popular.

Please reconsider all the past public support and the time-tested strategies that will strike a balance to meet the mutual goals of grizzly bear recovery and people.

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Correspondence ID: 5357Project:112008Document:124399  
Address: Franklin, TN  
Outside Organization: Unaffiliated Individual  
Received: Dec,09 2022 04:24:24  
Correspondence Type: Web Form  
Correspondence: Please reintroduce Grizzly Bears to the Northern Cascades. It is important to reintroduce species where they belong to keep our planet healthy.

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Correspondence ID: 5358Project:112008Document:124399  
Address: new york, NY  
Outside Organization: none Unaffiliated Individual  
Received: Dec,09 2022 04:47:54  
Correspondence Type: Web Form  
Correspondence: Oppose the capture of grizzlies from the Northern Continental Divide Ecosystem. The federal agencies plan to kidnap bears from either British Columbia or the Northern Continental Divide Ecosystem (NCDE) around Glacier National Park to move to the North Cascades. But grizzlies have still not recovered in the NCDE, and there are no "extra" bears there to move to Washington. Such a plan would weaken the NCDE grizzly population and diminish the likelihood of developing the needed population linkages between the NCDE grizzlies and those elsewhere, such as in Yellowstone.  
Oppose an "experimental population" designation. The agencies must create and analyze an alternative that does not rely on the so-called "experimental" population designation. Under such a designation, individual bears from the NCDE--which are currently protected under the Endangered Species Act--would be taken from their home range and transported to Washington state, where they would lose their protections under the ESA.  
Analyze a natural recovery alternative. This is NOT the same as the No Action alternative. Under a natural recovery alternative, the FWS and NPS would actively work with agencies in British Columbia to ensure that grizzlies are protected on both sides of the border. Under this alternative, the agencies would identify and protect corridors and connectivity so that bears could move across the border without getting killed.  
Develop an alternative that doesn't violate the Wilderness Act. The agencies must not pursue alternatives that

would violate the Wilderness Act and would entail heavy-handed, stressful management of bears. Should the NPS choose to translocate bears, the agency should first consider limiting translocation to sites outside of Wilderness. If the NPS decides to translocate within Wilderness, it must comply with the Wilderness Act: no helicopters, no motorized equipment, and no invasive monitoring.

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Correspondence ID: 5359Project:112008Document:124399  
Address: Asheville, NC  
Outside Organization: Unaffiliated Individual  
Received: Dec,09 2022 06:24:37  
Correspondence Type: Web Form  
Correspondence: I support the reintroduction of grizzly bears into the Northern Cascades. These magnificent creatures are a key part of God's ecosystem services that allow Homo sapiens to exist. We cannot destroy God's species without destroying ourselves! Thank you.

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Correspondence ID: 5360Project:112008Document:124399  
Address: Springfield, MO  
Outside Organization: Unaffiliated Individual  
Received: Dec,09 2022 06:28:51  
Correspondence Type: Web Form  
Correspondence: Oppose the capture of grizzlies from the Northern Continental Divide Ecosystem. The federal agencies plan to kidnap bears from either British Columbia or the Northern Continental Divide Ecosystem (NCDE) around Glacier National Park to move to the North Cascades. But grizzlies have still not recovered in the NCDE, and there are no "extra" bears there to move to Washington. Such a plan would weaken the NCDE grizzly population and diminish the likelihood of developing the needed population linkages between the NCDE grizzlies and those elsewhere, such as in Yellowstone.  
Oppose an "experimental population" designation. The agencies must create and analyze an alternative that does not rely on the so-called "experimental" population designation. Under such a designation, individual bears from the NCDE--which are currently protected under the Endangered Species Act--would be taken from their home range and transported to Washington state, where they would lose their protections under the ESA.  
Analyze a natural recovery alternative. This is NOT the same as the No Action alternative. Under a natural recovery alternative, the FWS and NPS would actively work with agencies in British Columbia to ensure that grizzlies are protected on both sides of the border. Under this alternative, the agencies would identify and protect corridors and connectivity so that bears could move across the border without getting killed.  
Develop an alternative that doesn't violate the Wilderness Act. The agencies must not pursue alternatives that would violate the Wilderness Act and would entail heavy-handed, stressful management of bears. Should the NPS choose to translocate bears, the agency should first consider limiting translocation to sites outside of Wilderness. If the NPS decides to translocate within Wilderness, it must comply with the Wilderness Act: no helicopters, no motorized equipment, and no invasive monitoring.  
Thank you!

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Correspondence ID: 5361Project:112008Document:124399  
Address: Oro Valley, AZ  
Outside Organization: Unaffiliated Individual  
Received: Dec,09 2022 06:32:08  
Correspondence Type: Web Form  
Correspondence: Thank you for moving forward with the process of restoring grizzly bears to the North Cascades Ecosystem (NCE).

A healthy population of grizzly bears belongs in the NCE, their home for thousands of years. Wherever grizzlies thrive, so does wildness, clean water, and abundant native fish and wildlife.

The National Park Service and US Fish and Wildlife Service have an obligation to restore this federally listed

species in the few places where that is possible. Failure to act would result in the permanent loss of grizzly bears from the park during our lifetime. Alternatively, the successful restoration will contribute to the overall health and wellbeing of the species across multiple landscapes.

Fortunately, Grizzly restoration has worked in other parts of the country and will work here too. Please act quickly and lean on the existing mountain of information your agencies have compiled to inform your final decision. The 2017 EIS outlined multiple viable strategies that were massively popular.

Please reconsider all the past public support and the time-tested strategies that will strike a balance to meet the mutual goals of grizzly bear recovery and people.

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Correspondence ID: 5362Project:112008Document:124399  
Address: chattanooga, TN  
Outside Organization: Unaffiliated Individual  
Received: Dec,09 2022 06:43:59  
Correspondence Type: Web Form  
Correspondence: When reintroducing Grizzly Bears in the North Cascades, please do not violate the spirit of the wilderness act by using helicopters and other mechanized equipment.

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Correspondence ID: 5363Project:112008Document:124399  
Address: New York, NY  
Outside Organization: Unaffiliated Individual  
Received: Dec,09 2022 07:03:48  
Correspondence Type: Web Form  
Correspondence: Please reintroduce grizzly bears to North Cascades.

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Correspondence ID: 5364Project:112008Document:124399  
Address: Philipsburg, PA  
Outside Organization: Unaffiliated Individual  
Received: Dec,09 2022 07:25:41  
Correspondence Type: Web Form  
Correspondence: You can make a positive difference!

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Correspondence ID: 5365Project:112008Document:124399  
Address: Germantown, TN  
Outside Organization: Unaffiliated Individual  
Received: Dec,09 2022 07:28:43  
Correspondence Type: Web Form  
Correspondence: I am writing to ask for the following:

Develop an alternative that doesn't violate the Wilderness Act. The agencies must not pursue alternatives that would violate the Wilderness Act and would entail heavy-handed, stressful management of bears. Should the NPS choose to translocate bears, the agency should first consider limiting translocation to sites outside of Wilderness. If the NPS decides to translocate within Wilderness, it must comply with the Wilderness Act: no helicopters, no motorized equipment, and no invasive monitoring.

Oppose the capture of grizzlies from the Northern Continental Divide Ecosystem. The federal agencies plan to kidnap bears from either British Columbia or the Northern Continental Divide Ecosystem (NCDE) around Glacier National Park to move to the North Cascades. But grizzlies have still not recovered in the NCDE, and there are no "extra" bears there to move to Washington. Such a plan would weaken the NCDE grizzly population and diminish the likelihood of developing the needed population linkages between the NCDE grizzlies and those elsewhere, such as in Yellowstone.

Please protect corridors and connectivity so that bears could move across the border without getting killed.

Thank you for your time.

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Correspondence ID: 5366Project:112008Document:124399  
Address: Albuquerque, NM  
Outside Organization: Unaffiliated Individual  
Received: Dec,09 2022 07:30:49  
Correspondence Type: Web Form  
Correspondence: I urge you to reconsider your approach to grizzly recovery in the North Cascades. It would be harmful to the animals and to the environment.

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Correspondence ID: 5367Project:112008Document:124399  
Address: Suwanee, GA  
Outside Organization: Unaffiliated Individual  
Received: Dec,09 2022 08:01:08  
Correspondence Type: Web Form  
Correspondence: Grizzlies belong in the Northern Cascades, but there are issues with your current plan. The population in the Northern Continental Divide Ecosystem is not stable enough to sustain the capture and relocation to the new area. Measures should be put in place to assist bears in naturally resettling the Northern Cascades, much the way the gray wolf is resettling areas. Grizzlies need to be protected on both sides of the border and corridors should be established and protected to make it easier for bears to naturally resettle the areas.

Monitoring should take place in a way that's respectful to Wilderness and bears. It is wrong to rely on intrusive radio-collaring, helicopter landings, and ongoing sedating, capturing, and handling of the bears. Other less invasive monitoring should be conducted, including hair snags, camera traps, scat collection, and on-the-ground sightings to know whether the bears are thriving. It's wrong to rely on intrusive radio-collaring, helicopter landings, and ongoing sedating, capturing, and handling of the bears. The Wilderness Act needs to be considered so that the area is not degraded for other animals already living in the area.

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Correspondence ID: 5368Project:112008Document:124399  
Address: Spokane, WA  
Outside Organization: Unaffiliated Individual  
Received: Dec,09 2022 08:05:55  
Correspondence Type: Web Form  
Correspondence: I support for Alternative B (Proposed Action), in which the NPS and WDFW would release bears into the NCE and surrounding areas as an experimental population under Section 10(j) of the Endangered Species Act. We need this to restore the natural ecosystem. Thank you. [REDACTED]

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Correspondence ID: 5369Project:112008Document:124399  
Address: Cashmere, WA  
Outside Organization: Unaffiliated Individual  
Received: Dec,09 2022 08:18:51  
Correspondence Type: Web Form  
Correspondence: I support this plan to re-introduce grizzly bears to the North Cascades Ecosystem (NCE). Having been born and raised in Omak, and growing up (and still) hunting and hiking in and around the NCE, I love the NCE for wildlife it supports and the vast and wild places. The grizzly bears were a part of the NCE pre euro-american settlement, and I support them being re-introduced.

I would make a few suggestions to enhance rural community support and make this process as smooth as possible:

1) Similar to how Washington and WDFW has gone about wolf re-introduction, provide ranchers with near real-time information on the location and movement of grizzly bears. This will allow ranchers to move their livestock and reduce the amount of cows and sheep killed by grizzly bears. I would even suggest providing a program to compensate ranchers for the loss of their livestock.

2) Create an advisory board that - similar to the Upper Columbia Salmon Recovery Board - has representative board members from local counties and local tribes. This board can help guide the major decisions around specifics of this project. If this board is representative of the local communities, this could greatly increase local support. County commissioners likely will not have time for this board, but have the county commissioners appoint someone from the county to sit on the board. I would not have someone from Olympia or DC choose the representative to sit on the board. Even if the person lives in the county - chances are they will not be representative of the county. And if this happens, public support will likely decrease drastically.

3) As part of the plan, establish a pathway for grizzly bears to be eventually legally hunted. I assume this would be a reasonable population target that, once reached, a small number of special tags would be available to hunt grizzly bears. The idea that Washington state hunters could eventually hunt grizzly bears would go a long way in building the trust of rural communities, since many members would be thrilled at the idea of a grizzly bear hunt. But this plan needs to be clear and agencies need to stick to the plan - otherwise trust will be broken and support will decline.

Thank you for your time and best of luck in this process.



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Correspondence ID: 5370Project:112008Document:124399

Address: Austin, TX

Outside Organization: self Unaffiliated Individual

Received: Dec,09 2022 08:43:45

Correspondence Type: Web Form

Correspondence: I am writing to ask you to reconsider your grizzly recovery plan. I support of the recovery of grizzly bears and other native species where suitable habitat exists. However, recovery efforts should meet the requirements of the Wilderness Act. This means restoring the area's grizzly population without the use of motor vehicles, helicopters, and motorized equipment in Wilderness, and without trammeling or manipulating Wilderness or its wildlife. However suitable the habitat in the North Cascades is, the methods likely to be used could be extremely intrusive and detrimental in designated Wilderness.

The plan's proposed helicopter landings would degrade the Wildernesses involved.

Heavy-handed management would not only be harmful to Wilderness, but to bears as well, as they would be subjected to initial capture, handling, and helicopter flight, and attendant stress from such activities. Some may be injured or even die as a result. They would likely be collared, drugged, subject to samples taken, and handled for many years. And if that weren't enough, the proposed plan ignores the literature describing the effects of helicopters on wildlife, including grizzlies.

It's also questionable whether a translocation plan will be successful without Canadian support. Information is lacking on the status of grizzlies on the Canadian side of the border though this area is crucial in any success, as bears wander between the U.S. and British Columbia in the North Cascades ecosystem.

Surely agencies recognize that the best place to release bears is in the exceedingly rare wildness of the North Cascades. The best grizzly habitat is synonymous with Wilderness: space to roam, isolation, denning sites, safety from human-caused mortality, and distance from human conflicts and garbage. But the agency's proposed methods of re-establishing grizzlies diminish all these advantages.

If the Park Service adopts a translocation plan, it must be in line with the letter and spirit of the Wilderness Act. Monitoring should take place in a way that's respectful to Wilderness and bears, including using hair snags, camera traps, scat collection, and on-the-ground sightings to know whether the bears are thriving. It's wrong to rely on intrusive radio-collaring, helicopter landings, and ongoing sedating, capturing, and handling of the bears.

The proposed action lacks a natural recovery option. The best way to meet the goal of a viable grizzly population in the North Cascades would be to allow for and boldly promote the natural recovery of grizzlies. A natural recovery alternative would require working with British Columbia to protect grizzlies over a larger land base and would provide for connectivity between populations in the U.S. and Canada using protected habitat corridors. It would also include other measures to ensure that grizzlies are not killed by humans, regardless of what side of the border they are on and whether they are in National Parks, Wilderness, or other public or private lands. It might take longer and require more patience than the instant gratification of capturing and releasing dozens of bears, but it would ultimately create a more durable population sharing the landscape with a human population that is more likely to respect the bears that make it back to the North Cascades on their own.

Please have the courage, strength, and intelligence to do the right thing and reconsider the current plan.

Thank you sincerely,

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Correspondence ID: 5371Project:112008Document:124399  
Address: Los Angeles, CA  
Outside Organization: Unaffiliated Individual  
Received: Dec,09 2022 08:51:38  
Correspondence Type: Web Form  
Correspondence: I support whole-heartedly the re-introduction of grizzly bears into these areas.

The bears were here first.  
Humans need to pull back and give enough space for nature to thrive.

Bears are part of the regular ecosystem, and you can't take animals out and expect an ecosystem to thrive.  
Put the bears back in, and they'll help the ecosystem thrive.

There will be no economic impact. Any livestock can move to private property, and humans can eat more vegetables and less beef.  
We'll be fine and healthier.

Humans need to share, we're greedy and can't kill animals forever.

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Correspondence ID: 5372Project:112008Document:124399  
Address: lakewood ranch, FL  
Outside Organization: Unaffiliated Individual  
Received: Dec,09 2022 08:53:09  
Correspondence Type: Web Form  
Correspondence: 1. I oppose the capture of grizzlies from the Northern Continental Divide Ecosystem. The federal agencies plan to kidnap bears from either British Columbia or the Northern Continental Divide Ecosystem (NCDE) around Glacier National Park to move to the North Cascades. But grizzlies have still not recovered in the NCDE, & there are no "extra" bears there to move to Washington. Such a plan would weaken the NCDE grizzly population & diminish the likelihood of developing the needed population linkages between the NCDE grizzlies & those elsewhere, such as Yellowstone.

2. I oppose an "experimental population" designation. The agencies must create & analyze an alternative that does not rely on the so-called "experimental" population designation. Under such a designation, individual bears

from the NCDE - which are currently protected under the Endangered Species Act - would be taken from their home range and transported to Washington state, where they would lose their protections under the ESA.

3. Please analyze a natural recovery alternative. This is NOT the same as the No Action alternative. Under a natural recovery alternative, the FWS & NPS would actively work with agencies in British Columbia to ensure that grizzlies are protected on both sides of the border. Under this alternative, the agencies would identify & protect corridors & connectivity so that bears could move across the border without getting killed.

4. Please develop an alternative that doesn't violate the Wilderness Act. The agencies must not pursue alternatives that would violate the Wilderness Act & would entail heavy-handed, stressful management of bears. Should the NPS choose to translocate bears, the agency should first consider limiting translocation to sites outside of Wilderness. If the NPS decides to translocate within Wilderness, it must comply with the Wilderness Act: no helicopters, no motorized equipment, & no invasive monitoring.

Thank you for considering my comments.

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Correspondence ID: 5373Project:112008Document:124399  
Address: Marion, OH  
Outside Organization: Unaffiliated Individual  
Received: Dec,09 2022 09:03:40  
Correspondence Type: Web Form  
Correspondence: Oppose the capture of grizzlies from the Northern Continental Divide Ecosystem. The federal agencies plan to kidnap bears from either British Columbia or the Northern Continental Divide Ecosystem (NCDE) around Glacier National Park to move to the North Cascades. But grizzlies have still not recovered in the NCDE, and there are no "extra" bears there to move to Washington. Such a plan would weaken the NCDE grizzly population and diminish the likelihood of developing the needed population linkages between the NCDE grizzlies and those elsewhere, such as in Yellowstone.

Oppose an "experimental population" designation. The agencies must create and analyze an alternative that does not rely on the so-called "experimental" population designation. Under such a designation, individual bears from the NCDE--which are currently protected under the Endangered Species Act--would be taken from their home range and transported to Washington state, where they would lose their protections under the ESA.

Analyze a natural recovery alternative. This is NOT the same as the No Action alternative. Under a natural recovery alternative, the FWS and NPS would actively work with agencies in British Columbia to ensure that grizzlies are protected on both sides of the border. Under this alternative, the agencies would identify and protect corridors and connectivity so that bears could move across the border without getting killed.

Develop an alternative that doesn't violate the Wilderness Act. The agencies must not pursue alternatives that would violate the Wilderness Act and would entail heavy-handed, stressful management of bears. Should the NPS choose to translocate bears, the agency should first consider limiting translocation to sites outside of Wilderness. If the NPS decides to translocate within Wilderness, it must comply with the Wilderness Act: no helicopters, no motorized equipment, and no invasive monitoring.

Thank you!

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Correspondence ID: 5374Project:112008Document:124399  
Address: Seattle, WA  
Outside Organization: Unaffiliated Individual  
Received: Dec,09 2022 09:15:06  
Correspondence Type: Web Form

Correspondence: Hello.

I strongly oppose the capture of grizzlies from the Northern Continental Divide Ecosystem by federal agencies. Kidnapping bears from either British Columbia or the Northern Continental Divide Ecosystem (NCDE) around Glacier National Park and move them to the North Cascades is absolutely a ridiculous and cruel plan.

This disturbing management approach will damage the Wilderness and destroy the lives of bears with their initial capture, handling, helicopter flight(s), and attendant stress. As a result of the capture, some bears will be injured and will even die! Bears will be collared, drugged, subject to medical samples taken, and handled for many years. This proposed plan ignores the literature describing the effects of helicopters on wildlife, including grizzlies. In addition, collaring bears sets them up for cruel culling as their population grows, radio-collared bears will be treated the way we have handled rancher and wolf depredation issues, which is described in a sterile term such as "wolf management."

Grizzlies have still not recovered in the NCDE, and there are no "extra" bears there to move to Washington. This plan would weaken the NCDE grizzly population and diminish the likelihood of developing the needed population linkages between the NCDE grizzlies and those elsewhere, such as in Yellowstone.

Please develop an alternative plan which won't include using heavy-handed, stressful management of bears, and will not involve more suffering and cruel hunting. If the NPS decides to translocate within Wilderness, it must comply with the Wilderness Act: no helicopters, no motorized equipment, and no invasive monitoring.

Thank you for considering my views.

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Correspondence ID:	5375Project:112008Document:124399
Address:	Reading, PA
Outside Organization:	Unaffiliated Individual
Received:	Dec,09 2022 09:28:22
Correspondence Type:	Web Form

Correspondence: I oppose the capture of grizzlies from the Northern Continental Divide Ecosystem. The federal agencies plan to kidnap bears from either British Columbia or the Northern Continental Divide Ecosystem (NCDE) around Glacier National Park to move to the North Cascades. But grizzlies have still not recovered in the NCDE, and there are no "extra" bears there to move to Washington. Such a plan would weaken the NCDE grizzly population and diminish the likelihood of developing the needed population linkages between the NCDE grizzlies and those elsewhere, such as in Yellowstone.

I oppose an "experimental population" designation. The agencies must create and analyze an alternative that does not rely on the so-called "experimental" population designation. Under such a designation, individual bears from the NCDE--which are currently protected under the Endangered Species Act--would be taken from their home range and transported to Washington state, where they would lose their protections under the ESA.

Analyze a natural recovery alternative. This is NOT the same as the No Action alternative. Under a natural recovery alternative, the FWS and NPS would actively work with agencies in British Columbia to ensure that grizzlies are protected on both sides of the border. Under this alternative, the agencies would identify and protect corridors and connectivity so that bears could move across the border without getting killed.

Develop an alternative that doesn't violate the Wilderness Act. The agencies must not pursue alternatives that would violate the Wilderness Act and would entail heavy-handed, stressful management of bears. Should the NPS choose to translocate bears, the agency should first consider limiting translocation to sites outside of Wilderness. If the NPS decides to translocate within Wilderness, it must comply with the Wilderness Act: no helicopters, no motorized equipment, and no invasive monitoring.

Thank you!



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Correspondence ID: 5376Project:112008Document:124399

Address: Canton, OH

Outside Organization: Unaffiliated Individual

Received: Dec,09 2022 09:38:43

Correspondence Type: Web Form

Correspondence: Honestly, animals were here first. Mankind has done a lot of damage to nature and it's up to us to set things right and put it back to how it was. Also a side tangent, we really should listen to indigenous folks and amplify their voices instead of taking on a western/European perspective on how to fix what those before us and now have messed up. Bring back the grizzly bears, and offer protection to them. Provide training on what to do when encountering a bear and how to avoid them.

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Correspondence ID: 5377Project:112008Document:124399

Address: evertt, WA

Outside Organization: Unaffiliated Individual

Received: Dec,09 2022 09:57:12

Correspondence Type: Web Form

Correspondence: Grizzly bears are Ecologically important to the North cascades by increasing seed distribution. Helping to improve soil and plant quality by digging. these animals were native to our region before they were hunted by humans, we have a moral obligation to see them reinstated to their native habitat. Also, grizzlies are culturally important to the indigenous people of Washington state

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Correspondence ID: 5378Project:112008Document:124399

Address: Concord, CA

Outside Organization: Unaffiliated Individual

Received: Dec,09 2022 10:05:50

Correspondence Type: Web Form

Correspondence: Oppose the capture of grizzlies from the Northern Continental Divide Ecosystem. The federal agencies plan to kidnap bears from either British Columbia or the Northern Continental Divide Ecosystem (NCDE) around Glacier National Park to move to the North Cascades. But grizzlies have still not recovered in the NCDE, and there are no "extra" bears there to move to Washington. Such a plan would weaken the NCDE grizzly population and diminish the likelihood of developing the needed population linkages between the NCDE grizzlies and those elsewhere, such as in Yellowstone.

Oppose an "experimental population" designation. The agencies must create and analyze an alternative that does not rely on the so-called "experimental" population designation. Under such a designation, individual bears from the NCDE--which are currently protected under the Endangered Species Act--would be taken from their home range and transported to Washington state, where they would lose their protections under the ESA.

Analyze a natural recovery alternative. This is NOT the same as the No Action alternative. Under a natural recovery alternative, the FWS and NPS would actively work with agencies in British Columbia to ensure that grizzlies are protected on both sides of the border. Under this alternative, the agencies would identify and protect corridors and connectivity so that bears could move across the border without getting killed.

Develop an alternative that doesn't violate the Wilderness Act. The agencies must not pursue alternatives that would violate the Wilderness Act and would entail heavy-handed, stressful management of bears. Should the NPS choose to translocate bears, the agency should first consider limiting translocation to sites outside of Wilderness. If the NPS decides to translocate within Wilderness, it must comply with the Wilderness Act: no helicopters, no motorized equipment, and no invasive monitoring.

Thank you!

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Correspondence ID: 5379Project:112008Document:124399

Address: Lacey, WA

Outside Organization: Unaffiliated Individual

Received: Dec,09 2022 10:10:27

Correspondence Type: Web Form  
Correspondence: I can think of nothing better then reintroducing the grizzly bears to their natural environment. We have the means to correct this and we should.

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Correspondence ID: 5380Project:112008Document:124399  
Address: HARMAN, WV  
Outside Organization: Unaffiliated Individual  
Received: Dec,09 2022 10:12:22  
Correspondence Type: Web Form  
Correspondence: Please seriously consider reintroducing grizzly bears to North Cascades National Park. We have no right to exterminate a species. As a native of California, I regret that we humans extirpated them there.

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Correspondence ID: 5381Project:112008Document:124399  
Address: Altamonte Springs, FL  
Outside Organization: Unaffiliated Individual  
Received: Dec,09 2022 11:04:33  
Correspondence Type: Web Form  
Correspondence: This is NOT the same as the No Action alternative. Under a natural recovery alternative, the FWS and NPS would actively work with agencies in British Columbia to ensure that grizzlies are protected on both sides of the border. Under this alternative, the agencies would identify and protect corridors and connectivity so that bears could move across the border without getting killed.

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Correspondence ID: 5382Project:112008Document:124399  
Address: Brattleboro, VT  
Outside Organization: Unaffiliated Individual  
Received: Dec,09 2022 11:16:34  
Correspondence Type: Web Form  
Correspondence: It's important that we undue some of the destruction caused by humans over the last 300 years and make space for non-human animals to thrive. When our ecosystems are whole we can realize more of our potential and the potential of future generations. Grizzly bears belong in the North Cascades and now is the time to help them recover their habitat.

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Correspondence ID: 5383Project:112008Document:124399  
Address: Winthrop, WA  
Outside Organization: Unaffiliated Individual  
Received: Dec,09 2022 11:24:37  
Correspondence Type: Web Form  
Correspondence: Thank you for accepting comments on the issue of reintroducing grizzlies to the North Cascade environment. I am in favor of welcoming grizzlies back, because they need more large habitats to expand their numbers and their genetic diversity. We should prepare to share this environment with grizzlies, even at the risk of dangerous encounters.

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██████████

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Correspondence ID: 5384Project:112008Document:124399  
Address: Providence, RI  
Outside Organization: Unaffiliated Individual  
Received: Dec,09 2022 11:25:11  
Correspondence Type: Web Form  
Correspondence: Thank you for moving forward with the process of restoring grizzly bears to the North Cascades Ecosystem (NCE).

A healthy population of grizzly bears belongs in the NCE, their home for thousands of years. Wherever grizzlies thrive, so does wildness, clean water, and abundant native fish and wildlife.

The National Park Service and US Fish and Wildlife Service have an obligation to restore this federally listed species in the few places where that is possible. Failure to act would result in the permanent loss of grizzly bears from the park during our lifetime. Alternatively, the successful restoration will contribute to the overall health and wellbeing of the species across multiple landscapes.

Fortunately, Grizzly restoration has worked in other parts of the country and will work here too. Please act quickly and lean on the existing mountain of information your agencies have compiled to inform your final decision. The 2017 EIS outlined multiple viable strategies that were massively popular.

Please reconsider all the past public support and the time-tested strategies that will strike a balance to meet the mutual goals of grizzly bear recovery and people.

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Correspondence ID: 5385Project:112008Document:124399  
Address: Santa Fe, NM  
Outside Organization: Unaffiliated Individual  
Received: Dec,09 2022 11:46:23  
Correspondence Type: Web Form  
Correspondence: • I oppose the capture of grizzlies from the Northern Continental Divide Ecosystem. The federal agencies plan to kidnap bears from either British Columbia or the Northern Continental Divide Ecosystem (NCDE) around Glacier National Park to move to the North Cascades. But grizzlies have still not recovered in the NCDE, and there are no "extra" bears there to move to Washington. Such a plan would weaken the NCDE grizzly population and diminish the likelihood of developing the needed population linkages between the NCDE grizzlies and those elsewhere, such as in Yellowstone.  
• I oppose an "experimental population" designation. The agencies must create and analyze an alternative that does not rely on the so-called "experimental" population designation. Under such a designation, individual bears from the NCDE--which are currently protected under the Endangered Species Act--would be taken from their home range and transported to Washington state, where they would lose their protections under the ESA.  
• I support analysis of a natural recovery alternative. This is NOT the same as the No Action alternative. Under a natural recovery alternative, the FWS and NPS would actively work with agencies in British Columbia to ensure that grizzlies are protected on both sides of the border. Under this alternative, the agencies would identify and protect corridors and connectivity so that bears could move across the border without getting killed.  
• I support develop an alternative that doesn't violate the Wilderness Act. The agencies must not pursue alternatives that would violate the Wilderness Act and would entail heavy-handed, stressful management of bears. Should the NPS choose to translocate bears, the agency should first consider limiting translocation to sites outside of Wilderness. If the NPS decides to translocate within Wilderness, it must comply with the Wilderness Act: no helicopters, no motorized equipment, and no invasive monitoring.

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Correspondence ID: 5386Project:112008Document:124399  
Address: Bellingham, WA  
Outside Organization: Unaffiliated Individual  
Received: Dec,09 2022 11:54:01  
Correspondence Type: Web Form  
Correspondence: Please do not reintroduce grizzly bears into North Cascades National park.

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Correspondence ID: 5387Project:112008Document:124399  
Address: Reno, NV  
Outside Organization: Unaffiliated Individual  
Received: Dec,09 2022 12:07:08

Correspondence Type: Web Form  
Correspondence: please reconsider your approach to handling the grizzly &quot;population&quot;

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Correspondence ID: 5388Project:112008Document:124399  
Address: Gainesville, FL  
Outside Organization: Self Unaffiliated Individual  
Received: Dec,09 2022 12:08:19  
Correspondence Type: Web Form  
Correspondence: All plans must not degrade wilderness act--protect the ecosystem around the national park--no violations of wilderness act

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Correspondence ID: 5389Project:112008Document:124399  
Address: Tustin, CA  
Outside Organization: Unaffiliated Individual  
Received: Dec,09 2022 12:13:02  
Correspondence Type: Web Form  
Correspondence: I am writing to protect the interests of grizzly bears and other wildlife. Humans do not have the right to deprive them of their homes. If we want to live where they have historically lived, then we need to coexist, as had been done in Yellowstone and the northern Rocky Mountains. There are only a few places left where grizzly bears can exist, and the North Cascades is one of them.

Grizzly bears have played a key ecological role as a native keystone species in the North Cascades, where they have lived for thousands of years. Grizzly bears are also culturally important to many Native American tribes and First Nations.

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Correspondence ID: 5390Project:112008Document:124399  
Address: Tustin, CA  
Outside Organization: Unaffiliated Individual  
Received: Dec,09 2022 12:33:00  
Correspondence Type: Web Form  
Correspondence: I am a grandma. I want to pass down to my grand kids a wild landscape that includes all native species INCLUDING THE GRIZZLY BEAR. Please reintroduce it in the North Cascades. msrie luebbers

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Correspondence ID: 5391Project:112008Document:124399  
Address: Grosse Pointe Park, MI  
Outside Organization: Unaffiliated Individual  
Received: Dec,09 2022 12:49:59  
Correspondence Type: Web Form  
Correspondence: Thank you for the opportunity to comment on the proposed plan to recover grizzly bears in the North Cascades mountain range. I must express my dissatisfaction with elements of the plan, as outlined below.

1. The The National Park Service (NPS) and the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service (FWS) plan to kidnap bears from either British Columbia or the Northern Continental Divide Ecosystem (NCDE) around Glacier National Park to move to the North Cascades. But grizzlies have still not recovered in the NCDE, and there are no "extra" bears there to move to Washington. Such a plan would weaken the NCDE grizzly population and diminish the likelihood of developing the needed population linkages between the NCDE grizzlies and those elsewhere, such as in Yellowstone.

2. The NPS and FWS must create and analyze an alternative that does not rely on the so-called "experimental" population designation. Under such a designation, individual bears from the NCDE--which are currently protected under the Endangered Species Act--would be taken from their home range and transported to

Washington state, where they would lose their protections under the ESA.

3. The NPS and the FWS must analyze a natural recovery alternative. This is NOT the same as the No Action alternative. Under a natural recovery alternative, the FWS and NPS would actively work with agencies in British Columbia to ensure that grizzlies are protected on both sides of the border. Under this alternative, the agencies would identify and protect corridors and connectivity so that bears could move across the border without getting killed.

4. The agencies must not pursue alternatives that would violate the Wilderness Act and would entail heavy-handed, stressful management of bears. Should the NPS choose to translocate bears, the agency should first consider limiting translocation to sites outside of Wilderness. If the NPS decides to translocate within Wilderness, it must comply with the Wilderness Act: no helicopters, no motorized equipment, and no invasive monitoring.

I appreciate the efforts being made to widen the distribution of grizzly bears. Please consider my criticisms in the development of your final plan.

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Correspondence ID: 5392Project:112008Document:124399  
Address: Port Jefferson, NY  
Outside Organization: Unaffiliated Individual  
Received: Dec,09 2022 13:06:01  
Correspondence Type: Web Form  
Correspondence: I oppose the capture of grizzlies from the Northern Continental Divide Ecosystem. The federal agencies plan to kidnap bears from either British Columbia or the Northern Continental Divide Ecosystem (NCDE) around Glacier National Park to move to the North Cascades. But grizzlies have still not recovered in the NCDE, and there are no "extra" bears there to move to Washington. Such a plan would weaken the NCDE grizzly population and diminish the likelihood of developing the needed population linkages between the NCDE grizzlies and those elsewhere, such as in Yellowstone.

I oppose an "experimental population" designation. The agencies must create and analyze an alternative that does not rely on the so-called "experimental" population designation. Under such a designation, individual bears from the NCDE--which are currently protected under the Endangered Species Act--would be taken from their home range and transported to Washington state, where they would lose their protections under the ESA.

Please analyze a natural recovery alternative. This is NOT the same as the No Action alternative. Under a natural recovery alternative, the FWS and NPS would actively work with agencies in British Columbia to ensure that grizzlies are protected on both sides of the border. Under this alternative, the agencies would identify and protect corridors and connectivity so that bears could move across the border without getting killed.

I encourage you to develop an alternative that doesn't violate the Wilderness Act. The agencies must not pursue alternatives that would violate the Wilderness Act and would entail heavy-handed, stressful management of bears. Should the NPS choose to translocate bears, the agency should first consider limiting translocation to sites outside of Wilderness. If the NPS decides to translocate within Wilderness, it must comply with the Wilderness Act: no helicopters, no motorized equipment, and no invasive monitoring.

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Correspondence ID: 5393Project:112008Document:124399  
Address: Pittsburgh, PA  
Outside Organization: Unaffiliated Individual  
Received: Dec,09 2022 13:53:06  
Correspondence Type: Web Form  
Correspondence: Oppose the capture of grizzlies from the Northern Continental Divide Ecosystem. The federal agencies plan to kidnap bears from either British Columbia or the Northern Continental Divide Ecosystem (NCDE) around Glacier National Park to move to the North Cascades. But grizzlies have still not recovered in the NCDE, and there are no "extra" bears there to move to Washington. Such a plan would weaken the NCDE grizzly

population and diminish the likelihood of developing the needed population linkages between the NCDE grizzlies and those elsewhere, such as in Yellowstone.

Oppose an "experimental population" designation. The agencies must create and analyze an alternative that does not rely on the so-called "experimental" population designation. Under such a designation, individual bears from the NCDE--which are currently protected under the Endangered Species Act--would be taken from their home range and transported to Washington state, where they would lose their protections under the ESA.

Analyze a natural recovery alternative. This is NOT the same as the No Action alternative. Under a natural recovery alternative, the FWS and NPS would actively work with agencies in British Columbia to ensure that grizzlies are protected on both sides of the border. Under this alternative, the agencies would identify and protect corridors and connectivity so that bears could move across the border without getting killed.

Develop an alternative that doesn't violate the Wilderness Act. The agencies must not pursue alternatives that would violate the Wilderness Act and would entail heavy-handed, stressful management of bears. Should the NPS choose to translocate bears, the agency should first consider limiting translocation to sites outside of Wilderness. If the NPS decides to translocate within Wilderness, it must comply with the Wilderness Act: no helicopters, no motorized equipment, and no invasive monitoring.

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Correspondence ID: 5394Project:112008Document:124399

Address: Verona, PA

Outside Organization: Unaffiliated Individual

Received: Dec,09 2022 13:53:47

Correspondence Type: Web Form

Correspondence: Oppose the capture of grizzlies from the Northern Continental Divide Ecosystem. The federal agencies plan to kidnap bears from either British Columbia or the Northern Continental Divide Ecosystem (NCDE) around Glacier National Park to move to the North Cascades. But grizzlies have still not recovered in the NCDE, and there are no "extra" bears there to move to Washington. Such a plan would weaken the NCDE grizzly population and diminish the likelihood of developing the needed population linkages between the NCDE grizzlies and those elsewhere, such as in Yellowstone.

Oppose an "experimental population" designation. The agencies must create and analyze an alternative that does not rely on the so-called "experimental" population designation. Under such a designation, individual bears from the NCDE--which are currently protected under the Endangered Species Act--would be taken from their home range and transported to Washington state, where they would lose their protections under the ESA.

Analyze a natural recovery alternative. This is NOT the same as the No Action alternative. Under a natural recovery alternative, the FWS and NPS would actively work with agencies in British Columbia to ensure that grizzlies are protected on both sides of the border. Under this alternative, the agencies would identify and protect corridors and connectivity so that bears could move across the border without getting killed.

Develop an alternative that doesn't violate the Wilderness Act. The agencies must not pursue alternatives that would violate the Wilderness Act and would entail heavy-handed, stressful management of bears. Should the NPS choose to translocate bears, the agency should first consider limiting translocation to sites outside of Wilderness. If the NPS decides to translocate within Wilderness, it must comply with the Wilderness Act: no helicopters, no motorized equipment, and no invasive monitoring.

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Correspondence ID: 5395Project:112008Document:124399

Address: Hastings, PA

Outside Organization: Unaffiliated Individual

Received: Dec,09 2022 13:57:44

Correspondence Type: Web Form

Correspondence: The federal agencies plan to kidnap bears from either British Columbia or the Northern Continental Divide Ecosystem (NCDE) around Glacier National Park to move to the North Cascades. But grizzlies have still not recovered in the NCDE, and there are no "extra" bears there to move to Washington. Such a plan would weaken the NCDE grizzly population and diminish the likelihood of developing the needed population linkages between the NCDE grizzlies and those elsewhere, such as in Yellowstone.

The agencies must create and analyze an alternative that does not rely on the so-called "experimental" population designation. Under such a designation, individual bears from the NCDE--which are currently protected under the

Endangered Species Act--would be taken from their home range and transported to Washington state, where they would lose their protections under the ESA.

This is NOT the same as the No Action alternative. Under a natural recovery alternative, the FWS and NPS would actively work with agencies in British Columbia to ensure that grizzlies are protected on both sides of the border. Under this alternative, the agencies would identify and protect corridors and connectivity so that bears could move across the border without getting killed.

The agencies must not pursue alternatives that would violate the Wilderness Act and would entail heavy-handed, stressful management of bears. Should the NPS choose to translocate bears, the agency should first consider limiting translocation to sites outside of Wilderness. If the NPS decides to translocate within Wilderness, it must comply with the Wilderness Act: no helicopters, no motorized equipment, and no invasive monitoring.

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Correspondence ID: 5396Project:112008Document:124399  
Address: San Mateo, CA  
Outside Organization: Unaffiliated Individual  
Received: Dec,09 2022 14:10:53  
Correspondence Type: Web Form  
Correspondence: o emphasize (please use your own words if possible):

I STRONGLY Oppose the capture of grizzlies from the Northern Continental Divide Ecosystem to move them to the North Cascades. Grizzlies have not recovered in the NCDE and there are no surplus bears there to move to Washington. The Proposed Action would weaken the NCDE grizzly population and diminish the likelihood of developing the needed population linkages between the NCDE grizzlies and those elsewhere, such as in Yellowstone.

I oppose an "experimental population" designation. There is no legal justification for removing protected bears from NCDE and translocating them to an area where they are no longer protected under the ESA.

The agency has failed to adequately analyze a natural recovery alternative. This is different from the No Action alternative. Under a natural recovery alternative, the FWS and NPS would actively work with agencies in British Columbia to ensure that grizzlies are protected on both sides of the border. Under this alternative, the agencies would identify and protect corridors and connectivity so that bears could move across the border without getting killed. This would not only protect the bears but would also enhance all biodiversity -- this type of protection is needed immediately as biodiversity continues to be under heavy threat caused by humans.

Any alternatives that violate the Wilderness Act should not be considered. Translocation of protected animals should never be considered outside of designated Wilderness areas. If the NPS decides to translocate within Wilderness, it must comply with the Wilderness Act: no helicopters, no motorized equipment, and no invasive monitoring.

I'm sorry to see our government continue to push forward will ill-conceived ideas that humans know better than Mother Nature ... the only thing Humans need to do is to respect and protect Nature. Nature will recover if humans STOP the destruction (destruction includes not providing wildlife corridors, recreational trails, livestock grazing, destruction of native habitat in any form for any reason, etc.)

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Correspondence ID: 5397Project:112008Document:124399  
Address: PortlandPortland, OR  
Outside Organization: Unaffiliated Individual  
Received: Dec,09 2022 14:16:01  
Correspondence Type: Web Form  
Correspondence: Predators help all natural environments and bears would bring positive changes for the area.

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Correspondence ID: 5398Project:112008Document:124399

Address: Chester Springs, PA  
Outside Organization: Unaffiliated Individual  
Received: Dec,09 2022 14:23:16  
Correspondence Type: Web Form

Correspondence: Oppose the capture of grizzlies from the Northern Continental Divide Ecosystem. The federal agencies plan to kidnap bears from either British Columbia or the Northern Continental Divide Ecosystem (NCDE) around Glacier National Park to move to the North Cascades. But grizzlies have still not recovered in the NCDE, and there are no "extra" bears there to move to Washington. Such a plan would weaken the NCDE grizzly population and diminish the likelihood of developing the needed population linkages between the NCDE grizzlies and those elsewhere, such as in Yellowstone.

Oppose an "experimental population" designation. The agencies must create and analyze an alternative that does not rely on the so-called "experimental" population designation. Under such a designation, individual bears from the NCDE--which are currently protected under the Endangered Species Act--would be taken from their home range and transported to Washington state, where they would lose their protections under the ESA.

Analyze a natural recovery alternative. This is NOT the same as the No Action alternative. Under a natural recovery alternative, the FWS and NPS would actively work with agencies in British Columbia to ensure that grizzlies are protected on both sides of the border. Under this alternative, the agencies would identify and protect corridors and connectivity so that bears could move across the border without getting killed.

Develop an alternative that doesn't violate the Wilderness Act. The agencies must not pursue alternatives that would violate the Wilderness Act and would entail heavy-handed, stressful management of bears. Should the NPS choose to translocate bears, the agency should first consider limiting translocation to sites outside of Wilderness. If the NPS decides to translocate within Wilderness, it must comply with the Wilderness Act: no helicopters, no motorized equipment, and no invasive monitoring.

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Correspondence ID: 5399Project:112008Document:124399

Address: Holtsville, NY  
Outside Organization: Unaffiliated Individual  
Received: Dec,09 2022 14:37:41  
Correspondence Type: Web Form

Correspondence: Oppose the capture of grizzlies from the Northern Continental Divide Ecosystem. The federal agencies plan to kidnap bears from either British Columbia or the Northern Continental Divide Ecosystem (NCDE) around Glacier National Park to move to the North Cascades. But grizzlies have still not recovered in the NCDE, and there are no "extra" bears there to move to Washington. Such a plan would weaken the NCDE grizzly population and diminish the likelihood of developing the needed population linkages between the NCDE grizzlies and those elsewhere, such as in Yellowstone.

Oppose an "experimental population" designation. The agencies must create and analyze an alternative that does not rely on the so-called "experimental" population designation. Under such a designation, individual bears from the NCDE--which are currently protected under the Endangered Species Act--would be taken from their home range and transported to Washington state, where they would lose their protections under the ESA.

Analyze a natural recovery alternative. This is NOT the same as the No Action alternative. Under a natural recovery alternative, the FWS and NPS would actively work with agencies in British Columbia to ensure that grizzlies are protected on both sides of the border. Under this alternative, the agencies would identify and protect corridors and connectivity so that bears could move across the border without getting killed.

Develop an alternative that doesn't violate the Wilderness Act. The agencies must not pursue alternatives that would violate the Wilderness Act and would entail heavy-handed, stressful management of bears. Should the NPS choose to translocate bears, the agency should first consider limiting translocation to sites outside of Wilderness.



If the NPS decides to translocate within Wilderness, it must comply with the Wilderness Act: no helicopters, no motorized equipment, and no invasive monitoring.

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Correspondence ID: 5400Project:112008Document:124399  
Address: Oneida, NY  
Outside Organization: Unaffiliated Individual  
Received: Dec,09 2022 14:55:47  
Correspondence Type: Web Form  
Correspondence: Reintroduction of native species to their nature habitat is long overdue. We know the top predators are vital to their ecosystems and restoring balance.

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Correspondence ID: 5401Project:112008Document:124399  
Address: Santee, CA  
Outside Organization: Unaffiliated Individual  
Received: Dec,09 2022 14:57:03  
Correspondence Type: Web Form  
Correspondence: Thank you for moving forward with the process of restoring grizzly bears to the North Cascades Ecosystem (NCE).

A healthy population of grizzly bears belongs in the NCE, their home for thousands of years. Wherever grizzlies thrive, so does wildness, clean water, and abundant native fish and wildlife.

The National Park Service and US Fish and Wildlife Service have an obligation to restore this federally listed species in the few places where that is possible. Failure to act would result in the permanent loss of grizzly bears from the park during our lifetime. Alternatively, the successful restoration will contribute to the overall health and wellbeing of the species across multiple landscapes.

Fortunately, Grizzly restoration has worked in other parts of the country and will work here too. Please act quickly and lean on the existing mountain of information your agencies have compiled to inform your final decision. The 2017 EIS outlined multiple viable strategies that were massively popular.


Please reconsider all the past public support and the time-tested strategies that will strike a balance to meet the mutual goals of grizzly bear recovery and people.

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Correspondence ID: 5402Project:112008Document:124399  
Address: Lake Elmo, MN  
Outside Organization: Unaffiliated Individual  
Received: Dec,09 2022 16:10:21  
Correspondence Type: Web Form  
Correspondence: Grizzly bears lived in the North Cascades for thousands of years, and they belong here. Grizzly bears play a key ecological role as a native keystone species in the North Cascades.

I want to pass down a wild landscape to future generations that includes all native species, including the grizzly.

Please protect bears!

Thank you,  


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Correspondence ID: 5403Project:112008Document:124399  
Address: Santa Fe, NM  
Outside Organization: Unaffiliated Individual

Received: Dec,09 2022 16:11:07

Correspondence Type: Web Form

Correspondence: I oppose the capture of grizzlies from the Northern Continental Divide Ecosystem. The federal agencies plan to kidnap bears from either British Columbia or the Northern Continental Divide Ecosystem (NCDE) around Glacier National Park to move to the North Cascades. But grizzlies have still not recovered in the NCDE, and there are no "extra" bears there to move to Washington. Such a plan would weaken the NCDE grizzly population and diminish the likelihood of developing the needed population linkages between the NCDE grizzlies and those elsewhere, such as in Yellowstone.

I oppose an "experimental population" designation. The agencies must create and analyze an alternative that does not rely on the so-called "experimental" population designation. Under such a designation, individual bears from the NCDE--which are currently protected under the Endangered Species Act--would be taken from their home range and transported to Washington state, where they would lose their protections under the ESA.

Please analyze a natural recovery alternative. This is NOT the same as the No Action alternative. Under a natural recovery alternative, the FWS and NPS would actively work with agencies in British Columbia to ensure that grizzlies are protected on both sides of the border. Under this alternative, the agencies would identify and protect corridors and connectivity so that bears could move across the border without getting killed.

Please develop an alternative that doesn't violate the Wilderness Act. The agencies must not pursue alternatives that would violate the Wilderness Act and would entail heavy-handed, stressful management of bears. Should the NPS choose to translocate bears, the agency should first consider limiting translocation to sites outside of Wilderness. If the NPS decides to translocate within Wilderness, it must comply with the Wilderness Act: no helicopters, no motorized equipment, and no invasive monitoring.

Thank you so much for protecting the environment and all that lives in it.

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Correspondence ID: 5404Project:112008Document:124399

Address: Addison, IL

Outside Organization: Unaffiliated Individual

Received: Dec,09 2022 16:28:44

Correspondence Type: Web Form

Correspondence: I am a National Parks enthusiast and I'm commenting to have the Grizzly bears returned to North Cascades

Grizzly bears lived in the North Cascades for thousands of years, and they belong here.

I want to help chart a new future where we coexist with grizzly bears

Grizzly bears play a key ecological role as a native keystone species in the North Cascades

I want to pass down a wild landscape to future generations that includes all native species, including the grizzly.

Grizzly bears are culturally important to many Native American tribes and First Nations

People in Yellowstone and the northern Rocky Mountains live, work and recreate alongside grizzly bears, and we can too in the North Cascades.

There are only a few places left where grizzly bears can exist, and the North Cascades is one of them.

Thank you!

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Correspondence ID: 5405Project:112008Document:124399

Address: HOPE, ID

Outside Organization: Unaffiliated Individual

Received: Dec,09 2022 16:29:31

Correspondence Type: Web Form

Correspondence: As a person who hikes in the North Cascades a lot and have a vacation home nearby, I don't believe that introducing grizzlies into a designated wilderness area is a good idea. I think it would be very

distressing to the bears and using helicopters to fly them in doesn't go hand in hand with a wilderness designation. Thank you for your consideration.

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Correspondence ID: 5406Project:112008Document:124399  
Address: Bellmore, NY  
Outside Organization: Unaffiliated Individual  
Received: Dec,09 2022 16:29:57  
Correspondence Type: Web Form  
Correspondence: Dear National Park Service,

I heard about your plan to restore populations of grizzly bears to the North Cascades Ecosystem (NCE) in Washington. While I support reintroducing grizzlies to places they used to call home, including the North Cascades, I noticed there are some details that make this plan misguided. This plan is to capture bears from source populations in either interior British Columbia or the NCDE. Approximately 3 to 7 captured grizzly bears would be released into the NCE each year over roughly 5 to 10 years, with a goal of establishing an initial population of 25 grizzly bears. Those bears would be the "experimental population," under section 10(j) of the U.S. Endangered Species Act (ESA). Under that designation, the bears (at least any captured in the U.S.) would lose their current protections under the Endangered Species Act (ESA) and could be shot, re-captured, or killed in the North Cascades. I ask that you oppose this 'experimental population' designation and instead create and analyze an alternative that does not rely on the so-called "experimental" population designation.

The best way to restore grizzlies to the North Cascades would be to analyze a natural recovery alternative. In other words, it would be best to allow for and boldly promote the natural recovery of grizzlies. That idea is NOT the same as the No Action alternative. Under a natural recovery alternative, the FWS and NPS would actively work with agencies in British Columbia to ensure that grizzlies are protected on both sides of the border. Under this alternative, the agencies would identify and protect corridors and connectivity so that bears could move across the border without getting killed.

Develop an alternative that doesn't violate the Wilderness Act. The agencies must not pursue alternatives that would violate the Wilderness Act and would entail heavy-handed, stressful management of bears, otherwise the bears might risk injury or worse. Using helicopters would also degrade the wilderness involved. Should the NPS choose to translocate bears, the agency should first consider limiting translocation to sites outside of Wilderness. If the NPS decides to translocate within Wilderness, it must comply with the Wilderness Act: no helicopters, no motorized equipment, and no invasive monitoring.

Again, I ask that you oppose the capture of grizzlies from the Northern Continental Divide Ecosystem. There are much better alternatives to bringing the grizzly back to the North Cascades. Thank you.

Sincerely,

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Correspondence ID: 5407Project:112008Document:124399  
Address: Somerville, MA  
Outside Organization: Unaffiliated Individual  
Received: Dec,09 2022 16:32:32  
Correspondence Type: Web Form

Correspondence: Grizzly bears are an important and ancient part of the North Cascades ecosystem. I'd love to visit the North Cascades someday and know that Parks Service is taking this action to heal the loss of global biodiversity.

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Correspondence ID: 5408Project:112008Document:124399

Address: Southington, OH  
Outside Organization: Unaffiliated Individual  
Received: Dec,09 2022 16:40:57  
Correspondence Type: Web Form

Correspondence: Oppose the capture of grizzlies from the Northern Continental Divide Ecosystem. The federal agencies plan to kidnap bears from either British Columbia or the Northern Continental Divide Ecosystem (NCDE) around Glacier National Park to move to the North Cascades. But grizzlies have still not recovered in the NCDE, and there are no "extra" bears there to move to Washington. Such a plan would weaken the NCDE grizzly population and diminish the likelihood of developing the needed population linkages between the NCDE grizzlies and those elsewhere, such as in Yellowstone.

Oppose an "experimental population" designation. The agencies must create and analyze an alternative that does not rely on the so-called "experimental" population designation. Under such a designation, individual bears from the NCDE--which are currently protected under the Endangered Species Act--would be taken from their home range and transported to Washington state, where they would lose their protections under the ESA.

Analyze a natural recovery alternative. This is NOT the same as the No Action alternative. Under a natural recovery alternative, the FWS and NPS would actively work with agencies in British Columbia to ensure that grizzlies are protected on both sides of the border. Under this alternative, the agencies would identify and protect corridors and connectivity so that bears could move across the border without getting killed.

Develop an alternative that doesn't violate the Wilderness Act. The agencies must not pursue alternatives that would violate the Wilderness Act and would entail heavy-handed, stressful management of bears. Should the NPS choose to translocate bears, the agency should first consider limiting translocation to sites outside of Wilderness. If the NPS decides to translocate within Wilderness, it must comply with the Wilderness Act: no helicopters, no motorized equipment, and no invasive monitoring.

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Correspondence ID: 5409Project:112008Document:124399  
Address: Olympia, WA  
Outside Organization: Unaffiliated Individual  
Received: Dec,09 2022 16:42:18  
Correspondence Type: Web Form

Correspondence: Grizzly bears belong in the North Cascades where they've roamed for thousands of years. They're a vital part of America's wilderness and natural heritage, and we must now take action to ensure they do not die out here in our lifetime.

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Correspondence ID: 5410Project:112008Document:124399  
Address: Seattle, WA  
Outside Organization: Unaffiliated Individual  
Received: Dec,09 2022 16:46:41  
Correspondence Type: Web Form

Correspondence: Hello! I am a resident that live in Seattle, WA. I do not know much about bears, but I know enough to understand that they are important in maintaining a balanced ecosystem. I also know that the population of Grizzly bears has dwindled significantly in the North Cascades region over the past several decades.

I have had friends who are involved in the outdoors and in eco-vonservation who have educated me on bears over the years because of how much they love them as wild animals that they've come across in the area. It has made me grow to love them as well. I now see them with a lense of appreciation and not one of fear.

I do not know if anyone in this review is familiar with the ecologist and conservationist Chris Morgan, but he has devoted his life to understanding and helping bear populations around the world. We are lucky enough to have him reside here in Washington. I know he would be more than ecstatic to have input on this restoration and have a greater understanding of how to do so with the best impact. I would strongly urge facilitating a meeting with him for input.

He runs a nature podcast through KUOW-NPR and can also be contacted here: [info@chrismorganwildlife.org](mailto:info@chrismorganwildlife.org)

Please heavily consider taking action to bring Grizzlies back to the North Cascades. Thank you!

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Correspondence ID: 5411Project:112008Document:124399  
Address: Winnipeg, DC  
Outside Organization: Unaffiliated Individual  
Received: Dec,09 2022 16:47:10  
Correspondence Type: Web Form  
Correspondence: Our poor, poor planet is much too close to her tipping point for us to be enacting policies that will only serve to push her over the edge. We must preserve whatever precious little pristine wilderness remaining and re-wild much of that stolen from the animal nations so their populations can recover. This must be done in a wholistic manner not using heavy-handed tactics that would violate the Wilderness Act and would entail stressful management of bears. Should the NPS choose to translocate bears, the agency should first consider limiting translocation to sites outside of Wilderness. If the NPS decides to translocate within Wilderness, it must comply with the Wilderness Act: no helicopters, no motorized equipment, and no invasive monitoring. The well-being of the individual bears is of the utmost importance.

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Correspondence ID: 5412Project:112008Document:124399  
Address: canton, OH  
Outside Organization: Unaffiliated Individual  
Received: Dec,09 2022 16:51:29  
Correspondence Type: Web Form  
Correspondence: First and foremost, recovery must meet the requirements of the Wilderness Act. The recovery would have to be done without the use of motor vehicles and especially helicopters.. Capture, handling and helicopter flight --all could injure or kill bears. Canada must be a partner. Natural recovery is an excellent option. work with Canada to protect Grizzlies over more area and connect land area. Protect bears from killing by humans. This option takes longer but is safer for the bears, other wildlife and habitat.

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Correspondence ID: 5413Project:112008Document:124399  
Address: Vancouver, UN  
Outside Organization: Unaffiliated Individual  
Received: Dec,09 2022 17:02:26  
Correspondence Type: Web Form  
Correspondence: The federal agencies plan to kidnap bears from either British Columbia or the Northern Continental Divide Ecosystem (NCDE) around Glacier National Park to move to the North Cascades. But grizzlies have still not recovered in the NCDE, and there are no "extra" bears there to move to Washington. Such a plan would weaken the NCDE grizzly population and diminish the likelihood of developing the needed population linkages between the NCDE grizzlies and those elsewhere, such as in Yellowstone. The agencies must create and analyze an alternative that does not rely on the so-called "experimental" population designation. Under such a designation, individual bears from the NCDE--which are currently protected under the Endangered Species Act--would be taken from their home range and transported to Washington state, where they would lose their protections under the ESA.

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Correspondence ID: 5414Project:112008Document:124399  
Address: Galveston, TX  
Outside Organization: Unaffiliated Individual  
Received: Dec,09 2022 17:02:40  
Correspondence Type: Web Form  
Correspondence: Bring the grizzlies back!

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Correspondence ID: 5415Project:112008Document:124399

Address: Tumwater, WA

Outside Organization: Unaffiliated Individual

Received: Dec,09 2022 17:08:36

Correspondence Type: Web Form

Correspondence: Grizzly bears belong in the North Cascades where they've roamed for thousands of years. They're a vital part of America's wilderness and natural heritage, and we must now take action to ensure they do not die out here in our lifetime.

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Correspondence ID: 5416Project:112008Document:124399

Address: Hagerstown, MD

Outside Organization: Unaffiliated Individual

Received: Dec,09 2022 17:09:28

Correspondence Type: Web Form

Correspondence: I oppose the capture of grizzlies from the Northern Continental Divide Ecosystem.

I oppose an "experimental population" designation. Under such a designation, individual bears from the NCDE--which are currently protected under the Endangered Species Act--would be taken from their home range and transported to Washington state, where they would lose their protections under the ESA.

Analyze a natural recovery alternative.

Develop an alternative that doesn't violate the Wilderness Act.

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Correspondence ID: 5417Project:112008Document:124399

Address: Tucson, AZ

Outside Organization: Unaffiliated Individual

Received: Dec,09 2022 17:09:36

Correspondence Type: Web Form

Correspondence: Thank you for taking on the formidable task of reintroducing grizzlies to the Northern Cascades. I applaud the general idea, but have significant concerns about your approach.

1. I oppose the capture of grizzlies from the Northern Continental Divide Ecosystem (NCDE). Grizzly populations in that region have not yet recovered, and are therefore needed in that region in order to stabilize that population, thereby allowing natural population linkages between NCDE and regions such as Yellowstone.

2. Relocated bears should retain their existing protections under the Endangered Species Act, a protection that would be lost if they are designated as an "experimental population" as has been proposed. The National Park Service (NPS) and the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service (FWS) should analyze a natural recovery alternative and actively work with agencies in British Columbia to ensure that grizzlies are protected on both sides of the border. Under this alternative, the agencies would identify and protect corridors and connectivity so that bears could move across the border without getting killed.

3. NPS and FWS should develop alternative relocation and monitoring plans that don't violate the Wilderness Act. In addition to these violations, current plans would entail heavy-handed, stressful management of bears. Should the NPS choose to translocate bears, the agency should first consider limiting translocation to sites outside of Wilderness. If the NPS decides to translocate within Wilderness, it must comply with the Wilderness Act: no helicopters, no motorized equipment, and no invasive monitoring.

Thank you for your consideration.

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Correspondence ID: 5418Project:112008Document:124399

Address: Henderson, NV

Outside Organization: Unaffiliated Individual

Received: Dec,09 2022 17:27:39

Correspondence Type: Web Form

Correspondence: I Oppose the capture of grizzlies from the Northern Continental Divide Ecosystem. The federal agencies plan to kidnap bears from either British Columbia or the Northern Continental Divide Ecosystem (NCDE) around Glacier National Park to move to the North Cascades. But grizzlies have still not recovered in the NCDE, and there are no "extra" bears there to move to Washington. Such a plan would weaken the NCDE grizzly population and diminish the likelihood of developing the needed population linkages between the NCDE grizzlies and those elsewhere, such as in Yellowstone.

Analyze a natural recovery alternative

Develop an alternative that doesn't violate the Wilderness Act.

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Correspondence ID: 5419Project:112008Document:124399

Address: Bakersville, NC

Outside Organization: Unaffiliated Individual

Received: Dec,09 2022 17:32:36

Correspondence Type: Web Form

Correspondence: I'm urging the park service to move forward in reintroducing the grizzly back into its homeland of the greater north cascade ecosystem.

It is the missing ingredient in the return to a healthy , viable eco system. In an ever more fragmented wild landscape the north cascades will over the grizzly an op to further diversify genetically and offer also the world an opportunity to experience a truly wild and intact national park. I personally have been exploring every backcountry trail in Yellowstone np for over 30 years solely because it is the home to the grizzly. There is no other wild landscape that offers the adivistic experience than that of the grizzly bear outside of Glacier and YNP. The cascades would offer this experience to the world at large.

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Correspondence ID: 5420Project:112008Document:124399

Address: Seattle, WA

Outside Organization: US EPA Region 10 Unaffiliated Individual(Official Rep.)

Received: Dec,09 2022 17:33:50

Correspondence Type: Web Form

Correspondence: See attachment to email addressed to nce\_grizzly@nps.gov sent on 12/9/2022, from roesler.caitlin@epa.gov. Email Subject: EPA Comments on Grizzly Bear Restoration NOI.

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Correspondence ID: 5421Project:112008Document:124399

Address: Seattle, WA

Outside Organization: US EPA Region 10 Unaffiliated Individual(Official Rep.)

Received: Dec,09 2022 17:49:08

Correspondence Type: Web Form

Correspondence: Don Striker, Superintendent  
North Cascades National Park Service Complex  
810 State Route 20  
Sedro-Woolley, Washington 98284

Dear Don Striker:

The U.S. Environmental Protection Agency has reviewed the National Park Service's November 2022 Notice of Intent to Prepare an Environmental Impact Statement for the North Cascades Ecosystem Grizzly Bear

Restoration Plan (EPA Project Number 22-0058-NPS). EPA has conducted its review pursuant to the National Environmental Policy Act and its authority under Section 309 of the Clean Air Act. The CAA Section 309 role is unique to EPA and requires EPA to review and comment publicly on any proposed federal action subject to NEPA's environmental impact statement requirement.

According to the NOI, the upcoming Draft EIS will assess the environmental impacts associated with actions to restore grizzly bears to the North Cascade Ecosystem. Co-lead agencies, NPS and U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, along with cooperating agencies U.S. Forest Service and Washington Department of Fish and Wildlife, are proposing to restore the grizzly bear to the North Cascades Ecosystem, a portion of their historic range. Grizzly bears are listed as threatened under the Endangered Species Act in the lower-48 states, and the last confirmed sighting in the project area was in 1996. The restoration plan's purpose is to support grizzly bear recovery, which contributes to broader biodiversity restoration for current and future human benefit and enjoyment.

EPA is supportive of restoring the biodiversity of the North Cascades Ecosystem. We provided recommendations on NPS's 2017 DEIS, and we appreciate that NPS will be considering comments during the previous comment period into their current process. We recommend the following issues for consideration in the DEIS:

- **Environmental impacts.** EPA recommends the DEIS analyze impacts to environmental resources that may result from project activities such as grizzly bear transportation (e.g., helicopter usage), conflict control (e.g., capture activities), or habitat modifications (e.g., road maintenance).
- **Wildlife impacts.** EPA recommends the DEIS describe how the project would maximize welfare and survival of translocated grizzly bears and would minimize impacts to source populations and other wildlife population in the area, particularly those with ongoing recovery efforts. We recommend that the DEIS identify the management differences between ESA-listed non-experimental and 10(j) experimental population designations, as well as the impacts to other ESA-listed species' restoration that may have been experienced due to 10(j) designation. While the proposed re-introduction activities do not directly affect transportation infrastructure, we encourage the DEIS to analyze opportunities to improve ecological connectivity, which would contribute to the safety of human travelers by preventing wildlife-vehicle collisions, to the success of grizzly bear re-introduction, and to the restoration and maintenance of biodiversity in the North Cascades Ecosystem. Additionally, it would be helpful for the DEIS to describe any lessons learned from previous efforts under USFWS's Grizzly Bear Recovery Program.
- **Human activities and public outreach.** EPA recommends the DEIS detail the effects of or overlap with human activities in the area (e.g., legal hunting, recreation, livestock operations). Describe the existing bear-related public outreach and changes to that outreach to minimize negative grizzly-human interactions.
- **Coordination with Tribal Governments.** EPA encourages the lead agencies to consult with the Tribes and incorporate feedback from the Tribes when making decisions regarding the project. EPA recommends the DEIS describe the issues raised during the consultations and how those issues were addressed.
- **Coordination with the Canadian Government.** Given the possibility that the project will capture bears from source populations in Canada, EPA recommends the DEIS describe the issues raised during consultation with Canada and how those issues were addressed.
- **Adaptive management and monitoring.** EPA recommends the DEIS describe a monitoring and adaptive management plan for grizzly bear recovery to evaluate effectiveness. We recommend including an analysis of climate change impacts in the monitoring strategy that discusses how the project will evaluate project success and how it would adapt treatment methods or other management actions to address changes in environmental conditions. It would be helpful to explain in the DEIS the habitat suitability of different areas of the ecosystem and how anticipated change in climate will impact resources for grizzly bears. Additionally, describe the potential effects of future ESA de-listing of grizzly bears.

Thank you for the opportunity to provide scoping comments for this project. If you have questions about this



review, please contact Caitlin Roesler of my staff at (206) 553-6518 and roesler.caitlin@epa.gov, or me, at (206) 553-1774 or at chu.rebecca@epa.gov.

Sincerely,

\*signature in PDF emailed 12/9/2022\*

Rebecca Chu, Chief  
Policy and Environmental Review Branch

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Correspondence ID: 5422Project:112008Document:124399  
Address: Lafayette, CO  
Outside Organization: Unaffiliated Individual  
Received: Dec,09 2022 17:59:38  
Correspondence Type: Web Form  
Correspondence: Oppose an "experimental population" designation. The agencies must create and analyze an alternative that does not rely on the so-called "experimental" population designation. Under such a designation, individual bears from the NCDE--which are currently protected under the Endangered Species Act--would be taken from their home range and transported to Washington state, where they would lose their protections under the ES

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Correspondence ID: 5423Project:112008Document:124399  
Address: Lafayette, CO  
Outside Organization: PIF Global Foundation Unaffiliated Individual  
Received: Dec,09 2022 18:00:04  
Correspondence Type: Web Form  
Correspondence: Oppose the capture of grizzlies from the Northern Continental Divide Ecosystem. The federal agencies plan to kidnap bears from either British Columbia or the Northern Continental Divide Ecosystem (NCDE) around Glacier National Park to move to the North Cascades. But grizzlies have still not recovered in the NCDE, and there are no "extra" bears there to move to Washington. Such a plan would weaken the NCDE grizzly population and diminish the likelihood of developing the needed population linkages between the NCDE grizzlies and those elsewhere, such as in Yellowstone.

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Correspondence ID: 5424Project:112008Document:124399  
Address: Analomink, PA  
Outside Organization: Unaffiliated Individual  
Received: Dec,09 2022 18:00:50  
Correspondence Type: Web Form  
Correspondence: Grizzly bears play a key ecological role as a native keystone species in the North Cascades. I want to pass down a wild landscape to future generations that includes all native species, including the grizzly. Grizzly bears are culturally important to many Native American tribes and First Nations. People in Yellowstone and the northern Rocky Mountains live, work and recreate alongside grizzly bears, and we can too in the North Cascades.  
There are only a few places left where grizzly bears can exist, and the North Cascades is one of them.

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Correspondence ID: 5425Project:112008Document:124399  
Address: Oceanside, CA  
Outside Organization: Unaffiliated Individual  
Received: Dec,09 2022 18:02:30  
Correspondence Type: Web Form

Correspondence: Oppose the capture of grizzlies from the Northern Continental Divide Ecosystem. The federal agencies plan to kidnap bears from either British Columbia or the Northern Continental Divide Ecosystem (NCDE) around Glacier National Park to move to the North Cascades. But grizzlies have still not recovered in the NCDE, and there are no "extra" bears there to move to Washington. Such a plan would weaken the NCDE grizzly population and diminish the likelihood of developing the needed population linkages between the NCDE grizzlies and those elsewhere, such as in Yellowstone.

Oppose an "experimental population" designation. The agencies must create and analyze an alternative that does not rely on the so-called "experimental" population designation. Under such a designation, individual bears from the NCDE--which are currently protected under the Endangered Species Act--would be taken from their home range and transported to Washington state, where they would lose their protections under the ESA.

Analyze a natural recovery alternative. This is NOT the same as the No Action alternative. Under a natural recovery alternative, the FWS and NPS would actively work with agencies in British Columbia to ensure that grizzlies are protected on both sides of the border. Under this alternative, the agencies would identify and protect corridors and connectivity so that bears could move across the border without getting killed.

Develop an alternative that doesn't violate the Wilderness Act. The agencies must not pursue alternatives that would violate the Wilderness Act and would entail heavy-handed, stressful management of bears. Should the NPS choose to translocate bears, the agency should first consider limiting translocation to sites outside of Wilderness. If the NPS decides to translocate within Wilderness, it must comply with the Wilderness Act: no helicopters, no motorized equipment, and no invasive monitoring.

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Correspondence ID: 5426Project:112008Document:124399

Address: Braintree, MA

Outside Organization: Unaffiliated Individual

Received: Dec,09 2022 18:07:22

Correspondence Type: Web Form

Correspondence: Oppose the capture of grizzlies from the Northern Continental Divide Ecosystem. The federal agencies plan to kidnap bears from either British Columbia or the Northern Continental Divide Ecosystem (NCDE) around Glacier National Park to move to the North Cascades. But grizzlies have still not recovered in the NCDE, and there are no "extra" bears there to move to Washington. Such a plan would weaken the NCDE grizzly population and diminish the likelihood of developing the needed population linkages between the NCDE grizzlies and those elsewhere, such as in Yellowstone.

Oppose an "experimental population" designation. The agencies must create and analyze an alternative that does not rely on the so-called "experimental" population designation. Under such a designation, individual bears from the NCDE--which are currently protected under the Endangered Species Act--would be taken from their home range and transported to Washington state, where they would lose their protections under the ESA.

Analyze a natural recovery alternative. This is NOT the same as the No Action alternative. Under a natural recovery alternative, the FWS and NPS would actively work with agencies in British Columbia to ensure that grizzlies are protected on both sides of the border. Under this alternative, the agencies would identify and protect corridors and connectivity so that bears could move across the border without getting killed.

Develop an alternative that doesn't violate the Wilderness Act. The agencies must not pursue alternatives that would violate the Wilderness Act and would entail heavy-handed, stressful management of bears. Should the NPS choose to translocate bears, the agency should first consider limiting translocation to sites outside of Wilderness. If the NPS decides to translocate within Wilderness, it must comply with the Wilderness Act: no helicopters, no motorized equipment, and no invasive monitoring.

Thank you!

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Correspondence ID: 5427Project:112008Document:124399

Address: Easthampton, MA

Outside Organization: Unaffiliated Individual

Received: Dec,09 2022 18:23:12

Correspondence Type: Web Form

Correspondence: Bring back the grizzly bears, they were here long before us and should be around to diversify the ecosystem. I spend a lot of time climbing in the north cascades and would love to see it more wild!

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Correspondence ID: 5428Project:112008Document:124399

Address: Bellingham, WA

Outside Organization: Unaffiliated Individual

Received: Dec,09 2022 18:28:25

Correspondence Type: Web Form

Correspondence: I am in favor of reintroducing grizzly bears back into North Cascades Park. The positives far outweigh the negatives. Grizzlies will return the Park to a fully functional ecosystem. The size and remoteness of the park will minimize human interactions. The location to Canadian grizzlies will allow for gene transfer to maintain a viable population. The low density of ungulates in the park will result in a low density of bears, widely spaced throughout the park. Any interaction with livestock outside of the park will be greatly reduced because the surrounding area supports only a few livestock operations on the southeast corner of the park. These and other features of the park make it an ideal location to reestablish a grizzly bear population. Thank you [REDACTED]

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Correspondence ID: 5429Project:112008Document:124399

Address: Moscow, ID

Outside Organization: Unaffiliated Individual

Received: Dec,09 2022 18:36:07

Correspondence Type: Web Form

Correspondence: Please reconsider your approach to grizzly recovery in the North Cascades. Regarding the plan to kidnap bears from either British Columbia or the Northern Continental Divide Ecosystem (NCDE) around Glacier National Park to move to the North Cascades has many negative consequences. Grizzlies have still not recovered in the NCDE, and there are no "extra" bears there to move to Washington. Such a plan would weaken the NCDE grizzly population and diminish the likelihood of developing the needed population linkages between the NCDE grizzlies and those elsewhere, such as in Yellowstone.

Creating an "experimental population" designation is also a poor plan. Rather, what must be created and analyzed is an alternative that does not rely on the so-called "experimental" population designation. Under such a designation, individual bears from the NCDE--which are currently protected under the Endangered Species Act--would be taken from their home range and transported to Washington state, where they would lose their protections under the ESA. Instead, analyze a natural recovery alternative. This is NOT the same as the No Action alternative. Under a natural recovery alternative, the FWS and NPS would actively work with agencies in British Columbia to ensure that grizzlies are protected on both sides of the border. Under this alternative, the agencies would identify and protect corridors and connectivity so that bears could move across the border without getting killed.

Develop an alternative that doesn't violate the Wilderness Act. The agencies must not pursue alternatives that would violate the Wilderness Act and would entail heavy-handed, stressful management of bears. Should the NPS choose to translocate bears, the agency should first consider limiting translocation to sites outside of Wilderness. If the NPS decides to translocate within Wilderness, it must comply with the Wilderness Act: no helicopters, no motorized equipment, and no invasive monitoring.

Thank you for considering my concerns.  
[REDACTED]

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Correspondence ID: 5430Project:112008Document:124399

Address: Lacey, WA

Outside Organization: Retired Unaffiliated Individual

Received: Dec,09 2022 18:39:33

Correspondence Type: Web Form

Correspondence: I am completely in favor of restoring these magnificent bears here in Washington State

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Correspondence ID: 5431Project:112008Document:124399

Address: Chicago, IL

Outside Organization: Unaffiliated Individual

Received: Dec,09 2022 19:38:31

Correspondence Type:Web Form

Correspondence: Yes.

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Correspondence ID: 5432Project:112008Document:124399

Address: BELLINGHAM, WA

Outside Organization: Unaffiliated Individual

Received: Dec,09 2022 20:05:20

Correspondence Type: Web Form

Correspondence: The Nooksack Nordic Ski club has maintained the Salmon Ridge Ski and Snowshoe area at the 2000 foot level of Mt Baker for more than 50 years. It is heavily used in the winter and in the summer it is heavily used by camping people. Five miles up the road on Mt Bake is a downhill ski area. The only downhill ski area in the county. It is heavily used in the summer by hikers. I would not want to see this area impacted or closed to the public. It is the only outdoor recreational area north of Seattle for the public to use. During the Covid epidemic it was a mental health release for people. I don't know what the answer is for getting the Grisley bear off the endangered list but to close this area to the public is not something I could support. Thanks

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Correspondence ID: 5433Project:112008Document:124399

Address: Woodstock, IL

Outside Organization: Unaffiliated Individual

Received: Dec,09 2022 20:18:53

Correspondence Type: Web Form

Correspondence: Please reconsider the approach to grizzly recovery in the North Cascades.

1) Oppose the capture of grizzlies from the Northern Continental Divide Ecosystem: The federal agencies plan to kidnap bears from either British Columbia or the Northern Continental Divide Ecosystem (NCDE) around Glacier National Park to move to the North Cascades. But grizzlies have still not recovered in the NCDE, and there are no "extra" bears there to move to Washington. Such a plan would weaken the NCDE grizzly population and diminish the likelihood of developing the needed population linkages between the NCDE grizzlies and those elsewhere, such as in Yellowstone.

2) Oppose an "experimental population" designation: The agencies must create and analyze an alternative that does not rely on the so-called "experimental" population designation. Under such a designation, individual bears from the NCDE--which are currently protected under the Endangered Species Act--would be taken from their home range and transported to Washington state, where they would lose their protections under the ESA.

3) Analyze a natural recovery alternative: This is NOT the same as the No Action alternative. Under a natural recovery alternative, the FWS and NPS would actively work with agencies in British Columbia to ensure that grizzlies are protected on both sides of the border. Under this alternative, the agencies would identify and protect corridors and connectivity so that bears could move across the border without getting killed.

4) Develop an alternative that doesn't violate the Wilderness Act: The agencies must not pursue alternatives that would violate the Wilderness Act and would entail heavy-handed, stressful management of bears. Should the NPS choose to trans-locate bears, the agency should first consider limiting translocation to sites outside of Wilderness. If the NPS decides to trans-locate within Wilderness, it must comply with the Wilderness Act: no helicopters, no motorized equipment, and no invasive monitoring.

Thank you for your consideration of this comment.

Sheila Sheehan

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Correspondence ID: 5434Project:112008Document:124399  
Address: Dunkirk, NY  
Outside Organization: Unaffiliated Individual  
Received: Dec,09 2022 20:49:27  
Correspondence Type: Web Form  
Correspondence: I love bears and think we should live in peace with nature!

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Correspondence ID: 5435Project:112008Document:124399  
Address: Scotia, NY  
Outside Organization: Unaffiliated Individual  
Received: Dec,09 2022 20:49:47  
Correspondence Type: Web Form  
Correspondence: Hello,

I oppose the capture of grizzlies from the Northern Continental Divide Ecosystem. The federal agencies plan to kidnap bears from either British Columbia or the Northern Continental Divide Ecosystem (NCDE) around Glacier National Park to move to the North Cascades. But grizzlies have still not recovered in the NCDE, and there are no "extra" bears there to move to Washington. Such a plan would weaken the NCDE grizzly population and diminish the likelihood of developing the needed population linkages between the NCDE grizzlies and those elsewhere, such as in Yellowstone.

I oppose an "experimental population" designation. The agencies must create and analyze an alternative that does not rely on the so-called "experimental" population designation. Under such a designation, individual bears from the NCDE--which are currently protected under the Endangered Species Act--would be taken from their home range and transported to Washington state, where they would lose their protections under the ESA.

Analyze a natural recovery alternative. This is NOT the same as the No Action alternative. Under a natural recovery alternative, the FWS and NPS would actively work with agencies in British Columbia to ensure that grizzlies are protected on both sides of the border. Under this alternative, the agencies would identify and protect corridors and connectivity so that bears could move across the border without getting killed.

Develop an alternative that doesn't violate the Wilderness Act. The agencies must not pursue alternatives that would violate the Wilderness Act and would entail heavy-handed, stressful management of bears. Should the NPS choose to translocate bears, the agency should first consider limiting translocation to sites outside of Wilderness. If the NPS decides to translocate within Wilderness, it must comply with the Wilderness Act: no helicopters, no motorized equipment, and no invasive monitoring.

Thank you!

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Correspondence ID: 5436Project:112008Document:124399  
Address: Hays, KS  
Outside Organization: Unaffiliated Individual  
Received: Dec,09 2022 20:52:57  
Correspondence Type: Web Form  
Correspondence: For me, the ability to see just one grizzly would be a life achievement. That's why I support the reintroduction of grizzled into the north cascades where they had been for years upon years and should be returned. I hope that reintroduction will help ensure that I, and thousands upon thousands more after me, will get that lifetime opportunity to see a grizzly.

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Correspondence ID: 5437Project:112008Document:124399

Address: Herriman, UT  
Outside Organization: Unaffiliated Individual  
Received: Dec,09 2022 21:19:21  
Correspondence Type: Web Form  
Correspondence: Thank you for moving forward with the process of restoring grizzly bears to the North Cascades Ecosystem (NCE).

A healthy population of grizzly bears belongs in the NCE, their home for thousands of years. Wherever grizzlies thrive, so does wildness, clean water, and abundant native fish and wildlife.

The National Park Service and US Fish and Wildlife Service have an obligation to restore this federally listed species in the few places where that is possible. Failure to act would result in the permanent loss of grizzly bears from the park during our lifetime. Alternatively, the successful restoration will contribute to the overall health and wellbeing of the species across multiple landscapes.

Fortunately, Grizzly restoration has worked in other parts of the country and will work here too. Please act quickly and lean on the existing mountain of information your agencies have compiled to inform your final decision. The 2017 EIS outlined multiple viable strategies that were massively popular.

Please reconsider all the past public support and the time-tested strategies that will strike a balance to meet the mutual goals of grizzly bear recovery and people.

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Correspondence ID: 5438Project:112008Document:124399  
Address: goleta, CA  
Outside Organization: Sierra Club and Climate Reality Project Unaffiliated Individual  
Received: Dec,09 2022 21:33:52  
Correspondence Type: Web Form  
Correspondence: I oppose the capture of grizzlies from the Northern Continental Divide Ecosystem. The federal agencies plan to kidnap bears from either British Columbia or the Northern Continental Divide Ecosystem (NCDE) around Glacier National Park to move to the North Cascades. But grizzlies have still not recovered in the NCDE, and there are no "extra" bears there to move to Washington. Such a plan would weaken the NCDE grizzly population and diminish the likelihood of developing the needed population linkages between the NCDE grizzlies and those elsewhere, such as in Yellowstone.

I oppose an "experimental population" designation. The agencies must create and analyze an alternative that does not rely on the so-called "experimental" population designation. Under such a designation, individual bears from the NCDE--which are currently protected under the Endangered Species Act--would be taken from their home range and transported to Washington state, where they would lose their protections under the ESA.

Analyze a natural recovery alternative. This is NOT the same as the No Action alternative. Under a natural recovery alternative, the FWS and NPS would actively work with agencies in British Columbia to ensure that grizzlies are protected on both sides of the border. Under this alternative, the agencies would identify and protect corridors and connectivity so that bears could move across the border without getting killed.

Develop an alternative that doesn't violate the Wilderness Act. The agencies must not pursue alternatives that would violate the Wilderness Act and would entail heavy-handed, stressful management of bears. Should the NPS choose to translocate bears, the agency should first consider limiting translocation to sites outside of Wilderness. If the NPS decides to translocate within Wilderness, it must comply with the Wilderness Act: no helicopters, no motorized equipment, and no invasive monitoring.

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Correspondence ID: 5439Project:112008Document:124399  
Address: Vero Beach, FL  
Outside Organization: Unaffiliated Individual

Received: Dec,09 2022 22:01:20  
Correspondence Type: Web Form  
Correspondence: Grizzlies are glorious creatures and need a large area to roam. Please reintroduce them into the Northern Cascades where they have space to re-establish themselves. Thank you.

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Correspondence ID: 5440Project:112008Document:124399  
Address: Chelan, WA  
Outside Organization: Unaffiliated Individual  
Received: Dec,09 2022 22:02:44  
Correspondence Type: Web Form  
Correspondence: I live close to the North Cascades National Park, and hike there with my family. Grizzlies are a natural part of the North Cascades environment, and as apex predators benefit the health of such. Humans can and should learn to respect and understand Grizzly behavior so that we can co-exist.

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Correspondence ID: 5441Project:112008Document:124399  
Address: Richmond, TX  
Outside Organization: Unaffiliated Individual  
Received: Dec,09 2022 22:06:13  
Correspondence Type: Web Form  
Correspondence: Thank you for moving forward with the process of restoring grizzly bears to the North Cascades Ecosystem (NCE).

A healthy population of grizzly bears belongs in the NCE, their home for thousands of years. Wherever grizzlies thrive, so does wildness, clean water, and abundant native fish and wildlife.

The National Park Service and US Fish and Wildlife Service have an obligation to restore this federally listed species in the few places where that is possible. Failure to act would result in the permanent loss of grizzly bears from the park during our lifetime. Alternatively, the successful restoration will contribute to the overall health and wellbeing of the species across multiple landscapes.

Fortunately, Grizzly restoration has worked in other parts of the country and will work here too. Please act quickly and lean on the existing mountain of information your agencies have compiled to inform your final decision. The 2017 EIS outlined multiple viable strategies that were massively popular.

Please reconsider all the past public support and the time-tested strategies that will strike a balance to meet the mutual goals of grizzly bear recovery and people.

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Correspondence ID: 5442Project:112008Document:124399  
Address: Richardson, TX  
Outside Organization: Unaffiliated Individual  
Received: Dec,09 2022 22:12:39  
Correspondence Type: Web Form  
Correspondence: I enjoy watching wildlife, And I value our native ecology and biodiversity.  
Grizzly bears lived in the North Cascades for thousands of years, and they belong here.  
I want to help chart a new future where we coexist with grizzly bears  
Grizzly bears play a key ecological role as a native keystone species in the North Cascades  
I want to pass down a wild landscape to future generations that includes all native species, including the grizzly.  
Grizzly bears are culturally important to many Native American tribes and First Nations  
People in Yellowstone and the northern Rocky Mountains live, work and recreate alongside grizzly bears, and we can too in the North Cascades.  
There are only a few places left where grizzly bears can exist, and the North Cascades is one of them.

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Correspondence ID: 5443Project:112008Document:124399

Address: Bend, OR

Outside Organization: Unaffiliated Individual

Received: Dec,09 2022 23:42:40

Correspondence Type: Web Form

Correspondence: It looks like the NPS is, once again, trying to alter or defy the Wilderness Act to suit its goals of manipulating Nature, There does not exist a "surplus" of grizzly bears in the Northern Rockies--or anywhere in the US, for that matter--to experiment with forcibly relocating them. Motorized vehicles are not allowed in Wilderness Areas. Grizzlies are wild animals, not commercial herds for humans to "maintain" or redistribute for the sake of (some of) us.

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Correspondence ID: 5444Project:112008Document:124399

Address: Portland, OR

Outside Organization: Touching Earth Sangha Unaffiliated Individual(Official Rep.)

Received: Dec,10 2022 01:15:31

Correspondence Type: Web Form

Correspondence: I oppose the initial plan of NPS on its Grizzly recovery efforts in the North Cascades since many of the proposed actions will degrade the wilderness area involved, and will likely be detrimental to the long term health of both individual bears, and a lasting healthy population of Grizzlies in the area. There are a number of problematic issues, which I will now detail:

- 1) We should not be capturing grizzlies from the Northern Continental Divide Ecosystem. The federal agencies plan to kidnap bears from either British Columbia or the Northern Continental Divide Ecosystem (NCDE) around Glacier National Park to move to the North Cascades. But grizzlies have still not recovered in the NCDE, and there are no "extra" bears there to move to Washington. Such a plan would weaken the NCDE grizzly population and diminish the likelihood of developing the needed population linkages between the NCDE grizzlies and those elsewhere, such as in Yellowstone.
- 2) An "experimental population" designation is a bad idea. The agencies must create and analyze an alternative that does not rely on the so-called "experimental" population designation. Under such a designation, individual bears from the NCDE--which are currently protected under the Endangered Species Act--would be taken from their home range and transported to Washington state, where they would lose their protections under the ESA.
- 3) Analyze a natural recovery alternative. This is NOT the same as the No Action alternative. Under a natural recovery alternative, the FWS and NPS would actively work with agencies in British Columbia to ensure that grizzlies are protected on both sides of the border. Under this alternative, the agencies would identify and protect corridors and connectivity so that bears could move across the border without getting killed.
- 4) Develop an alternative that doesn't violate the Wilderness Act. The agencies must not pursue alternatives that would violate the Wilderness Act and would entail heavy-handed, stressful management of bears. Should the NPS choose to translocate bears, the agency should first consider limiting translocation to sites outside of Wilderness. If the NPS decides to translocate within Wilderness, it must comply with the Wilderness Act: no helicopters, no motorized equipment, and no invasive monitoring.

Thank you!

~ [REDACTED]

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Correspondence ID: 5445Project:112008Document:124399

Address: mansfield, OH

Outside Organization: Unaffiliated Individual

Received: Dec,10 2022 04:28:10

Correspondence Type: Web Form

Correspondence: The relocation needs protections for the bears that are relocated for this to make sense. Without protection they could simply be lost (killed). The premise for relocation is a great idea, but only with proper fore thought of the outcomes.



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Correspondence ID: 5446Project:112008Document:124399

Address: Austin, TX

Outside Organization: Unaffiliated Individual

Received: Dec,10 2022 05:08:00

Correspondence Type: Web Form

Correspondence: Oppose the capture of grizzlies from the Northern Continental Divide Ecosystem. The federal agencies plan to kidnap bears from either British Columbia or the Northern Continental Divide Ecosystem (NCDE) around Glacier National Park to move to the North Cascades. But grizzlies have still not recovered in the NCDE, and there are no "extra" bears there to move to Washington. Such a plan would weaken the NCDE grizzly population and diminish the likelihood of developing the needed population linkages between the NCDE grizzlies and those elsewhere, such as in Yellowstone.

Oppose an "experimental population" designation. The agencies must create and analyze an alternative that does not rely on the so-called "experimental" population designation. Under such a designation, individual bears from the NCDE--which are currently protected under the Endangered Species Act--would be taken from their home range and transported to Washington state, where they would lose their protections under the ESA.

Analyze a natural recovery alternative. This is NOT the same as the No Action alternative. Under a natural recovery alternative, the FWS and NPS would actively work with agencies in British Columbia to ensure that grizzlies are protected on both sides of the border. Under this alternative, the agencies would identify and protect corridors and connectivity so that bears could move across the border without getting killed.

Develop an alternative that doesn't violate the Wilderness Act. The agencies must not pursue alternatives that would violate the Wilderness Act and would entail heavy-handed, stressful management of bears. Should the NPS choose to translocate bears, the agency should first consider limiting translocation to sites outside of Wilderness. If the NPS decides to translocate within Wilderness, it must comply with the Wilderness Act: no helicopters, no motorized equipment, and no invasive monitoring.

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Correspondence ID: 5447Project:112008Document:124399

Address: Cumbria, UN

Outside Organization: Unaffiliated Individual

Received: Dec,10 2022 05:58:13

Correspondence Type:Web Form

Correspondence: Save our gorgeous Grizzlies!

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Correspondence ID: 5448Project:112008Document:124399

Address: Cocoa, FL

Outside Organization: Unaffiliated Individual

Received: Dec,10 2022 06:17:37

Correspondence Type: Web Form

Correspondence: My thoughts on the matter of the recovery efforts must meet the requirements of the Wilderness Act. We must help improve the grizzly recovery plan for the North Cascades. Why do animals always have to suffer at the hands of humans, they have as much as a right to live on this planet as we do.

- Oppose the capture of grizzlies from the Northern Continental Divide Ecosystem. The federal agencies plan to kidnap bears from either British Columbia or the Northern Continental Divide Ecosystem (NCDE) around Glacier National Park to move to the North Cascades. But grizzlies have still not recovered in the NCDE, and there are no "extra" bears there to move to Washington. Such a plan would weaken the NCDE grizzly population and diminish the likelihood of developing the needed population linkages between the NCDE grizzlies and those elsewhere, such as in Yellowstone.

- Oppose an "experimental population" designation. The agencies must create and analyze an alternative that does not rely on the so-called "experimental" population designation. Under such a designation, individual bears from the NCDE--which are currently protected under the Endangered Species Act--would be taken from their home range and transported to Washington state, where they would lose their protections under the ESA.

- Analyze a natural recovery alternative. This is NOT the same as the No Action alternative. Under a natural recovery alternative, the FWS and NPS would actively work with agencies in British Columbia to ensure that grizzlies are protected on both sides of the border. Under this alternative, the agencies would identify and protect corridors and connectivity so that bears could move across the border without getting killed.
- Develop an alternative that doesn't violate the Wilderness Act. The agencies must not pursue alternatives that would violate the Wilderness Act and would entail heavy-handed, stressful management of bears. Should the NPS choose to translocate bears, the agency should first consider limiting translocation to sites outside of Wilderness. If the NPS decides to translocate within Wilderness, it must comply with the Wilderness Act: no helicopters, no motorized equipment, and no invasive monitoring.

Thank you!

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Correspondence ID: 5449Project:112008Document:124399  
Address: hebron, MD  
Outside Organization: Unaffiliated Individual  
Received: Dec,10 2022 07:14:47  
Correspondence Type: Web Form  
Correspondence: To whom it may concern,

Grizzly bears have lived in North Cascades for thousands of years. They play a key part in the growth of the forest. The more we take away the more the world becomes unbalanced. That's their natural habitat. Who are we to say they don't belong there. That's like someone coming to property saying you can't be here. We should be coexisting with nature not take it away. Everyone gets affected when balances in nature are off.

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Correspondence ID: 5450Project:112008Document:124399  
Address: Little Rock, AR  
Outside Organization: Unaffiliated Individual  
Received: Dec,10 2022 07:32:13  
Correspondence Type: Web Form

Correspondence: Oppose the capture of grizzlies from the Northern Continental Divide Ecosystem. The federal agencies plan to kidnap bears from either British Columbia or the Northern Continental Divide Ecosystem (NCDE) around Glacier National Park to move to the North Cascades. But grizzlies have still not recovered in the NCDE, and there are no "extra" bears there to move to Washington. Such a plan would weaken the NCDE grizzly population and diminish the likelihood of developing the needed population linkages between the NCDE grizzlies and those elsewhere, such as in Yellowstone.

Oppose an "experimental population" designation. The agencies must create and analyze an alternative that does not rely on the so-called "experimental" population designation. Under such a designation, individual bears from the NCDE--which are currently protected under the Endangered Species Act--would be taken from their home range and transported to Washington state, where they would lose their protections under the ESA.

Analyze a natural recovery alternative. This is NOT the same as the No Action alternative. Under a natural recovery alternative, the FWS and NPS would actively work with agencies in British Columbia to ensure that grizzlies are protected on both sides of the border. Under this alternative, the agencies would identify and protect corridors and connectivity so that bears could move across the border without getting killed.

Develop an alternative that doesn't violate the Wilderness Act. The agencies must not pursue alternatives that would violate the Wilderness Act and would entail heavy-handed, stressful management of bears. Should the NPS choose to translocate bears, the agency should first consider limiting translocation to sites outside of Wilderness. If the NPS decides to translocate within Wilderness, it must comply with the Wilderness Act: no helicopters, no motorized equipment, and no invasive monitoring.

Thank you!

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Correspondence ID: 5451Project:112008Document:124399  
Address: Arlington, TX

Outside Organization: Unaffiliated Individual  
Received: Dec,10 2022 07:39:24  
Correspondence Type: Web Form

Correspondence: The agencies must not pursue alternatives that would violate the Wilderness Act and would entail heavy-handed, stressful management of bears. Should the NPS choose to translocate bears, the agency should first consider limiting translocation to sites outside of Wilderness. If the NPS decides to translocate within Wilderness, it must comply with the Wilderness Act: no helicopters, no motorized equipment, and no invasive monitoring.

Grizzly Bears have right to live in peace from human persecution. Grizzly Bears should never have been killed off in the North Cascades in the first place. We as humanity need to allow the Grizzly Bears to return to the Northern Cascades but not at the expense of other fragile Grizzly Bear populations. Then humanity needs to get out of their own way and learn to live with Grizzly Bears in a smart way and one way is allowing them the space to roam freely.

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Correspondence ID: 5452Project:112008Document:124399

Address: Frederick, MD  
Outside Organization: Unaffiliated Individual  
Received: Dec,10 2022 07:58:54  
Correspondence Type: Web Form

Correspondence: Please do not move grizzlies from the still-struggling population in Canada and the NCDE to Washington. The grizzlies in the NCDE have not recovered and moving them would reduce the chances of developing linkage populations with places such as Yellowstone. Instead, analyze alternative natural recovery actions that are not in violation of the Wilderness Act and would cause stress to the bears. I am also opposed to designating a new population in Washington as an "experimental population" because the bears would then lose their endangered species designation which they currently have within the NCDE.

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Correspondence ID: 5453Project:112008Document:124399

Address: Carlsbad, CA  
Outside Organization: Unaffiliated Individual  
Received: Dec,10 2022 08:14:09  
Correspondence Type: Web Form

Correspondence: As an avid outdoors person, I love to see wildlife and appreciate their place in our ecosystems. Grizzly bears lived in the North Cascades for thousands of years, and should exist there again, as they play a key ecological role as a native keystone species in the North Cascades. It is my hope that we create a future where we coexist with grizzly bears so that future generations can enjoy an environment that includes all native species.

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Correspondence ID: 5454Project:112008Document:124399

Address: woodridge, IL  
Outside Organization: Unaffiliated Individual  
Received: Dec,10 2022 08:31:35  
Correspondence Type: Web Form

Correspondence: I am writing in regards to the potential to reintroduce Grizzly bears to North Cascades. This is an opportunity to right a wrong. Grizzly bears deserve the opportunity to return to their native habitat. There are not many places left that can support grizzlies but this is one of them so it would be remiss to let this opportunity pass. I spend summers hiking and camping in the pacific northwest. There is nothing like seeing large mammals in their native habitats. There are existing examples of places where grizzlies and humans work and recreate near on another-it can work here as well.  
Please the grizzlies another chance.

(please withhold my personal information-I am tired of spam)

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Correspondence ID: 5455Project:112008Document:124399

Address: Portland, OR  
Outside Organization: Unaffiliated Individual  
Received: Dec,10 2022 08:42:37  
Correspondence Type: Web Form

Correspondence: I'd love to see Grizzly Bears reintroduced to the North Cascades. My family has spend a lot of time in the area and we're stunned to learn that the Grizzly used to roam the mountains. It would be in our best interest to reintroduce Grizzlies to any area they were removed from and undo the mistakes we made in history in order to preserve our future.

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Correspondence ID: 5456Project:112008Document:124399

Address: Placitas, NM  
Outside Organization: University Of New Mexico School Of Medicine Unaffiliated Individual  
Received: Dec,10 2022 09:09:41  
Correspondence Type: Web Form

Correspondence: Oppose the capture of grizzlies from the Northern Continental Divide Ecosystem. The federal agencies plan to kidnap bears from either British Columbia or the Northern Continental Divide Ecosystem (NCDE) around Glacier National Park to move to the North Cascades. But grizzlies have still not recovered in the NCDE, and there are no "extra" bears there to move to Washington. Such a plan would weaken the NCDE grizzly population and diminish the likelihood of developing the needed population linkages between the NCDE grizzlies and those elsewhere, such as in Yellowstone.

Oppose an "experimental population" designation. The agencies must create and analyze an alternative that does not rely on the so-called "experimental" population designation. Under such a designation, individual bears from the NCDE--which are currently protected under the Endangered Species Act--would be taken from their home range and transported to Washington state, where they would lose their protections under the ESA.

Analyze a natural recovery alternative. This is NOT the same as the No Action alternative. Under a natural recovery alternative, the FWS and NPS would actively work with agencies in British Columbia to ensure that grizzlies are protected on both sides of the border. Under this alternative, the agencies would identify and protect corridors and connectivity so that bears could move across the border without getting killed.

Develop an alternative that doesn't violate the Wilderness Act. The agencies must not pursue alternatives that would violate the Wilderness Act and would entail heavy-handed, stressful management of bears. Should the NPS choose to translocate bears, the agency should first consider limiting translocation to sites outside of Wilderness. If the NPS decides to translocate within Wilderness, it must comply with the Wilderness Act: no helicopters, no motorized equipment, and no invasive monitoring.

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Correspondence ID: 5457Project:112008Document:124399

Address: Los Angeles, CA  
Outside Organization: Unaffiliated Individual  
Received: Dec,10 2022 09:25:38  
Correspondence Type: Web Form

Correspondence: To Whom It May Concern:

I oppose the capture of grizzlies from the Northern Continental Divide Ecosystem. The federal agencies plan to kidnap bears from either British Columbia or the Northern Continental Divide Ecosystem (NCDE) around Glacier National Park to move to the North Cascades. But grizzlies have still not recovered in the NCDE, and there are no "extra" bears there to move to Washington. Such a plan would weaken the NCDE grizzly population and diminish the likelihood of developing the needed population linkages between the NCDE grizzlies and those elsewhere, such as in Yellowstone.

I oppose an "experimental population" designation. The agencies must create and analyze an alternative that does not rely on the so-called "experimental" population designation. Under such a designation, individual bears from the NCDE--which are currently protected under the Endangered Species Act--would be taken from their home range and transported to Washington state, where they would lose their

protections under the ESA.

Analyze a natural recovery alternative. This is NOT the same as the No Action alternative. Under a natural recovery alternative, the FWS and NPS would actively work with agencies in British Columbia to ensure that grizzlies are protected on both sides of the border. Under this alternative, the agencies would identify and protect corridors and connectivity so that bears could move across the border without getting killed.

Develop an alternative that doesn't violate the Wilderness Act. The agencies must not pursue alternatives that would violate the Wilderness Act and would entail heavy-handed, stressful management of bears. Should the NPS choose to translocate bears, the agency should first consider limiting translocation to sites outside of Wilderness. If the NPS decides to translocate within Wilderness, it must comply with the Wilderness Act: no helicopters, no motorized equipment, and no invasive monitoring.

Thank you!

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Correspondence ID: 5458Project:112008Document:124399  
Address: Los Angeles, CA  
Outside Organization: Unaffiliated Individual  
Received: Dec,10 2022 09:39:51  
Correspondence Type: Web Form  
Correspondence: Please oppose the capture of grizzlies from the Northern Continental Divide Ecosystem. The federal agencies plan to kidnap bears from either British Columbia or the Northern Continental Divide Ecosystem (NCDE) around Glacier National Park to move to the North Cascades. But grizzlies have still not recovered in the NCDE, and there are no "extra" bears there to move to Washington. Such a plan would weaken the NCDE grizzly population and diminish the likelihood of developing the needed population linkages between the NCDE grizzlies and those elsewhere, such as in Yellowstone.

Please oppose an "experimental population" designation. The agencies must create and analyze an alternative that does not rely on the so-called "experimental" population designation. Under such a designation, individual bears from the NCDE--which are currently protected under the Endangered Species Act--would be taken from their home range and transported to Washington state, where they would lose their protections under the ESA.

Analyze a natural recovery alternative. This is NOT the same as the No Action alternative. Under a natural recovery alternative, the FWS and NPS would actively work with agencies in British Columbia to ensure that grizzlies are protected on both sides of the border. Under this alternative, the agencies would identify and protect corridors and connectivity so that bears could move across the border without getting killed.

Develop an alternative that doesn't violate the Wilderness Act. The agencies must not pursue alternatives that would violate the Wilderness Act and would entail heavy-handed, stressful management of bears. Should the NPS choose to translocate bears, the agency should first consider limiting translocation to sites outside of Wilderness. If the NPS decides to translocate within Wilderness, it must comply with the Wilderness Act: no helicopters, no motorized equipment, and no invasive monitoring.

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Correspondence ID: 5459Project:112008Document:124399  
Address: Portland, OR  
Outside Organization: Columbia Land Trust Unaffiliated Individual  
Received: Dec,10 2022 09:46:31  
Correspondence Type: Web Form  
Correspondence: I favor the active reintroduction of grizzly bears to the North Cascades Ecosystem in Washington State.

While I live in Oregon, I work and spend lots of time across the river in Washington.

I have hiked and backpacked in grizzly bear country in Montana and Alberta, Canada, and am familiar with the occasional conflicts between humans and grizzlies. I am also confident that with adequate measures those

conflicts can be significantly reduced, and that the costs of having grizzlies back on the landscape are outweighed by the benefits of having them back.

Our ecosystems are degraded, and one form of degradation is the loss of top predators and other keystone species. In the North Cascades the grizzly is such a keystone species. Bringing back the grizzlies will benefit the ecosystem. They will also benefit we humans, by providing us with both the experience of viewing the bears, and the knowledge that they are there. And the bears have a right to exist.

I understand that actively restoring grizzlies is known as "Alternative B"; If so, then I support Alternative B, and urge us to start bringing grizzlies back to Washington.

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Correspondence ID: 5460Project:112008Document:124399  
Address: Falkville, AL  
Outside Organization: Unaffiliated Individual  
Received: Dec,10 2022 09:50:20  
Correspondence Type: Web Form  
Correspondence: I oppose the capture of grizzlies from the Northern Continental Divide Ecosystem. The federal agencies plan to kidnap bears from either British Columbia or the Northern Continental Divide Ecosystem (NCDE) around Glacier National Park to move to the North Cascades. But grizzlies have still not recovered in the NCDE, and there are no "extra" bears there to move to Washington. Such a plan would weaken the NCDE grizzly population and diminish the likelihood of developing the needed population linkages between the NCDE grizzlies and those elsewhere, such as in Yellowstone.  
I oppose an "experimental population" designation. The agencies must create and analyze an alternative that does not rely on the so-called "experimental" population designation. Under such a designation, individual bears from the NCDE--which are currently protected under the Endangered Species Act--would be taken from their home range and transported to Washington state, where they would lose their protections under the ESA.  
Analyze a natural recovery alternative. This is NOT the same as the No Action alternative. Under a natural recovery alternative, the FWS and NPS would actively work with agencies in British Columbia to ensure that grizzlies are protected on both sides of the border. Under this alternative, the agencies would identify and protect corridors and connectivity so that bears could move across the border without getting killed.  
You must develop an alternative that doesn't violate the Wilderness Act. The agencies must not pursue alternatives that would violate the Wilderness Act and would entail heavy-handed, stressful management of bears. Should the NPS choose to translocate bears, the agency should first consider limiting translocation to sites outside of Wilderness. If the NPS decides to translocate within Wilderness, it must comply with the Wilderness Act: no helicopters, no motorized equipment, and no invasive monitoring.  
Thank you!

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Correspondence ID: 5461Project:112008Document:124399  
Address: Bellingham, WA  
Outside Organization: Unaffiliated Individual  
Received: Dec,10 2022 10:18:12  
Correspondence Type: Web Form  
Correspondence: Thank you for the opportunity to comment. As we watch endless species, large and small, approach extinction, this opportunity to provide a path for improving grizzly existence is very welcome. Public fear of this iconic animal is understandable in many places, yet those fears must not result in its extinction. The North Cascades region, shared with the wilds of Canada, offers the best habitat, the safest public experience, and the least impact on livestock operations. Please continue this important work and carefully weigh a science-based future for the grizzly against the alternative.

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Correspondence ID: 5462Project:112008Document:124399

Address: Kimberly, WI  
Outside Organization: Unaffiliated Individual  
Received: Dec,10 2022 10:34:29  
Correspondence Type: Web Form  
Correspondence: Thank you for moving forward with the process of restoring grizzly bears to the North Cascades Ecosystem (NCE).

A healthy population of grizzly bears belongs in the NCE, their home for thousands of years. Wherever grizzlies thrive, so does wildness, clean water, and abundant native fish and wildlife.

The National Park Service and US Fish and Wildlife Service have an obligation to restore this federally listed species in the few places where that is possible. Failure to act would result in the permanent loss of grizzly bears from the park during our lifetime. Alternatively, the successful restoration will contribute to the overall health and wellbeing of the species across multiple landscapes.

Fortunately, Grizzly restoration has worked in other parts of the country and will work here too. Please act quickly and lean on the existing mountain of information your agencies have compiled to inform your final decision. The 2017 EIS outlined multiple viable strategies that were massively popular.

Please reconsider all the past public support and the time-tested strategies that will strike a balance to meet the mutual goals of grizzly bear recovery and people.

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Correspondence ID: 5463Project:112008Document:124399

Address: Georgetown, TX  
Outside Organization: Unaffiliated Individual  
Received: Dec,10 2022 10:39:06  
Correspondence Type: Web Form

Correspondence: Being a lifelong resident of Texas I am a long way from any grizzly habitat but am in favor of grizzly reintroduction. Wildlife (especially native American large predators like the grizzly, wolf, mountain lion) preservation and their habitat is important to the overall health of the environment. In this day when so many outdoor recreation areas are too often molded for the use of day users and paved trail hikers there needs to be truly wild and remote places where nature can exist as it once did.

Thank you for your hard work and effort in this endeavor.

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Correspondence ID: 5464Project:112008Document:124399

Address: San Francisco, CA  
Outside Organization: Unaffiliated Individual  
Received: Dec,10 2022 10:46:02  
Correspondence Type: Web Form

Correspondence: Oppose the capture of grizzlies from the Northern Continental Divide Ecosystem. The federal agencies plan to kidnap bears from either British Columbia or the Northern Continental Divide Ecosystem (NCDE) around Glacier National Park to move to the North Cascades. But grizzlies have still not recovered in the NCDE, and there are no "extra" bears there to move to Washington. Such a plan would weaken the NCDE grizzly population and diminish the likelihood of developing the needed population linkages between the NCDE grizzlies and those elsewhere, such as in Yellowstone.

Oppose an "experimental population" designation. The agencies must create and analyze an alternative that does not rely on the so-called "experimental" population designation. Under such a designation, individual bears from the NCDE--which are currently protected under the Endangered Species Act--would be taken from their home range and transported to Washington state, where they would lose their protections under the ESA.

Analyze a natural recovery alternative. This is NOT the same as the No Action alternative. Under a natural recovery alternative, the FWS and NPS would actively work with agencies in British Columbia to ensure that grizzlies are protected on both sides of the border. Under this alternative, the agencies would identify and protect corridors and connectivity so that bears could move across the border without getting killed.

Develop an alternative that doesn't violate the Wilderness Act. The agencies must not pursue alternatives that would violate the Wilderness Act and would entail heavy-handed, stressful management of bears. Should the NPS choose to translocate bears, the agency should first consider limiting translocation to sites outside of Wilderness. If the NPS decides to translocate within Wilderness, it must comply with the Wilderness Act: no helicopters, no motorized equipment, and no invasive monitoring.

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Correspondence ID: 5465Project:112008Document:124399  
Address: Spanaway, WA  
Outside Organization: Unaffiliated Individual  
Received: Dec,10 2022 11:07:18  
Correspondence Type: Web Form  
Correspondence: I support grizzly restoration in the North Cascades because...

Grizzly bears have lived on this landscape for thousands of years and deserve to be here.

Grizzly bears are culturally important to tribal people and Washingtonians who have lived here for generations.

Grizzly bears are an endangered species that we must actively recover or risk losing.

I want to pass down a wild landscape that includes all native species, including the grizzly.

Grizzly bears provide an ecosystem service, spreading seeds and aerating alpine meadows.

There are few places left in the U.S. where grizzly bears can exist. The North Cascades ecosystem is one of those few protected places.

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Correspondence ID: 5466Project:112008Document:124399  
Address: Seattle, WA  
Outside Organization: Unaffiliated Individual  
Received: Dec,10 2022 11:11:06  
Correspondence Type: Web Form  
Correspondence: I 100% the reintroduction of Grizzly bears!!!

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Correspondence ID: 5467Project:112008Document:124399  
Address: Sun City, AZ  
Outside Organization: Unaffiliated Individual  
Received: Dec,10 2022 11:16:00  
Correspondence Type: Web Form  
Correspondence: I am definitely in favor of returning grizzlies bears to the northern Cascades.

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Correspondence ID: 5468Project:112008Document:124399  
Address: Maple Valley, WA  
Outside Organization: Unaffiliated Individual  
Received: Dec,10 2022 11:17:06  
Correspondence Type: Web Form  
Correspondence: I'm glad they brought back the wolves to Washington State and now they want to bring back Grizzly Bears to where they belong. They have proven in Yellowstone National Park that bringing back the wolves



brought back the natural habitat of all the animals and I have always believed that Grizzly Bears in the North Cascades will bring back balance what Mother Nature intended

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Correspondence ID: 5469Project:112008Document:124399  
Address: Albany, OR  
Outside Organization: Unaffiliated Individual  
Received: Dec,10 2022 11:21:30  
Correspondence Type: Web Form  
Correspondence: I fully support reintroducing grizzly bears to the Northern Cascades.  
I believe it's an excellent use of tax payer dollars.

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Correspondence ID: 5470Project:112008Document:124399  
Address: Albany, OR  
Outside Organization: Unaffiliated Individual  
Received: Dec,10 2022 11:23:30  
Correspondence Type:Web Form  
Correspondence: Save the bears!

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Correspondence ID: 5471Project:112008Document:124399  
Address: Darrington, WA  
Outside Organization: Unaffiliated Individual  
Received: Dec,10 2022 11:32:55  
Correspondence Type: Web Form  
Correspondence: I support the option of no action.

This proposal is being put forward by the Department of the Interior, National Park Service but is mandating an action for a land area which is mostly not in its jurisdiction. This is proposing an unfunded mandate for other departments and agencies that are already stressed to manage fire, invasive species, climate change, natural resources, and dramatic increases in recreation and home building. Therefore the funding and sustainability of the proposal is completely unrealistic.

There is no analysis of how many bears whose lives are tampered with will die.

All indications are that the relatively small number of bears that will survive long term will become a genetically isolated stressed anomaly.

I would conclude that the money could be better spent to help the bears, except for the problem that there is no realistic effort in this proposal to address sustainable management anyway.

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Correspondence ID: 5472Project:112008Document:124399  
Address: Seattle, WA  
Outside Organization: Unaffiliated Individual  
Received: Dec,10 2022 11:33:29  
Correspondence Type: Web Form  
Correspondence: I am submitting my strong support advocating for the reintroduction of grizzly bears to the North Cascades in Washington state. They are critical to that ecosystem, and the North Cascades represents one of the few ecosystems in the lower 48 that can support a viable grizzly population.

Researcher Robert Long and field biologist Paula MacKay laid out a strong argument outlining the rational behind this initiative in their op ed piece that appeared in the Seattle Times on Nov 29, 2022. I am a volunteer informal educator at Woodland Park Zoo, and a Master's Student in Miami University's Biology program, and fully support this initiative.

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Correspondence ID: 5473Project:112008Document:124399  
Address: Seattle, WA  
Outside Organization: self Unaffiliated Individual(Official Rep.)  
Received: Dec,10 2022 11:37:44  
Correspondence Type: Web Form  
Correspondence: Plain and simple: without Grizzlies the land is unnatural and not wilderness. It is time for the North Cascades to become Wilderness again. We will have the Grizzlies and the people that make tthis happen to thank when this new era begins and continues.

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Correspondence ID: 5474Project:112008Document:124399  
Address: Everett, WA  
Outside Organization: Unaffiliated Individual  
Received: Dec,10 2022 11:51:07  
Correspondence Type: Web Form  
Correspondence: As a native species to the North Cascades ecosystem that has been all but extirpated grizzly bears should be reintroduced to the region in the most sustainable method possible. Similar to the reintroduction of fishers it will benefit the whole ecosystem to have all a animals that have historically lived here back on the landscape.

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Correspondence ID: 5475Project:112008Document:124399  
Address: Hobe Sound, FL  
Outside Organization: Unaffiliated Individual  
Received: Dec,10 2022 11:53:33  
Correspondence Type: Web Form  
Correspondence: I am writing to oppose your approaches to grizzly bear recovery in the North Cascade Mountains. Having a new population of grizzlies in the NCDE is desirable, but consideration must be given to unintended consequences. Wilderness should be preserved, not degraded.

Removing bears from their current habitat in British Columbia or the NCDE will not benefit the bear population. There are no "extra" bears in that range. Creating connections and protected wilderness corridors so that bears can naturally increase their own populations is a better alternative.

Creating an "experimental population" will result in bears losing their ESA protection, resulting in bears being shot and killed. It is counterproductive to rebuilding a bear population in the North Cascades.

NPS and FWS must implement an alternative that does NOT include the use of helicopters, motorized vehicles and equipment, invasive monitoring, drugging bears, capture, and excessive handling.

Bears need space to roam, isolation, denning sites, distance and protection from human conflicts and the temptation of human garbage. The agencies should analyze a natural recovery alternative. It would allow for, and vigorously promote, sharing wild spaces between humans and bears. This would require U.S. agencies to partner with B.C. agencies to protect bears on both sides of the border.

Thank you for considering my views.

  
Hobe Sound FL

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Correspondence ID: 5476Project:112008Document:124399  
Address: Largo, FL  
Outside Organization: Unaffiliated Individual

Received: Dec,10 2022 12:03:03

Correspondence Type: Web Form

Correspondence: • Oppose the capture of grizzlies from the Northern Continental Divide Ecosystem. The federal agencies plan to kidnap bears from either British Columbia or the Northern Continental Divide Ecosystem (NCDE) around Glacier National Park to move to the North Cascades. But grizzlies have still not recovered in the NCDE, and there are no "extra" bears there to move to Washington. Such a plan would weaken the NCDE grizzly population and diminish the likelihood of developing the needed population linkages between the NCDE grizzlies and those elsewhere, such as in Yellowstone.

• Oppose an "experimental population" designation.

The agencies must create and analyze an alternative that does not rely on the so-called "experimental" population designation. Under such a designation, individual bears from the NCDE--which are currently protected under the Endangered Species Act--would be taken from their home range and transported to Washington state, where they would lose their protections under the ESA.

• Analyze a natural recovery alternative.

This is NOT the same as the No Action alternative. Under a natural recovery alternative, the FWS and NPS would actively work with agencies in British Columbia to ensure that grizzlies are protected on both sides of the border. Under this alternative, the agencies would identify and protect corridors and connectivity so that bears could move across the border without getting killed.

• Develop an alternative that doesn't violate the Wilderness Act.

The agencies must not pursue alternatives that would violate the Wilderness Act and would entail heavy-handed, stressful management of bears. Should the NPS choose to translocate bears, the agency should first consider limiting translocation to sites outside of Wilderness. If the NPS decides to translocate within Wilderness, it must comply with the Wilderness Act: no helicopters, no motorized equipment, and no invasive monitoring.

Thank you.

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Correspondence ID: 5477Project:112008Document:124399

Address: Vancouver, UN

Outside Organization: Unaffiliated Individual

Received: Dec,10 2022 12:16:17

Correspondence Type: Web Form

Correspondence: Hi Support the return of grizzly bears to the North Cascades because they belong there, because the existence of different populations (especially if they are interconnected geographically) significantly improves the survivability of this magnificent species.

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Correspondence ID: 5478Project:112008Document:124399

Address: NON-HISPANIC OR LATINO, WA

Outside Organization: University of Washington Unaffiliated Individual

Received: Dec,10 2022 12:29:55

Correspondence Type: Web Form

Correspondence: I support grizzly restoration in the North Cascades because...

- Grizzly bears have lived on this landscape for thousands of years and deserve to be here.
  - Grizzly bears are culturally important to tribal people and Washingtonians who have lived here for generations.
  - Grizzly bears are an endangered species that we must actively recover or risk losing.
  - I want to pass down a wild landscape that includes all native species, including the grizzly.
  - Grizzly bears provide an ecosystem service, spreading seeds and aerating alpine meadows.
  - There are few places left in the U.S. where grizzly bears can exist. The North Cascades ecosystem is one of those few protected places.
  - I hope to see a grizzly bear in the North Cascades one day.
-

Correspondence ID: 5479Project:112008Document:124399

Address: Seattle, WA

Outside Organization: retired Unaffiliated Individual

Received: Dec,10 2022 13:00:22

Correspondence Type: Web Form

Correspondence: I write in support of grizzly bear restoration in the North Cascades Ecosystem (NCE). The NCE is the ancestral home of the grizzly. We humans have negatively altered too many parts of our environment. Grizzly reintroduction will restore a portion of the natural order.

The North Cascades National Park is both one of the most beautiful and most underutilized preserved environments in our part of the world. As such, this park provides a tailor made wilderness for this species reintroduction.

The beauty and majesty of these animals should be enjoyed by future generations in our local mountains. As a father and grandfather I urge restoration in part so that these bears can be a part of the wilderness experience for those who, like me, are fortunate enough to grow up here in Washington.

I have lived in western WA but I grew up in eastern WA. I am mindful of the friction that will likely arise between bears and ranchers and farmers. Part of restoration should include education and reimbursement for damage done by grizzlies.

Thank you for your consideration. [REDACTED]

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Correspondence ID: 5480Project:112008Document:124399

Address: Atlanta, GA

Outside Organization: Unaffiliated Individual

Received: Dec,10 2022 13:05:54

Correspondence Type: Web Form

Correspondence: Grizzly bears are culturally important to many Native American tribes and First Nations and can thrive in the North Cascades.

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Correspondence ID: 5481Project:112008Document:124399

Address: Wheaton, IL

Outside Organization: Unaffiliated Individual

Received: Dec,10 2022 13:06:29

Correspondence Type: Web Form

Correspondence: Our family is excited to learn that the "National Park Service" and the "U. S. Fish and Wildlife Service" have restarted the process of returning grizzly bears to the North Cascades!

The grizzly bear is a, critical, part of the ecological, and, cultural, fabric of the North Cascades! They belong here. Without them, our, wild, areas are diminished, less diverse, and, sanitized. The narrative about "Cascades" grizzly bear recovery will take decades to unfold. But, with science, education, and a, little, human tolerance, it can be one of our, and, future generations, 'greatest, conservation, success stories!

Federal and state agencies have worked, for decades, to lay a, sound, scientific, and, social, foundation for reestablishing grizzly bears in the "North Cascades Ecosystem", which has some of the, most, productive grizzly (brown) bear habitat in the world!

Our family members care about restoring grizzlies to this landscape! We support grizzly restoration in the North Cascades because:

Grizzly bears have lived on this landscape for thousands of years and deserve to be here!

Grizzly bears are, culturally, important to, tribal, people, and. Washingtonians who have lived here for generations.

Grizzly bears are an, endangered, species that we MUST, actively, recover or risk losing.

We want to pass down a, wild, landscape that includes, all, native species, including the grizzly.

Grizzly bears provide an, ecosystem, service, spreading seeds and aerating, alpine, meadows.

There are few places left in the U.S. where grizzly bears can exist! The North Cascades ecosystem is one of those, few, protected places!

We hope to see a grizzly bear in the North Cascades!

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Correspondence ID:	5482Project:112008Document:124399
Address:	Junction City, OR
Outside Organization:	Unaffiliated Individual
Received:	Dec,10 2022 13:09:44
Correspondence Type:	Web Form

Correspondence: Please consider reintroducing Grizzlies to the Northern Cascades. Grizzlies are a keystone species. They were a critical part of the ecosystem before human activity decimated their numbers. Reintroduction would help to balance predator/prey relationships that have been out of whack since the grizzlies were lost in this region. For proof of the benefits of reintroducing keystone species look at what wolves have done in Yellowstone. Please bring back the bears!

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Correspondence ID:	5483Project:112008Document:124399
Address:	Hood River, OR
Outside Organization:	Unaffiliated Individual
Received:	Dec,10 2022 13:11:17
Correspondence Type:	Web Form

Correspondence: Hello,

Thank you for the opportunity to comment. I would like to encourage you to reconsider the approach to grizzly bear recovery in the North Cascades.

I oppose the capture of grizzlies from the Northern Continental Divide Ecosystem. The federal agencies plan to take bears from either British Columbia or the Northern Continental Divide Ecosystem (NCDE) around Glacier National Park to move to the North Cascades. But grizzlies have still not recovered in the NCDE, and there are no "extra" bears there to move to Washington. Such a plan would weaken the NCDE grizzly population and diminish the likelihood of developing the needed population linkages between the NCDE grizzlies and those elsewhere, such as in Yellowstone.

I oppose an "experimental population" designation. The agencies must create and analyze an alternative that does not rely on the so-called "experimental" population designation. Under such a designation, individual bears from the NCDE--which are currently protected under the Endangered Species Act--would be taken from their home range and transported to Washington state, where they would lose their protections under the ESA.

Please analyze a natural recovery alternative. This is NOT the same as the No Action alternative. Under a natural recovery alternative, the FWS and NPS would actively work with agencies in British Columbia to ensure that grizzlies are protected on both sides of the border. Under this alternative, the agencies would identify and protect corridors and connectivity so that bears could move across the border without getting killed.

Please develop an alternative that doesn't violate the Wilderness Act. The agencies must not pursue alternatives that would violate the Wilderness Act and would entail heavy-handed, stressful management of bears. Should the NPS choose to translocate bears, the agency should first consider limiting translocation to sites outside of Wilderness. If the NPS decides to translocate within Wilderness, it must comply with the Wilderness Act: no

helicopters, no motorized equipment, and no invasive monitoring.

Thank you,

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Correspondence ID: 5484Project:112008Document:124399  
Address: Fort Collins, CO  
Outside Organization: Unaffiliated Individual  
Received: Dec,10 2022 13:11:36  
Correspondence Type: Web Form  
Correspondence: I am in favor of reintroducing grizzlies into the North Cascades. Their presence is vital for a balanced and healthy ecosystem.

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Correspondence ID: 5485Project:112008Document:124399  
Address: Tampa, FL  
Outside Organization: Unaffiliated Individual  
Received: Dec,10 2022 13:16:24  
Correspondence Type: Web Form  
Correspondence: Grizzly bears lived in the North Cascades for thousands of years, and they belong there. I want to help chart a new future where we coexist with grizzly bears. Grizzly bears play a key ecological role as a native keystone species in the North Cascades I want to pass down a wild landscape to future generations that includes all native species, including the grizzly. Grizzly bears are culturally important to many Native American tribes and First Nations People in Yellowstone and the northern Rocky Mountains live, work and recreate alongside grizzly bears, and we can too in the North Cascades. There are only a few places left where grizzly bears can exist, and the North Cascades is one of them.

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Correspondence ID: 5486Project:112008Document:124399  
Address: El Paso, TX  
Outside Organization: Unaffiliated Individual  
Received: Dec,10 2022 13:17:02  
Correspondence Type: Web Form  
Correspondence: The damage that humans have caused need to be rectified.  
I want to pass down a wild landscape to future generations that includes all native species, including the grizzly. Grizzly bears are culturally important to many Native American tribes and First Nations People in Yellowstone and the northern Rocky Mountains live, work and recreate alongside grizzly bears, and we can too in the North Cascades.  
There are only a few places left where grizzly bears can exist, and the North Cascades is one of them.

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Correspondence ID: 5487Project:112008Document:124399  
Address: Bothell, WA  
Outside Organization: Unaffiliated Individual  
Received: Dec,10 2022 13:17:06  
Correspondence Type: Web Form  
Correspondence: I support grizzly restoration in the North Cascades because:  
Grizzly bears have lived on this landscape for thousands of years and deserve to be here.

Grizzly bears are culturally important to tribal people and Washingtonians who have lived here for generations.

Grizzly bears are an endangered species that we must actively recover or risk losing.

I want to pass down a wild landscape that includes all native species, including the grizzly.

Grizzly bears provide an ecosystem service, spreading seeds and aerating alpine meadows.

There are few places left in the U.S. where grizzly bears can exist. The North Cascades ecosystem is one of those few protected places.

I hope to see a grizzly bear in the North Cascades one day.

---

Correspondence ID: 5488Project:112008Document:124399  
Address: Fairless Hills, PA  
Outside Organization: Unaffiliated Individual  
Received: Dec,10 2022 13:18:06  
Correspondence Type: Web Form  
Correspondence: Hello,  
I would hope you consider the following:

Oppose the capture of grizzlies from the Northern Continental Divide Ecosystem. The federal agencies plan to kidnap bears from either British Columbia or the Northern Continental Divide Ecosystem (NCDE) around Glacier National Park to move to the North Cascades. But grizzlies have still not recovered in the NCDE, and there are no "extra" bears there to move to Washington. Such a plan would weaken the NCDE grizzly population and diminish the likelihood of developing the needed population linkages between the NCDE grizzlies and those elsewhere, such as in Yellowstone.

Oppose an "experimental population" designation. The agencies must create and analyze an alternative that does not rely on the so-called "experimental" population designation. Under such a designation, individual bears from the NCDE--which are currently protected under the Endangered Species Act--would be taken from their home range and transported to Washington state, where they would lose their protections under the ESA.

Analyze a natural recovery alternative. This is NOT the same as the No Action alternative. Under a natural recovery alternative, the FWS and NPS would actively work with agencies in British Columbia to ensure that grizzlies are protected on both sides of the border. Under this alternative, the agencies would identify and protect corridors and connectivity so that bears could move across the border without getting killed.

Develop an alternative that doesn't violate the Wilderness Act. The agencies must not pursue alternatives that would violate the Wilderness Act and would entail heavy-handed, stressful management of bears. Should the NPS choose to translocate bears, the agency should first consider limiting translocation to sites outside of Wilderness. If the NPS decides to translocate within Wilderness, it must comply with the Wilderness Act: no helicopters, no motorized equipment, and no invasive monitoring.

Thanks,

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Correspondence ID: 5489Project:112008Document:124399  
Address: East Wenatchee, WA  
Outside Organization: Self Employed - Education Consultant Unaffiliated Individual  
Received: Dec,10 2022 13:20:51  
Correspondence Type: Web Form  
Correspondence: I would like to offer my support for the proposal on how best to restore grizzly bears in the North Cascades Ecosystem. As an avid hiker throughout the North Cascades, I fully support the reintroduction of grizzly bears into this ecosystem. I believe the grizzly bear is an essential part of the ecological balance in the North Cascades. Restoring a balance to the ecosystem offers the survival security of other wildlife and plant life in the area. I have numerous encounters with bears in my over 50 years of hiking in the western region of the US, including living and hiking in Alaska. In every case, taking sound precautions resulted in a safe encounter. I fully support the reintroduction of the grizzly bears into the North Cascades ecosystem. Thank you.

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Correspondence ID: 5490Project:112008Document:124399  
Address: Astoria, NY

Outside Organization: Unaffiliated Individual  
Received: Dec,10 2022 13:23:36  
Correspondence Type: Web Form  
Correspondence: Please reintroduce grizzlies to the Cascades!!! Thank you!!

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Correspondence ID: 5491Project:112008Document:124399  
Address: Robbinston, ME  
Outside Organization: Sierra Club Unaffiliated Individual  
Received: Dec,10 2022 13:26:13  
Correspondence Type: Web Form  
Correspondence: Grizzly bears lived in the North Cascades for thousands of years, and they belong here.  
I want to help chart a new future where we coexist with grizzly bears  
Grizzly bears play a key ecological role as a native keystone species in the North Cascades  
I want to pass down a wild landscape to future generations that includes all native species, including the grizzly.  
Grizzly bears are culturally important to many Native American tribes and First Nations  
People in Yellowstone and the northern Rocky Mountains live, work and recreate alongside grizzly bears, and we can too in the North Cascades.  
There are only a few places left where grizzly bears can exist, and the North Cascades is one of them.

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Correspondence ID: 5492Project:112008Document:124399  
Address: Lafayette, LA  
Outside Organization: Unaffiliated Individual  
Received: Dec,10 2022 13:27:04  
Correspondence Type: Web Form  
Correspondence: Hello! I am writing this comment in favor of the re-introduction of grizzly bears to the north cascades national park. The native fauna and flora of our landscapes have been, to put it mildly, decimated by human activity. From the mountains to the prairies we have over and over again removed keystone species out of an ignorant or erroneous mindset. That is why I am writing this comment today. We do know better than we did ten years ago, fifty years ago, and one hundred years ago. We know that bears are a keystone species, whose impacts on the landscape are irreplaceable as they spread seeds, create disturbances, and feed on other wildlife. Their actions impact the balance of flora and fauna alike. They have evolved with the landscape to produce a net benefit and re-introduction will help them to assume that keystone role once more. Introduction would be an act of restoration for the good of the whole ecosystem. Thank you.

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Correspondence ID: 5493Project:112008Document:124399  
Address: Philadelphia, PA  
Outside Organization: Unaffiliated Individual  
Received: Dec,10 2022 13:30:28  
Correspondence Type: Web Form  
Correspondence: I support reintroducing the Grizzly bears to the North Cascades. These bears play a key ecological role as a native keystone species in the North Cascades. I want to pass down a wild landscape to future generations that includes all native species, including the grizzly, and there are fewer and fewer places for them to thrive. Let's protect them!

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Correspondence ID: 5494Project:112008Document:124399  
Address: Chicago, IL  
Outside Organization: Unaffiliated Individual  
Received: Dec,10 2022 13:32:09  
Correspondence Type: Web Form  
Correspondence: Reintroduce grizzlies.

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Correspondence ID: 5495Project:112008Document:124399  
Address: McClellanville, SC  
Outside Organization: Unaffiliated Individual  
Received: Dec,10 2022 13:35:21  
Correspondence Type: Web Form  
Correspondence: Restore grizzly population to the cascades,

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Correspondence ID: 5496Project:112008Document:124399  
Address: Portsmouth, NH  
Outside Organization: Unaffiliated Individual  
Received: Dec,10 2022 13:35:36  
Correspondence Type: Web Form  
Correspondence: Dear NPS,  
I support grizzly bears in the North Cascades. I enjoy watching wildlife. Grizzly bears lived in the North Cascades for thousands of years, and they belong there. Grizzly bears play a key ecological role as a native keystone species in the North Cascades  
I want to pass down a wild landscape to future generations that includes all native species, including the grizzly. Grizzly bears are culturally important to many Native American tribes and First Nations  
There are only a few places left where grizzly bears can exist, and the North Cascades is one of them.  
Thank you for your consideration of this matter.  
Sincerely,  
[REDACTED]

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Correspondence ID: 5497Project:112008Document:124399  
Address: Jamestown, CA  
Outside Organization: Unaffiliated Individual  
Received: Dec,10 2022 13:36:10  
Correspondence Type: Web Form  
Correspondence: North Cascades is one of not many areas where Grizzly Bears can thrive & have been known to do well there before humans drove them almost to extinction. Please reintroduce them to the North Cascades & help them.  
Thank you!  
[REDACTED]

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Correspondence ID: 5498Project:112008Document:124399  
Address: Walnut Creek, CA  
Outside Organization: Unaffiliated Individual  
Received: Dec,10 2022 13:36:16  
Correspondence Type: Web Form  
Correspondence: Grizzly bears are a critical part of the ecosystem.  
We must stop looking at the world through the Cartesian framework and understand, once and for all, that all life forms are interconnected and, as such, each depends on and cannot thrive without the other.  
Grizzly bears have lived in the North Cascades for thousands of years, where they still belong.  
There is no reason we cannot coexist with grizzly bears.

---

Correspondence ID: 5499Project:112008Document:124399  
Address: Portland, OR  
Outside Organization: Unaffiliated Individual  
Received: Dec,10 2022 13:36:46  
Correspondence Type: Web Form

Correspondence: I love wildlife so much. Knowing that we are protecting what remains of our natural landscape brings me some peace as I took in the city during the school year and spend as much time as I can in our national parks and forests during breaks.

Grizzly bears have lived in the North Cascades for thousands of years, and they belong here. I want to help chart a new future where we coexist with grizzly bears. They play a key ecological role as a native keystone species in the North Cascades and I want to pass down a wild landscape to future generations that includes all native species, including the grizzly.

Grizzly bears are culturally important to many Native American tribes and First Nations.

People in Yellowstone and the northern Rocky Mountains live, work and recreate alongside grizzly bears, and we can too in the North Cascades. There are only a few places left where grizzly bears can exist, and the North Cascades is one of them.

Protect grizzly bears in the North Cascades, please.

---

Correspondence ID: 5500Project:112008Document:124399

Address: Southfield, MI

Outside Organization: Unaffiliated Individual

Received: Dec,10 2022 13:37:40

Correspondence Type: Web Form

Correspondence: Grizzly Bears are some of the most fantastic and beautiful wildlife to view and wildlife viewing is one of my favorite reasons to visit National Parks. I would argue that Grizzly Bears are not only a keystone species that will help thrive in the North Cascades but will help return the ecosystem to what it was before human interaction and degradation. Grizzly Bears are a symbol of both the National Parks and the West. Grizzly bears lived in the North Cascades for thousands of years, and they belong here. I want to help chart a new future where we coexist with grizzly bears. Grizzly bears play a key ecological role as a native keystone species in the North Cascades. I want to pass down a wild landscape to future generations that includes all native species, including the grizzly. Grizzly bears are culturally important to many Native American tribes and First Nations. People in Yellowstone and the northern Rocky Mountains live, work and recreate alongside grizzly bears, and we can too in the North Cascades. There are only a few places left where grizzly bears can exist, and the North Cascades is one of them. Please reintroduce grizzly bears into North Cascades National Park.

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Correspondence ID: 5501Project:112008Document:124399

Address: Oakland, CA

Outside Organization: Unaffiliated Individual

Received: Dec,10 2022 13:43:05

Correspondence Type: Web Form

Correspondence: Grizzly bears lived in the North Cascades for thousands of years, and they belong here.

I want to help chart a new future where we coexist with grizzly bears

Grizzly bears play a key ecological role as a native keystone species in the North Cascades

I want to pass down a wild landscape to future generations that includes all native species, including the grizzly.

Grizzly bears are culturally important to many Native American tribes and First Nations

People in Yellowstone and the northern Rocky Mountains live, work and recreate alongside grizzly bears, and we can too in the North Cascades.

There are only a few places left where grizzly bears can exist, and the North Cascades is one of them.

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Correspondence ID: 5502Project:112008Document:124399

Address: Sparks, NV

Outside Organization: Unaffiliated Individual

Received: Dec,10 2022 13:43:39

Correspondence Type: Web Form

Correspondence: The natural world should be just that, natural. Grizzlies were historically there and should be reintroduced. Science should reign supreme. With an increasingly environmentally unfriendly world, we need to

do more things that are right. We also need to educate the people near that area on bear safety so they can be near aware.

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Correspondence ID: 5503Project:112008Document:124399

Address: Arcola, UN

Outside Organization: Unaffiliated Individual

Received: Dec,10 2022 13:44:17

Correspondence Type: Web Form

Correspondence: I'm writing to you because I care about wildlife. Grizzly bears lived in the North Cascades for thousands of years, and they belong here. I want to help chart a new future where we coexist with grizzly bears. Grizzly bears play a key ecological role as a native keystone species in the North Cascades. I want to pass down a wild landscape to future generations that includes all native species, including the grizzly. Grizzly bears are culturally important to many Native American tribes and First Nations People in Yellowstone and the northern Rocky Mountains live, work and recreate alongside grizzly bears, and we can too in the North Cascades. There are only a few places left where grizzly bears can exist, and the North Cascades is one of them.

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Correspondence ID: 5504Project:112008Document:124399

Address: Missoula, MT

Outside Organization: Unaffiliated Individual

Received: Dec,10 2022 13:56:46

Correspondence Type: Web Form

Correspondence: Living with Grizzly bears as a part of life here in NW Montana, they have and are a part of every forest system, every park, and are good at cleaning up the forest, attacks are rare and can coexist with folk if people are responsible. Im for reintegration of Grizzly Bears more often than any other creature, they manage game numbers fairly, and dont chase off elk and deer which is common with wolves. Grizzlies prefer the high peaks, which are devoid of constant human contact, run-ins are and will be rare. Grizzly bears are important to the environment, and a majority of hunters will gladly pick the bear over the wolf, as Bears can manage the weak and sick game, preventing overpopulation. Its worked in Yellowstone, and Grizzlies are the Icon of Glacier. If we wish to keep the cascades wild, lush, and healthy; Bring the Bear back. Thanks for listening to my comment, Love -

---

Correspondence ID: 5505Project:112008Document:124399

Address: Sacramento, CA

Outside Organization: Unaffiliated Individual

Received: Dec,10 2022 13:57:30

Correspondence Type: Web Form

Correspondence: Oppose the capture of grizzlies from the Northern Continental Divide Ecosystem. The federal agencies plan to kidnap bears from either British Columbia or the Northern Continental Divide Ecosystem (NCDE) around Glacier National Park to move to the North Cascades. But grizzlies have still not recovered in the NCDE, and there are no "extra" bears there to move to Washington. Such a plan would weaken the NCDE grizzly population and diminish the likelihood of developing the needed population linkages between the NCDE grizzlies and those elsewhere, such as in Yellowstone.

Oppose an "experimental population" designation. The agencies must create and analyze an alternative that does not rely on the so-called "experimental" population designation. Under such a designation, individual bears from the NCDE--which are currently protected under the Endangered Species Act--would be taken from their home range and transported to Washington state, where they would lose their protections under the ESA.

Analyze a natural recovery alternative. This is NOT the same as the No Action alternative. Under a natural recovery alternative, the FWS and NPS would actively work with agencies in British Columbia to ensure that grizzlies are protected on both sides of the border. Under this alternative, the agencies would identify and protect corridors and connectivity so that bears could move across the border without getting killed.

Develop an alternative that doesn't violate the Wilderness Act. The agencies must not pursue alternatives that

would violate the Wilderness Act and would entail heavy-handed, stressful management of bears. Should the NPS choose to translocate bears, the agency should first consider limiting translocation to sites outside of Wilderness. If the NPS decides to translocate within Wilderness, it must comply with the Wilderness Act: no helicopters, no motorized equipment, and no invasive monitoring.

Thank you,

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Correspondence ID: 5506Project:112008Document:124399

Address: Twisp, WA

Outside Organization: Unaffiliated Individual

Received: Dec,10 2022 13:57:46

Correspondence Type: Web Form

Correspondence: I definitely approve of and would love to see the introduction of Grizzly Bears to the North Cascades National Park and North Cascades area in general. They once roamed this land freely and we have hunted them, with so many other of our predators, almost to extinction. The ecosystems of the North Cascades cannot survive without All of the predators and prey that historically have called this area home, and that includes the Grizzly Bear.

People must learn to live with this majestic creature, and I also strongly suggest that there be training meetings for the public in all areas within 100 miles of the North Cascades National Park. People have learned to fear our natural predators, instead of learning to respect them and make sure that people aren't tempting bears to drift down into the surrounding towns.

I also would like to see bear hunting made illegal, at least in the Spring when they are at their most vulnerable state and have cubs in tow.

Thank you,

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Correspondence ID: 5507Project:112008Document:124399

Address: Arlington, WA

Outside Organization: Unaffiliated Individual

Received: Dec,10 2022 13:58:43

Correspondence Type: Web Form

Correspondence: Please bring back brown bear and wolves.

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Correspondence ID: 5508Project:112008Document:124399

Address: Stehekin, WA

Outside Organization: n/a Unaffiliated Individual

Received: Dec,10 2022 14:00:46

Correspondence Type: Web Form

Correspondence: To whom it may concern.I'm 14 years old from Stehekin. A few days ago, I sent in an anonymous comment concerning the grizzly bear introduction, using my parent's email address.(about how they will not have enough food or area to coexist with the native wildlife and residents without causing problems and destroying property.)Later I was informed by my parents that it was necessary to include my name and age so that my comment would carry more weight, so I decided to write this to clarify.Thank you for your time and consideration.

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Correspondence ID: 5509Project:112008Document:124399

Address: LAKEWOOD, WA

Outside Organization: Unaffiliated Individual

Received: Dec,10 2022 14:01:27

Correspondence Type: Web Form

Correspondence: Grizzly bears should be allowed to live in the North Cascades. We need to embrace wildlife NOT kill it.

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Correspondence ID: 5510Project:112008Document:124399

Address: Placerville, CA

Outside Organization: Unaffiliated Individual

Received: Dec,10 2022 14:02:10

Correspondence Type: Web Form

Correspondence: Please re-introduce Grizzly Bears into the North Cascades. Grizzly bears lived in the North Cascades for thousands of years, and they belong here.

I want to help chart a new future where we coexist with grizzly bears

Grizzly bears play a key ecological role as a native keystone species in the North Cascades

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Correspondence ID: 5511Project:112008Document:124399

Address: Palmer, MA

Outside Organization: Unaffiliated Individual

Received: Dec,10 2022 14:03:56

Correspondence Type: Web Form

Correspondence: Conserve and protect bears! Don't kill our living planet and all her ecosystems!

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Correspondence ID: 5512Project:112008Document:124399

Address: Saugerties, NY

Outside Organization: Unaffiliated Individual

Received: Dec,10 2022 14:06:07

Correspondence Type: Web Form

Correspondence: Hello,

I ask the you please consider the following actions and plans.

1. Oppose the capture of grizzlies from the Northern Continental Divide Ecosystem. The federal agencies plan to kidnap bears from either British Columbia or the Northern Continental Divide Ecosystem (NCDE) around Glacier National Park to move to the North Cascades. But grizzlies have still not recovered in the NCDE, and there are no "extra" bears there to move to Washington. Such a plan would weaken the NCDE grizzly population and diminish the likelihood of developing the needed population linkages between the NCDE grizzlies and those elsewhere, such as in Yellowstone.

2. Oppose an "experimental population" designation. The agencies must create and analyze an alternative that does not rely on the so-called "experimental" population designation. Under such a designation, individual bears from the NCDE--which are currently protected under the Endangered Species Act--would be taken from their home range and transported to Washington state, where they would lose their protections under the ESA.

3. Analyze a natural recovery alternative. This is NOT the same as the No Action alternative. Under a natural recovery alternative, the FWS and NPS would actively work with agencies in British Columbia to ensure that grizzlies are protected on both sides of the border. Under this alternative, the agencies would identify and protect corridors and connectivity so that bears could move across the border without getting killed.

4. Develop an alternative that doesn't violate the Wilderness Act. The agencies must not pursue alternatives that would violate the Wilderness Act and would entail heavy-handed, stressful management of bears. Should the NPS choose to translocate bears, the agency should first consider limiting translocation to sites outside of Wilderness. If the NPS decides to translocate within Wilderness, it must comply with the Wilderness Act: no helicopters, no motorized equipment, and no invasive monitoring.

Thank you!

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Correspondence ID: 5513Project:112008Document:124399

Address: Melbourne, FL

Outside Organization: The Gideon Animal Foundation Unaffiliated Individual(Official Rep.)

Received: Dec,10 2022 14:07:35

Correspondence Type: Web Form

Correspondence: Grizzlies, like all wild animals have been pursued by human greed to a point of destruction. I want more Grizzlies in the North Cascades, but I have many issues of disagreement with many items in your proposal.

I OPPOSE the CAPTURE of grizzlies from the Northern Continental Divide Ecosystem. Federal agencies should NOT be allowed to kidnap bears from either British Columbia or the Northern Continental Divide Ecosystem (NCDE) and moved to the North Cascades. There are no extra bears to move around. This plan would weaken the NCDE grizzly population and diminish the likelihood of developing the needed population linkages between NCDE grizzlies and those elsewhere, i.e. Yellowstone.

I OPPOSE the "Experimental Population Designation". The agencies must use ecological science to create and analyze an alternative. Individual bears from NCDW are currently protected under the Endangered Species Act. (ESA) Kidnaping them from their safe have and then transporting them to Washington State would be a travesty against the ESA. The ESA must be enforced. I believe STRONGLY in natural recovery and feel that this alternative must be considered. Under this system the NPS and FWS must actively work with British Columbia to ensure grizzlies are PROTECTED on both sides of the border. With this the agencies should identify and protect the corridors of travel so that bears could move across the border without being culled.

Some of these proposed alternatives from the agency would violate the Wilderness Act (W.A.) We cannot tolerate any alternatives that would entail heavy handed, stressful management of bears. The law Must be followed.

Please HELP the bears, do not endanger them in any way.

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Correspondence ID: 5514Project:112008Document:124399

Address: Saint Petersburg, FL

Outside Organization: Unaffiliated Individual

Received: Dec,10 2022 14:15:53

Correspondence Type: Web Form

Correspondence: The plan to kidnap bears from either British Columbia or the Northern Continental Divide Ecosystem (NCDE) around Glacier National Park to move to the North Cascades. But grizzlies have still not recovered in the NCDE, and there are no "extra" bears there to move to Washington. Such a plan would weaken the NCDE grizzly population and diminish the likelihood of developing the needed population linkages between the NCDE grizzlies and those elsewhere, such as in Yellowstone.

Pursue alternatives that would violate the Wilderness Act and would entail heavy-handed, stressful management of bears. Should the NPS choose to translocate bears, the agency should first consider limiting translocation to sites outside of Wilderness. If the NPS decides to translocate within Wilderness, it must comply with the Wilderness Act: no helicopters, no motorized equipment, and no invasive monitoring

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Correspondence ID: 5515Project:112008Document:124399

Address: Washington, DC

Outside Organization: Unaffiliated Individual

Received: Dec,10 2022 14:22:25

Correspondence Type: Web Form

Correspondence: I enjoy watching wildlife, and grizzly bears lived in the North Cascades for thousands of years. They belong there and I want to help chart a new future where we coexist with grizzly bears. Grizzly bears play a key ecological role as a native keystone species in the North Cascades.

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Correspondence ID: 5516Project:112008Document:124399

Address: Chicago, IL

Outside Organization: Unaffiliated Individual

Received: Dec,10 2022 14:28:42

Correspondence Type: Web Form

Correspondence: Grizzly bears are a vital part of the ecosystem, culturally important to many native and indigenous people, and they are amazing creatures that can coincide with humans. They need our protection in the Cascades!

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Correspondence ID: 5517Project:112008Document:124399

Address: Grand Canyon, AZ

Outside Organization: Unaffiliated Individual

Received: Dec,10 2022 14:29:21

Correspondence Type: Web Form

Correspondence: It's time to embrace our full natural heritage and bring apex predators back to our ecosystems across North America- Grizzly Bears's range needs to be extended.

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Correspondence ID: 5518Project:112008Document:124399

Address: Camano Island, WA

Outside Organization: Unaffiliated Individual

Received: Dec,10 2022 14:44:39

Correspondence Type: Web Form

Correspondence: I am strongly in favor of this measure

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Correspondence ID: 5519Project:112008Document:124399

Address: Austin, TX

Outside Organization: Unaffiliated Individual

Received: Dec,10 2022 14:49:36

Correspondence Type: Web Form

Correspondence: Please reintroduce Grizzlies to the Cascades. Keystone species are vital to a healthy/thriving ecosystem.

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Correspondence ID: 5520Project:112008Document:124399

Address: Deer Harbor, WA

Outside Organization: Unaffiliated Individual

Received: Dec,10 2022 14:52:11

Correspondence Type: Web Form

Correspondence: Analyze a natural recovery alternative. This is NOT the same as the No Action alternative. Under a natural recovery alternative, the FWS and NPS would actively work with agencies in British Columbia to ensure that grizzlies are protected on both sides of the border. Under this alternative, the agencies would identify and protect corridors and connectivity so that bears could move across the border without getting killed.

Develop an alternative that doesn't violate the Wilderness Act. The agencies must not pursue alternatives that would violate the Wilderness Act and would entail heavy-handed, stressful management of bears. Should the NPS choose to translocate bears within Wilderness, it must comply with the Wilderness Act: no helicopters, no motorized equipment, and no invasive monitoring.

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Correspondence ID: 5521Project:112008Document:124399  
Address: Des Plaines, IL  
Outside Organization: Unaffiliated Individual  
Received: Dec,10 2022 15:11:25  
Correspondence Type: Web Form  
Correspondence: Please reintroduce grizzlies to the north cascades. They were once native and need to be given the space to roam as they once naturally did.

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Correspondence ID: 5522Project:112008Document:124399  
Address: Edmond, OK  
Outside Organization: Unaffiliated Individual  
Received: Dec,10 2022 15:20:05  
Correspondence Type: Web Form  
Correspondence: I strongly support the reintroduction of the grizzly to the northern Cascades.

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Correspondence ID: 5523Project:112008Document:124399  
Address: Canton, MI  
Outside Organization: none Unaffiliated Individual  
Received: Dec,10 2022 15:20:53  
Correspondence Type: Web Form  
Correspondence: Grizzly Recovery Plan  
Please consider all possible plans that will not endanger the Grizzlies or the natural environment.  
The initial plan would most likely degrade Wilderness in the North Cascades, weaken the grizzly population in the Northern Continental Divide Ecosystem (NCDE) around Glacier National Park, and strip the individual grizzlies of their current protections under the Endangered Species Act.

Thank you

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Correspondence ID: 5524Project:112008Document:124399  
Address: salem, OR  
Outside Organization: Unaffiliated Individual  
Received: Dec,10 2022 15:21:38  
Correspondence Type: Web Form  
Correspondence: I am opposed to the initial plan to translocate grizzly bears into the North Cascades Ecosystem in Washington. The agencies' initial plan is far from ideal and would likely degrade wilderness in the North Cascades, weaken the grizzly population in the Northern Continental Divide Ecosystem around Glacier National Park, and strip the individual grizzlies of their current protections under the Endangered Species Act.

Designating the reintroduced grizzly bears as an "experimental population" under section 10(j) of the U.S. Endangered Species Act (ESA) would result in this population losing their current protections under the Endangered Species Act (ESA) and they could be shot, re-captured, or killed in the North Cascades.

If the Park Service adopts a translocation plan, it must be in line with the protections of the Wilderness Act. Monitoring should take place in a way that's respectful to wilderness and bears, including using hair snags, camera traps, scat collection, and on-the-ground sightings to know whether the bears are thriving. It's wrong to rely on intrusive radio-collaring, helicopter landings, and ongoing sedating, capturing, and handling of the bears.

It is essential that you analyze a natural recovery alternative! The FWS and NPS needs to work directly with agencies in British Columbia to ensure that grizzlies are protected on both sides of the border, so that they identify and protect corridors and connectivity so that bears could move across the border without getting killed.

Thank you in advance for developing an improved alternative plan that will ensure these bears success.



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Correspondence ID: 5525Project:112008Document:124399

Address: Sudbury, MA

Outside Organization: Unaffiliated Individual

Received: Dec,10 2022 15:44:11

Correspondence Type: Web Form

Correspondence: I have not had the pleasure of visiting the North Cascade yet, but I plan on it. When thinking about our country's future and how we can make it a better place for all to enjoy, one thing that comes to mind is passing down a wild landscape to future generations that include all native species, including the grizzly. When visiting the Grand Tetons and Yellowstone, I am amazed at how well man and bears can co-exist. It's a glorious moment to see wildlife in their natural environment, and it's time to bring back Grizzly Bears to The North Cascade.

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Correspondence ID: 5526Project:112008Document:124399

Address: Darrington, WA

Outside Organization: Unaffiliated Individual

Received: Dec,10 2022 15:46:30

Correspondence Type: Web Form

Correspondence: I prefer the No Action alternative. Based on a 2018 NPS report titled A Synthesis of Historical and Recent Report of Grizzly Bears (*ursus arctos*) in the North Cascades Region states the following:

"Predictive spatial models that can accurately determine grizzly bear occurrence and persistence across landscapes show that human settlement and associated negative interactions can be more important in determining grizzly bear presence than habitat and food quality (Mattson and Merrill 2002, Apps et al. 2004, Mowat et al. 2013). ... Rode (2005) found that even a single human can displace grizzly bears from high-value feeding sites at relatively remote spawning streams in Alaska, and that this sensitivity is profound even at a landscape level."

Considering the human population on the west side of the NCE and the amount of recreation within this area, it seems a longshot the bears would thrive here. Your own literature makes mention of that above.

Please include in the EIS analysis the following:

1. Total duration cost to implement/mitigate the recovery program within the greater NCE. Include cost to Forest Service, state and private stakeholders.
  - a. relocation of bears
  - b. Recreation requirements for mitigation
  - c. Private and state costs
  - d. Enforcement
  - e. Outreach
  - f. Management
2. Who will pay for the needed personnel to implement the program? If the long-term implementation and management funding for all agencies is not available, relocating bears will not end with a successful viable population.
3. Use predictive spatial models and show the results that reintroducing grizzly bears will have any real success of becoming persistent in the NCE. Washington has between 4-19 times the human population density compared to areas where grizzly bears are thriving.

Washington 116 people/mile<sup>2</sup>

Montana 7 people/mile<sup>2</sup>

Wyoming 6 people/mile<sup>2</sup>

Idaho 23 people/mile<sup>2</sup>

4. In order for the grizzly bear to flourish, will it require killing other species such as black bear? If so how many, how long, who does the killing?
5. Why is the USFS, with 75% of the NCE, not a major part of this EIS? Recreation is significant within NCE, many people accessing the core area where the NPS complex is located travel through USFS lands.
6. Will trends of increasing human population in and around the NCE actually be included in the analysis, or brushed aside given "Grizzly bear density is roughly inverse to that of human population density" (Mattson and Merill, 2002; Mowat et al.,2013)?

Thank you, [REDACTED]

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Correspondence ID: 5527Project:112008Document:124399  
Address: Olympia, WA  
Outside Organization: Unaffiliated Individual  
Received: Dec,10 2022 15:53:17  
Correspondence Type: Web Form  
Correspondence: I heartily support the grizzly reintroduction to the North Cascades.

Grizzly bears have lived on this landscape for thousands of years and deserve to be here.

Grizzly bears are culturally important to tribal people and Washingtonians who have lived here for generations.

Grizzly bears are an endangered species that we must actively recover or risk losing.

I want to pass down a wild landscape that includes all native species, including the grizzly.

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Correspondence ID: 5528Project:112008Document:124399  
Address: Versailles, KY  
Outside Organization: Citizen Unaffiliated Individual  
Received: Dec,10 2022 15:54:54  
Correspondence Type:Web Form  
Correspondence: Bring back the bears

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Correspondence ID: 5529Project:112008Document:124399  
Address: Oak Park, IL  
Outside Organization: Unaffiliated Individual  
Received: Dec,10 2022 15:54:55  
Correspondence Type: Web Form  
Correspondence: I am writing in support of the plan to reintroduce grizzly bears to the North Cascades. The health of the environment matters a lot to me, as a young person. Since we are in the sixth mass extinction, there are many species that will be gone by the time my generation reaches adulthood and countless more that our children will never get to see. Although every species plays an important role in the ecosystem, grizzly bears are especially crucial as they are a native keystone species in the North Cascades.  
I believe we have a responsibility to not disrupt ecosystems any further and to try our best to restore them to their natural and healthy state. This way, someday when I am older I can pass down a wild landscape to future generations that includes all native species: both the grizzlies and the many plants and animals that they support.  
Thank you for your consideration.

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Correspondence ID: 5530Project:112008Document:124399  
Address: Cannon Beach, OR  
Outside Organization: Unaffiliated Individual  
Received: Dec,10 2022 15:56:47  
Correspondence Type: Web Form

Correspondence: Please do reintroduce the Grizzly, a wonderous creation, which should have the right to exist unmolested, playing it's own role to create balance in the ecosystem.

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Correspondence ID: 5531Project:112008Document:124399

Address: Dearborn, MI

Outside Organization: Unaffiliated Individual

Received: Dec,10 2022 16:05:27

Correspondence Type: Web Form

Correspondence: As a proud American i wanted to register my support for the reintroduction of grizzly bears to the north cascades. As a symbol of this great country as well as it's importance to native tribes, they also play a key ecological role. I am looking forward to visiting the both cascades and hopefully getting a glimpse of these magnificent animals.

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Correspondence ID: 5532Project:112008Document:124399

Address: San Carlos, CA

Outside Organization: Unaffiliated Individual

Received: Dec,10 2022 16:18:22

Correspondence Type: Web Form

Correspondence: I support grizzly restoration in the North Cascades! Here are some reasons why:

- There are precious few places left in the U.S. where grizzly bears can exist. The North Cascades ecosystem is one of those few protected places.
- Grizzly bears have lived on this landscape for thousands of years and deserve to be here.
- Grizzly bears are culturally important to tribal people and Washingtonians who have lived here for generations.
- Grizzly bears are an endangered species that we must actively recover or risk losing.
- I want to pass down a wild landscape that includes all native species, including the grizzly.
- Grizzly bears provide an ecosystem service, spreading seeds and aerating alpine meadows.
- I hope to see a grizzly bear in the North Cascades one day.

Thank you!

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Correspondence ID: 5533Project:112008Document:124399

Address: MAPLE FALLS, WA

Outside Organization: Unaffiliated Individual

Received: Dec,10 2022 16:34:25

Correspondence Type: Web Form

Correspondence: Please take no action that limits humans from recreating in National Forest lands. If grizzly's can recover with the current available spaces, great, lets enable them to do so. If they need additional space I'm firmly against it.

---

Correspondence ID: 5534Project:112008Document:124399

Address: Denver, CO

Outside Organization: Unaffiliated Individual

Received: Dec,10 2022 16:37:38

Correspondence Type: Web Form

Correspondence: We have a chance to undo some of the damage we have done to our ecosystem by introducing bears and learning how to better coexist like our ancestors once did.

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Correspondence ID: 5535Project:112008Document:124399

Address: Elk, CA

Outside Organization: Unaffiliated Individual

Received: Dec,10 2022 16:39:03

Correspondence Type: Web Form

Correspondence: I write to convey my full support of the prospect of Grizzly reintroduction in the North Cascades. This vital and endangered species needs our help in the interests of genetic diversity to connect isolated populations across their historic range throughout the mountain west extending to the Pacific and ultimately south into their CA North Coast and Sierra Nevada ranges. As a resident of Northern CA and frequent visitor to our nation's National Parks, I hope to have additional opportunities to observe these magnificent creatures in more areas of their historic range in the coming decades.

Sincerely,

[REDACTED]

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Correspondence ID: 5536Project:112008Document:124399

Address: Santa Fe, NM

Outside Organization: Eldorado Wildlife Advocacy Group Unaffiliated Individual(Official Rep.)

Received: Dec,10 2022 16:42:21

Correspondence Type: Web Form

Correspondence: Given the disastrous climatic changes on our beautiful planet, I strongly advocate for increasing our biodiversity in every possible way while we still have a chance to survive.

Grizzlies have lived here for thousands of years and deserve a chance to live too. People have not done a very good job of stewarding our earth. Animals contribute so much.

I am a passionate advocate for all wild animals and an activist for preserving as many beneficial species as humanly possible.

Please reintroduce them and let them thrive.

Thank you.

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Correspondence ID: 5537Project:112008Document:124399

Address: Columbia, SC

Outside Organization: Unaffiliated Individual

Received: Dec,10 2022 16:42:25

Correspondence Type: Web Form

Correspondence: Oppose the capture of grizzlies from the Northern Continental Divide Ecosystem. The federal agencies plan to kidnap bears from either British Columbia or the Northern Continental Divide Ecosystem (NCDE) around Glacier National Park to move to the North Cascades. But grizzlies have still not recovered in the NCDE, and there are no "extra" bears there to move to Washington. Such a plan would weaken the NCDE grizzly population and diminish the likelihood of developing the needed population linkages between the NCDE grizzlies and those elsewhere, such as in Yellowstone.

Oppose an "experimental population" designation. The agencies must create and analyze an alternative that does not rely on the so-called "experimental" population designation. Under such a designation, individual bears from the NCDE--which are currently protected under the Endangered Species Act--would be taken from their home range and transported to Washington state, where they would lose their protections under the ESA.

Analyze a natural recovery alternative. This is NOT the same as the No Action alternative. Under a natural recovery alternative, the FWS and NPS would actively work with agencies in British Columbia to ensure that grizzlies are protected on both sides of the border. Under this alternative, the agencies would identify and protect corridors and connectivity so that bears could move across the border without getting killed.

Develop an alternative that doesn't violate the Wilderness Act. The agencies must not pursue alternatives that

would violate the Wilderness Act and would entail heavy-handed, stressful management of bears. Should the NPS choose to translocate bears, the agency should first consider limiting translocation to sites outside of Wilderness. If the NPS decides to translocate within Wilderness, it must comply with the Wilderness Act: no helicopters, no motorized equipment, and no invasive monitoring.

Thank you!

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Correspondence ID: 5538Project:112008Document:124399

Address: Silver City, NM  
Outside Organization: Unaffiliated Individual  
Received: Dec,10 2022 16:51:31  
Correspondence Type: Web Form

Correspondence: Hello. I urge you to:

Oppose the capture of grizzlies from the Northern Continental Divide Ecosystem. The federal agencies plan to kidnap bears from either British Columbia or the Northern Continental Divide Ecosystem (NCDE) around Glacier National Park to move to the North Cascades. But grizzlies have still not recovered in the NCDE, and there are no "extra" bears there to move to Washington. Such a plan would weaken the NCDE grizzly population and diminish the likelihood of developing the needed population linkages between the NCDE grizzlies and those elsewhere, such as in Yellowstone.

Oppose an "experimental population" designation. The agencies must create and analyze an alternative that does not rely on the so-called "experimental" population designation. Under such a designation, individual bears from the NCDE--which are currently protected under the Endangered Species Act--would be taken from their home range and transported to Washington state, where they would lose their protections under the ESA.

Analyze a natural recovery alternative. This is NOT the same as the No Action alternative. Under a natural recovery alternative, the FWS and NPS would actively work with agencies in British Columbia to ensure that grizzlies are protected on both sides of the border. Under this alternative, the agencies would identify and protect corridors and connectivity so that bears could move across the border without getting killed.

Develop an alternative that doesn't violate the Wilderness Act. The agencies must not pursue alternatives that would violate the Wilderness Act and would entail heavy-handed, stressful management of bears. Should the NPS choose to translocate bears, the agency should first consider limiting translocation to sites outside of Wilderness. If the NPS decides to translocate within Wilderness, it must comply with the Wilderness Act: no helicopters, no motorized equipment, and no invasive monitoring.

Thank you.

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Correspondence ID: 5539Project:112008Document:124399

Address: Jacksonville, FL  
Outside Organization: Unaffiliated Individual  
Received: Dec,10 2022 16:58:15  
Correspondence Type: Web Form

Correspondence: Hello, I'm writing to share my support in reintroducing Grizzly Bears to the North Cascades. I am an avid nature lover, and I believe we have a responsibility to both preserve and restore the ecosystems that have been damaged and destroyed by human exploitation. There are only a few places left where grizzly bears can exist, and the North Cascades is one of them. Grizzly bears lived in the North Cascades for thousands of years, and they belong here. played an outsized role in keeping the ecosystem wild and in balance -- for example, their digging in alpine meadows aerates soils, disperses seeds, and facilitates plant growth. Without them, an essential part of the North Cascades is missing. In the Rocky Mountains, people have worked hard to save grizzly bears from extinction, and today people successfully live, work and recreate alongside grizzly bears. This can happen in the North Cascades, too. I hope that the National Park Service will take this important action to help a keystone species return and thrive, and to be an example of how humankind can coexist with and support the natural world.

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Correspondence ID: 5540Project:112008Document:124399

Address: Anchorage, AK

Outside Organization: Unaffiliated Individual  
Received: Dec,10 2022 16:58:59  
Correspondence Type: Web Form

Correspondence: We have an obligation to protect this land we reside on. That includes protecting native wildlife and fixing our mistakes. We must reintroduce animals to their homes. As someone living in Alaska, where moose and bears roam, I can promise you that people and wild animals can co-exist. We need to share this land we are blessed to live on. Or we will have nothing. These animals are key for environmental balance. For our own welfare and for that of our children, for the planet we live on, please reintroduce these grizzly bears where they belong.

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Correspondence ID: 5541Project:112008Document:124399  
Address: Pompano Beach, FL  
Outside Organization: Unaffiliated Individual  
Received: Dec,10 2022 17:19:33  
Correspondence Type: Web Form  
Correspondence: Hello, my name is Michael and I'm an avid nature photographer and wildlife enjoyer in Florida. I think that Grizzly Bears should be reintroduced to the North Cascades.

Grizzly bears lived in the North Cascades for thousands of years, and they belong here. I want to help chart a new future where we coexist with grizzly bears. Grizzly bears play a key ecological role as a native keystone species in the North Cascades. I want to pass down a wild landscape to future generations that includes all native species, including the grizzly.

Grizzly bears are culturally important to many Native American tribes and First Nations. People in Yellowstone and the northern Rocky Mountains live, work and recreate alongside grizzly bears, and we can too in the North Cascades. There are only a few places left where grizzly bears can exist, and the North Cascades is one of them.

Thank you for your time,  


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Correspondence ID: 5542Project:112008Document:124399  
Address: Westbrook, WA  
Outside Organization: Unaffiliated Individual  
Received: Dec,10 2022 17:21:06  
Correspondence Type: Web Form

Correspondence: National Park Service,  
I was born, raised, and lived in Washington State for thirty years, and plan to return after my current out-of-state graduate medical education program is complete. My husband and I were married in Winthrop, a few miles outside the North Cascades National Park and plan to return to live in the north central area of Washington in order to raise children in the mountains that we grew up exploring. Wild places are important to the framework of our state and our country, and to the development of our children. I want to pass down a wild landscape for all that includes all native species, including the grizzly. Thank you for your work continuing to reintroduce and protect this important species.

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Correspondence ID: 5543Project:112008Document:124399  
Address: Oakland, CA  
Outside Organization: Unaffiliated Individual  
Received: Dec,10 2022 17:22:48  
Correspondence Type: Web Form

Correspondence: Please bring the grizzlies back. We need to do all we can to re-establish and rewild what land we have left.

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Correspondence ID: 5544Project:112008Document:124399  
Address: Lake Mary, FL  
Outside Organization: Unaffiliated Individual  
Received: Dec,10 2022 17:44:33  
Correspondence Type: Web Form  
Correspondence: Grizzlies are remarkable, intelligent, and magnificent animals that must be protected and preserved for future generations! We must do everything possible to protect their habitat and their very existence. Thank you.

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Correspondence ID: 5545Project:112008Document:124399  
Address: Kirkland, WA  
Outside Organization: Unaffiliated Individual  
Received: Dec,10 2022 18:09:38  
Correspondence Type: Web Form  
Correspondence: Grizzlies should be reintroduced to the North Cascades area. They were a keystone species there, very important in keeping the ecosystem in balance, and could be again. The North Cascades are one of the few remaining wild areas large enough to be able to sustain these magnificent animals. Humans are causing the extinction of millions of species. We need to save all we can now.

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Correspondence ID: 5546Project:112008Document:124399  
Address: Seattle, WA  
Outside Organization: Unaffiliated Individual  
Received: Dec,10 2022 18:10:13  
Correspondence Type: Web Form  
Correspondence: Grizzly bears lived in the North Cascades for thousands of years, and they belong here. I want to help chart a new future where we coexist with grizzly bears  
Grizzly bears play a key ecological role as a native keystone species in the North Cascades

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Correspondence ID: 5547Project:112008Document:124399  
Address: ISSAQUAH, WA  
Outside Organization: Unaffiliated Individual  
Received: Dec,10 2022 18:13:00  
Correspondence Type: Web Form  
Correspondence: I am not in favor of reintroducing grizzlies to the North Cascades.

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Correspondence ID: 5548Project:112008Document:124399  
Address: Pasco, WA  
Outside Organization: Unaffiliated Individual  
Received: Dec,10 2022 18:16:56  
Correspondence Type: Web Form  
Correspondence: Stop his sick and vile munitions! Not hunting! Murder! Get your rocks off some other way hunters! Stop!

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Correspondence ID: 5549Project:112008Document:124399  
Address: Sequim, WA  
Outside Organization: Unaffiliated Individual  
Received: Dec,10 2022 18:17:13  
Correspondence Type: Web Form  
Correspondence: I support grizzly restoration in the North Cascades because...

Grizzly bears have lived on this landscape for thousands of years and deserve to be here.

Grizzly bears are culturally important to tribal people and Washingtonians who have lived here for generations.

Grizzly bears are an endangered species that we must actively recover or risk losing.

I want to pass down a wild landscape that includes all native species, including the grizzly.

Grizzly bears provide an ecosystem service, spreading seeds and aerating alpine meadows.

There are few places left in the U.S. where grizzly bears can exist. The North Cascades ecosystem is one of those few protected places.

I hope to see a grizzly bear in the North Cascades one day.

Sincerely, [REDACTED]

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Correspondence ID: 5550Project:112008Document:124399

Address: Shoreline, WA

Outside Organization: Unaffiliated Individual

Received: Dec,10 2022 18:18:49

Correspondence Type: Web Form

Correspondence: Before being driven to the brink of extinction, grizzly bears were a native keystone species in the North Cascades and played an outsized role in keeping the ecosystem wild and in balance -- for example, their digging in alpine meadows aerates soils, disperses seeds, and facilitates plant growth. Without them, an essential part of the North Cascades is missing. In the Rocky Mountains, people have worked hard to save grizzly bears from extinction, and today people successfully live, work and recreate alongside grizzly bears. This can happen in the North Cascades, too.

---

Correspondence ID: 5551Project:112008Document:124399

Address: Spring Hill, FL

Outside Organization: Unaffiliated Individual

Received: Dec,10 2022 18:21:57

Correspondence Type: Web Form

Correspondence: Grizzly bears lived in the North Cascades for thousands of years, and they belong there. I want to help chart a new future where we coexist with grizzly bears since they play a key ecological role as a native keystone species in the North Cascades. That is why I am submitting my comment today to the National Park Service in support of reintroducing grizzly bears to the North Cascades.

Thank you for considering my comment.

[REDACTED]

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Correspondence ID: 5552Project:112008Document:124399

Address: Winthrop, WA

Outside Organization: Unaffiliated Individual

Received: Dec,10 2022 18:22:25

Correspondence Type: Web Form

Correspondence: I can't believe we have to comment again on Grizzlies in the Cascades. I attended Newhouse's meeting in Okanogan consisting of ranchers, farmers, hikers, etc., and it was obvious to me that the majority do not want grizzlies in our backyard. Haven't we all had enough with the wolves? Times have changed and we have many more people going into the wildernesses which would probably increase encounters



with bears. Grizzlies are unpredictable and it would only take one death to prove my point that we don't need them in this highly recreationalized area. I have always enjoyed going up into the Pasayten Wilderness and not having to worry about large predators. There are just too many people up in the woods these days and even more South of us. Why do the environmentalists keep pushing for these creatures? They are not extinct and doing well North of us and in the Rockies. Besides, with all the people in the woods these days I would suspect the bears would not find the North Cascades as good habitat.

In addition, I'm afraid bears are not going to stay just in the wildernesses, parks, or forests. Like at Yellowstone, they migrate into popularized areas and kill livestock. I can't imagine us wanting to have Grizzlies around our cattle and sheep, dogs and kids, or that you might have to fear coming out of your house at night.

AGAIN, I say a big "NO" to Grizzlies in the Cascades as well as wolves. We have too many people around now to have these large predators in our ever shrinking wilderness. Why aren't people listening to Dan Newhouse? How many times do we have to say no?

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Correspondence ID:	5553Project:112008Document:124399
Address:	Vancouver, WA
Outside Organization:	Unaffiliated Individual
Received:	Dec,10 2022 18:24:13
Correspondence Type:	Web Form
Correspondence:	Hello:

I have always enjoyed national parks and watching wildlife. I have visited several national parks including Yellowstone, Glacier and the North Cascades. In Montana I hiked in grizzly country without any incidents.

Grizzly bears lived in the North Cascades for thousands of years before the white man, and they belong there now. I believe people and grizzly bears can coexist.

Grizzly bears can play a key ecological role as a native keystone species in the North Cascades, like they do in the Northern Rockies. Grizzly bears are culturally important to many Native American tribes and First Nations and this should be respected.

People in Yellowstone and the northern Rocky Mountains live, work and recreate alongside grizzly bears, and we can also in the North Cascades. Now there are only a few places left where grizzly bears can exist, and the North Cascades is one of them.

So I am asking that grizzlies be restored to the North Cascades.

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Correspondence ID:	5554Project:112008Document:124399
Address:	Arlingtonplease, WA
Outside Organization:	Unaffiliated Individual
Received:	Dec,10 2022 18:28:19
Correspondence Type:	Web Form
Correspondence:	please get the bears back where they belong! I hike over 150 miles every year on and off trail in the NC region. the ecosystem needs to be helped back together, bring back the bears and salmon.

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Correspondence ID:	5555Project:112008Document:124399
Address:	Seattle, WA
Outside Organization:	n/a Unaffiliated Individual

Received: Dec,10 2022 18:28:26  
Correspondence Type: Web Form  
Correspondence: Please reintroduce grizzly bears to the North Cascades! Thanks.

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Correspondence ID: 5556Project:112008Document:124399  
Address: Wenatchee, WA  
Outside Organization: Unaffiliated Individual  
Received: Dec,10 2022 18:29:23  
Correspondence Type: Web Form  
Correspondence: Grizzlies should absolutely, positively be reintroduced in North Cascades NP and adjacent wildlands. I have lived in Montana and Alaska and have personal experience co-existing with Grizzlies and there are proven successful strategies for so doing so safely for both bears and humans and in ways that support and foster thriving economic conditions in adjacent communities. Utilizing all remaining habitat suitable for grizzlies should occur and that includes the North Cascades. Implementation should occur utilizing methods that are consistent with the Wilderness Act in Wilderness areas, including in North Cascades NP and on adjacent National Forests. Use of motorized equipment and mechanical transport should not occur in designated wilderness to accomplish re-introduction. Monitoring of reintroduced animals should be accomplished without the use of moto/mech in order to preserve wilderness character. Reintroducing grizzlies is long overdue and will improve the preservation of wilderness character. Please do so in a way that is consistent with the intent and letter of the law. Thank you for the opportunity to comment.

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Correspondence ID: 5557Project:112008Document:124399  
Address: Port Townsend, WA  
Outside Organization: Unaffiliated Individual  
Received: Dec,10 2022 18:35:38  
Correspondence Type: Web Form  
Correspondence: Grizzly bears lived in the North Cascades for thousands of years, and they belong here. There are only a few places left where grizzly bears can exist, and the North Cascades is one of them.

Grizzly bears play a key ecological role as a native keystone species in the North Cascades. Their presence ensures a healthy, diverse ecosystem.

Grizzly bears are culturally important to many Native American tribes and First Nations.

People in Yellowstone and the northern Rocky Mountains live, work and recreate alongside grizzly bears, and we can too in the North Cascades.

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Correspondence ID: 5558Project:112008Document:124399  
Address: Seattle, WA  
Outside Organization: Unaffiliated Individual  
Received: Dec,10 2022 18:40:18  
Correspondence Type: Web Form  
Correspondence: As someone who enjoys hiking, camping, and cycling in the Cascades, I am NOT excited about the idea of re-introducing grizzly bears. Black and brown bears are enough. Having seen grizzlies in the wild on several occasions, it is very hard to relax recreating in grizzly country. A park ranger was killed by a grizzly mountain biking near Whitefish, Montana just weeks after my daughter and I were biking in the same area. My brother's tent was trampled by a bear. For those excited to see and interact with grizzlies, I would recommend driving a few hours to Montana or British Columbia.

Please don't share my personal information.  
Thanks.

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Correspondence ID: 5559Project:112008Document:124399  
Address: Silverado, CA  
Outside Organization: Naturalist For You Unaffiliated Individual(Official Rep.)  
Received: Dec,10 2022 18:42:06  
Correspondence Type: Web Form  
Correspondence: Please consider a sensitive reintroduction of grizzly bears to the North Cascades combined with a long-term comprehensive monitoring, community outreach and educational program that collaborates with the general public and large-scale private landowners to raise awareness and appreciation for the grizzly and its vital ecological niche within the ecosystem.

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Correspondence ID: 5560Project:112008Document:124399  
Address: Bellingham, WA  
Outside Organization: Unaffiliated Individual  
Received: Dec,10 2022 18:50:18  
Correspondence Type: Web Form  
Correspondence: Grizzlies should absolutely be reintroduced into the North Cascades. This was once part of their natural habitat. We are the trespassers here. They have more of a right to this land than we do. We need to begin living in a reciprocal manner with the natural world!

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Correspondence ID: 5561Project:112008Document:124399  
Address: Kirkland, WA  
Outside Organization: Unaffiliated Individual  
Received: Dec,10 2022 18:59:03  
Correspondence Type: Web Form  
Correspondence: Grizzly bears are an important part of the ecosystem. I support reintroducing them to the North Cascades.  
Thank you.

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Correspondence ID: 5562Project:112008Document:124399  
Address: Seattle, WA  
Outside Organization: Unaffiliated Individual  
Received: Dec,10 2022 19:05:17  
Correspondence Type: Web Form  
Correspondence: I hope you go through with the plan to re-introduce Grizzly bears into the North Cascades. This is part of their traditional territory and they will make the landscape healthier and more diverse.

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Correspondence ID: 5563Project:112008Document:124399  
Address: Poulsbo, WA  
Outside Organization: Background Horsemen of WA Unaffiliated Individual  
Received: Dec,10 2022 19:07:37  
Correspondence Type: Web Form  
Correspondence: I enjoy watching wildlife, and have visited the North Cascades Park to be out in the wild. I live in Poulsbo, WA. I look forward to bringing my 2 kids to the Park in the next few years when they are a little older. Grizzly bears lived in the North Cascades for thousands of years, and they belong here. I want to help chart a new future where we coexist with grizzly bears  
Grizzly bears play a key ecological role as a native keystone species in the North Cascades. I want to pass down a wild landscape to future generations that includes all native species, including the grizzly. Grizzly bears are culturally important to many Native American tribes and First Nations. People in Yellowstone and the northern Rocky Mountains live, work and recreate alongside grizzly bears, and we can too in the North Cascades. There are only a few places left where grizzly bears can exist, and the North Cascades is one of them. Water is life.

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Correspondence ID: 5564Project:112008Document:124399  
Address: Lake Stevens, WA  
Outside Organization: Unaffiliated Individual  
Received: Dec,10 2022 19:12:58  
Correspondence Type: Web Form  
Correspondence: In the early spring the grizzlies will kill menstruating backpackers in their tents. Then the outrage will cause the bears to be hunted to extinction again. So many deaths. What a shame. The is so predictable.

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Correspondence ID: 5565Project:112008Document:124399  
Address: Clarkston, WA  
Outside Organization: Unaffiliated Individual  
Received: Dec,10 2022 19:22:27  
Correspondence Type: Web Form  
Correspondence: Grizzly Bears belong in the Northern Cascades. They have historically thrived there as apex predators and contributed to a balanced natural ecosystem. That they could once again be inhabiting this region would be an amazing achievement. I hope they will be reestablished so we can once again have a more balanced ecosystem to be enjoyed by future generations. We can't repair all the damage we done to our natural world. We can incrementally aid nature in doing what it does naturally. The health of the Northern Cascades deserves the reintroduction of the Grizzly. Future generations of man may deserve it as well.

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Correspondence ID: 5566Project:112008Document:124399  
Address: Lynnwood, WA  
Outside Organization: Unaffiliated Individual  
Received: Dec,10 2022 19:29:33  
Correspondence Type: Web Form  
Correspondence: Unfortunately, one of the negative side effects of continued urban development and population expansion, is that many species of animals are losing their habitats, access to food, and are on the brink of extinction. I think that it would be good to reintroduce bears into the Cascades. I think of polar bears, who are losing polar ice, and are wandering around in local villages, putting both themselves, and villagers in danger. I think reintroducing bears into the North Cascades is a good idea

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Correspondence ID: 5567Project:112008Document:124399  
Address: Kent, WA  
Outside Organization: Unaffiliated Individual  
Received: Dec,10 2022 19:31:06  
Correspondence Type: Web Form  
Correspondence: Oppose the capture of grizzlies from the Northern Continental Divide Ecosystem. The federal agencies plan to kidnap bears from either British Columbia or the Northern Continental Divide Ecosystem (NCDE) around Glacier National Park to move to the North Cascades. But grizzlies have still not recovered in the NCDE, and there are no "extra" bears there to move to Washington. Such a plan would weaken the NCDE grizzly population and diminish the likelihood of developing the needed population linkages between the NCDE grizzlies and those elsewhere, such as in Yellowstone.

Oppose an "experimental population" designation. The agencies must create and analyze an alternative that does not rely on the so-called "experimental" population designation. Under such a designation, individual bears from the NCDE--which are currently protected under the Endangered Species Act--would be taken from their home range and transported to Washington state, where they would lose their protections under the ESA.

Analyze a natural recovery alternative. This is NOT the same as the No Action alternative. Under a natural recovery alternative, the FWS and NPS would actively work with agencies in British Columbia to ensure that grizzlies are protected on both sides of the border. Under this alternative, the agencies would identify and protect corridors and connectivity so that bears could move across the border without getting killed.

Develop an alternative that doesn't violate the Wilderness Act. The agencies must not pursue alternatives that would violate the Wilderness Act and would entail heavy-handed, stressful management of bears. Should the NPS choose to translocate bears, the agency should first consider limiting translocation to sites outside of Wilderness. If the NPS decides to translocate within Wilderness, it must comply with the Wilderness Act: no helicopters, no motorized equipment, and no invasive monitoring.

Thank you!

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Correspondence ID: 5568Project:112008Document:124399  
Address: Edison, NJ  
Outside Organization: Unaffiliated Individual  
Received: Dec,10 2022 19:33:55  
Correspondence Type: Web Form  
Correspondence: Please consider the lives which will be impacted by the allowance of vehicles and the stress of relocation for the wildlife need our protection from outside influences.Thank you for your cooperation

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Correspondence ID: 5569Project:112008Document:124399  
Address: Gig harbor, WA  
Outside Organization: Unaffiliated Individual  
Received: Dec,10 2022 19:41:33  
Correspondence Type: Web Form  
Correspondence: My husband and I are members of the Tacoma, WA Mountaineers club and treasure our wild places. Wild animals have always been important to these areas and grizzly bears belong in their historic homes. There are only a few places left where grizzly bears can exist, and the North Cascades is one of them. Please reverse the sad actions that caused them to disappear in the lower states. Thsnk you.

---

Correspondence ID: 5570Project:112008Document:124399  
Address: Saint Louis, MO  
Outside Organization: Unaffiliated Individual  
Received: Dec,10 2022 19:47:03  
Correspondence Type: Web Form  
Correspondence: Please reintroduce grizzly bears to the North Cascades. Our world is not just for people and buildings. Thank you.

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Correspondence ID: 5571Project:112008Document:124399  
Address: Vancouver, WA  
Outside Organization: Unaffiliated Individual  
Received: Dec,10 2022 19:49:19  
Correspondence Type: Web Form  
Correspondence: As an apex predator, the grizzly bear is essential in achieving a balance of nature. Aped predators reduce the number of lesser predators such as coyotes, foxes, skunks, etc. that prey on ground nesting birds such as the ruffed grouse. By removing the sick and lame from elk and deer herds, they also help eliminate diseases such as hoof-rot and achieve healthier, more robust herds. There is no reason the grizzly bear should not find a home in the North Cascades National Park as well as the Glacier Peak Wilderness Area adjacent to it where few people exist. About 20 years ago I was very privileged to see, while backpacking, a grizzly mom and cub on the South side of Glacier Peak. Their present likely absence makes the area poorer and less vibrant. Please return this magnificent species to the North Cascades where it once lived!



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Correspondence ID: 5572Project:112008Document:124399  
Address: Spokane, WA  
Outside Organization: Unaffiliated Individual  
Received: Dec,10 2022 19:53:12  
Correspondence Type: Web Form  
Correspondence: The Endangered Species Act is the law requiring reintroduction of grizzly bears into their native habitat in the N. Cascade Mountains.

The Sierra Club recommends the U.S. uphold the law, and establish a grizzly population there. I agree.

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Correspondence ID: 5573Project:112008Document:124399  
Address: Belleville, IL  
Outside Organization: Belleville or Southwest IL Unaffiliated Individual  
Received: Dec,10 2022 19:54:23  
Correspondence Type: Web Form  
Correspondence: I think this plan has good intentions, but is misguided. We who volunteer or work in the conservation and restoration area have learned so much about preserving large areas and creating connections between well-managed and legally protected area that are managed by public and private entities. It would be better to encourage the growth of the grizzly population where they are and let the population naturally disperse to other protected areas.

It seems ludicrous, complicated and very expensive to trap and relocate bears by helicopter.

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Correspondence ID: 5574Project:112008Document:124399  
Address: Eureka, CA  
Outside Organization: Unaffiliated Individual  
Received: Dec,10 2022 19:58:09  
Correspondence Type: Web Form  
Correspondence: I support Grizzly bears being reintroduced!

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Correspondence ID: 5575Project:112008Document:124399  
Address: Seattle, WA  
Outside Organization: Unaffiliated Individual  
Received: Dec,10 2022 20:01:20  
Correspondence Type: Web Form  
Correspondence: I favor the re-introduction of Grizzly Bears into the North Cascades. I feel there are a number of locations in the North Cascades that are large enough and sufficiently remote to support a Grizzly population of a size of up to perhaps 50 bears. Those include regions east and SE of Glacier Peak, in the Western portion of Twisp River, North of Rainy Pass, and along the shores and adjacent mountainous areas of the north and part of Ross lake and the Chilliwack and Baker River areas. There is ample food in those areas, and those foods include an abundance of Huckleberries.

I have hiked extensively in the North Cascades and in significant parts of British Columbia as well. While some may fear Grizzly Bears, my experience and the studies of Steven Herrero prove that the threat to humans is relatively small; and but a minor risk compared to wilderness travel risks that many assume voluntarily.

One of my friends is Sepp Renner, who managed Assiniboine Lodge in the Canadian Rockies for 35 years. In a 2015 visit I asked Sepp if he knew of any negative encounters in that heavily used area over that long period. His comment was that he did not. I had occasion to also ask Andy MacKinnon of the Pojar and MacKinnon series of BC and Yukon native plant series of books if he had had any negative experiences with Grizzlies. For thirty years, MacKinnon told me, he and Jim Pojar had surveyed the native plants throughout BC for the Canadian

Government. When asked if he had had any negative experiences with Grizzlies; his reply was &quot;Only positive ones.&quot;

I think it is important to distinguish as to risk, Grizzly behavior in BC versus Alaska Brown Bear behavior in Northern BC, Aleutians, etc. In conclusion the human risk of re-introduction of Grizzlies is low, very low.

I believe we as citizens have the mandate to preserve our environment as best we can so that we can pass on to future generations ecosystems that are as complete and intact as we possibly can.



Lifelong Washington, Western US, and Western Canada hiker, skier and educator.

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Correspondence ID: 5576Project:112008Document:124399  
Address: seattle, WA  
Outside Organization: Unaffiliated Individual  
Received: Dec,10 2022 20:06:22  
Correspondence Type: Web Form  
Correspondence: It seems as if reintroducing grizzly bears to the No. Cascades would make a lot of sense. Please consider this seriously as your plans for rewilding progress.

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Correspondence ID: 5577Project:112008Document:124399  
Address: Spokane, WA  
Outside Organization: Unaffiliated Individual  
Received: Dec,10 2022 20:16:04  
Correspondence Type: Web Form  
Correspondence: I support the reintroduction of grizzlies in the North Cascades. I have written a book about the region and know the bears have been extirpated by ranchers and settlers since 1967. The region is ecologically fragmented by their absence. The region needs these top-level omnivores.

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Correspondence ID: 5578Project:112008Document:124399  
Address: Seattle, WA  
Outside Organization: Unaffiliated Individual  
Received: Dec,10 2022 20:16:05  
Correspondence Type: Web Form  
Correspondence: I am writing to you to please allow Grizzly bears to be located to Washington State. As a resident I think it is our responsibility to allow these precious creatures back into their home. There are very few areas that will allow grizzlies to exist in some kind of peace. People in other parts of the country like Yellowstone and the Rockies have proven it is possible to co-exist alongside each other. Not to mention the cultural and environmental significance these bears represent for all of us and many Native American tribes. Please help foster an environment for future generations where they can enjoy and live alongside indigenous wildlife and let them thrive in their natural habitat.

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Correspondence ID: 5579Project:112008Document:124399  
Address: Tucson, AZ  
Outside Organization: Unaffiliated Individual  
Received: Dec,10 2022 20:20:58  
Correspondence Type: Web Form  
Correspondence: I support grizzly restoration in the North Cascades because...

Grizzly bears have lived on this landscape for thousands of years and deserve to be here.

Grizzly bears are culturally important to tribal people and Washingtonians who have lived here for generations.

Grizzly bears are an endangered species that we must actively recover or risk losing.

I want to pass down a wild landscape that includes all native species, including the grizzly.

Grizzly bears provide an ecosystem service, spreading seeds and aerating alpine meadows.

There are few places left in the U.S. where grizzly bears can exist. The North Cascades ecosystem is one of those few protected places.

I hope to see a grizzly bear in the North Cascades one day.

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Correspondence ID: 5580Project:112008Document:124399

Address: Spokane, WA

Outside Organization: Unaffiliated Individual

Received: Dec,10 2022 20:21:12

Correspondence Type: Web Form

Correspondence: I live in Spokane Washington. Wildlife and the environment are a huge priority for me.

Grizzly bears lived in the North Cascades for thousands of years, and they belong here.

I want to help chart a new future where we coexist with grizzly bears

Grizzly bears play a key ecological role as a native keystone species in the North Cascades

I want to pass down a wild landscape to future generations that includes all native species, including the grizzly.

Grizzly bears are culturally important to many Native American tribes and First Nations

People in Yellowstone and the northern Rocky Mountains live, work and recreate alongside grizzly bears, and we can too in the North Cascades.

There are only a few places left where grizzly bears can exist, and the North Cascades is one of them.

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Correspondence ID: 5581Project:112008Document:124399

Address: Vancouver, WA

Outside Organization: Unaffiliated Individual

Received: Dec,10 2022 20:27:46

Correspondence Type: Web Form

Correspondence: Grizzly bears lived in the North Cascades for thousands of years, and they belong here.

I want to help chart a new future where we coexist with grizzly bears

Grizzly bears play a key ecological role as a native keystone species in the North Cascades

I want to pass down a wild landscape to future generations that includes all native species, including the grizzly.

Grizzly bears are culturally important to many Native American tribes and First Nations

People in Yellowstone and the northern Rocky Mountains live, work and recreate alongside grizzly bears, and we can too in the North Cascades.

There are only a few places left where grizzly bears can exist, and the North Cascades is one of them.

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Correspondence ID: 5582Project:112008Document:124399

Address: Stevenson, WA

Outside Organization: Unaffiliated Individual

Received: Dec,10 2022 20:28:08

Correspondence Type: Web Form

Correspondence: I fully support the proposal to reintroduce grizzly bears to the North Cascades, and I believe this effort should begin as soon as possible.

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Correspondence ID: 5583Project:112008Document:124399

Address: Newark, DE



Outside Organization: Unaffiliated Individual  
Received: Dec,10 2022 20:35:22  
Correspondence Type:Web Form  
Correspondence: I support this idea.

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Correspondence ID: 5584Project:112008Document:124399  
Address: Folsom, CA  
Outside Organization: Unaffiliated Individual  
Received: Dec,10 2022 20:41:22  
Correspondence Type: Web Form  
Correspondence: "These magnificent creatures just want to live their lives and raise their families without our interference." They should get all protections because their presence keeps the biodiversity of all the other animals and plants in balance. "For every species we lose, we lose a part of ourselves."

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Correspondence ID: 5585Project:112008Document:124399  
Address: Pueblo, CO  
Outside Organization: Unaffiliated Individual  
Received: Dec,10 2022 20:51:43  
Correspondence Type: Web Form  
Correspondence: I'm concerned that our natural resource planning is not equitably considering wildlife. There are millions of people but only hundreds of thousands of these animals. We can relocate and learn to live in New environments readily, but they have no where to go.

Grizzly bears lived in the North Cascades for thousands of years, and they belong here.

I want to help chart a new future where we coexist with grizzly bears  
Grizzly bears play a key ecological role as a native keystone species in the North Cascades.

I want to pass down a wild landscape to future generations that includes all native species, including the grizzly.  
Grizzly bears are culturally important to many Native American tribes and First Nations.

People in Yellowstone and the northern Rocky Mountains live, work and recreate alongside grizzly bears, and we can too in the North Cascades.

There are only a few places left where grizzly bears can exist, and the North Cascades is one of them.

Thank you for your time.

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Correspondence ID: 5586Project:112008Document:124399  
Address: Walla Walla, WA  
Outside Organization: Unaffiliated Individual  
Received: Dec,10 2022 20:52:08  
Correspondence Type: Web Form  
Correspondence: I'm not in the recovery zone but I've lived in two areas of Montana where grizzlies are attempting to make a comeback. The North Cascades is much better than either of those places and I'd like to thing a return to their home turf in the Northwest is exceptionally good for the ecosystem.

For those of us living in the state, it's important ee do all we can to ensure a wild heritage for those who'll come after us.

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Correspondence ID: 5587Project:112008Document:124399  
Address: Porter Ranch, CA

Outside Organization: Unaffiliated Individual  
Received: Dec,10 2022 20:58:39  
Correspondence Type: Web Form  
Correspondence: I oppose the capture of grizzlies from the Northern Continental Divide Ecosystem.

The federal agencies plan to kidnap bears from either British Columbia or the Northern Continental Divide Ecosystem (NCDE) around Glacier National Park to move to the North Cascades. But grizzlies have still not recovered in the NCDE, and there are no "extra" bears there to move to Washington. Such a plan would weaken the NCDE grizzly population and diminish the likelihood of developing the needed population linkages between the NCDE grizzlies and those elsewhere, such as in Yellowstone.

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Correspondence ID: 5588Project:112008Document:124399  
Address: Woodinville, WA  
Outside Organization: Unaffiliated Individual  
Received: Dec,10 2022 21:13:48  
Correspondence Type: Web Form  
Correspondence: Rosalie age 8: Grizzly bears should be in the North Cascades. The North Cascades can support 200 grizzly bears. It will help balance out the ecosystem because they are an apex predator.

Julia age 6: I want every person to have three forest available to them in each state. One to cut down trees and plant new ones, and the other is only for grizzly bears and the other animals where no one is allowed to hurt them or hunt them. The other forest is for people to enjoy.

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Correspondence ID: 5589Project:112008Document:124399  
Address: Hayward, CA  
Outside Organization: Unaffiliated Individual  
Received: Dec,10 2022 21:24:44  
Correspondence Type: Web Form  
Correspondence: I would like to see Grizzly bears reintroduced in the North Cascades. It's their space, they belong there. It's our obligation to help them get back there since it's our, humans, fault that they were pushed out.  
I want to help chart a new future where we coexist with grizzly bears  
Grizzly bears play a key ecological role as a native keystone species in the North Cascades.  
I want future generations to be able to see the bears where they belong.

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Correspondence ID: 5590Project:112008Document:124399  
Address: PORT ANGELES, WA  
Outside Organization: Unaffiliated Individual  
Received: Dec,10 2022 21:33:13  
Correspondence Type: Web Form  
Correspondence: I support reintroduction of Grizzly Bears into the N Cascades. They will be an important part of the ecosystem.

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Correspondence ID: 5591Project:112008Document:124399  
Address: Walla Walla, WA  
Outside Organization: Unaffiliated Individual  
Received: Dec,10 2022 21:35:55  
Correspondence Type: Web Form  
Correspondence: Grizzly bears lived in the North Cascades for thousands of years, and they belong here.  
I want to help chart a new future where we coexist with grizzly bears  
Grizzly bears play a key ecological role as a native keystone species in the North Cascades  
I want to pass down a wild landscape to future generations that includes all native species, including the grizzly.

Grizzly bears are culturally important to many Native American tribes and First Nations People in Yellowstone and the northern Rocky Mountains live, work and recreate alongside grizzly bears, and we can too in the North Cascades.  
There are only a few places left where grizzly bears can exist, and the North Cascades is one of them.

Time is running out, we must act now!

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Correspondence ID: 5592Project:112008Document:124399  
Address: Broomfield, CO  
Outside Organization: Unaffiliated Individual  
Received: Dec,10 2022 21:48:44  
Correspondence Type: Web Form  
Correspondence: I support reintroduction of grizzly bears back into their native lands, in this case the north Cascade mountains. They are a capstone species needed for a balanced ecosystem. In general I believe humans and wildlife can coexist.

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Correspondence ID: 5593Project:112008Document:124399  
Address: Sequim, WA  
Outside Organization: Unaffiliated Individual  
Received: Dec,10 2022 21:48:47  
Correspondence Type: Web Form  
Correspondence: I am writing in strong support of re-introducing grizzly bears into the North Cascades of Washington State.

Grizzly bears lived in the North Cascades for thousands of years, and they belong here.

Grizzly bears play a key ecological role as a native keystone species in the North Cascades.

I want to pass down a wild landscape to future generations that includes all native species, including the grizzly.

Grizzly bears are culturally important to many Native American tribes and First Nations.

People in Yellowstone and the northern Rocky Mountains live, work and recreate alongside grizzly bears, and we can too in the North Cascades.

There are only a few places left where grizzly bears can exist, and the North Cascades is one of them.

For all of these reasons I would like the re-introduction of grizzly bears to the North Cascades ecosystem to proceed.

Thank you.

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Correspondence ID: 5594Project:112008Document:124399  
Address: Greenbank, WA  
Outside Organization: Unaffiliated Individual  
Received: Dec,10 2022 21:49:13  
Correspondence Type: Web Form  
Correspondence: Grizzly bears play a key ecological role as a keystone species in the North Cascades. There are only a few places left where grizzly bears can exist and the North Cascades is one of them. I want to pass down a wild landscape to future generations that includes all native species including grizzlies. Thank you.

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Correspondence ID: 5595Project:112008Document:124399

Address: Lynnwood, WA  
Outside Organization: Unaffiliated Individual  
Received: Dec,10 2022 21:56:57  
Correspondence Type: Web Form

Correspondence: I support the reintroduction of grizzly bears in the North Cascades because I enjoy watching wildlife. Grizzly bears lived in the North Cascades for thousands of years, and they belong here. There are only a few places left where grizzly bears can exist, and the North Cascades is one of them so this is an important move to preserve these wonderful creatures.

Grizzly bears play a key ecological role as a native keystone species in the North Cascades and their reintroduction will pass down a wild landscape to future generations that includes all native species, including the grizzly.

Grizzly bears are culturally important to many Native American tribes and First Nations. People in Yellowstone and the northern Rocky Mountains live, work and recreate alongside grizzly bears, and we can too in the North Cascades. Thanks,

[REDACTED]

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Correspondence ID: 5596Project:112008Document:124399

Address: Oakland, CA  
Outside Organization: Sierra Club Unaffiliated Individual  
Received: Dec,10 2022 22:00:16  
Correspondence Type: Web Form

Correspondence: Hello,  
Since childhood, I have had an interest in national parks and in restoring wildlife to our natural areas. I remember when wolves were reintroduced to Yellowstone, and now I am writing to you about reintroducing grizzly bears to the North Cascades.

In the west, where I grew up, we have coexisted with grizzly bears for many years. I remember hearing stories about terrifying encounters with them, and they were known to rip car doors off. By now we have learned to get along with them, and I know that humans in the North Cascades will do the same. I also remember a time my sister encountered a bear in Pennsylvania, and by then it knew to avoid humans. It left without incident.

Our car designs and trash cans have improved, and with education and wildlife awareness humans will learn to coexist with bears. They have done so in the Northern Rockies, Yellowstone, and Pennsylvania, and the can do so in the North Cascades.

The grizzly has lived in the North Cascades for thousands of years, but like the grey wolf has been removed from the area due to hunting and other human activity. However, it remains a keystone species, and the natural environment cannot function properly without it. It should be reintroduced to support the environment where it belongs so that future generations can have a natural world with all of the native species that it should.

The grizzly bear is also culturally significant to many Native American tribes, and they, too, have coexisted with it for generations.

Thank you in advance for considering my comments. I hope that you are successful in reintroducing the grizzly bear to the North Cascades.

Best Regards,

[REDACTED]

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Correspondence ID: 5597Project:112008Document:124399

Address: Silver Spring, MD  
Outside Organization: Unaffiliated Individual  
Received: Dec,10 2022 22:02:25  
Correspondence Type: Web Form

Correspondence: I oppose the capture of grizzlies from the Northern Continental Divide Ecosystem. The federal agencies plan to kidnap bears from either British Columbia or the Northern Continental Divide Ecosystem (NCDE) around Glacier National Park to move to the North Cascades. But grizzlies have still not recovered in the NCDE, and there are no "extra" bears there to move to Washington. Such a plan would weaken the NCDE grizzly population and diminish the likelihood of developing the needed population linkages between the NCDE grizzlies and those elsewhere, such as in Yellowstone.

I oppose an "experimental population" designation. The agencies must create and analyze an alternative that does not rely on the so-called "experimental" population designation. Under such a designation, individual bears from the NCDE--which are currently protected under the Endangered Species Act--would be taken from their home range and transported to Washington state, where they would lose their protections under the ESA.

Analyze a natural recovery alternative. This is NOT the same as the No Action alternative. Under a natural recovery alternative, the FWS and NPS would actively work with agencies in British Columbia to ensure that grizzlies are protected on both sides of the border. Under this alternative, the agencies would identify and protect corridors and connectivity so that bears could move across the border without getting killed.

Develop an alternative that doesn't violate the Wilderness Act. The agencies must not pursue alternatives that would violate the Wilderness Act and would entail heavy-handed, stressful management of bears. Should the NPS choose to translocate bears, the agency should first consider limiting translocation to sites outside of Wilderness. If the NPS decides to translocate within Wilderness, it must comply with the Wilderness Act: no helicopters, no motorized equipment, and no invasive monitoring.

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Correspondence ID: 5598Project:112008Document:124399

Address: Glenn Dale, MD  
Outside Organization: Unaffiliated Individual  
Received: Dec,10 2022 22:04:34  
Correspondence Type: Web Form

Correspondence: Thank you for moving forward with the process of restoring grizzly bears to the North Cascades Ecosystem (NCE).

A healthy population of grizzly bears belongs in the NCE, their home for thousands of years. Wherever grizzlies thrive, so does wilderness, clean water, and abundant native fish and wildlife.

The National Park Service and US Fish and Wildlife Service have an obligation to restore this federally listed species in the few places where that is possible. Failure to act would result in the permanent loss of grizzly bears from the park during our lifetime. Alternatively, the successful restoration will contribute to the overall health and wellbeing of the species across multiple landscapes.

Fortunately, Grizzly restoration has worked in other parts of the country and will work here too. Please act quickly and lean on the existing mountain of information your agencies have compiled to inform your final decision. The 2017 EIS outlined multiple viable strategies that were massively popular.

Please reconsider all the past public support and the time-tested strategies that will strike a balance to meet the mutual goals of grizzly bear recovery and people.

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Correspondence ID: 5599Project:112008Document:124399

Address: Winthrop, WA  
Outside Organization: Unaffiliated Individual  
Received: Dec,10 2022 22:05:26

Correspondence Type: Web Form  
Correspondence: Not in support of re-introduction of grizzly bears into the North Cascades.

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Correspondence ID: 5600Project:112008Document:124399  
Address: Seattle, WA, WA  
Outside Organization: 4742 16th Ave. NE, Seattle, WA, 98105 Unaffiliated Individual  
Received: Dec,10 2022 22:17:30  
Correspondence Type: Web Form  
Correspondence: Reintroduce grizzly bears to the North Cascades. Help prevent grizzly bears from going extinct.

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Correspondence ID: 5601Project:112008Document:124399  
Address: Curlew, WA  
Outside Organization: Unaffiliated Individual  
Received: Dec,10 2022 22:19:18  
Correspondence Type: Web Form  
Correspondence: Please accept my comments to the reintroduction of grizzly bears in the north cascades of Washington State.  
Grizzlies were once numerous in the North Cascades, but fur traders and settlers killed thousands of them and drove them to the brink of extinction. The last documented grizzly bear in the North Cascades was killed in 1967, and the last confirmed sighting of a grizzly was in 1996. Though a small number of grizzlies live across the border in Canada, they are unlikely to migrate south because of extensive habitat fragmentation such as roads and human development. It's time we add a top predator mammal to the habitat of the north cascades!

Before being driven to the brink of extinction, grizzly bears were a native keystone species in the North Cascades and played an outsized role in keeping the ecosystem wild and in balance -- for example, their digging in alpine meadows aerates soils, disperses seeds, and facilitates plant growth. Without them, an essential part of the North Cascades is missing. In the Rocky Mountains, people have worked hard to save grizzly bears from extinction, and today people successfully live, work and recreate alongside grizzly bears. This can happen in the North Cascades, too.

Sincerely,



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Correspondence ID: 5602Project:112008Document:124399  
Address: SEATTLE, WA  
Outside Organization: WF Unaffiliated Individual  
Received: Dec,10 2022 22:30:36  
Correspondence Type: Web Form  
Correspondence: Grizzly bears were long a part of the Pacific Northwest, and they should be brought back, along with wolves. We have 3 major national parks in Washington State where they could be reintroduced. If it's a problem for cows, remove the cows.

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Correspondence ID: 5603Project:112008Document:124399  
Address: Seattle, WA  
Outside Organization: Unaffiliated Individual  
Received: Dec,10 2022 22:34:13  
Correspondence Type: Web Form  
Correspondence: Hello,

I support the reintroduction of grizzly bears to the North Cascades. There are only a few places left where grizzly

bears can exist, and the North Cascades is one of them.

Thank you for taking action to make a positive change for the North Cascades.

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Correspondence ID: 5604Project:112008Document:124399  
Address: Warrenville, IL  
Outside Organization: Unaffiliated Individual  
Received: Dec,10 2022 22:40:09  
Correspondence Type: Web Form  
Correspondence: Please support reintroducing grizzly bears to the North Cascades. They are a key component of our ecosystems and vital to both the balance of the North Cascades and local indigenous groups. I believe we can find a way to coexist with nature and this is a very important next step to reintroducing natural animal populations to our protected spaces.

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Correspondence ID: 5605Project:112008Document:124399  
Address: Kirkland, WA  
Outside Organization: none Unaffiliated Individual  
Received: Dec,10 2022 22:43:02  
Correspondence Type: Web Form  
Correspondence: I live in Washington State, and sometimes visit North Cascades National Park.

I support the reintroduction of grizzly bears into the park. This is their historic range. Grizzlies have been driven out of many of their original habitats, and we need to restore them to their habitats whenever possible.

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Correspondence ID: 5606Project:112008Document:124399  
Address: nashville, TN  
Outside Organization: Unaffiliated Individual  
Received: Dec,10 2022 22:44:38  
Correspondence Type: Web Form  
Correspondence: why do we insist on being the only apex predators. it's ridiculous. bring back the grizzlies.

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Correspondence ID: 5607Project:112008Document:124399  
Address: Portland, OR  
Outside Organization: Unaffiliated Individual  
Received: Dec,10 2022 22:47:22  
Correspondence Type: Web Form  
Correspondence: Grizzly bears play a key ecological role as a native keystone species in the North Cascades. There are only a few places left where grizzly bears can exist, and the North Cascades is one of them. Please reintroduce them!

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Correspondence ID: 5608Project:112008Document:124399  
Address: Sequim, WA  
Outside Organization: Unaffiliated Individual  
Received: Dec,10 2022 22:47:34  
Correspondence Type: Web Form  
Correspondence: I am always saddened to learn when wildlife has been eradicated from what was their home turf for centuries. This notion that some humans have come to adopt that they have eminent domain over all flora, fauna, and fungi is sad, disgusting, unsustainable, and just plain wrong.

In the grander scheme of things (look up on a clear night), we are as a dust mote in the vastness of space. How dare we declare ourselves preeminently entitled to lay waste to our minute island! We humans know how to share

and live in cooperative peace with all on Earth; we've done it before.

Grizzly bears are part of the ecosystem that were (and in places, still are) hunted to extinction, either for furs/greed or as perceived preemptive protection before any actual threats materialized. Please reintroduce these beautiful creatures to the northern forest regions in the Cascade Mountains. They are one among many species that deserve repatriation to their native territories - and yes, I'm referring to human as well as wildlife.

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Correspondence ID: 5609Project:112008Document:124399

Address: Susanville, CA

Outside Organization: Unaffiliated Individual

Received: Dec,10 2022 23:06:44

Correspondence Type: Web Form

Correspondence: I feel that it is critical that immediate action be taken to bring grizzly bears back to their historic range. They are an important part of the ecosystem and can help restore biodiversity to the region. Anything that can be done to prevent poaching and protect habitat would be great as well as any initiatives to help bears breed and produce cubs, expand native food sources for bears (native trees and shrubs to provide berries and seeds, clean rivers to provide fish for bears etc.). A healthy well-managed forest should provide everything needed for bears to return and make a home there.

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Correspondence ID: 5610Project:112008Document:124399

Address: Ann Arbor, MI

Outside Organization: University of Michigan Unaffiliated Individual

Received: Dec,10 2022 23:13:07

Correspondence Type: Web Form

Correspondence: We need to protect natural biodiversity and we cannot do that without these increasingly rare apex predators. We should reintroduce grizzlies.

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Correspondence ID: 5611Project:112008Document:124399

Address: Santa Maria, CA

Outside Organization: Unaffiliated Individual

Received: Dec,10 2022 23:30:21

Correspondence Type: Web Form

Correspondence: Oppose the capture of grizzlies from the Northern Continental Divide Ecosystem.

Oppose an "experimental population" designation.

Analyze a natural recovery alternative.

Develop an alternative that doesn't violate the Wilderness Act.

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Correspondence ID: 5612Project:112008Document:124399

Address: Hurricane, UT

Outside Organization: Unaffiliated Individual

Received: Dec,10 2022 23:51:05

Correspondence Type: Web Form

Correspondence: There are only a few places left where grizzly bears can exist, and the North Cascades is one of them. Reintroducing grizzlies into a region where they used to thrive (before us humans kinda ruined things) is a great step in the direction of working to undo some of the damage we've done to this planet and it's delicate ecosystems

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Correspondence ID: 5613Project:112008Document:124399



Address: Redmond, WA  
Outside Organization: Unaffiliated Individual  
Received: Dec,10 2022 23:51:40  
Correspondence Type: Web Form  
Correspondence: Hello there,

I buy an annual NPS pass just about every year. I plan on taking my children to our beloved National Parks and National Forests someday, where I intend to teach them as much as I can about nature, wildlife, and our species' relationship with these ecosystems. I understand there is resistance to reintroducing grizzlies to some local residents' "backyards" in and around NCNP. However, while these bears may represent a short-term threat or cause fear, the long-term reality we face is existential. Simply put, if we as a society don't start rewilding and ensuring the survival of other species and ecosystems as the apex predators and de facto stewards of this planet, then we very literally are digging our species' own grave. Human caused climate change is occurring. It has been scientifically proven. So, there's no excuse - we know there is a problem, and we know there are some actions that we can take in order to soften the blow, delay it, or potentially reverse it. Restoring an ecologically influential species to its native habitat can have incredibly positive consequences. Just look at the wolves and beavers of Yellowstone.

We can continue to consume, kill, dominate, and destroy these species and their ecosystems. But we will ultimately suffer the same fate because like it or not, we are a part of Earth's macro-ecosystem, and the more we slaughter, the less likely we'll survive. It's a collective choice we have before us. This reintroduction is one small step that can be taken (or not) to move us if only slightly in the right direction.

Below are some additional, great points shared with me by Sierra Club:

Grizzly bears lived in the North Cascades for thousands of years, and they belong here.  
I want to help chart a new future where we coexist with grizzly bears  
Grizzly bears play a key ecological role as a native keystone species in the North Cascades  
I want to pass down a wild landscape to future generations that includes all native species, including the grizzly.  
Grizzly bears are culturally important to many Native American tribes and First Nations  
People in Yellowstone and the northern Rocky Mountains live, work and recreate alongside grizzly bears, and we can too in the North Cascades.  
There are only a few places left where grizzly bears can exist, and the North Cascades is one of them.

Thank you,

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Correspondence ID: 5614Project:112008Document:124399  
Address: Golden, CO  
Outside Organization: Unaffiliated Individual  
Received: Dec,11 2022  
Correspondence Type: Web Form  
Correspondence: I'm extremely excited to see the reintroduction of grizzly bears back on the table after a handful of years. I highly support the reintroduction of grizzly bears into North Cascade National Park. We can't rely on Canadian laws to protect populations that may eventually, at whatever point, safely migrate into Washington. The potential concerns surrounding their reintroduction, mostly related to few property owners, are far outweighed by the benefits. I support the initiation of another EIS and hope political pressures don't once again derail a great restoration and conservation project.

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Correspondence ID: 5615Project:112008Document:124399  
Address: Ukiah, CA  
Outside Organization: Unaffiliated Individual  
Received: Dec,11 2022

Correspondence Type:

Web Form

Correspondence: Oppose the capture of grizzlies from the Northern Continental Divide Ecosystem.

The federal agencies plan to kidnap bears from either British Columbia or the Northern Continental Divide Ecosystem (NCDE) around Glacier National Park to move to the North Cascades. But grizzlies have still not recovered in the NCDE, and there are no "extra" bears there to move to Washington. Such a plan would weaken the NCDE grizzly population and diminish the likelihood of developing the needed population linkages between the NCDE grizzlies and those elsewhere, such as in Yellowstone.

Oppose an "experimental population" designation.

The agencies must create and analyze an alternative that does not rely on the so-called "experimental" population designation. Under such a designation, individual bears from the NCDE--which are currently protected under the Endangered Species Act--would be taken from their home range and transported to Washington state, where they would lose their protections under the ESA.

Analyze a natural recovery alternative.

This is NOT the same as the No Action alternative. Under a natural recovery alternative, the FWS and NPS would actively work with agencies in British Columbia to ensure that grizzlies are protected on both sides of the border. Under this alternative, the agencies would identify and protect corridors and connectivity so that bears could move across the border without getting killed.

Develop an alternative that doesn't violate the Wilderness Act.

The agencies must not pursue alternatives that would violate the Wilderness Act and would entail heavy-handed, stressful management of bears. Should the NPS choose to translocate bears, the agency should first consider limiting translocation to sites outside of Wilderness. If the NPS decides to translocate within Wilderness, it must comply with the Wilderness Act: no helicopters, no motorized equipment, and no invasive monitoring.

Thank you.

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Correspondence ID: 5616Project:112008Document:124399

Address: Seattle, WA

Outside Organization: Unaffiliated Individual

Received: Dec,11 2022

Correspondence Type: Web Form

Correspondence: I support bringing back the grizzlies, but feel there are too many problems in your current proposal. One of which is that it ignores the spirit of the Wilderness Act as it relies on very intrusive radio-collaring, helicopter landings and constant disruption of the bears' lives with sedating, capturing and ongoing handling. They end up being treated like captive zoo animals. This plan is extremely heavy handed which probably satisfies the humans in charge, but I feel the over handling could be very counter-productive for the bears. They are wild animals so the less handling of them, the better. (If you proceed with this plan, I would ask that monitoring take place in a way that's respectful to Wilderness and bears, including using hair snags, camera traps, scat collection, and on-the-ground sightings to know whether the bears are thriving.)

I also don't agree with snatching bears from their homes in Canada and/or the Northern Continental Divide Ecosystem (NCDE) around Glacier NP to relocate them to the North Cascades. This is not a good idea since grizzlies have still not recovered in the NCDE, and there are no "extra" bears there to move to Washington. This kind of plan would weaken the NCDE grizzly population and reduce the likelihood of developing the needed population linkages between the NCDE grizzlies and those elsewhere, such as in Yellowstone.

Therefore, I support bringing back the grizzlies naturally, since your plan is way too invasive. I believe a Natural

Recovery Option should be discussed. It would require working with British Columbia to protect grizzlies over a larger land base and would provide for connectivity between populations in the U.S. and Canada using protected habitat corridors. It would also include other measures to ensure that grizzlies are not killed by humans, regardless of what side of the border they are on and whether they are in National Parks, Wilderness, or other public or private lands. It might take longer and require more patience than the instant gratification that you are seeking of capturing and releasing dozens of bears, but it would ultimately create a more durable population sharing the landscape with a human population that is more likely to respect the bears that make it back to the North Cascades on their own.

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Correspondence ID: 5617Project:112008Document:124399  
Address: Auburn, WA  
Outside Organization: Unaffiliated Individual  
Received: Dec,11 2022  
Correspondence Type: Web Form  
Correspondence: Hello.

I am a lifetime resident of Washington State and a lover of animals and nature. I hike regularly and began backpacking this year. This has allowed me to become more aware of wildlife in and around Washington State, but there is one creature missing! Please consider reintroducing grizzly bears to the North Cascades. They were once an important piece in the ecology of these mountains, and they have been missing for decades. Help to reintroduce this amazing animal into one of its native habitats, and one of the only places in the world where they can live in the wild.

Thank you for considering!

██████████

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Correspondence ID: 5618Project:112008Document:124399  
Address: Kirkland, WA  
Outside Organization: Unaffiliated Individual  
Received: Dec,11 2022  
Correspondence Type: Web Form  
Correspondence: Save Grizzly Bears.

It's Grizzly bears lived in the North Cascades for thousands of years, and they belong here.

I want to help chart a new future where we coexist with grizzly bears

Grizzly bears play a key ecological role as a native keystone species in the North Cascades

I want to pass down a wild landscape to future generations that includes all native species, including the grizzly.

Grizzly bears are culturally important to many Native American tribes and First Nations

People in Yellowstone and the northern Rocky Mountains live, work and recreate alongside grizzly bears, and we can too in the North Cascades.

There are only a few places left where grizzly bears can exist, and the North Cascades is one of them.

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Correspondence ID: 5619Project:112008Document:124399  
Address: Rockville, MD  
Outside Organization: Unaffiliated Individual  
Received: Dec,11 2022 02:38:43  
Correspondence Type: Web Form

Correspondence: Restoring top predators is important to ecosystem resilience, cultural heritage, proper wildlife management, and restoring ecosystem function. Please help the recovery of this iconic species after it had been persecuted for so long.

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Correspondence ID: 5620Project:112008Document:124399  
Address: Reno, NV  
Outside Organization: Unaffiliated Individual

Received: Dec,11 2022 03:25:29  
Correspondence Type: Web Form  
Correspondence: Grizzly bears play a key ecological role as a native keystone species in the North Cascades  
I want to pass down a wild landscape to future generations that includes all native species, including the grizzly.  
Thank you

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Correspondence ID: 5621Project:112008Document:124399  
Address: Kurtistown, HI  
Outside Organization: Unaffiliated Individual  
Received: Dec,11 2022 03:30:25  
Correspondence Type: Web Form  
Correspondence: I fully support the re-introduction of grizzlies. We need to protect wildlife. Too many species are disappearing due to the actions of humans.

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Correspondence ID: 5622Project:112008Document:124399  
Address: Port Angeles, WA  
Outside Organization: Unaffiliated Individual  
Received: Dec,11 2022 03:49:32  
Correspondence Type: Web Form  
Correspondence: Bears are an essential part of the ecosystem and without them we all lose a piece of our humanity. Please restore grizzly bears to the North cascades to help insure their survival. Thanks!

---

Correspondence ID: 5623Project:112008Document:124399  
Address: New Orleans, LA  
Outside Organization: Unaffiliated Individual  
Received: Dec,11 2022 05:10:29  
Correspondence Type: Web Form  
Correspondence: I support the restoration of grizzlies in the north cascade ecosystem. I'm writing because I believe that the best path or accurately a critical path to improving human health and wellness outcomes is through ordering and improving our ecosystem. The ecosystem can only thrive on biodiversity. I robust diverse web of life makes all life more durable. I also enjoy watching wildlife. I love being in nature. I love visiting our country's great national parks, preserves and other federally protected lands.

Grizzly bears lived in the North Cascades for thousands of years, and they belong here. I want to help chart a new future where we coexist with grizzly bears

Grizzly bears play a key ecological role as a native keystone species in the North Cascades

I want to pass down a wild landscape to future generations that includes all native species, including the grizzly.

Grizzly bears are culturally important to many Native American tribes and First Nations

People in Yellowstone and the northern Rocky Mountains live, work and recreate alongside grizzly bears, and we can too in the North Cascades.

There are only a few places left where grizzly bears can exist, and the North Cascades is one of them.

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Correspondence ID: 5624Project:112008Document:124399  
Address: Wilmington, NC  
Outside Organization: Unaffiliated Individual  
Received: Dec,11 2022 05:11:55  
Correspondence Type: Web Form

Correspondence: Reintroducing grizzly bears to the cascades makes ecological and cultural sense. These bears were long part of this ecosystem and the historical cultures that were present. At a time of many extinctions, a species reintroduction is an act of hope and progress. Please, reintroduce the grizzly bear to the North Cascades, NPS.

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Correspondence ID: 5625Project:112008Document:124399

Address: Columbus, OH

Outside Organization: Unaffiliated Individual

Received: Dec,11 2022 06:01:52

Correspondence Type:Web Form

Correspondence: Make America Bear-Able Again!

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Correspondence ID: 5626Project:112008Document:124399

Address: Jackson, WY

Outside Organization: Unaffiliated Individual

Received: Dec,11 2022 06:22:31

Correspondence Type: Web Form

Correspondence: Please move forward with the reintroduction of grizzlies. Habitat for all the planets creatures is being taken every day and grizzlies are a critical part of a healthy ecosystem. Thank you for your help and efforts in supporting them.

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Correspondence ID: 5627Project:112008Document:124399

Address: Buford, GA

Outside Organization: Unaffiliated Individual

Received: Dec,11 2022 06:29:42

Correspondence Type: Web Form

Correspondence: My family and I love and appreciate wildlife. We have a 19 month old daughter and want her to have a future where we live with grizzly bears where they belong.

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Correspondence ID: 5628Project:112008Document:124399

Address: Palatine, IL

Outside Organization: Unaffiliated Individual

Received: Dec,11 2022 06:38:01

Correspondence Type: Web Form

Correspondence: My family and I love spending time outdoors in nature. Grizzlies are an important part of the ecosystem of anywhere they were naturally found before colonization. My children and future grandchildren deserve to be able to see natural spaces in their most natural form. Please reintroduce Grizzlies to help restore this beautiful part of the country.

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Correspondence ID: 5629Project:112008Document:124399

Address: Barkhamsted, CT

Outside Organization: Unaffiliated Individual

Received: Dec,11 2022 06:41:09

Correspondence Type: Web Form

Correspondence: I support the introduction of grizzly bears into the Northern Cascades. They belong there and are a keystone species. We humans know little about how nature works. But people and bears coexist in the northern Rockies and can do so in the northern Cascades. Do the right thing and get grizzlies back to the Cascades. Wild places need wild animals and humans need that as well.

Thank you.

Sincerely,

██████████

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Correspondence ID: 5630Project:112008Document:124399  
Address: Templeton, CA  
Outside Organization: Unaffiliated Individual  
Received: Dec,11 2022 06:46:56  
Correspondence Type: Web Form  
Correspondence: The grizzly bear should have habitat where it can thrive with the ultimate goal of removing them from the endangered list. Supporting the reintroduction would be a step in that direction with the need for adequate habitat so their reintroduction doesn't negatively impact human and therefore endanger the reintroduction plan and the grizzlies themselves.

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Correspondence ID: 5631Project:112008Document:124399  
Address: Brunswick, MD  
Outside Organization: Unaffiliated Individual  
Received: Dec,11 2022 07:05:46  
Correspondence Type: Web Form  
Correspondence: Long overdue are we to be reintroducing wildlife to their original ranges. Reintroducing apex predators like grizzlies is a good step in the right direction.

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Correspondence ID: 5632Project:112008Document:124399  
Address: Phoenix, AZ  
Outside Organization: Unaffiliated Individual  
Received: Dec,11 2022 07:05:50  
Correspondence Type: Web Form  
Correspondence: Hi there! I am writing because I love watching wildlife and love visiting parks. Grizzly bears lived in the North Cascades for thousands of years, and they belong here. I want to help chart a new future where we coexist with grizzly bears. Grizzly bears play a key ecological role as a native keystone species in the North Cascades. I want to pass down a wild landscape to future generations that includes all native species, including the grizzly. Grizzly bears are culturally important to many Native American tribes and First Nations. People in Yellowstone and the northern Rocky Mountains live, work and recreate alongside grizzly bears, and we can too in the North Cascades. There are only a few places left where grizzly bears can exist, and the North Cascades is one .

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Correspondence ID: 5633Project:112008Document:124399  
Address: Ypsilanti, MI  
Outside Organization: Unaffiliated Individual  
Received: Dec,11 2022 07:10:18  
Correspondence Type: Web Form  
Correspondence: I support the reintroduction of grizzly bears into the north cascades. Do your part to reintroduce and manage grizzlies back into their native habitat.

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Correspondence ID: 5634Project:112008Document:124399  
Address: Chandler, AZ  
Outside Organization: Unaffiliated Individual  
Received: Dec,11 2022 07:13:20  
Correspondence Type: Web Form  
Correspondence: Reintroduce Grizzlies to the Cascades. The future deserves it. It's a crumb of their original range being reintroduced.

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Correspondence ID: 5635Project:112008Document:124399

Address: Spartanburg, SC  
Outside Organization: Unaffiliated Individual  
Received: Dec,11 2022 07:14:27  
Correspondence Type: Web Form  
Correspondence: I live in Upstate South Carolina, very close to the NC border and enjoy visiting state and National parks. I would love for Grizzly bears that have lived in the area for thousands of years to be a part of the park ecosystem again. Grizzly bears are a key native species in the North Cascades. I want to future generations to enjoy a wildlife landscape that includes all native species, including the grizzly.  
Grizzly bears are also culturally important to Native American tribes and First Nations. In Yellowstone, and the northern Rocky Mountains, people live, work and play alongside grizzly bears, and we can too in the North Cascades. There are only a few places left where grizzly bears can exist, and the North Cascades is one of them. I hope I can rely on my national park system to consider including the Grizzly bear in our ecosystem.

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Correspondence ID: 5636Project:112008Document:124399  
Address: Clearwater, FL  
Outside Organization: Unaffiliated Individual  
Received: Dec,11 2022 07:17:06  
Correspondence Type: Web Form  
Correspondence: Biodiversity means keeping every species alive. So that we can also stay alive. Common sense. Grizzlies are a keystone species in this area, one of the few where they can exist. Common sense. Do this right. Make it work. Only you can prevent extinction.

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Correspondence ID: 5637Project:112008Document:124399  
Address: San Marcos, CA  
Outside Organization: Unaffiliated Individual  
Received: Dec,11 2022 07:25:12  
Correspondence Type: Web Form  
Correspondence: Just like reintroducing the wolfs into YellowStone, bears are an essential ecological part of nature. I want to leave my daughter and all children a more beautiful world , full of our beautiful, wild ecosystems. Let's do what we can to fix what we have destroyed for so long.  
Mother Nature will always win, even with our demise. Let's not let that happen. We can do better. We can all live in peace and harmony. 🌸❤️🌸

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Correspondence ID: 5638Project:112008Document:124399  
Address: Santa Ana CA, CA  
Outside Organization: Unaffiliated Individual  
Received: Dec,11 2022 07:30:03  
Correspondence Type: Web Form  
Correspondence: Hello,  
I am writing in favor of reintroducing grizzlies to their natural habitat in the North Cascades National Park. Grizzly bears lived in the North Cascades for thousands of years, and they belong here.  
I want to help chart a new future where we coexist with grizzly bears  
Grizzly bears play a key ecological role as a native keystone species in the North Cascades  
I want to pass down a wild landscape to future generations that includes all native species, including the grizzly.  
Grizzly bears are culturally important to many Native American tribes and First Nations  
People in Yellowstone and the northern Rocky Mountains live, work and recreate alongside grizzly bears, and we can too in the North Cascades.  
There are only a few places left where grizzly bears can exist, and the North Cascades is one of them.

Thank you for considering this important step in the right direction of correcting a historical misstep,  
[REDACTED]

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Correspondence ID: 5639Project:112008Document:124399  
Address: La Conner, WA  
Outside Organization: Unaffiliated Individual  
Received: Dec,11 2022 07:31:31  
Correspondence Type: Web Form  
Correspondence: I really want Grizzly bears to be brought back to the Cascades! They are an important part of the wild ecosystem.

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Correspondence ID: 5640Project:112008Document:124399  
Address: Pine Valley, NY  
Outside Organization: Unaffiliated Individual  
Received: Dec,11 2022 07:49:15  
Correspondence Type: Web Form  
Correspondence: We need to do all we can to protect wildlife from overzealous hunters and climate change.

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Correspondence ID: 5641Project:112008Document:124399  
Address: Ross, CA  
Outside Organization: Unaffiliated Individual  
Received: Dec,11 2022 07:55:00  
Correspondence Type: Web Form  
Correspondence: I wish to lend my support to the effort to reintroduce grizzly bears to the North Cascades. They had lived in the area for countless generations, are culturally important to many Native American tribes and First Nations and play a key ecological role as a native keystone species in the North Cascades. Coexisting with grizzly bears is quite feasible as demonstrated in the Yellowstone area. Yes, living, recreating and working with grizzly bears can be done. As a wildlife watcher and having visited North Cascades I believe the effort to reintroduce grizzly bears is an important step in passing down a wild landscape to future generations that includes all native species including the grizzly.

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Correspondence ID: 5642Project:112008Document:124399  
Address: Wisconsin Rapids, WI  
Outside Organization: Unaffiliated Individual  
Received: Dec,11 2022 08:13:11  
Correspondence Type: Web Form  
Correspondence: Oppose an "experimental population" designation. The agencies must create and analyze an alternative that does not rely on the so-called "experimental" population designation. Under such a designation, individual bears from the NCDE--which are currently protected under the Endangered Species Act--would be taken from their home range and transported to Washington state, where they would lose their protections under the ESA.

Oppose the capture of grizzlies from the Northern Continental Divide Ecosystem. The federal agencies plan to kidnap bears from either British Columbia or the Northern Continental Divide Ecosystem (NCDE) around Glacier National Park to move to the North Cascades. But grizzlies have still not recovered in the NCDE, and there are no "extra" bears there to move to Washington. Such a plan would weaken the NCDE grizzly population and diminish the likelihood of developing the needed population linkages between the NCDE grizzlies and those elsewhere, such as in Yellowstone.

Develop an alternative that doesn't violate the Wilderness Act. The agencies must not pursue alternatives that would violate the Wilderness Act and would entail heavy-handed, stressful management of bears. Should the NPS choose to translocate bears, the agency should first consider limiting translocation to sites outside of Wilderness. If the NPS decides to translocate within Wilderness, it must comply with the Wilderness Act: no helicopters, no motorized equipment, and no invasive monitoring.



Thank you.

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Correspondence ID: 5643Project:112008Document:124399  
Address: Clinton, MA  
Outside Organization: Prefix (required) Unaffiliated Individual  
Received: Dec,11 2022 08:21:41  
Correspondence Type: Web Form  
Correspondence: Grizzly bears should be re-introduced to the North Cascades because there are only a few places left where they can exist - the North Cascades is one of them! They are a needed part of the ecosystem and have lived in the North Cascades for thousands of years. People and grizzly bears CAN coexist - it is already happening in the Yellowstone and the northern Rocky Mountains and you can too in the North Cascades.

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Correspondence ID: 5644Project:112008Document:124399  
Address: Denver, CO  
Outside Organization: Unaffiliated Individual  
Received: Dec,11 2022 08:33:40  
Correspondence Type: Web Form  
Correspondence: There will be countless benefits to reintroducing grizzly bears to the cascades. I'm sure you've been made aware of them in the dozens of letters like this you've probably read. And that's all good but I'm not a scientist and don't feel confident speaking on those topics. I'm just a big fan of nature, especially mountains. So I do what I can to protect it, and that means when the science says we can help nature flourish by introducing grizzly bears, I listen. Afterwards I do what I can to help them by writing this message from my heart. I ask that you do the same, that you do what you can. We destroy so much of our world every day. Let's try building some of it back together.

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Correspondence ID: 5645Project:112008Document:124399  
Address: Seattle, WA  
Outside Organization: Unaffiliated Individual  
Received: Dec,11 2022 08:34:01  
Correspondence Type: Web Form  
Correspondence: Bringing the grizzly bears back to the North Cascades is quite simply a logical choice. Scientific evidence presented by groups such as Friends of the North Cascades Grizzly Bear, Conservation Northwest, Woodland Park Zoo, Vital Ground, and others highlights the benefits that a grizzly bear population would have on the Cascade Ecosystem and the people of Washington. Restoring the grizzly bear population is a matter of doing what's right for Washington's wildlife and wilderness. Additionally, restoring the grizzlies is a matter of upholding the Endangered Species Act.

Grizzly bears (*Ursus arctos horribilis*) play several important roles in the maintenance of healthy ecosystems (Tardiff and Stanford 1998). In searching for and consuming food, grizzly bears facilitate several ecosystem processes, including spreading seeds and fertilizing plants through their scat, distributing nutrients between terrestrial and aquatic environments, and aerating soils through digging for bulbs and rodents (Tardiff and Stanford 1998). Without the presence of grizzly bears, the overall distribution and abundance of plant species within an ecosystem could completely change (Tardiff and Stanford 1998). With the absence of grizzly bears in Washington State, not enough is known about how nutrient cycling has changed, but many scientists hypothesize that Washington could be detrimental effects (Tardiff and Stanford 1998).

Grizzly bears are an umbrella species, meaning that protecting grizzly bear habitat also protects the biodiversity of all flora and fauna in their habitat (Roberge and Angelstam 2004). An umbrella species provides ecosystem services such as sustaining soil and plant health, supporting clean water production, and the maintenance of recreation areas (Sergio et al. 2008). Through the conservation of grizzly bears, all species within the same ecosystem will flourish.

Bringing grizzlies home to the NCE (the largest contiguous area of land that could support grizzlies left in the United States) would help preserve some of the most beautiful and wild places left in our country. An evaluation done by Almack et al. (1993) concluded the North Cascades Ecosystem had ample habitat to support a healthy population of grizzly bears. Sharing the mountains with grizzly bears creates a humbling experience from which all humans can benefit. Bears create respect for the land and nature itself. They highlight the most unforgiving aspects of life in the mountains and highlight the importance of environmental stewardship. Future generations of people and wildlife deserve the benefits of having the grizzlies back in the Cascades. I support Alternative C: incremental restoration.

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Correspondence ID: 5646Project:112008Document:124399

Address: Mazama, WA

Outside Organization: Resident Unaffiliated Individual

Received: Dec,11 2022 08:37:04

Correspondence Type: Web Form

Correspondence: I am a full time resident in Mazama WA and live and play in the Grizzly recovery zone. I'm writing in favor of the reintroduction of the Grizzly to the North Cascades. The primary reason for my support is my desire for allowing our environment to be truly wild and to return to its normal homeostasis. The Grizzly was an integral component to our landscape prior to being eliminated by humans. I believe there should be places in our country where humans don't dominate the landscape can be as it had been before humans altered it to suit their whims. I am not concerned about Grizzly/human interactions- there are many examples of areas where Grizzlies live where people live and recreate. I truly believe our experience in the wilderness would be enhanced by the presence of the Grizzly.

Let's do it!



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Correspondence ID: 5647Project:112008Document:124399

Address: Santa Rosa, CA

Outside Organization: Unaffiliated Individual

Received: Dec,11 2022 08:38:37

Correspondence Type: Web Form

Correspondence: I fully support the plan to re-populate Grizzlies to the the North Cascades.

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Correspondence ID: 5648Project:112008Document:124399

Address: Tacoma, WA

Outside Organization: Unaffiliated Individual

Received: Dec,11 2022 08:46:36

Correspondence Type: Web Form

Correspondence: Grizzly bears lived in the North Cascades for thousands of years, and they belong here.

I want to help chart a new future where we coexist with grizzly bears

Grizzly bears play a key ecological role as a native keystone species in the North Cascades

I want to pass down a wild landscape to future generations that includes all native species, including the grizzly.

Grizzly bears are culturally important to many Native American tribes and First Nations

People in Yellowstone and the northern Rocky Mountains live, work and recreate alongside grizzly bears, and we can too in the North Cascades.

There are only a few places left where grizzly bears can exist, and the North Cascades is one of them.

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Correspondence ID: 5649Project:112008Document:124399

Address: Seattle, WA

Outside Organization: Unaffiliated Individual

Received: Dec,11 2022 09:06:01

Correspondence Type: Web Form

Correspondence: As a resident of Washington State for more than 40 years, I urge the National Park Service to reintroduce grizzly bears to the North Cascades. We know that apex predators are crucial for the health of an ecosystem. My friends in the Rockies, where I lived before coming to the Northwest, live alongside grizzlies, and we can do it here, too. After all, there are few places in the U.S. where grizzlies can live, so we have to make the most of the ones that exist.

Besides their importance for the ecosystem, the bears are an important part of the culture of many indigenous groups in the North Cascades. Please bring them back!

With my thanks,

---

Correspondence ID: 5650Project:112008Document:124399

Address: Brier, WA

Outside Organization: Unaffiliated Individual

Received: Dec,11 2022 09:14:33

Correspondence Type: Web Form

Correspondence: I want to pass down a wild landscape to future generations that includes all native species, including the grizzly. I believe these animals are an important part of the ecological landscape in this area and that we can learn to live and play around them. With few places left for the grizzly bear to live, the north cascades is one where they have naturally lived and should be entitled to once again.

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Correspondence ID: 5651Project:112008Document:124399

Address: Eastsound, WA

Outside Organization: Unaffiliated Individual

Received: Dec,11 2022 09:15:20

Correspondence Type: Web Form

Correspondence: Northern Cascades needs the grizzlies for eco balancing so I support them being re-introduced.

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Correspondence ID: 5652Project:112008Document:124399

Address: San Antonio, TX

Outside Organization: Terra Advocati Unaffiliated Individual(Official Rep.)

Received: Dec,11 2022 09:20:11

Correspondence Type: Web Form

Correspondence: We at Terra Advocati, oppose an experimental population designation in the North Continental Divide Eco-system and we oppose moving grizzlies to the North Cascades. We oppose the removal of individual bears to Washington state where they would lose their Endangered Species Act protections. Any plan to capture grizzlies and transport them would weaken the population in the NCDE. Grizzlies must be protected on both sides of the border. Under a natural recovery alternative, the FWS and the NPS would work with agencies in British Columbia to ensure bears are protected on both sides. Corridors would be identified toward that end. If the NPS does translocate bears within wilderness areas, it must comply with Wilderness Act regulations - no motorized equipment or helicopters and no invasive monitoring.

Thank you.

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Correspondence ID: 5653Project:112008Document:124399

Address: Spring hill, TN

Outside Organization: Unaffiliated Individual

Received: Dec,11 2022 09:29:10

Correspondence Type: Web Form

Correspondence: Before being driven to the brink of extinction, grizzly bears were a native keystone species in the North Cascades and played an outsized role in keeping the ecosystem wild and in balance -- for example, their digging in alpine meadows aerates soils, disperses seeds, and facilitates plant growth. Without them, an essential part of the North Cascades is missing. In the Rocky Mountains, people have worked hard to save grizzly bears from extinction, and today people successfully live, work and recreate alongside grizzly bears. This can happen in the North Cascades, too.

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Correspondence ID: 5654Project:112008Document:124399

Address: Brier, WA

Outside Organization: Unaffiliated Individual

Received: Dec,11 2022 09:37:43

Correspondence Type: Web Form

Correspondence: I want to pass down a wild landscape to future generations that includes all native species, including the grizzly. I believe these animals are an important part of the ecological landscape in this area and that we can learn to live and play around them. With few places left for the grizzly bear to live, the north cascades is one where they have naturally lived and should be entitled to once again.

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Correspondence ID: 5655Project:112008Document:124399

Address: Fort Collins, CO

Outside Organization: Unaffiliated Individual

Received: Dec,11 2022 09:46:56

Correspondence Type: Web Form

Correspondence: Grizzly bears lived in the North Cascades for thousands of years, and they belong here.

I want to help chart a new future where we coexist with grizzly bears.

Grizzly bears play a key ecological role as a native keystone species in the North Cascades.

I want to pass down a wild landscape to future generations that includes all native species, including the grizzly.

Grizzly bears are culturally important to many Native American tribes and First Nations.

People in Yellowstone and the northern Rocky Mountains live, work and recreate alongside grizzly bears, and we can too in the North Cascades.

There are only a few places left where grizzly bears can exist, and the North Cascades is one of them.

Thank you for all you do for wildlife!

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Correspondence ID: 5656Project:112008Document:124399

Address: Beaverton, OR

Outside Organization: Unaffiliated Individual

Received: Dec,11 2022 09:49:40

Correspondence Type: Web Form

Correspondence: I support reintroducing Grizzly bears to the North Cascades. They are part of the natural ecosystem in that area and have few remaining habitats available that are as appropriate as the North Cascades. I hope you will pursue this project so future generations can enjoy all the natural wildlife endemic to that area including Grizzly bears.

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Correspondence ID: 5657Project:112008Document:124399

Address: San Diego, CA

Outside Organization: Unaffiliated Individual

Received: Dec,11 2022 09:55:37

Correspondence Type: Web Form

Correspondence: Grizzly bears lived in the North Cascades for thousands of years, and they belong here.

I want to help chart a new future where we coexist with grizzly bears

Grizzly bears play a key ecological role as a native keystone species in the North Cascades

I want to pass down a wild landscape to future generations that includes all native species, including the grizzly.

Grizzly bears are culturally important to many Native American tribes and First Nations People in Yellowstone and the northern Rocky Mountains live, work and recreate alongside grizzly bears, and we can too in the North Cascades.  
There are only a few places left where grizzly bears can exist, and the North Cascades is one of them

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Correspondence ID: 5658Project:112008Document:124399  
Address: Rochester, NY  
Outside Organization: Unaffiliated Individual  
Received: Dec,11 2022 10:03:16  
Correspondence Type: Web Form  
Correspondence: I want to help chart a new future where we coexist with grizzly bears! Grizzly bears play a key ecological role as a native keystone species in the North Cascades and deserve to be there as much as anyone else.

I want to pass down a wild landscape to future generations that includes all native species, including the grizzly. Only an ecosystem that has all of its natural residents, predator and prey, can be truly healthy.

Grizzly bears are culturally important to many Native American tribes and First Nations. These people are the stewards and caretakers of the land and their traditions and cultures deserve respect

People in Yellowstone and the northern Rocky Mountains live, work and recreate alongside grizzly bears, and we can too in the North Cascades. Reintroduce the bears!

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Correspondence ID: 5659Project:112008Document:124399  
Address: Edmonds, WA  
Outside Organization: Sierra Club Unaffiliated Individual  
Received: Dec,11 2022 10:04:22  
Correspondence Type: Web Form  
Correspondence: Grizzly bears need habitat to survive. As apex predators, they are an important factor in the North Cascades ecosystem. Please allow their reintroduction into the North Cascades.

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Correspondence ID: 5660Project:112008Document:124399  
Address: Denison, TX  
Outside Organization: Unaffiliated Individual  
Received: Dec,11 2022 10:15:46  
Correspondence Type: Web Form  
Correspondence: There are only a few places left where grizzly bears can exist, and the North Cascades is one of them.

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Correspondence ID: 5661Project:112008Document:124399  
Address: Bellingham, WA  
Outside Organization: Unaffiliated Individual  
Received: Dec,11 2022 10:27:10  
Correspondence Type: Web Form  
Correspondence: Time to re-introduce the grizzly bears back to their historical normal range in the North Cascades. I have encountered them in the wild (in Canada) and hope to do so in the USA in the future. Glad to see the Park Service and USF&W coordinating on this.

██████████.

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Correspondence ID: 5662Project:112008Document:124399  
Address: Denver, CO

Outside Organization: Unaffiliated Individual  
Received: Dec,11 2022 10:38:09  
Correspondence Type: Web Form

Correspondence: I OPPOSE the capture of Grizzly Bears from the Northern Continental Divide Ecosystem which involves federal agencies essentially kidnapping Grizzly Bears from either British Columbia or the Northern Continental Divide Ecosystem around Glacier National Park to move to the North Cascades. Since Grizzly Bears have still not recovered in the NCDE, and there are no "extra" Grizzly Bears there to move to Washington, this plan would weaken the NCDE Grizzly Bears' population and diminish the likelihood of developing the needed population linkages between the NCDE Grizzly Bears and those living elsewhere, such as in Yellowstone National Park.

I OPPOSE an "experimental population" designation.

I SUPPORT an alternative that does not rely on the so-called "experimental" population designation. Under such a designation, individual Grizzly Bears from the NCDE who are currently protected under the Endangered Species Act, would be taken from their home range and transported to Washington state, where they would lose their protections under the ESA.

I SUPPORT a Natural Recovery Alternative that is NOT the same as the No Action Alternative. Under a Natural Recovery Alternative, the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service and the National Park Service would actively work with agencies in British Columbia to ensure that Grizzly Bears are protected on both sides of the U.S. and Canadian borders, with the agencies identifying and protecting corridors and connectivity so that Grizzly Bears could move across the border without getting killed.

I OPPOSE any alternative violating "The Wilderness Act."

I OPPOSE any alternatives that would entail heavy-handed, stressful management of Grizzly Bears.

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Correspondence ID: 5663Project:112008Document:124399

Address: Fremont, CA

Outside Organization: Unaffiliated Individual

Received: Dec,11 2022 10:42:10

Correspondence Type: Web Form

Correspondence: I support restoring the Grizzly Bear to their original habitat. They are a vital part of the ecosystem. We can coexist with them.

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Correspondence ID: 5664Project:112008Document:124399

Address: Seattle, WA

Outside Organization: Unaffiliated Individual

Received: Dec,11 2022 10:49:24

Correspondence Type: Web Form

Correspondence: I fully support the reintroduction of grizzly bears into the NCNP. The grizzly bear is a crucial part of the natural ecosystem that has sadly been nearly driven to extinction. We recently performed a huge project to transfer mountain goats from the Olympic Peninsula to the park to boost their numbers. If we did this because we truly value the diversity of the animals in the area, we should return the grizzly to their natural habitat. I have little concern about grizzly human interactions. This is managed well at many other places such as Glacier National Park or Yellowstone that receive far more visitors, and there are vanishingly few attacks. Most interactions will be people marveling the beautiful creatures from afar.

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Correspondence ID: 5665Project:112008Document:124399

Address: Everett, WA

Outside Organization: - Select - Unaffiliated Individual

Received: Dec,11 2022 10:59:55

Correspondence Type: Web Form

Correspondence: I recently moved to the evergreen Pacific Northwest area of the United States. This is beautiful country and part of our heritage is having grizzly bears live in the mountains where they are a necessary part of the eco system. I want a future that includes this native keystone species in the North Cascades. They are culturally important to many Native American tribes and First Nations and there are only a few places left where grizzly bears can exist, and the North Cascades is one of them.

People in Yellowstone and the northern Rocky Mountains live, work and recreate alongside grizzly bears, and we can too in the North Cascades.

Please do all you can to save this glorious species and help reintroduce grizzly bears to the North Cascades!

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Correspondence ID: 5666Project:112008Document:124399

Address: Bellevue, WA

Outside Organization: Unaffiliated Individual

Received: Dec,11 2022 11:01:50

Correspondence Type: Web Form

Correspondence: I write in support of the reintroduction of Grizzly Bears to the North Cascades Ecosystem via Alternative B (proposed action) under Section 10(j) of the Endangered Species Act.

Grizzly Bears have lived on this landscape for thousands of years, and are a culturally important species to many indigenous people. This should continue!

The North Cascades Ecosystem size and remoteness is suitable for Grizzly Bears, and it is one of only two Grizzly Bear areas without an established population of bears currently. Due to its extremely low numbers and relative distance and isolation from other healthier Grizzly Bear populations, it is not possible for them to repopulate the ecosystem through natural bear immigration. Additionally, the Grizzly Bear reintroduction benefits all other species and habitats.

There are few places left in the lower 48 states with habitat as secure, wild, and productive as the North Cascades. I really encourage the continuation of the reintroduction of Grizzlies to the North Cascades Ecosystem!

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Correspondence ID: 5667Project:112008Document:124399

Address: SEATTLE, WA

Outside Organization: Unaffiliated Individual

Received: Dec,11 2022 11:25:56

Correspondence Type: Web Form

Correspondence: With excitement, I support the reintroduction of the grizzly bears to the North Cascades Ecosystem (NCE) using the proposed action Alternative B under Section 10j of the Endangered Species Act.

The NCE is one of only two grizzly recovery areas without an established population of bears. Due to its low numbers and relative distance and isolation from other healthier grizzly bear populations, it is not possible for bears to repopulate the ecosystem through natural bear immigration.

The NCE size and remoteness is suitable for grizzlies, and the grizzly bear reintroduction will benefit all other species and habitats. There are few places left in the lower 48 states with habitats as secure, wild, and productive as the North Cascades.

Grizzly Bears have lived on this landscape for thousands of years, and are a culturally important animal to many indigenous people.

Congratulations on re-initiating this process. thank you, - [REDACTED]

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Correspondence ID: 5668Project:112008Document:124399  
Address: Gunnison, CO  
Outside Organization: Western Colorado University Unaffiliated Individual  
Received: Dec,11 2022 11:36:29  
Correspondence Type: Web Form  
Correspondence: I am a Masters of Science in Ecology candidate.  
Grizzly bears lived in the North Cascades for thousands of years, and they belong here.  
I want to help chart a new future where we coexist with grizzly bears  
Grizzly bears play a key ecological role as a native keystone species in the North Cascades  
I want to pass down a wild landscape to future generations that includes all native species, including the grizzly.  
Grizzly bears are culturally important to many Native American tribes and First Nations  
People in Yellowstone and the northern Rocky Mountains live, work and recreate alongside grizzly bears, and we can too in the North Cascades.  
There are only a few places left where grizzly bears can exist, and the North Cascades is one of them.

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Correspondence ID: 5669Project:112008Document:124399  
Address: Brunswick, ME  
Outside Organization: Unaffiliated Individual  
Received: Dec,11 2022 11:41:29  
Correspondence Type: Web Form  
Correspondence: Hello,

For the sake of species preservation and the best hope for the survival of robust eco-systems, I support the reintroduction of grizzlies into the North Cascades.

Thank you,  


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Correspondence ID: 5670Project:112008Document:124399  
Address: Bradenton, FL  
Outside Organization: Unaffiliated Individual  
Received: Dec,11 2022 11:51:29  
Correspondence Type: Web Form  
Correspondence: Please reintroduce grizzly bears to the north cascades

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Correspondence ID: 5671Project:112008Document:124399  
Address: Houston, TX  
Outside Organization: Unaffiliated Individual  
Received: Dec,11 2022 12:01:50  
Correspondence Type: Web Form  
Correspondence: Grizzly bears deserve to live and thrive and we have a duty to make every effort to help them do this. They need our protection and our resources to make them safe.

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Correspondence ID: 5672Project:112008Document:124399  
Address: Maxfield, ME  
Outside Organization: Unaffiliated Individual  
Received: Dec,11 2022 12:03:36  
Correspondence Type: Web Form  
Correspondence: I oppose the capture of grizzlies from the Northern Continental Divide Ecosystem which is a plan to kidnap bears from either British Columbia or the Northern Continental Divide Ecosystem (NCDE) around Glacier National Park to move to the North Cascades. Grizzlies have still not recovered in the NCDE, and



there are no "extra" bears there to move to Washington. Such a plan would weaken the NCDE grizzly population and diminish the likelihood of developing the needed population linkages between the NCDE grizzlies and those elsewhere, such as in Yellowstone.

I oppose an "experimental population" designation. Agencies must create and analyze an alternative that does not rely on the so-called "experimental" population designation. Under such a designation, individual bears from the NCDE--which are currently protected under the Endangered Species Act--would be taken from their home range and transported to Washington state, where they would lose their protections under the ESA.

I encourage analysis of a natural recovery alternative. This is NOT the same as the No Action alternative. Under a natural recovery alternative, the FWS and NPS would actively work with agencies in British Columbia to ensure that grizzlies are protected on both sides of the border. Under this alternative, the agencies would identify and protect corridors and connectivity so that bears could move across the border without getting killed.

I encourage development of an alternative that doesn't violate the Wilderness Act. Agencies must not pursue alternatives that would violate the Wilderness Act and would entail heavy-handed, stressful management of bears. Should the NPS choose to translocate bears, the agency should first consider limiting translocation to sites outside of Wilderness. If the NPS decides to translocate within Wilderness, it must comply with the Wilderness Act: no helicopters, no motorized equipment, and no invasive monitoring.

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Correspondence ID: 5673Project:112008Document:124399

Address: Albuquerque, NM

Outside Organization: Unaffiliated Individual

Received: Dec,11 2022 12:07:18

Correspondence Type: Web Form

Correspondence: Oppose the capture of grizzlies from the Northern Continental Divide Ecosystem. The federal agencies plan to kidnap bears from either British Columbia or the Northern Continental Divide Ecosystem (NCDE) around Glacier National Park to move to the North Cascades. But grizzlies have still not recovered in the NCDE, and there are no "extra" bears there to move to Washington. Such a plan would weaken the NCDE grizzly population and diminish the likelihood of developing the needed population linkages between the NCDE grizzlies and those elsewhere, such as in Yellowstone.

Oppose an "experimental population" designation. The agencies must create and analyze an alternative that does not rely on the so-called "experimental" population designation. Under such a designation, individual bears from the NCDE--which are currently protected under the Endangered Species Act--would be taken from their home range and transported to Washington state, where they would lose their protections under the ESA.

Analyze a natural recovery alternative. This is NOT the same as the No Action alternative. Under a natural recovery alternative, the FWS and NPS would actively work with agencies in British Columbia to ensure that grizzlies are protected on both sides of the border. Under this alternative, the agencies would identify and protect corridors and connectivity so that bears could move across the border without getting killed.

Develop an alternative that doesn't violate the Wilderness Act. The agencies must not pursue alternatives that would violate the Wilderness Act and would entail heavy-handed, stressful management of bears. Should the NPS choose to translocate bears, the agency should first consider limiting translocation to sites outside of Wilderness. If the NPS decides to translocate within Wilderness, it must comply with the Wilderness Act: no helicopters, no motorized equipment, and no invasive monitoring.

Thank you!

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Correspondence ID: 5674Project:112008Document:124399

Address: Lexington, KY

Outside Organization: Unaffiliated Individual

Received: Dec,11 2022 12:14:21

Correspondence Type: Web Form

Correspondence: Thank you for this opportunity to comment on the NPS/USFWS preliminary proposal on how best to restore grizzly bears to the North Cascades Ecosystem (NCE). To do so is critical and has been languishing far too long in what should be done to correct human attempts to destroy ecosystems and all that call them home. I fully support grizzly bear recovery to the species' entire historical range.

I have a number of concerns about the plan.

Taking resident bears from the Northern Continental Divide Ecosystem (NCDE) and dropping them into a new ecosystem in a new geographic setting is very hard on the re-located bears and will also decrease the population in the NCDE. Your plan states that you will capture 3-7 grizzly bears a year in their current home ecosystem for 5-10 years, so this plan would move a total of 15-70 grizzly bears. It is estimated that there are approximately 1,000 bears (Vital Ground, 2022). That equates to removing 3-7% of a population that is not yet considered stable.

This would also subject bears to the stresses of capture, handling, transportation, and then being placed in a totally unfamiliar location. Transporting bears could also introduce mechanized equipment into federally designated wilderness, which is prohibited by the Wilderness Act. Ongoing use of helicopters to monitor relocated bears will equally disturb the bears being monitored as well as all other wildlife.

Further, the genetic diversity of the captured bears introduced to NCE will have to be guaranteed for the plan to work. This means that multiple bears may have to be captured to find one bear whose genetic code is diverse from bears already captured. This would spread capture stress across a much larger population.

There is no guarantee that relocation will be successful. As a result of studying bears in several bear management areas in Alberta, Canada (environments similar to that of the NCDE and possibly the same or similar bear populations that will be targeted for relocation), Stenhouse and colleagues (2022) found the following.

- Translocated bears move faster (km/hr), show greater daily displacement, and some showed less daytime activity than resident bears.
- Translocated bears spent 24% of their time in the poorest-quality habitat whereas resident bears spent 31% of their time in the highest-quality habitat
- Translocated bears revisited only 8% of locations from the previous year whereas resident bears revisited 32% of locations, representing an increase of 24% for resident bears.
- Within a year, 30% of translocated bear revisits were to the highest-quality habitat whereas 67% of resident bears revisits were to the highest-quality habitat, representing an increase of 37% for resident bears.
- Between years, 27% of translocated bear revisits were to the highest-quality habitat and only 46% were to the top-three habitat values. In contrast, 44% of resident bear revisits were to the highest-quality habitat and only 77% were to the top-three habitat values. This represents an increase of 17% to the highest-quality habitat and a 31% increase to the top-three highest-quality habitats for resident bears.
- Translocated bears spent 43% of their time in the highest mortality-risk habitats whereas resident bears spent 20% of their time in the highest mortality-risk habitats, representing a decrease of 23% for resident bears.
- Translocated bears spent 14% of their time within 100m of all anthropogenic features whereas resident bears spent 2% of their time within 100m of anthropogenic features, representing a decrease of 12% for resident bears.
- Within a year, 8% of translocated bear revisits were to the highest mortality-risk areas and 42% to the top three highest mortality-risk areas. 2% of resident bear revisits were to the highest mortality-risk areas and 19% to the top three highest mortality-risk areas. This represents a decrease for resident bear revisits by 6% to the highest mortality-risk areas and 23% to the top three highest mortality-risk areas.

Considering that the heart of the NCE is the national park, the potential for bear-human conflict is already great, and these

Using the results of this study, I draw a comparison between translocated bears and resident bears by applying the behavior to the bear in its home territory (resident) as compared to its behavior in its new territory (translocated). It is clear there is a measured and substantial decrease in habits that would support excellent health in the individual from its resident location to its translocated location.

This study indicates a proclivity on the part of translocated bears towards visiting and remaining in higher-risk, lower-quality areas. This introduces a health-decrease factor to bears who are relocated - a choice the bear did not make for themselves.

The goal of moving up to 70 bears with the goal of creating a stable population in the NCE of 25 bears indicate that the NPS and USFWS feel it is acceptable to have a mortality rate of 36% for the translocated bears. I point out that those very same bears would face a much, much lower mortality rate if they were left in their home territory. Grizzly bears are not sacrificial creatures.

Stenhouse and colleagues (2022) conclude as follows, which is an excellent summary of the problems with the current NPS-USFWS plan.

“In 1931, Dice suggested that the reaction of an animal to its environment is as equally important as are the characteristics of the environment in enabling the animal to survive (Dice 1931). Although there were no methods available at that time to investigate animal responses to novel environments, our findings support this important point and should be considered when translocating animals for management purposes. Because management agencies use wildlife translocation to address conservation conflict situations, or as a means to augment populations to support recovery or reintroduction actions, it is important to develop practices and protocols to monitor and evaluate the effectiveness of this technique. Regular review of outcomes would allow needed modifications in approaches to be incorporated into science-based best practices. It is important to understand the consequences of translocation for the animal (high levels of exploration over long periods) and how the animal may respond to novel environments (movements and habitat use). Furthermore, translocated bears will likely learn at different rates on the basis of individual behaviours and personality traits (Ordiz et al. 2014; Leclerc et al. 2016), past experiences (Morehouse and Boyce 2017) and individual temperaments (Réale et al. 2007; Armstrong et al. 2015), which was not possible to determine in the current study. The high levels of exploration shown by translocated grizzly bears in this study also suggest that wildlife management efforts focusing only on high-quality habitat to find the 'ideal' release site for translocations may need to be complemented with an understanding of exploration behaviour and movement (i.e., the bear may leave the high-quality habitat). In general, wildlife managers should translocate bears to places where there is both a high level of high-quality habitat (because bears are not initially good at finding high-quality habitat) and a land area where it is safe for them to range without reoffending (e.g., large natural areas).”

The relocated bears would be designated an experimental population under Rule 10(j), which means it can be considered either essential or nonessential. For a nonessential population, the regulatory burden associated with endangered species is relaxed regarding both hunting and requirements for consultation with partners (U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, 2018). This loss of protections means that the relocated bears could be shot, re-captured, or killed in the NCE.

One of the reasons that grizzly bears have not re-established themselves naturally in the NCE is due to persecution, harassment, and loss of habitat. Mechanisms and direct action need to be taken to remove those conditions and thereby support the grizzly bear.

I propose that a better option would be to create wildlife corridors between NCDE and more western ecosystems that lie between NCDE and NCE. This is a slower process, but it is entirely a natural progression that will avoid traumatizing bears, helicopters in wilderness, and will maintain protections on bears to give them a fighting chance.

## REFERENCES CITED

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Correspondence ID: 5675Project:112008Document:124399  
 Address: Chagrin Falls, OH  
 Outside Organization: Unaffiliated Individual  
 Received: Dec,11 2022 12:23:48  
 Correspondence Type: Web Form  
 Correspondence: Thank you for moving forward with the process of restoring grizzly bears to the North Cascades Ecosystem (NCE).

A healthy population of grizzly bears belongs in the NCE, their home for thousands of years. Wherever grizzlies thrive, so does wildness, clean water, and abundant native fish and wildlife.

The National Park Service and US Fish and Wildlife Service have an obligation to restore this federally listed species in the few places where that is possible. Failure to act would result in the permanent loss of grizzly bears from the park during our lifetime. Alternatively, the successful restoration will contribute to the overall health and wellbeing of the species across multiple landscapes.

Fortunately, Grizzly restoration has worked in other parts of the country and will work here too. Please act quickly and lean on the existing mountain of information your agencies have compiled to inform your final decision. The 2017 EIS outlined multiple viable strategies that were massively popular.

Please reconsider all the past public support and the time-tested strategies that will strike a balance to meet the mutual goals of grizzly bear recovery and people.

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Correspondence ID: 5676Project:112008Document:124399  
 Address: Twisp, WA  
 Outside Organization: Unaffiliated Individual  
 Received: Dec,11 2022 12:38:08

Correspondence Type:

Web Form

Correspondence: I am a resident of the NCE grizzly bear recovery zone who is firmly in support of grizzly bear restoration in my home range. I live in the Lower Twisp River watershed on property adjoining the Okanogan-Wenatchee National Forest. I grow a garden, have pets, feed birds, manage my wooded property, and spend time nearly everyday hiking, running, walking, or skiing through soon-to-again-be grizzly country. My lifestyle undoubtedly exposes me to potential interactions with grizzly bears -- and yet I would welcome them back in this ecosystem, and will gladly modify my own behavior to improve their chances of success.

As you prepare the EIS, I would ask you to consider the following:

(1) Will designation as a nonessential experimental population adequately protect the NCE grizzly bear? I understand the need for compromise, but I am concerned that this designation will allow for a "business as usual" situation. As I understand it, the population would, for all intents and purposes, not have its well-deserved ESA threatened status for purposes of private development or land management projects or for actions by the U.S. Forest Service. I understand the USFS would have to "confer" with the USFWS under Section 7, but given that USFS land accounts for the vast majority of the NCE, and given what I've seen of the USFS's version of "restoration" (early Mission Restoration Project implementation and one-size-fits all Twisp Restoration Project proposal), I'm not sure everyone is on the same page. I would like the USFWS to be able to apply binding terms and conditions to USFS actions rather than just grizzly-friendly suggestions. And, for instances where private projects have real potential to adversely affect grizzly bears, I would like to see actual ESA protections in place.

For the EIS, I ask that you conduct a detailed study of how a 10(j) designation is likely to affect the success of NCE grizzly recovery, as compared to full ESA protections throughout the recovery zone. Please disclose the number (or proportion) of grizzly bears likely to be taken each year as a result of the 10(j) designation. If the 10(j) designation remains part of the proposed action, please adjust planned translocation efforts to offset any foreseen losses of individual bears.

(2) Your FAQ document suggests that because people in the NCE already coexist with black bears, we are well on our way to conflict-free existence with grizzly bears. But I would beg to differ. For one thing, black bears and grizzly bears are not the same animal. The stakes are higher with grizzly bears, and people are understandably more afraid of them. At the same time, people are often loath to change their behavior for the benefit of wildlife -- and especially when the wildlife species in question is only around because of a controversial reintroduction effort. As it is, I'm not aware of any enforcement actions being taken locally against poor human behavior in black bear country. Nuisance black bear activity has been on the rise over the last couple years in the Methow Valley, evidently the result of berry crop failures and habitat loss from recent fires, but no doubt exacerbated by our collective reluctance to Be Bear Aware. Recently somebody on my road shot and killed a black bear that "walked past him to enter a carport where the garbage can was stored" (Methow Valley News, Sept. 28, 2022), and apparently went uncited. How do we transition from this sloppy state of affairs into having grizzly bears as neighbors? There need to be consequences NOW for our bad choices that result in black bears getting habituated or killed. I include myself in this because I am not perfect -- I still have considerable work to do to bear-proof my property, and that will be all the more imperative when grizzlies return.

For the EIS, I ask that you complete a detailed analysis of existing human-bear conflicts in the NCE and bolster the proposed action with interagency efforts to create a better baseline for grizzlies through bear-aware education, policy, and enforcement.

3) The proposed action takes an extremely cautious approach to grizzly bear recovery, with only a few bears introduced each year up to a starter population of 25, and a full target population of 200 not materializing for 60 to 100 years. It is difficult to say what humans will be doing in 60 to 100 years, but adaptive management of NCE grizzly bears could be quite low on the priority list. Grizzly bears are adaptable creatures with a good prognosis in the face of climate change. Their role in safeguarding biodiversity in the North Cascades may become increasingly important as other keystone species disappear. While it is still feasible (and remotely socially/politically acceptable) to complete costly NEPA analyses and fly around in helicopters translocating bears, I think we should

move more of them more quickly. I understand proceeding cautiously for the first 5 to 10 years while we retrain humans in the NCE, but after that, I say we shoot for carrying capacity as fast as possible.

The EIS should include a detailed study of the feasibility of grizzly bear recovery efforts as our own social, economic, and political systems become less secure. If the study finds reduced feasibility over time, alternatives that speed up the recovery process should be prioritized.

Am I looking forward to having grizzly bears back in the NCE? Intellectually and spiritually, yes! In terms of my day-to-day activities, not as much. After all, it will make more work for me, more vigilance while doing the things I love, and maybe even a hair-raising encounter or two. But with a well-executed restoration effort and a little cooperation from the NCE's resident humans, grizzly bears will be roaming Twisp River long after I've left, just as they did long before I arrived. And that's well worth it.

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Correspondence ID: 5677Project:112008Document:124399  
Address: Spokane, WA  
Outside Organization: Unaffiliated Individual  
Received: Dec,11 2022 12:58:23  
Correspondence Type: Web Form  
Correspondence: It's time for the average constituents of Washington to speak up about the protection and need for the Grizzly bears. We want them in the Cascades and the Pacific Northwest in general. We have enough mountain and land to be able to share their original land with them. It is what makes the Pacific Northwest a special area of the United States. I grow tired of the only input that is heard is cattle ranchers and hunters. Big money should not be able to buy or persuade what the majority of people want. It is ridiculous that we have to bag you for keeping our wildlife alive and thriving.  
Sincerely irritated,  
[REDACTED]

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Correspondence ID: 5678Project:112008Document:124399  
Address: La Jolla, CA  
Outside Organization: Unaffiliated Individual  
Received: Dec,11 2022 13:06:26  
Correspondence Type: Web Form  
Correspondence: Hello!

As a yearly America the Beautiful pass holder and frequent NP visitor, I'd like to express my support for the reintroduction of Grizzly Bears to the Northern Cascades. Grizzlies are an important native keystone species and frankly deserve to have their native habitat back.

Thanks!  
[REDACTED]

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Correspondence ID: 5679Project:112008Document:124399  
Address: Spring Hill, FL  
Outside Organization: Unaffiliated Individual  
Received: Dec,11 2022 13:13:38  
Correspondence Type: Web Form  
Correspondence: Oppose the capture of grizzlies from the Northern Continental Divide Ecosystem. The federal agencies plan to kidnap bears from either British Columbia or the Northern Continental Divide Ecosystem (NCDE) around Glacier National Park to move to the North Cascades. But grizzlies have still not recovered in the NCDE, and there are no "extra" bears there to move to Washington. Such a plan would weaken the NCDE grizzly population and diminish the likelihood of developing the needed population linkages between the NCDE grizzlies and those elsewhere, such as in Yellowstone.

Oppose an "experimental population" designation. The agencies must create and analyze an alternative that does not rely on the so-called "experimental" population designation. Under such a designation, individual bears from the NCDE--which are currently protected under the Endangered Species Act--would be taken from their home range and transported to Washington state, where they would lose their protections under the ESA.

Analyze a natural recovery alternative. This is NOT the same as the No Action alternative. Under a natural recovery alternative, the FWS and NPS would actively work with agencies in British Columbia to ensure that grizzlies are protected on both sides of the border. Under this alternative, the agencies would identify and protect corridors and connectivity so that bears could move across the border without getting killed.

Develop an alternative that doesn't violate the Wilderness Act. The agencies must not pursue alternatives that would violate the Wilderness Act and would entail heavy-handed, stressful management of bears. Should the NPS choose to translocate bears, the agency should first consider limiting translocation to sites outside of Wilderness. If the NPS decides to translocate within Wilderness, it must comply with the Wilderness Act: no helicopters, no motorized equipment, and no invasive monitoring.

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Correspondence ID:	5680Project:112008Document:124399
Address:	Renton, WA
Outside Organization:	Unaffiliated Individual
Received:	Dec,11 2022 13:43:28
Correspondence Type:	Web Form
Correspondence:	Please proceed with plans to reinstate Grizzly Bears to North Cascades National Park. Thank you

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Correspondence ID:	5681Project:112008Document:124399
Address:	Oak park, MI
Outside Organization:	Unaffiliated Individual
Received:	Dec,11 2022 14:06:34
Correspondence Type:	Web Form
Correspondence:	Please reintroduce grizzlies to the northern cascades and continue reintroductions elsewhere.

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Correspondence ID:	5682Project:112008Document:124399
Address:	San Diego, CA
Outside Organization:	Unaffiliated Individual
Received:	Dec,11 2022 14:14:02
Correspondence Type:	Web Form
Correspondence:	Grizzly bears are an important part of our ecosystem and wild lands. They need to be reintroduced to the northern parks.

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Correspondence ID:	5683Project:112008Document:124399
Address:	Manhattan Beach, CA
Outside Organization:	Ms. Unaffiliated Individual
Received:	Dec,11 2022 14:20:23
Correspondence Type:	Web Form
Correspondence:	Wild things and wild places are central to the United States. After a long and troubled history of decimating, and in some cases extinguishing, various species of flora and fauna, we have learned that the existence of these natural wonders are beneficial to our psyches as well as our own survival through things like biodiversity and trophic cascade (as we have seen play out in Yellowstone National Park).

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Grizzly bears lived in the North Cascades for thousands of years, and they belong here. We can live in a world that allows us to live side-by-side. Our lived experiences over the last couple of decades have provided a blueprint for bringing the grizzly back into its keystone role in the North Cascades environment.

Using the data and roadmaps in place, we need to return real wilderness to future generations that includes all

native species, including the grizzly. They are part of the US history, and the histories of the people native to the Americas before the establishment of the US.

There are only a few places left where grizzly bears can exist, and the North Cascades is one of them. Let's be part of making that happen.

Thank you.

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Correspondence ID: 5684Project:112008Document:124399  
Address: Seattle, WA  
Outside Organization: Unaffiliated Individual  
Received: Dec,11 2022 14:33:02  
Correspondence Type: Web Form  
Correspondence: Thank you for this opportunity to support grizzly bear restoration in the North Cascades.

I am a third generation Seattle area resident . I very much hope to see grizzly bears restored to this landscape. These magnificent bears have lived here for thousands of years, and deserve to continue to do so. They are integral aspects of local indigenous cultures, and inspire all of us to think beyond our own species. Grizzlies make important and essential contributions to local ecosystems by disseminating seeds and aerating alpine meadows. They are an endangered species that we must do all we can to support or we risk losing them forever.

Thank you,

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Correspondence ID: 5685Project:112008Document:124399  
Address: Lake Isabella, CA  
Outside Organization: Unaffiliated Individual  
Received: Dec,11 2022 14:37:03  
Correspondence Type: Web Form  
Correspondence: Thanks for letting me comment on this issue. I support grizzly bears being introduced to the North Cascades ecosystem but it has to be done to comply with the Wilderness Act. Develop an alternative that doesn't violate the Wilderness Act: The agencies must not pursue alternatives that would violate this law and would entail heavy-handed stressful management of bears. Should the NPS choose to translocate bears, the agency should first consider limiting translocation to sites outside of Wilderness. If the NPS decides to translocate within Wilderness, it must comply with the Wilderness Act which means no use of aircraft ( helicopters), no motorized equipment and no invasive monitoring.  
Oppose an "experimental population" designation: The agencies must create and analyze an alternative that doesn't rely on the so-called "experimental population" designation. Under such a designation, individual bears from the NCDE- which are currently protected under the ESA- would be taken from their home range and transported to Washington state, where they would lose their protections under the ESA.  
Analyze a natural recovery alternative: This is NOT the same as the No Action alternative, under a natural recovery alternative, the FWS and NPS would work actively with agencies in British Columbia to ensure that grizzlies are protected on both sides of the border. Under this alternative, the agencies would identify and protect corridors and connectivity so that bears could move across the border without getting killed.

Thank you

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Correspondence ID: 5686Project:112008Document:124399  
Address: Port Townsend, WA  
Outside Organization: Unaffiliated Individual  
Received: Dec,11 2022 14:50:20



Correspondence Type: Web Form  
Correspondence: The Grizzlies belong back in the North Cascades to help rebalance the ecology of the region. It is possible for humans to share the world rather than take it over, which ultimately would (will) lead to its destruction. The goal is harmony and interdependence rather than dominance.

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Correspondence ID: 5687Project:112008Document:124399  
Address: Coupeville, WA  
Outside Organization: Unaffiliated Individual  
Received: Dec,11 2022 14:59:51  
Correspondence Type: Web Form  
Correspondence: Greetings National Park Service. Thank you for this opportunity to submit my comment re: reintroduction of grizzly bears into the North Cascades. Of course that is a good idea ! I'm fortunate to live along the 'scenic loop' which includes the North Cascades Hiwy and the beautiful Whidbey Island area. I strongly support conservation efforts for all wild animals including grizzlies. As well as any and all conservation efforts of original habitat and ecosystems. Once about 15 years ago, there was a 10 year building moratorium for the residential community where I reside. Once new builds commenced again, I watched as never-before-seen species of insects, variety of birds in great numbers, lots of snakes, butterflies, moths, ... slowly disappeared as habitat was replaced with housing. I feel fortunate to have witnessed a time where whenever I turned around a wild animal entertained and amused, and now slowly all but almost disappeared, like a slow movie....  
Wishing You Warm Holidays & Happy New Year. Sincerely, [REDACTED]

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Correspondence ID: 5688Project:112008Document:124399  
Address: chicago, IL  
Outside Organization: Unaffiliated Individual  
Received: Dec,11 2022 15:04:56  
Correspondence Type: Web Form  
Correspondence: I strongly oppose the capture of grizzlies from the Northern Continental Divide Ecosystem.

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Correspondence ID: 5689Project:112008Document:124399  
Address: West Bend, WI  
Outside Organization: Unaffiliated Individual  
Received: Dec,11 2022 15:10:59  
Correspondence Type: Web Form  
Correspondence: We visit these parks and are heartbroken when human activity destroys natural habitat and wildlife species. Reintroduce the grizzlies here and in other parks, and then protect them!! No more allowing people's idiocy be prioritized over there lives. It's their home, we're the visitors, and we all need to be respectful or held accountable.

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Correspondence ID: 5690Project:112008Document:124399  
Address: San Rafael, CA  
Outside Organization: Unaffiliated Individual  
Received: Dec,11 2022 15:12:34  
Correspondence Type: Web Form  
Correspondence: There are only a few places left where grizzly bears can exist, and the North Cascades is one of them.

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Correspondence ID: 5691Project:112008Document:124399  
Address: Farmington, MN  
Outside Organization: Unaffiliated Individual  
Received: Dec,11 2022 15:22:28  
Correspondence Type: Web Form

Correspondence: I'm writing regarding the Plan to Recover Grizzlies in North Cascades. •By kidnapping grizzlies from British Columbia or the Northern Continental Divide Ecosystem (NCDE) could disrupt and/or weaken the NCDE grizzly population. It could also diminish the needed population between the NCDE grizzlies and the ones in Yellowstone. Please oppose the capture of grizzlies from the NCDE. •The grizzlies that come from NCDE are currently protected under the Endangered Species Act (ESA). By moving the grizzlies from their home range and taken to Washington State, they will lose their protections under the ESA. The National Park Service (NPS) must come up with an alternative that will not rely on "experimental population" designation. Please oppose an "experimental population" designation. •The FWS and NPS must actively work with agencies in British Columbia to totally ensure the grizzlies are protected on both sides of the border. I can only see this as an alternative where the agencies would identify and protect corridors and connectivity so the grizzlies would move freely across the border without getting killed. Please analyze a natural recovery alternative that can work on both sides of the border. •The NPS and FWS must not pursue alternatives that would violate the Wilderness Act. If the NPS chooses to translocate the grizzlies, the agency should first consider limiting translocate within the Wilderness. The NPS must comply with the Wilderness Act: no helicopters, no motorized equipment and no invasive monitoring. •The best alternative is to meet a goal of a viable grizzly population in the North Cascades. Please allow and boldly promote the natural recovery of grizzlies.

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Correspondence ID: 5692Project:112008Document:124399  
Address: San Francisco, CA  
Outside Organization: Unaffiliated Individual  
Received: Dec,11 2022 15:32:14  
Correspondence Type: Web Form  
Correspondence: Please reconsider your approach to grizzly bear recovery in the North Cascades.

As a hiker and backpacker in the North Cascades, I have a particular fondness for its Wilderness status. That is why your approach much be informed by the North Cascades' Wilderness designation. Your plan must:

1. Not capture grizzlies from the Northern Continental Divide Ecosystem. The plan to kidnap bears from either British Columbia or the Northern Continental Divide Ecosystem (NCDE) around Glacier National Park to move to the North Cascades must not stand. Grizzlies have still not recovered in the NCDE, and there are no "extra" bears there to move to Washington. Such a plan would weaken the NCDE grizzly population and diminish the likelihood of developing the needed population linkages between the NCDE grizzlies and those elsewhere, such as in Yellowstone.
2. Not have an "experimental population" designation. The agencies must create and analyze an alternative that does not rely on the so-called "experimental" population designation. Under such a designation, individual bears from the NCDE--which are currently protected under the Endangered Species Act--would be taken from their home range and transported to Washington state, where they would lose their protections under the ESA.
3. Analyze a natural recovery alternative. This is NOT the same as the No Action alternative. Under a natural recovery alternative, the FWS and NPS would actively work with agencies in British Columbia to ensure that grizzlies are protected on both sides of the border. Under this alternative, the agencies would identify and protect corridors and connectivity so that bears could move across the border without getting killed.
4. Develop an alternative that doesn't violate the Wilderness Act. The agencies must not pursue alternatives that would violate the Wilderness Act and would entail heavy-handed, stressful management of bears. Should the NPS choose to translocate bears, the agency should first consider limiting translocation to sites outside of Wilderness. If the NPS decides to translocate within Wilderness, it must comply with the Wilderness Act: no helicopters, no motorized equipment, and no invasive monitoring.

Thank you for the opportunity to comment.

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Correspondence ID: 5693Project:112008Document:124399

Address: Port Townsend, WA  
Outside Organization: lisadesigns Unaffiliated Individual(Official Rep.)  
Received: Dec,11 2022 15:33:28  
Correspondence Type: Web Form

Correspondence: It is always the RIGHT TIME to do the RIGHT THING! That time is NOW!  
My family and I, for generations, have enjoyed and supported the natural world in many ways, including fully utilizing our parks system. We travel in caravans in summer to insure that all the new grandkids can experience the same wild joy and wonder available to us all as Americans. Our nation, our diversity of both peoples and environments, are all a glorious gift that needs to be supported, defended, and preserved.  
The North American species ALL belong here - we have made great strides in learning to co-exist with the animals that evoke the greatest fear in us, because the truth is that they were here long before we were, and hold an inherent right to thrive here in their natural habitat. Are we really so fearful that we must destroy (or remove, relocate, whatever) all that makes us quake inside? We are better than that, I know we are.  
It is with great urgency that I respectfully request you engage in conversations leading to decisions that honor ALL of the natural species, for they are all connected and vital for ecological balance. Once again, the Grizzlies have come under fire - you have the unique opportunity in this shifting American landscape to draw the map, show us all how this can be done in an ecologically balanced way - show us all how we can co-exist, how both the wild species and the not-so-wild species (us) can forge a balance of existence, a win-win for the planet, for us all.  
Thanks for hearing me.

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Correspondence ID: 5694Project:112008Document:124399

Address: Cypress, TX  
Outside Organization: Unaffiliated Individual  
Received: Dec,11 2022 15:38:38  
Correspondence Type: Web Form

Correspondence: Oppose the capture of grizzlies from the Northern Continental Divide Ecosystem. The federal agencies plan to kidnap bears from either British Columbia or the Northern Continental Divide Ecosystem (NCDE) around Glacier National Park to move to the North Cascades. But grizzlies have still not recovered in the NCDE, and there are no "extra" bears there to move to Washington. Such a plan would weaken the NCDE grizzly population and diminish the likelihood of developing the needed population linkages between the NCDE grizzlies and those elsewhere, such as in Yellowstone.

Oppose an "experimental population" designation. The agencies must create and analyze an alternative that does not rely on the so-called "experimental" population designation. Under such a designation, individual bears from the NCDE--which are currently protected under the Endangered Species Act--would be taken from their home range and transported to Washington state, where they would lose their protections under the ESA.

Analyze a natural recovery alternative. This is NOT the same as the No Action alternative. Under a natural recovery alternative, the FWS and NPS would actively work with agencies in British Columbia to ensure that grizzlies are protected on both sides of the border. Under this alternative, the agencies would identify and protect corridors and connectivity so that bears could move across the border without getting killed.

Develop an alternative that doesn't violate the Wilderness Act. The agencies must not pursue alternatives that would violate the Wilderness Act and would entail heavy-handed, stressful management of bears. Should the NPS choose to translocate bears, the agency should first consider limiting translocation to sites outside of Wilderness. If the NPS decides to translocate within Wilderness, it must comply with the Wilderness Act: no helicopters, no motorized equipment, and no invasive monitoring.

Thank you!

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Correspondence ID: 5695Project:112008Document:124399

Address: Miami Beach, FL  
Outside Organization: Unaffiliated Individual  
Received: Dec,11 2022 15:43:26  
Correspondence Type: Web Form

Correspondence: Thank You for reading my comments.

Oppose the capture of grizzlies from the Northern Continental Divide Ecosystem. The federal agencies plan to kidnap bears from either British Columbia or the Northern Continental Divide Ecosystem (NCDE) around Glacier National Park to move to the North Cascades. But grizzlies have still not recovered in the NCDE, and there are no "extra" bears there to move to Washington. Such a plan would weaken the NCDE grizzly population and diminish the likelihood of developing the needed population linkages between the NCDE grizzlies and those elsewhere, such as in Yellowstone.

Oppose an "experimental population" designation. The agencies must create and analyze an alternative that does not rely on the so-called "experimental" population designation. Under such a designation, individual bears from the NCDE--which are currently protected under the Endangered Species Act--would be taken from their home range and transported to Washington state, where they would lose their protections under the ESA.

Analyze a natural recovery alternative. This is NOT the same as the No Action alternative. Under a natural recovery alternative, the FWS and NPS would actively work with agencies in British Columbia to ensure that grizzlies are protected on both sides of the border. Under this alternative, the agencies would identify and protect corridors and connectivity so that bears could move across the border without getting killed.

Develop an alternative that doesn't violate the Wilderness Act. The agencies must not pursue alternatives that would violate the Wilderness Act and would entail heavy-handed, stressful management of bears. Should the NPS choose to translocate bears, the agency should first consider limiting translocation to sites outside of Wilderness. If the NPS decides to translocate within Wilderness, it must comply with the Wilderness Act: no helicopters, no motorized equipment, and no invasive monitoring.

Sincerely,

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Correspondence ID: 5696Project:112008Document:124399

Address: Tacoma, WA

Outside Organization: Unaffiliated Individual

Received: Dec,11 2022 16:06:36

Correspondence Type: Web Form

Correspondence: this is a difficult decision that you have to make. I appreciate your taking public comments.

I am commenting IN FAVOR of bringing grizzlies back to the North Cascades. your scientists now understand how the grizzly affects the earth's surface and I am strongly influenced by that priority. At this time in the earth's history, it seems imperative to do anything we can to preserve and protect the earth. Humans have alternatives other than meat for food sources, so while I sympathize with the ranchers I do not feel that ranch production and perpetuation outranks the need to protect the earth first.

Thank you..

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Correspondence ID: 5697Project:112008Document:124399

Address: Los Angeles, CA

Outside Organization: Unaffiliated Individual

Received: Dec,11 2022 16:07:37

Correspondence Type: Web Form

Correspondence: Hi. Before being driven to the brink of extinction, grizzly bears were a native keystone species in the North Cascades and played an outsized role in keeping the ecosystem wild and in balance -- for example, their digging in alpine meadows aerates soils, disperses seeds, and facilitates plant growth. Without them, an essential part of the North Cascades is missing. In the Rocky Mountains, people have worked hard to save grizzly bears from extinction, and today people successfully live, work and recreate alongside grizzly bears. This can happen in the North Cascades, too. I strongly support reintroducing these stunning and essential animals back into their native land. Thanks for considering my thoughts.

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Correspondence ID: 5698Project:112008Document:124399

Address: Cusler, MI  
Outside Organization: Unaffiliated Individual  
Received: Dec,11 2022 16:22:47  
Correspondence Type: Web Form

Correspondence: I am writing to comment on the National Park Service (NPS) and the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service (FWS) plans to re-start translocating grizzly bears into the North Cascades Ecosystem (NCE) in Washington. While a new population of grizzlies in the North Cascades would restore this magnificent species to that ecosystem, the agencies' initial plan is misguided many ways.

The initial plan would most likely degrade Wilderness in the North Cascades, weaken the grizzly population in the Northern Continental Divide Ecosystem (NCDE) around Glacier National Park, and strip the individual grizzlies of their current protections under the Endangered Species Act. During this initial "scoping" period, the public has the opportunity to tell the agencies how to improve their tentative plan.

The proposed 6.1 million-acre recovery area includes North Cascades National Park and 2.6 million acres of Wilderness in the Pasayten, Mt. Baker, and Stephen Mather Wildernesses. Under the proposed action, the NPS and the FWS would capture bears from source populations in either interior British Columbia or the NCDE. Approximately 3 to 7 captured grizzly bears would be released into the NCE each year over roughly 5 to 10 years, with a goal of establishing an initial population of 25 grizzly bears.

The proposed action includes a problematic proposal to designate the reintroduced grizzly bears in the NCE as an "experimental population" under section 10(j) of the U.S. Endangered Species Act (ESA). Under this designation, the bears (at least any captured in the U.S.) would lose their current protections under the Endangered Species Act (ESA) and could be shot, re-captured, or killed in the North Cascades.

I support the recovery of grizzly bears and other native species where suitable habitat exists. The rugged North Cascades are historic grizzly bear habitat, and there may still be a few currently living on the U.S. side of the border, with a grizzly bear photographed there in 2010.

But recovery efforts must meet the requirements of the Wilderness Act. This means restoring the area's grizzly population without the use of motor vehicles, helicopters, and motorized equipment in Wilderness, without trammeling or manipulating Wilderness or its wildlife. However suitable the habitat in the North Cascades is, we take issue with the methods likely to be used--the reintroduction plan could be extremely intrusive in designated Wilderness, could rely on activities prohibited by the Wilderness Act, and could come at a significant cost to Wilderness.

The plan's proposed helicopter landings would most likely occur either in Wilderness in North Cascades National Park or in Wilderness within the surrounding National Forests, despite most of the project area being outside of Wilderness. The extensive use of helicopters in Wilderness would continue indefinitely for monitoring bear movement and numbers, and would degrade the Wildernesses involved.

Heavy-handed management would not only be detrimental to Wilderness, but to bears as well, as they would be subjected to initial capture, handling, and helicopter flight, and attendant stress from such activities. Some may be injured or even die as a result. They would likely be collared, drugged, subject to samples taken, and handled for many years. And if that weren't enough, the proposed plan ignores the literature describing the effects of helicopters on wildlife, including grizzlies.

It's also questionable whether a translocation plan will be successful without Canadian support. Information is lacking on the status of grizzlies on the Canadian side of the border though this area is crucial in any success, as bears wander between the U.S. and British Columbia in the North Cascades ecosystem.

The essential irony is that agencies recognize the best place to release bears is in the exceedingly rare wildness of the North Cascades. The best grizzly habitat is synonymous with Wilderness: space to roam, isolation, denning sites, safety from human-caused mortality, and distance from human conflicts and garbage. But the agency's

proposed methods of re-establishing grizzlies diminish all these advantages.

If the Park Service adopts a translocation plan, it must be in line with the letter and spirit of the Wilderness Act. Monitoring should take place in a way that's respectful to Wilderness and bears, including using hair snags, camera traps, scat collection, and on-the-ground sightings to know whether the bears are thriving. It's wrong to rely on intrusive radio-collaring, helicopter landings, and ongoing sedating, capturing, and handling of the bears.

The proposed action lacks a natural recovery option. The best way to meet the goal of a viable grizzly population in the North Cascades would be to allow for and boldly promote the natural recovery of grizzlies. This is a very different approach than the "no action" option, which is to "do nothing." A natural recovery alternative would require working with British Columbia to protect grizzlies over a larger land base and would provide for connectivity between populations in the U.S. and Canada using protected habitat corridors. It would also include other measures to ensure that grizzlies are not killed by humans, regardless of what side of the border they are on and whether they are in National Parks, Wilderness, or other public or private lands. It might take longer and require more patience than the instant gratification of capturing and releasing dozens of bears, but it would ultimately create a more durable population sharing the landscape with a human population that is more likely to respect the bears that make it back to the North Cascades on their own.

Thank you for the opportunity to voice my concerns,

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Correspondence ID: 5699Project:112008Document:124399

Address: Leavenworth, WA

Outside Organization: Unaffiliated Individual

Received: Dec,11 2022 16:23:06

Correspondence Type: Web Form

Correspondence: As a PNW local, avid backcountry traveler and supporter of wildlife conservation, I am writing to ask the National Park Service and Fish and Wildlife to reintroduce grizzly bears in the Cascades.

Grizzlies existed here long before human settlement drove them out. Being a native keystone species, they are important for the ecological balance of our wild lands. The North Cascades is one of the very few places remaining in the U.S. that can support grizzlies, and we should do our utmost to use that potential to help them prosper.

Thank you for your time,

Leavenworth, WA

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Correspondence ID: 5700Project:112008Document:124399

Address: Seattle, WA

Outside Organization: Unaffiliated Individual

Received: Dec,11 2022 16:24:10

Correspondence Type: Web Form

Correspondence: Please bring back the bears we love bears.

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Correspondence ID: 5701Project:112008Document:124399

Address: Hamilton, MT

Outside Organization: Unaffiliated Individual

Received: Dec,11 2022 16:26:16

Correspondence Type: Web Form

Correspondence: Dear Project Managers,

Thanks for considering my comments. I live in Hamilton, Montana and I have been involved with grizzly bears and their recovery for quite some time. I served on the Grizzly Advisory Council in Montana and have commented on numerous projects in grizzly country and grizzly connectivity areas.

Grizzly bears are a keystone species that brings health and well-being to ecosystems. They aerate soils and spread seeds as they forage for food. They also keep ungulates on the move so streamside vegetation is protected and allowed to grow making streams healthy, free from sediment, and cooler.

While I welcome the idea of increasing the grizzly population in the Cascades, I think there are less harsh methods for augmenting the grizzly population in the Cascades. We know there are a few bears still living in the Cascades. There is photographic evidence of resident grizzly as recent as 2010. This program should be considered augmentation not reintroduction.

That said, augmentation results are slow and not always successful. While there has been some success in the Cabinets, it is minimal. An augmentation program should be coupled with a robust program to promote natural movement to the area through strong protections including limits on road construction and use, forest management, and recreation in key linkage zones and core habitat on public lands between Canada and the Cascades.

If you continue to call this "reintroduction" then the bears should not be considered an experimental 10(j) population. Instead they should be considered listed and protected by the Endangered Species Act (ESA). Experimental species status would confuse the issue since many bears already move in and out of the area from Canada. Those bears should continue to be protected, but would not be once they stepped into the Cascades. And essentially, agencies would be capturing protected grizzlies and sending them to an area where they could be killed. It makes little sense.

Better to leave protections in place for animals augmented and those who wander into the area naturally. Project should include a robust program of bear smart communities to reduce conflict. A strong program working with livestock producers to reduce conflicts through carcass pickup and electric fencing would also be required. These programs would be beneficial to any program supporting the recovery of grizzly bears in the Cascades.

An alternative should be analyzed that honors The Wilderness Act. No helicopters or any other mechanical or mechanized means should be employed for this project in Wilderness. The project calls for helicopter use in Wilderness over an indefinite period of time to monitor bear movement and population numbers.

The research work can all be done less intrusively, in the spirit of Wilderness, and with more consideration for bears. Monitoring can be done with hair snags, camera traps, scat collection, rub trees and ground sightings. Bears should not be continuously manhandled as planned in this project. Little information is available and no studies have been conducted on the effects of this intensive handling, drugging, collaring, and sampling, on the bears.

The plan proposes acquiring bears from the NCDE which is a recovering population. Taking breeding females from a population that is still recovering and still expanding is a robbing Peter to pay Paul scenario. If the bears cannot come from Canada, the project should instead rely on natural introduction and create protected linkage areas to ensure success.

There should be more information and more cooperation with Canada. It is lacking in this report. What is the status of bears on the Canadian side of the border from the Cascades? How can we create protected linkage areas and promote natural recovery in the Cascades? This information should be compiled and shared with the public.

I support the recovery of grizzly bears in the Cascades. I do not agree with the 10(j) status of these bears because grizzly bears are already utilizing the area and moving into the area from Canada. This program should be considered augmentation and protected status should follow the bears. This augmentation program should

include robust protections for linkage areas between the US and Canada and conflict mitigation programs in communities and with livestock producers.

Thanks for considering my comments.

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Correspondence ID: 5702Project:112008Document:124399  
Address: Seattle, WA  
Outside Organization: Unaffiliated Individual  
Received: Dec,11 2022 16:30:29  
Correspondence Type: Web Form  
Correspondence: Thank you for the opportunity to comment on this important topic. I am thrilled to have grizzly bears back in WA State. They are native to the state and play an important role in the ecosystem. The North Cascades provide a wonderful habitat for grizzlies with many very remote areas far from human development. Other communities in state's like Montana have learned to live with them and people here in WA State can learn to do that also.

Thanks again!

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Correspondence ID: 5703Project:112008Document:124399  
Address: SEATTLE, WA  
Outside Organization: NONE Unaffiliated Individual  
Received: Dec,11 2022 16:39:11  
Correspondence Type: Web Form  
Correspondence: I STRONGLY SUPPORT THE IDEA OF RESTORING ECO SYSTEMS AND INTRODUCING GRIZZLY BEARS TO THE NORTH CASCADES IN WASH STATE, BUT WITH THIS RESERVATION.

THE WDFW MUST FIRST DEMONSTRATE BETTER POLICIES AND LAY MORE GROUND WORK AND EDUCATION WITH PREPARING THE PUBLIC FOR CO-EXISTANCE WITH PREDATORS IN GENERAL OR IT WILL BE UNFAIR TO ANY INTRODUCED GRIZZLIES TO BE PUT IN HOSTILE TERRITORY AMONG PEOPLE WHO HAVE NOT EVEN DONE WELL WITH LEARNING TO CO-EXIST WITH BLACK BEARS.

CURRENTLY, WASHINGTON STATE DOES NOT HAVE A GOOD TRACK RECORD OF CO-EXISTENCE, WITH BLACK BEARS WHICH ARE LESS THREATENING THAN GRIZZLES. ADEQUATE PREPARATION MUST COME BEFORE RE-INTRODUCTION.

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Correspondence ID: 5704Project:112008Document:124399  
Address: Seattle, WA  
Outside Organization: Unaffiliated Individual  
Received: Dec,11 2022 16:46:56  
Correspondence Type: Web Form  
Correspondence: I am in support of reintroducing Grizzly bears to the North Cascades. The North Cascades is unique in its size, remoteness and diversity to enable survival of one of the king-pin members of a healthy ecosystem. The bear's role in North American wilderness is critical to natural selection and healthy forest management. Those of us who enjoy the wilderness are responsible for preservation of a healthy wilderness.

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Correspondence ID: 5705Project:112008Document:124399  
Address: Roy, WA  
Outside Organization: Unaffiliated Individual



Received: Dec,11 2022 16:47:44  
Correspondence Type: Web Form  
Correspondence: There should be Grizzly bears in their rightful home. We should help restore them to their natural habitat.

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Correspondence ID: 5706Project:112008Document:124399  
Address: Las Vegas, NV  
Outside Organization: Unaffiliated Individual  
Received: Dec,11 2022 17:35:04  
Correspondence Type: Web Form  
Correspondence: Oppose the capture of grizzlies from the Northern Continental Divide Ecosystem. The federal agencies plan to kidnap bears from either British Columbia or the Northern Continental Divide Ecosystem (NCDE) around Glacier National Park to move to the North Cascades. But grizzlies have still not recovered in the NCDE, and there are no "extra" bears there to move to Washington. Such a plan would weaken the NCDE grizzly population and diminish the likelihood of developing the needed population linkages between the NCDE grizzlies and those elsewhere, such as in Yellowstone.  
Oppose an "experimental population" designation. The agencies must create and analyze an alternative that does not rely on the so-called "experimental" population designation. Under such a designation, individual bears from the NCDE--which are currently protected under the Endangered Species Act--would be taken from their home range and transported to Washington state, where they would lose their protections under the ESA.  
Analyze a natural recovery alternative. This is NOT the same as the No Action alternative. Under a natural recovery alternative, the FWS and NPS would actively work with agencies in British Columbia to ensure that grizzlies are protected on both sides of the border. Under this alternative, the agencies would identify and protect corridors and connectivity so that bears could move across the border without getting killed.  
Develop an alternative that doesn't violate the Wilderness Act. The agencies must not pursue alternatives that would violate the Wilderness Act and would entail heavy-handed, stressful management of bears. Should the NPS choose to translocate bears, the agency should first consider limiting translocation to sites outside of Wilderness. If the NPS decides to translocate within Wilderness, it must comply with the Wilderness Act: no helicopters, no motorized equipment, and no invasive monitoring.

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Correspondence ID: 5707Project:112008Document:124399  
Address: perth amboy, NJ  
Outside Organization: Unaffiliated Individual  
Received: Dec,11 2022 17:35:51  
Correspondence Type: Web Form  
Correspondence: I am for Grizzlies in north Cascades

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Correspondence ID: 5708Project:112008Document:124399  
Address: Las Vegas, NV  
Outside Organization: Unaffiliated Individual  
Received: Dec,11 2022 17:36:40  
Correspondence Type: Web Form  
Correspondence: Oppose the capture of grizzlies from the Northern Continental Divide Ecosystem. The federal agencies plan to kidnap bears from either British Columbia or the Northern Continental Divide Ecosystem (NCDE) around Glacier National Park to move to the North Cascades. But grizzlies have still not recovered in the NCDE, and there are no "extra" bears there to move to Washington. Such a plan would weaken the NCDE grizzly population and diminish the likelihood of developing the needed population linkages between the NCDE grizzlies and those elsewhere, such as in Yellowstone.  
Oppose an "experimental population" designation. The agencies must create and analyze an alternative that does not rely on the so-called "experimental" population designation. Under such a designation, individual bears from the NCDE--which are currently protected under the Endangered Species Act--would be taken from their home range and transported to Washington state, where they would lose their protections under the ESA.

Analyze a natural recovery alternative. This is NOT the same as the No Action alternative. Under a natural recovery alternative, the FWS and NPS would actively work with agencies in British Columbia to ensure that grizzlies are protected on both sides of the border. Under this alternative, the agencies would identify and protect corridors and connectivity so that bears could move across the border without getting killed.

Develop an alternative that doesn't violate the Wilderness Act. The agencies must not pursue alternatives that would violate the Wilderness Act and would entail heavy-handed, stressful management of bears. Should the NPS choose to translocate bears, the agency should first consider limiting translocation to sites outside of Wilderness. If the NPS decides to translocate within Wilderness, it must comply with the Wilderness Act: no helicopters, no motorized equipment, and no invasive monitoring.

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Correspondence ID: 5709Project:112008Document:124399

Address: denver, CO

Outside Organization: Unaffiliated Individual

Received: Dec,11 2022 17:37:03

Correspondence Type: Web Form

Correspondence: Oppose the capture of grizzlies from the Northern Continental Divide Ecosystem. The federal agencies plan to kidnap bears from either British Columbia or the Northern Continental Divide Ecosystem (NCDE) around Glacier National Park to move to the North Cascades. But grizzlies have still not recovered in the NCDE, and there are no "extra" bears there to move to Washington. Such a plan would weaken the NCDE grizzly population and diminish the likelihood of developing the needed population linkages between the NCDE grizzlies and those elsewhere, such as in Yellowstone.

Oppose an "experimental population" designation. The agencies must create and analyze an alternative that does not rely on the so-called "experimental" population designation. Under such a designation, individual bears from the NCDE--which are currently protected under the Endangered Species Act--would be taken from their home range and transported to Washington state, where they would lose their protections under the ESA.

Analyze a natural recovery alternative. This is NOT the same as the No Action alternative. Under a natural recovery alternative, the FWS and NPS would actively work with agencies in British Columbia to ensure that grizzlies are protected on both sides of the border. Under this alternative, the agencies would identify and protect corridors and connectivity so that bears could move across the border without getting killed.

Develop an alternative that doesn't violate the Wilderness Act. The agencies must not pursue alternatives that would violate the Wilderness Act and would entail heavy-handed, stressful management of bears. Should the NPS choose to translocate bears, the agency should first consider limiting translocation to sites outside of Wilderness. If the NPS decides to translocate within Wilderness, it must comply with the Wilderness Act: no helicopters, no motorized equipment, and no invasive monitoring.

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Correspondence ID: 5710Project:112008Document:124399

Address: spring, TX

Outside Organization: Unaffiliated Individual

Received: Dec,11 2022 17:37:35

Correspondence Type: Web Form

Correspondence: Oppose the capture of grizzlies from the Northern Continental Divide Ecosystem. The federal agencies plan to kidnap bears from either British Columbia or the Northern Continental Divide Ecosystem (NCDE) around Glacier National Park to move to the North Cascades. But grizzlies have still not recovered in the NCDE, and there are no "extra" bears there to move to Washington. Such a plan would weaken the NCDE grizzly population and diminish the likelihood of developing the needed population linkages between the NCDE grizzlies and those elsewhere, such as in Yellowstone.

Oppose an "experimental population" designation. The agencies must create and analyze an alternative that does not rely on the so-called "experimental" population designation. Under such a designation, individual bears from the NCDE--which are currently protected under the Endangered Species Act--would be taken from their home range and transported to Washington state, where they would lose their protections under the ESA.

Analyze a natural recovery alternative. This is NOT the same as the No Action alternative. Under a natural recovery alternative, the FWS and NPS would actively work with agencies in British Columbia to ensure that grizzlies are protected on both sides of the border. Under this alternative, the agencies would identify and protect corridors

and connectivity so that bears could move across the border without getting killed.

Develop an alternative that doesn't violate the Wilderness Act. The agencies must not pursue alternatives that would violate the Wilderness Act and would entail heavy-handed, stressful management of bears. Should the NPS choose to translocate bears, the agency should first consider limiting translocation to sites outside of Wilderness. If the NPS decides to translocate within Wilderness, it must comply with the Wilderness Act: no helicopters, no motorized equipment, and no invasive monitoring.

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Correspondence ID: 5711Project:112008Document:124399

Address: Santa Fe, NM

Outside Organization: Marie Morgan Fine Art Unaffiliated Individual(Official Rep.)

Received: Dec,11 2022 17:37:42

Correspondence Type: Web Form

Correspondence: My children were both born in Seattle, and we spent many wonderful times hiking in the North Cascades. The wildness and the epic beauty are part of our heritage. The Grizzlies belong here.

Grizzlies are a vital part of the ecosystem, and it is tragic whenever humans cause the loss of an important species like this. Restoring these magnificent creatures to such a hospitable environment is a 'no-brainer' for public policy.

Finally, I was born in California, and the Bear on our flag is part of my origin story, part of my identity. I would feel personally blessed to know that these magical beings are going to live again in the North Cascades. I am 80 years old now, and I hope to see this accomplished before I die. Time's a wastin' !!

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Correspondence ID: 5712Project:112008Document:124399

Address: denver, CO

Outside Organization: Unaffiliated Individual

Received: Dec,11 2022 17:37:57

Correspondence Type: Web Form

Correspondence: Oppose the capture of grizzlies from the Northern Continental Divide Ecosystem. The federal agencies plan to kidnap bears from either British Columbia or the Northern Continental Divide Ecosystem (NCDE) around Glacier National Park to move to the North Cascades. But grizzlies have still not recovered in the NCDE, and there are no "extra" bears there to move to Washington. Such a plan would weaken the NCDE grizzly population and diminish the likelihood of developing the needed population linkages between the NCDE grizzlies and those elsewhere, such as in Yellowstone.

Oppose an "experimental population" designation. The agencies must create and analyze an alternative that does not rely on the so-called "experimental" population designation. Under such a designation, individual bears from the NCDE--which are currently protected under the Endangered Species Act--would be taken from their home range and transported to Washington state, where they would lose their protections under the ESA.

Analyze a natural recovery alternative. This is NOT the same as the No Action alternative. Under a natural recovery alternative, the FWS and NPS would actively work with agencies in British Columbia to ensure that grizzlies are protected on both sides of the border. Under this alternative, the agencies would identify and protect corridors and connectivity so that bears could move across the border without getting killed.

Develop an alternative that doesn't violate the Wilderness Act. The agencies must not pursue alternatives that would violate the Wilderness Act and would entail heavy-handed, stressful management of bears. Should the NPS choose to translocate bears, the agency should first consider limiting translocation to sites outside of Wilderness. If the NPS decides to translocate within Wilderness, it must comply with the Wilderness Act: no helicopters, no motorized equipment, and no invasive monitoring.

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Correspondence ID: 5713Project:112008Document:124399

Address: Nine Mile Falls, WA

Outside Organization: Unaffiliated Individual

Received: Dec,11 2022 17:38:55

Correspondence Type: Web Form

Correspondence: I support grizzly restoration in the North Cascades because grizzly bears have lived on this landscape for thousands of years and deserve to be here. I used to live in Kittitas county and still visit there. I would appreciate knowing that grizzlies are allowed to co-exist there.

Thank you,  
[REDACTED]

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Correspondence ID: 5714Project:112008Document:124399

Address: Seattle, WA

Outside Organization: Unaffiliated Individual

Received: Dec,11 2022 17:56:49

Correspondence Type: Web Form

Correspondence: I support grizzly restoration in the North Cascades. Although we can not undo the damage done to the earth by settler colonialism, we can take steps to give our planet the care it deserves. This includes returning grizzlies to where they rightfully belong.

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Correspondence ID: 5715Project:112008Document:124399

Address: Mazama, WA

Outside Organization: Unaffiliated Individual

Received: Dec,11 2022 18:03:30

Correspondence Type: Web Form

Correspondence: I'm writing in support of establishing an experimental recovery population of grizzly bears in the North Cascades of Washington State. Establishing such a population would represent a significant milestone for North Cascades Ecosystem, from both a biological and sociological perspective. From the biological perspective, the North Cascades presents one of the few places in the US still capable of supporting these animals. Moreover, their reintroduction presents opportunities for building a richer set of ecological interactions. From the sociological perspective, reintroduction of grizzlies into our backyard does not come without thoughtful reflection on how these bears may impact our use of the wild lands surrounding us. And this is really my key message for land managers, and indeed for all of us with an "ownership" stake in public lands: I believe the presence of grizzlies in the North Cascades will likely encourage all of us to move through this landscape with a bit more humility and a keener sense of our responsibilities to the natural world.

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Correspondence ID: 5716Project:112008Document:124399

Address: San Francisco, CA

Outside Organization: Unaffiliated Individual

Received: Dec,11 2022 18:14:52

Correspondence Type: Web Form

Correspondence: I think it is a great idea to reintroduce grizzly bears. This is their natural habitat and we should never have run them out in the first place with overhunting and fear of bears. If people are respectful of their habitat and do not feed them it should be fine.

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Correspondence ID: 5717Project:112008Document:124399

Address: Littleton, CO

Outside Organization: Unaffiliated Individual

Received: Dec,11 2022 18:19:16

Correspondence Type: Web Form

Correspondence: Grizzly bears have inhabited the North Cascades range far longer than we have. They also play an incredibly important role in the ecosystem as a keystone species. We've seen that without the presence of grizzlies, the ecosystem is far less healthy than I could've been. As someone who's inherited this damaged planet from past generations, I'd like to see Washington take steps to improve the environment for those after me. Please make the right decision here and reintroduce grizzly bears to the North Cascades. The whole world is watching and desperately needs you be on the right side of history.

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Correspondence ID: 5718Project:112008Document:124399  
Address: PORT TOWNSEND, WA  
Outside Organization: Back Country Horsemen of Washington Unaffiliated Individual  
Received: Dec,11 2022 18:40:07  
Correspondence Type: Web Form  
Correspondence: Grizzly bears are currently protected in the NCE. DOI should work with Canadian counterparts to ensure safe migration corridors between Canada and the US.

This plan as proposed would force bears from another established area to be dropped into the NCE where survival is highly questionable. Severe restrictions on trail users is clearly going to be necessary, and even then, it is questionable whether decades of restricted access will matter to the population survival. The only reason DOI is now doing this is as a way to eliminate on-going litigation by groups that claim to help the bears but are really litigating for their own fundraising purposes. The bears are just being used. This plan doesn't help the bears, the communities, or the recreation users. It is a business decision promoted for good business.

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Correspondence ID: 5719Project:112008Document:124399  
Address: Albany, NY  
Outside Organization: Unaffiliated Individual  
Received: Dec,11 2022 18:59:55  
Correspondence Type: Web Form  
Correspondence: I would like to comment on The National Park Service (NPS) and the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service (FWS)

plan to translocate grizzly bears into the North Cascades Ecosystem (NCE) in Washington. While a new population of grizzlies in the North Cascades would restore this magnificent species to that ecosystem, the agencies' initial plan is misguided many ways.

The initial plan would most likely degrade Wilderness in the North Cascades, weaken the grizzly population in the Northern Continental Divide Ecosystem (NCDE) around Glacier National Park, and strip the individual grizzlies of their current protections under the Endangered Species Act.

I support the recovery of grizzly bears and other native species where suitable habitat exists. The rugged North Cascades are historic grizzly bear habitat, and there may still be a few currently living on the U.S. side of the border, with a grizzly bear photographed there in 2010.

But recovery efforts must meet the requirements of the Wilderness Act. This means restoring the area's grizzly population without the use of motor vehicles, helicopters, and motorized equipment in Wilderness, without trammeling or manipulating Wilderness or its wildlife.

Please consider my comments:

- Oppose the capture of grizzlies from the Northern Continental Divide Ecosystem. The federal agencies plan to kidnap bears from either British Columbia or the Northern Continental Divide Ecosystem (NCDE) around Glacier National Park to move to the North Cascades. But grizzlies have still not recovered in the NCDE, and there are no "extra" bears there to move to Washington. Such a plan would weaken the NCDE grizzly population and diminish the likelihood of developing the needed population linkages between the NCDE grizzlies and those elsewhere, such as in Yellowstone.
- Oppose an "experimental population" designation. The agencies must create and analyze an alternative that does not rely on the so-called "experimental" population designation. Under such a designation, individual bears from the NCDE--which are currently protected under the Endangered Species Act--would be taken from their home range and transported to Washington state, where they would lose their protections under the ESA.
- Analyze a natural recovery alternative. This is NOT the same as the No Action alternative. Under a natural recovery alternative, the FWS and NPS would actively work with agencies in British Columbia to ensure that grizzlies are protected on both sides of the border. Under this alternative, the agencies would identify and protect corridors and connectivity so that bears could move across the border without getting killed.
- Develop an alternative that doesn't violate the Wilderness Act. The agencies must not pursue alternatives that would violate the Wilderness Act and would entail heavy-handed, stressful management of bears. Should the NPS

choose to translocate bears, the agency should first consider limiting translocation to sites outside of Wilderness. If the NPS decides to translocate within Wilderness, it must comply with the Wilderness Act: no helicopters, no motorized equipment, and no invasive monitoring.

Thank you for allowing mt to comment.

[REDACTED]  
[REDACTED]  
Albany, NY 12208  
[REDACTED]

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Correspondence ID: 5720Project:112008Document:124399  
Address: FLORAL PARK, NY  
Outside Organization: Unaffiliated Individual  
Received: Dec,11 2022 19:02:08  
Correspondence Type: Web Form  
Correspondence: NPS should develop an alternative that doesn't violate the Wilderness Act. The agencies must not pursue alternatives that would violate the Wilderness Act and would entail stressful management of bears. Should the NPS choose to translocate bears, the agency should first consider limiting translocation to sites outside of Wilderness. If the NPS decides to translocate within Wilderness, it must comply with the Wilderness Act: no helicopters, no motorized equipment, and no invasive monitoring.

The NPS should analyze a natural recovery alternative. The FWS and NPS could actively work with agencies in British Columbia to ensure that grizzlies are protected on both sides of the border. Under this alternative, the agencies would identify and protect corridors and connectivity so that bears could move across the border without getting killed.

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Correspondence ID: 5721Project:112008Document:124399  
Address: Cranford, NJ  
Outside Organization: Unaffiliated Individual  
Received: Dec,11 2022 19:18:39  
Correspondence Type: Web Form  
Correspondence: I want to pass down a wild landscape to future generations that includes all native species, including the grizzly.

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Correspondence ID: 5722Project:112008Document:124399  
Address: Bellevue, WA  
Outside Organization: Unaffiliated Individual  
Received: Dec,11 2022 19:23:20  
Correspondence Type: Web Form  
Correspondence: I live outside of Seattle, near the North Cascades. Grizzly bears lived in the North Cascades for thousands of years, and they belong here. It is important that we chart a new future where we coexist with grizzly bears.  
Grizzly bears play a key ecological role as a native keystone species in the North Cascades.

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Correspondence ID: 5723Project:112008Document:124399  
Address: Chino, CA  
Outside Organization: Unaffiliated Individual  
Received: Dec,11 2022 20:02:46  
Correspondence Type: Web Form  
Correspondence: We need to restore the environment to its purest form and thus involves reintroducing top predators to balance the food chain. Bring back the bears

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Correspondence ID: 5724Project:112008Document:124399

Address: Putnam, IL

Outside Organization: Private concerned citizen Unaffiliated Individual

Received: Dec,11 2022 20:06:30

Correspondence Type: Web Form

Correspondence: Reintroducing the grizzly to their home as an experimental population is essential to their continued survival and will be instrumental in leading the bears off the endangered species list. Please help the grizzly bears by moving forward with this proposal.

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Correspondence ID: 5725Project:112008Document:124399

Address: Stehekin, WA

Outside Organization: Unaffiliated Individual

Received: Dec,11 2022 20:13:07

Correspondence Type: Web Form

Correspondence: To Whom It May Concern,

The publication of the US Fish and Wildlife Service (USFWS) and the National Park Service's (NPS) commencement of another Environmental Impact Study (EIS) to validate their intent to reintroduce grizzly bears to the North Cascades Ecosystem (NCE) is surprising and disappointing. Given that the previous study spanned several years, at one can only imagine what cost, and was ultimately abandoned, to begin again shows a blatant disregard for the residents of Washington state and their opinions and values, as well as the tax dollars of every American who funds the National Park Service. This is yet another example of the USFWS and NPS jumping through the necessary hoops to pave a legal pathway for their own agenda, regardless of the feedback provided during that process.

The NPS claims that grizzly bears roamed the NCE for thousands of years, and that their absence creates an incomplete or out of balance ecosystem. The singular goal of reintroducing grizzly bears is clear. However, if the agencies involved are genuinely interested in an objective EIS, input from all scientific perspectives is required. The purpose should not be to validate an already established goal, but rather to explore the issue fully and determine the best course of action. Anyone can hand-pick a team of experts to prove a point on which all already agree. To selectively compile research backing one's own opinion takes no skill; to present that research to the public as the single and ultimate truth is manipulative. True objectivity comes from exploring all sides of an issue, especially the opposition, with an open mind and respect for all the evidence and opinions. The public wants to see the representation of the opposing perspective in the proposed agenda, and how its credible research and expert opinions are being utilized.

In conjunction with this point, the evidence that has been presented to validate the claim that grizzly bears have always existed in the NCE is subjective and weak. Finding stories, photographs, or even reported sightings as proof of the bears' presence in the NCE is not difficult. But none of that proves there was ever a self-supporting population relying on the NCE as their core. It is likely that the grizzly bear was firmly established along the coastal regions of Washington and only visited the interior lands on a seasonal basis or when populations expanded, such as a young boar being driven out. Oral history and unsubstantiated sightings are not proof. Few people are able to correctly identify different species of bears, especially at a distance or while experiencing stress related to being in close proximity to a bear. Historically, photographs provided dependable evidence, but in this modern age, even a photograph can no longer be assumed credible. Reliable, substantiated evidence has not been provided to uphold the claim that there was ever a self-supporting population of grizzly bears in the NCE.

The assumption that grizzly bears are an important and missing element in what would otherwise be considered a whole and healthy ecosystem is simplistic. What is the evidence that other bear populations are not filling that gap? Terms such as seed-spreading and aeration are used to justify the need, but is it really true that 45,000 black bears are not doing an adequate job of this? Is there actual proof of better aeration because a grizzly bear tears up the ground more than a black bear? Mass grazing accomplishes the same purpose, yet the NPS and USFWS issue citations for that, so clearly the need for aeration and seed-spreading is not the real issue. Further, the supposition that an ecosystem can be made whole and healthy through the introduction of a single species is laughable. Just as there is always an equal and opposite reaction in physics, there will be a multitude of unforeseen consequences and effects of adding grizzly bears to the NCE.

There is a difference in the natural selection of a species and the human-induced selection of a species. The synthetic introduction of a competing species on top of an established species is not natural selection. Further study is needed to determine the effect of the grizzly bear regarding food source competition, range interference, and perhaps most importantly, the behavior of the black bear. In other areas where these two species coexist, black bears are known to be significantly more aggressive and dangerous than in ecosystems without grizzly bears. Residents of these areas even deem black bears more dangerous than grizzlies. The possibility that introducing grizzly bears to the NCE will not just provide 200 aggressive bears for the public to contend with, but rather will create 45,200 aggressive bears, must be considered. A much broader study of the effects of the grizzly bear on competing species, including other bears, wolves, coyotes, wolverines, and even fishers, is needed before changes are made.

The idea that the introduction of grizzly bears into the NCE will somehow repatriate Native American tribes with a part of their culture that was destroyed at the hands of white intruders makes several assumptions. Firstly, it assumes that the grizzly was a part of the culture of inland tribes. Where is the evidence substantiating this claim? Secondly, it assumes that it was white men who are responsible for the bears' purported disappearance. Where is the evidence substantiating this claim? Thirdly, it assumes that grizzly bears were regarded as a blessing by the Native American people. To be sure, contending with bears was a part of Native American lifestyle. But to assert that grizzly bears were undoubtedly a blessing in Native American culture is a gross assumption and potentially mocks the intelligence of the Native American people. Since when is a bear hide a fur? Why would we assume that native Americans, obtaining better weapons, wouldn't also work to eliminate a malicious and dangerous population of bears? As stated, where is the evidence substantiating your unbalanced and perhaps racist claims? The premise that the NPS has standing to be a lead agency in the introduction of grizzly bears to the NCE is questionable. Historically, the NPS was the agency responsible and better known for helping the public access and enjoy the wild heritage of this country through "the preservation, from injury or spoliation, of all timber, mineral deposits, natural curiosities, or wonders within said park, and their retention in their natural condition." (NPS Website, Origin of the National Park Idea, March 10, 2016) How does the introduction of grizzly bears support this responsibility and increase the "benefit and enjoyment of the people"? (same reference) Make noise. Wear bells. Whistle. Carry bear spray. Travel in groups. Put an electric fence around your camp. Do not camp while you are menstruating. Is that how the great wilderness should be explored and experienced? Additionally, the NPS holds only a minor part of the greater ecosystem alleged to have been occupied by grizzly bears, the North Cascades National Park (NCNP). As the NCNP is held under Proprietary Jurisdiction rather than Exclusive or Concurrent Jurisdiction, and as the state of Washington has current legislation prohibiting the introduction of grizzly bears into the state, to claim the NPS as a lead agency is inappropriate, egotistical, and grossly overestimates their role in the entire issue. (RCW 77.12.037) Furthermore it grossly underestimates the area and the range that the imported grizzlies will end up in.

Protection of the community is one of the responsibilities required of the NPS, per Public Law 90-544. Time and time again, the agencies have, while seeking to placate residents, conducted public meetings held to convince residents that further preservation of natural areas will be a boon to communities. Industries like timber harvesting and grazing are to be substituted with tourism and a flourishing economy is the inevitable result. This is the case in Stehekin, although our economy has mostly been built upon tourism from the start. Now you insist on an action that will in fact jeopardize tourism and spend millions of dollars that would be better spent improving habitat and rebuilding a shamefully shabby infrastructure that does, or could, enhance the true visitor experience. Are these promises accurate with regard to the proposal to introduce grizzly bears? The idea that the presence of grizzly bears will increase the wilderness experience is pure fallacy. As an outfitter and a guide, I have seen firsthand how bear encounters negatively affect the average NCNP visitor. Bear encounters may sound romantic to the uninitiated or even benign to the experienced, but to the visitor, they are truly terrifying, and enough so to prevent people from visiting areas where bears are known to be. The idea that simply educating people to this pro-grizzly bear perspective will result in everyone seeing the benefits and agreeing with the proposed agenda is insulting. Why do residents of areas populated by grizzly bears keep firearms close and prefer to sleep in trailers or in houses instead of tents? Because they respect the bears potential and value their lives and their property. No sourdough or trapper in Alaska leaves behind a tent with their stores and has any hope of coming back and finding it not ravaged. The same can be said for black bears when a camp is left unattended, but currently human occupation is a strong deterrent. To suggest that an academically educated individual who has no experience living in bear country is qualified to educate anyone on how to safely coexist with grizzly bears being introduced to the area against the will of the residents is ludicrous. This is not about educating me; this is about changing my



entire culture.

If it is going to be conducted at all, this EIS needs to be conducted objectively. I challenge the biased research and evidence presented by USFWS and the NPS. I challenge the science and proof that black bears and other species are not meeting the needs of the ecosystem. I contend that a broad, unbiased study of the effects of competing species and the specific effects of grizzly bear populations on black bear behavior is critical. I challenge whether this plan legitimately restores any major part of Native American culture. I challenge the NPS standing and jurisdiction in this matter and I challenge whether the area of land under your quasi-control is even a significant sampling of what the true range of the grizzly could end up. At the minimum this EIS should encompass all of Washington and part of Oregon, California, Idaho and British Columbia.

There are far more productive and necessary applications for the time and resources of the USFWS and NPS. Please direct your resources to appropriate care and maintenance of what you currently oversee. The changes and benefits therein are inevitable.

Sincerely,

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Correspondence ID: 5726Project:112008Document:124399

Address: Eureka, CA

Outside Organization: Unaffiliated Individual

Received: Dec,11 2022 20:23:50

Correspondence Type: Web Form

Correspondence: I don't know how this is even up for debate. The U.S Fish and Wildlife Service said in their own recovery plan for grizzlies we need a population established in the North Cascades and decades later we still haven't in what is the best habitat for grizzlies in the country. For those that are arguing that they can't coexist with grizzlies, I did for over a decade in the Greater Yellowstone in Montana. Most grizzlies you are not going to have problems with, most leave people alone, and when you do have bear human conflicts then go out there and educate the public, figure out the problem is, and at times I don't deny you will have to put down bears that get into conflict. I understand that. But grizzlies are already in Washington, have not recovered in the state, the best available science from COUNTLESS scientific studies show the North Cascades can support grizzlies. This isn't up for discussion debate and with Montana who has a state legislature and I would know given I lived there my entire life until 2022, you should be getting grizzlies out of that state if nothing else. The politicians in Montana won't stay out of wildlife management and I'm terrified we could be send decades back of recovery if they get delisted in the state. Put them under 10J, do whatever you need to do to get them here but bringing them to the North Cascades has been long overdue. Bring the grizzlies there already for gosh sakes.

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Correspondence ID: 5727Project:112008Document:124399

Address: Edmonds, WA

Outside Organization: Unaffiliated Individual

Received: Dec,11 2022 20:24:48

Correspondence Type: Web Form

Correspondence: To whom this concerns,

North Cascades National Park and surrounding wilderness areas are a very special place to me, as I thoroughly enjoy it's incredible wonders. Restoring grizzly bear populations to this area would right a wrong by bringing these magnificent animals back into their natural habitat. They should also be restored for the following reasons:

\* Grizzly bears have lived on this landscape for thousands of years and deserve to be here.

- Grizzly bears are culturally important to tribal people and Washingtonians who have lived here for generations.
- Grizzly bears are an endangered species that we must actively recover or risk losing.
- I want to pass down a wild landscape that includes all native species, including the grizzly.
- Grizzly bears provide an ecosystem service, spreading seeds and aerating alpine meadows.
- There are few places left in the U.S. where grizzly bears can exist. The North Cascades ecosystem is one

of those few protected places.

- I hope to see a grizzly bear in the North Cascades one day.

Thank you for your consideration.

Sincerely,

[REDACTED]

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Correspondence ID: 5728Project:112008Document:124399

Address: Chino Hills, CA

Outside Organization: Unaffiliated Individual

Received: Dec,11 2022 21:15:18

Correspondence Type: Web Form

Correspondence: Please re-introduce grizzly bears into the North Cascades. Humans have messed up the environment and the animal kingdom enough, please do something that will bring peace and balance to the environment.

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Correspondence ID: 5729Project:112008Document:124399

Address: Spokane, WA

Outside Organization: retired teacher Unaffiliated Individual

Received: Dec,11 2022 21:28:41

Correspondence Type: Web Form

Correspondence: I taught science to learners in grades K-6, encouraging them to observe, record, question, research. My research shows that bears are not just an icon, they are a keystone species.

Living in Washington all my life, I've X-C skied for years in the Methow, driven over Washington Pass with my kids, with soccer teams, with friends AND

advocated for keystone species at the top of the chain, like grizzlies. We're bringing lynx back in Central and NE Washington; we're managing mountain goats in Olympic Natl Park and North Cascades;we're trying to keep wolf packs viable in the same area: the grizzlies belong too.

Historically they've been in central Washington. Because Washington Pass closes often in late September, as in 2022, they'd have a longer protected time to den and mother their cubs.

Please design and support the reintroduction of grizzlies to North Cascades & central Washington. Thank-you!

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Correspondence ID: 5730Project:112008Document:124399

Address: Chicago, IL

Outside Organization: Unaffiliated Individual

Received: Dec,11 2022 21:31:50

Correspondence Type: Web Form

Correspondence: Since historically the North Cascades have had grizzly bears, I would like to express my support for the NPS reintroducing them. Reintroducing an apex predator may well start a trophic cascade in the vein of Yellowstone, a well-documented success story. Especially with the declines in biodiversity and habitat across the nation, and the world, this would be an action that may well help mitigate the challenges that we face in the decades to come.

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Correspondence ID: 5731Project:112008Document:124399

Address: San Francisco, CA

Outside Organization: Unaffiliated Individual  
Received: Dec,11 2022 21:35:33  
Correspondence Type: Web Form

Correspondence: I am in full support of re-introducing grizzly bears to the North Cascades. It's very important to help bring back species that humans have mostly removed from natural environments. It will help balance wildlife and bears have a very positive impact on their territories.

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Correspondence ID: 5732Project:112008Document:124399

Address: San Diego, CA  
Outside Organization: Unaffiliated Individual  
Received: Dec,11 2022 21:43:41  
Correspondence Type: Web Form

Correspondence: I am writing in regards to reintroducing grizzlies to the North Cascades. As someone involved in environmentalism, wildlife and nature is an extremely important focus for me. And as we unfortunately witness the rapid decline of hundreds of species, it is essential that grizzly bears are not only given the chance to thrive, but to also receive the protection of humans. And hopefully, that protection can come from the National Park Service.

For thousands of years, grizzlies lived in the North Cascades, and it is through human activity and habitat loss that they are not there anymore. As a native keystone species, they are vital to the ecosystem there. Furthermore, grizzlies are culturally important to many Native American tribes and First Nations peoples. They belong in the North Cascades, and we should be able to have a future where grizzlies are not only back in their native country, but also able to peacefully coexist with humans. People already work alongside grizzlies in Yellowstone and the northern Rocky Mountains, so there should be no reason why the same can't apply to the North Cascades. There already few places in the world where grizzlies can live. Let's make the North Cascades accessible to them again.

Thank you for your time and consideration.

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Correspondence ID: 5733Project:112008Document:124399

Address: Covington, WA  
Outside Organization: Unaffiliated Individual  
Received: Dec,11 2022 22:12:34  
Correspondence Type: Web Form

Correspondence: December 11, 2022

Superintendent Don Striker  
North Cascades National Park Service Complex  
810 State Route 20  
Sedro Woolley, WA 98284

RE: Scoping Comments on the federal plan to prepare a North Cascades Ecosystem Grizzly Bear Restoration Plan/Environmental Impact Statement

Dear Superintendent Striker

I write in support of the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service (FWS) and National Park Services' (NPS) efforts to restore and maintain a healthy Grizzly Bear population in the North Cascades Ecosystem (NCE). The following scoping comments are provided to help shape the draft environmental impact statement (EIS).

As a former park ranger who worked at the North Cascades, Yellowstone, and Glacier National Parks I have had significant experience working, living, and recreating in Grizzly country. I've had countless encounters with Grizzly bears during my time in these and other parks, and every encounter left me exhilarated and grateful that my country is big enough to set aside some truly wild places for Grizzlies to live.

During my time as a ranger, I met tens of thousands of visitors from all over the world. Nearly everyone came to these parks with the hope of seeing a bear in general and a Grizzly bear in particular. It was my experience, that those who did see a Grizzly realized it was likely a once-in-a-lifetime experience, something they would cherish.

The FWS and NPS have a unique occasion to increase the chance present and future generations can also have this "once in a lifetime experience" by insuring there is a viable Grizzly bear population in the NCE at the soonest time practicable.

As the background scoping material rightly point out, the FWS and NPS are required by both federal statute and case law to leave the North Cascades Complex and surrounding federal lands and wilderness protected and unimpaired for future generations. The FWS and NPS when considering the reintroduction of the Grizzly bear must under the National Environmental Policy Act conduct a thorough analysis.

To those ends, the EIS's stated purposes are to:

- Avoid the permanent loss of Grizzly bears in the NCE,
- Contribute to the restoration of biodiversity,
- Enhance the probability of long-term survival of Grizzly bears in the NCE, and
- Support the recovery of the Grizzly bear to the point where it can be removed from the endangered species list.

These are all worthy goals. The FWS and NPS should also add to the EIS' list of purposes the following:

- Reintroduce individual Grizzly bears to the NCE to augment the current non-viable population
- Comply with federal law such as the Organic Act which requires the NPS to leave parks resources and wildlife habitat unimpaired for future generations.

The FWS and NPS propose two alternatives (a no-action and proposed alternative) for Grizzly recovery. The proposed alternative as compared to the no-action alternative would produce maximum benefits to the NCE, including the restoration of an apex predator while minimizing long-term costs. The proposed alternative also best complies with federal statutes, policy, and case law.

The background material the FWS and NPS provided on this proposal states that historical records indicate that Grizzly bears once "occurred throughout the NCE." Later on, the agencies note that Grizzly bears in the NCE are at risk of local extinction. Extinction as defined by the encyclopedia Britannica is "the dying out or termination of a species. Extinction occurs when species are diminished because of environmental forces (habitat fragmentation, global change, overexploitation of species for human use) or because of evolutionary changes in their members (genetic inbreeding, poor reproduction, decline in population numbers)." Extinction can take place at many levels including the loss of local populations and scientific studies on the removal of apex predators are finding this extinction represents a lasting injury or impairment to that ecosystem. Further, the extirpation of Grizzly bears from the NCE represents a violation of the Endangered Species Act's prohibition of the extinction of listed species, the NPS Organic Act's requirements that park resources and wildlife be left unimpaired and for the enjoyment of both present and future generations, the Wilderness Act's requirement that wilderness areas be managed to preserve natural conditions and appears to have been affected primarily by the forces of nature, with the imprint of man's work substantially unnoticeable, as well as the National Environmental Policy Act's requirement that federal agencies prepare detailed statements assessing the environmental impact of and alternatives to major federal actions significantly affecting the environment.

#### ESA Mandates

As stated above, federal law such as the Endangered Species Act requires federal agencies such as the FWS, NPS, and the United States Forest Service (USFS) to prevent the extinction of federally listed species. Since 1975 the Grizzly Bear has been listed as threatened in the continental United States. Previous NPS Grizzly bear documents state that currently it's highly unlikely the NCE contains a viable Grizzly bear population. It's believed the four documented Grizzly bear sightings in the NCE are the result of 2 bears. Two bears are not a viable population,

which by definition means the NCE Grizzly bear faces near-term extinction.

NPS management policies also require proactive action on preventing local extinction. Specifically, the 2006 policies states it is NPS policy to "pass on to future generations natural, cultural and physical resources that meet desired conditions better than they do today, along with improved opportunities for enjoyment." Emphasis added.

The no-action alternative doesn't comply with federal law and policies which require the FWS and NPS to take immediate action to prevent extinction. A modified preferred alternative which actively and expeditiously reintroduces individual Grizzly bears to the NCE best complies with these requirements.

#### Organic Act Mandates

Next, the recovery time frames as stated in the background materials are far too long and likely make them illegal.

The Organic Act requires the NPS to leave park resources unimpaired for the enjoyment of both present and future generations. The FWS and NPS' know the enjoyment mandate that is contemplated is this statute:

"Is broad; it is the enjoyment of all the people of the United States and includes enjoyment both by people who visit parks and by those who appreciate them from afar. It also includes deriving benefit (including scientific knowledge) and inspiration from parks, as well as other forms of enjoyment and inspiration. Congress, recognizing that the enjoyment by future generations of the national parks can be ensured only if the superb quality of park resources and values is left unimpaired, has provided that when there is a conflict between conserving resources and values and providing for the enjoyment of them, conservation is to be predominant. This is how courts have consistently interpreted the Organic Act."

At a minimum, the FWS and NPS estimate it will take between 60 to 100 years, if not longer, for the preferred alternative to reach 200 bears. These timeframes prevent present generations from enjoying a recovered Grizzly bear population whether through direct visits, from afar, or through scientific research and inspiration. They also prevent a significant portion of future generations from enjoying these bears. This is a violation of the Organic Act's mandate that parks be provided for present-day and future enjoyment. As such, the draft EIS should include an alternative with an expedited recovery timeline.

#### Wilderness Act Mandates

The 1964 Wilderness Act requires federal agencies to manage designated wilderness as "an area where the earth and its community of life are untrammelled by man, where man himself is a visitor who does not remain." This mandate includes the restoration of a wilderness area's "wilderness character." The Forest Service in an interagency report defines wilderness character to include an area that is untrammelled, undeveloped, natural, and provides an opportunity for solitude or primitive and unconfined recreation. The Forest Service notes that wilderness character is degraded by many things including the "Extirpation or extinction of native animals and plants." The Forest Service also understands that Congress has made clear that preserving wilderness character is the act's primary legal mandate.

According to the Natural Resource Conservation Service, Grizzly bears once ranged from the Arctic Slope to Central Mexico and from the Pacific Coast to Minnesota. Today, "the grizzly mainly occupies high mountain wilderness areas."

Federal law and policy require agencies like the FWS, NPS, and the USFS to protect not just wilderness but its wilderness character. Grizzly bears according to the federal government are mainly associated today with high mountain wilderness areas like the North Cascades. By its admission, the federal government recognizes the extirpation of a native wilderness species is a degradation of wilderness barred by federal law. As stated above, the EIS's no action alternative is unlikely to save the bear from local extinction and therefore does not comply with the Wilderness Act. The proposed action on the other hand, better complies with this act, by returning Grizzly Bears to a stable population in the shortest time possible, and thus better restoring the wilderness character of the NCE also at the shortest time possible.

## NEPA Mandates

The National Environmental Policy Act requires federal agencies to assess the environmental effects of their proposed actions before making decisions. Agencies are required to assess and consider all reasonable impacts on the affected environment.

The FWS and NPS ask the public when providing comments to consider the following questions:

- What other alternatives, alternative elements, or management tools should be considered?
- What issues should be considered when evaluating the restoration of grizzly bears in the NCE?
- What do you like and dislike about the preliminary alternative concepts, and why?

The following are provided in response to these questions.

1. The EIS should investigate Grizzly bear extirpation and its impact upon the NCE. The removal of large predators such as the Gray Wolf and its impact on the environment have been studied at national parks like Olympic and Yellowstone. A similar analysis of the impacts of Grizzly bear extinction in the NCE should be conducted in this EIS before making a decision.
2. The EIS should also include an alternative that does not designate the Grizzly bear population as a section 10(j) Endangered Species Act experimental population. A 10(j) designation appears to place more emphasis on satisfying the concerns of a small number of private interests and landowners at the expense of the larger public. An alternative that does not include the experimental designation would provide the public with the information necessary to compare the impact a 10(j) designation has on the overall efficiency, effectiveness, and timeliness of NCE grizzly bear recovery.
3. The EIS should also provide a balanced review of Grizzly bear recovery on public safety. Grizzly bear populations have dramatically increased over the past half-century at Yellowstone and Glacier from a few isolated bears to healthy populations of hundreds today. Over these parks' more than 100-year histories less than a dozen visitors respectively have been killed by Grizzly bears. One is just about as likely to be killed by lightning in these parks as a Grizzly bear. Visitors are far more likely to die from drowning, heart attacks, or falls. These trends would likely be similar at NCE.
4. The FWS and NPS should also take care not to overstate in its EIS the potential impact the reintroduction of Grizzly bears to the NCE will have on private livestock. In previous Grizzly bear recovery materials, the FWS and NPS state "concerns have been raised about the potential for depredation of livestock." Concerns have been raised about the potential for [Grizzly bear] depredation of livestock. While this is a possibility, it is very remote. Grizzly bears have been known to kill livestock such as cattle and sheep, but through good livestock management such as the elimination of bone yards and active herd monitoring livestock deaths can be reduced. Researchers have found bears tend to prey on livestock because it tends to represent an easy foraging opportunity. However, these impacts will be less in the NCE because the area already contains excellent Grizzly bear habitat with outstanding non-livestock foraging opportunities. Moreover, the scope of the threat will be smaller in NCE. The FWS and NPS estimate that there are more than 220,000 heads of cattle in the region of influence. By comparison, the Greater Yellowstone Ecosystem (MT, ID, WY) has at least double this many heads of cattle. Moreover, there are few firm numbers on the number of cattle killed by grizzlies but it's likely around 30 to 40 per year. With both fewer cattle and bears than the GYE, the NCE is likely to see far fewer Grizzly cattle predations.
5. The FWS and NPS have set 200 bears as the target population. However, counting Grizzly bears is not straightforward. Researchers out of Yellowstone report that coming to a Grizzly bear population estimate is not simple. The FWS and NPS should accurately estimate in the EIS the time, energy, and resources needed to accurately count NCE bears. Without a better explanation of how the FWS and NPS plan to count NCE bears, public confidence in any Grizzly bear population numbers will be questionable at best.

6. Finally, the FWS and NPS must incorporate the impact climate change will have upon the agencies' grizzly bear recovery goals including its primary goal of avoiding the permanent loss of Grizzly bears in the NCE. Climate change and its impacts on the NCE will have a significant impact on the federal government's ability to achieve its stated purposes. In addition, the agencies should consider an alternative that includes an accelerated recovery timeframe. Climate change and its impact on NCE's habitat for example may require recovery to be completed before the proposed timeline.

I appreciate both the Fish and Wildlife Service and the National Park Service's efforts to recover the NCE's Grizzly bear populations. I encourage the FWS and NPS to incorporate these scoping comments into the draft EIS.

Sincerely,

[REDACTED]  
[REDACTED]  
Covington, WA 98042  
Former North Cascades National Park Ranger  
Former Yellowstone National Park Ranger  
Former Glacier National Park Naturalist

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Correspondence ID:	5734Project:112008Document:124399
Address:	Washington, DC
Outside Organization:	Unaffiliated Individual
Received:	Dec,11 2022 22:23:28
Correspondence Type:	Web Form
Correspondence:	I am writing because I enjoy watching wildlife. I strongly request that the National Park Service and the Fish and Wildlife Service reintroduce Grizzly Bears to the North Cascades.

Grizzly Bears have lived in the North Cascades for thousands of years-they deserve to live there. They play a key ecological role as a native keystone species in the North Cascades.

People in Yellowstone and the Northern Rocky Mountains live, work, and recreate alongside Grizzly Bears. People in the Northern Cascades can too,

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Correspondence ID:	5735Project:112008Document:124399
Address:	Oakville, WA
Outside Organization:	Unaffiliated Individual
Received:	Dec,11 2022 22:30:30
Correspondence Type:	Web Form
Correspondence:	I am writing to express my wholehearted support for the possible restoration of the grizzly bear population in the North Cascades. Please re-initiate the process of returning the bears to that area.

The North Cascades provide a good area for the success of this project. The large, remote habitat it offers would give grizzlies a place to thrive. Unfortunately, to get them back to a thriving population requires human intervention. After being wiped out by hunting and trapping, the population has not been able to restore itself through the normal process of immigration and reproduction. That is a major reason why I think you should help the process get started.

Furthermore, it is important to me to see grizzlies restored to the area. As a Washingtonian, I have cheered efforts to restore populations of fishers and lynx in the state. Such efforts help strengthen ecosystems while giving struggling species around the country a boost. Washington feels like a better place each time one of these species

comes back.

Finally, grizzlies can help improve the ecosystem in the North Cascades. As a native species, the grizzly can help strengthen the ecological balance in the area.

I hope you will re-initiate the process of returning grizzlies to the North Cascades.

Thank you for your time.

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Correspondence ID: 5736Project:112008Document:124399  
Address: Bainbridge Island, WA  
Outside Organization: Unaffiliated Individual  
Received: Dec,11 2022 22:38:19  
Correspondence Type: Web Form  
Correspondence: Please re introduce Grizzlies into the North Cascades. They are part of the natural eco system and we need them reinstated.  
I live in Washington State and love the wilderness here - with  
All of its species. We need to learn to live with them. It enriches the environment and maybe helps us humans evolve as well.  
I want to learn To co exist with the bears and other creatures.  
We have an opportunity to bring the mountains back to their natural state for our children and grandchildren  
Please bring the Grizzly Bears back.

[REDACTED]

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Correspondence ID: 5737Project:112008Document:124399  
Address: Mount Vernon, WA  
Outside Organization: Skagit Audubon Society Unaffiliated Individual(Official Rep.)  
Received: Dec,11 2022 22:59:04  
Correspondence Type: Web Form  
Correspondence: December 11, 2022

Superintendent Don Striker  
North Cascades National Park Service Complex  
810 State Route 20  
Sedro-Woolley, WA 98284

Re: Scoping comments for the 2022 North Cascades Ecosystem Grizzly Bear Restoration Plan and Environmental Impact Statement

(Comment submitted via the National Park Service Planning, Environment & Public Comment website (PEPC).)

Dear Superintendent Striker:

I am writing on behalf of Skagit Audubon Society to provide comments during the scoping phase of the North Cascades Ecosystem Grizzly Bear Restoration Plan and Environmental Impact Statement.

Skagit Audubon is the Skagit County-centered chapter of National Audubon, with 448 members living in Skagit and adjacent counties. We share the Audubon mission to conserve and restore natural ecosystems, focusing on birds, other wildlife, and their habitats for the benefit of humanity and the earth's biological diversity.

Consistent with the Audubon mission, we support the decision made thirty-one years ago to restore grizzlies to the North Cascades when the Interagency Grizzly Bear Committee designated the North Cascades a grizzly bear



recovery area. The 1975 listing of the species under the Endangered Species Act established a legal requirement that this species be restored, and the large, mostly publicly owned and protected area of the North Cascades Ecosystem provides an appropriate place to do that. Just as we have supported the restoration of the fisher to this ecosystem, we want the grizzly bear to once again fill the ecological role it played here for thousands of years. We realize that taking this stance, though entirely consistent with Skagit Audubon's mission, is not without controversy, perhaps even with some of our members. We are depending on a carefully and thoroughly prepared restoration plan and environmental impact statement (EIS) to help alleviate potential concerns.

#### Evaluating and improving safety-related measures and programs:

The National Park Service and other land managing agencies in the North Cascades Ecosystem along with partner organizations have done a very large amount of good work over many years educating the public on how to camp and hike safely in bear country. Black bears are numerous in the Cascades, and equipping campgrounds with bear-resistant trash containers, consistently posting bear-related safety information at trailheads, and many other measures have prepared us for the day when grizzly bears once again inhabit the Cascades. We hope that the restoration plan and EIS will review and evaluate these measures and programs and include ideas for continuing to improve them to further ensure the safety of people visiting habitat where both bear species are present.

We offer the following scoping comments.

#### Taking climate change into consideration:

As climate change affects the distribution and species of vegetation and wildlife in the Cascades, the amount and quality of habitat suitable for grizzlies may change. The North Cascades Grizzly Bear Ecosystem Evaluation published in 1991, after extensive field investigation, found that the ecosystem could sustain a viable population of grizzly bears, but we have to wonder if that will continue to be the case without active management of prime grizzly foraging habitat. Will alpine meadows, for example, be lost to encroachment by woody plants with loss of forage important in the grizzly's diet? Will it be possible to construe the restrictions and protections that go along with wilderness designation in such a way as to allow, if necessary, extensive and aggressive efforts to retain meadow habitat? Ninety-three percent of the national park complex comprises the Stephen Mather Wilderness, and many US Forest Service-managed acres in the ecosystem are also designated wilderness. Please address these issues and considerations in the EIS.

#### Fire management:

The importance of berries in the diet of black bears in the North Cascades Ecosystem is well understood. If berries would be similarly important in sustaining grizzlies, a fire management policy that whenever possible, and more frequently than seems to be the case now, allows lightning-caused fires to burn would probably enhance the extent of this important vegetation. We request that the EIS take a close look at fire management throughout the North Cascades Ecosystem in relation to grizzlies and at how climate change will affect this relationship and what actions can be taken to ensure the North Cascades can sustain a viable population of grizzly bears.

#### Ways to prevent human and grizzly injuries or death due to highway collisions:

We understand that in some ecosystems where both grizzlies and highways are present, vehicle collisions are a significant source of loss of bears and of injuries to motorists. We request that you identify and analyze potential problem areas where grizzlies could cross roadways within the North Cascades Ecosystem and study ways to reduce the potential for losing bears or for injuries to people. We request that this analysis include consideration of providing highway over or underpasses and other measures.

#### Effects of grizzly restoration actions on listed bird species:

As an Audubon chapter, we are, of course, particularly interested in birds and the recovery of threatened and endangered bird species. We know that as a standard practice every EIS examines the potential effects of a proposed action on listed species. We request that this EIS do a thorough job examining how each alternative might impact the spotted owl and the marbled murrelet. (We are not aware of marbled murrelet nests in the park complex but believe the potential for them exists in such places as the upper Baker River drainage.) Considerations should include, for example, bringing grizzlies to the ecosystem in such a way that nesting marbled murrelets and spotted owls are not disturbed by helicopter operations.

Thank you for the opportunity to comment at this stage of the preparation of the Grizzly Bear Restoration Plan and EIS. We look forward to following the project and are happy it is once again underway. Please send any future project information to our mailing address (Skagit Audubon, PO Box 1101, Mount Vernon, WA 98273) or by email to [conservation@skagitaudubon.org](mailto:conservation@skagitaudubon.org).

Sincerely,

John Day  
President  
Skagit Audubon Society

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Correspondence ID: 5738Project:112008Document:124399

Address: Chicago, IL

Outside Organization: Private Citizen Unaffiliated Individual

Received: Dec,11 2022 23:28:42

Correspondence Type: Web Form

Correspondence: I am urging you to reconsider the grizzlies in the North Cascades. The current plan subjects them to many unnecessary perils that could include death. It sounds wasteful, harmful, counterproductive and a set up for hunters to legally get alot of grizzly trophies. Certainly traumatizing and ridiculous relocations of zero benefit to the bears. It's clear to me and I'm a Big City Girl. Thank You.

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Correspondence ID: 5739Project:112008Document:124399

Address: Torino, UN

Outside Organization: Unaffiliated Individual

Received: Dec,12 2022 01:57:47

Correspondence Type: Web Form

Correspondence: Please bring grizzly bears back to the Northern Cascades territories. They have belonged to those lands for thousands of years and are an indispensable part of the biodiversity of that area.

Thank you,

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Correspondence ID: 5740Project:112008Document:124399

Address: Woodinville, WA

Outside Organization: Unaffiliated Individual

Received: Dec,12 2022 02:16:45

Correspondence Type: Web Form

Correspondence: Grizzly bears lived in the North Cascades for thousands of years, and they belong here. I want to help chart a new future where we coexist with grizzly bears  
Grizzly bears play a key ecological role as a native keystone species in the North Cascades

I want to pass down a wild landscape to future generations that includes all native species, including the grizzly. Grizzly bears are culturally important to many Native American tribes and First Nations

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Correspondence ID: 5741Project:112008Document:124399  
Address: TUJUNGA, CA  
Outside Organization: self Unaffiliated Individual  
Received: Dec,12 2022 02:23:01  
Correspondence Type: Web Form  
Correspondence: Greetings

Please oppose the capture of grizzlies from the Northern Continental Divide Ecosystem. The federal agencies plan to kidnap bears from either British Columbia or the Northern Continental Divide Ecosystem (NCDE) around Glacier National Park to move to the North Cascades. But grizzlies have still not recovered in the NCDE, and there are no "extra" bears there to move to Washington. Such a plan would weaken the NCDE grizzly population and diminish the likelihood of developing the needed population linkages between the NCDE grizzlies and those elsewhere, such as in Yellowstone.

Also oppose an "experimental population" designation. The agencies must create and analyze an alternative that does not rely on the so-called "experimental" population designation. Under such a designation, individual bears from the NCDE--which are currently protected under the Endangered Species Act--would be taken from their home range and transported to Washington state, where they would lose their protections under the ESA.

Kindly analyze a natural recovery alternative. This is NOT the same as the No Action alternative. Under a natural recovery alternative, the FWS and NPS would actively work with agencies in British Columbia to ensure that grizzlies are protected on both sides of the border. Under this alternative, the agencies would identify and protect corridors and connectivity so that bears could move across the border without getting killed.

Develop an alternative that doesn't violate the Wilderness Act. The agencies must not pursue alternatives that would violate the Wilderness Act and would entail heavy-handed, stressful management of bears. Should the NPS choose to translocate bears, the agency should first consider limiting translocation to sites outside of Wilderness. If the NPS decides to translocate within Wilderness, it must comply with the Wilderness Act: no helicopters, no motorized equipment, and no invasive monitoring.

Thank you

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Correspondence ID: 5742Project:112008Document:124399  
Address: Smithtown, NY  
Outside Organization: Unaffiliated Individual  
Received: Dec,12 2022 04:18:55  
Correspondence Type: Web Form  
Correspondence: Please help our environment, humans and animals need to live.

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Correspondence ID: 5743Project:112008Document:124399  
Address: Akron, OH  
Outside Organization: Unaffiliated Individual  
Received: Dec,12 2022 07:01:34  
Correspondence Type: Web Form  
Correspondence: Please reintroduce the grizzly bears to the Cascades.

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Correspondence ID: 5744Project:112008Document:124399  
Address: Berkeley, CA  
Outside Organization: Nicaragua Center for Community Action Unaffiliated Individual  
Received: Dec,12 2022 07:03:06

Correspondence Type: Web Form

Correspondence: Please make much needed changes to your plan for the North Cascades!

The initial plan would most likely degrade Wilderness in the North Cascades, weaken the grizzly population in the Northern Continental Divide Ecosystem (NCDE) around Glacier National Park, and strip the individual grizzlies of their current protections under the Endangered Species Act.

Here are ways to improve your tentative plan.

Oppose the capture of grizzlies from the Northern Continental Divide Ecosystem. The federal agencies plan to kidnap bears from either British Columbia or the Northern Continental Divide Ecosystem (NCDE) around Glacier National Park to move to the North Cascades. But grizzlies have still not recovered in the NCDE, and there are no "extra" bears there to move to Washington. Such a plan would weaken the NCDE grizzly population and diminish the likelihood of developing the needed population linkages between the NCDE grizzlies and those elsewhere, such as in Yellowstone.

Oppose an "experimental population" designation. The agencies must create and analyze an alternative that does not rely on the so-called "experimental" population designation. Under such a designation, individual bears from the NCDE--which are currently protected under the Endangered Species Act--would be taken from their home range and transported to Washington state, where they would lose their protections under the ESA.

Analyze a natural recovery alternative. This is NOT the same as the No Action alternative. Under a natural recovery alternative, the FWS and NPS would actively work with agencies in British Columbia to ensure that grizzlies are protected on both sides of the border. Under this alternative, the agencies would identify and protect corridors and connectivity so that bears could move across the border without getting killed.

Develop an alternative that doesn't violate the Wilderness Act. The agencies must not pursue alternatives that would violate the Wilderness Act and would entail heavy-handed, stressful management of bears. Should the NPS choose to translocate bears, the agency should first consider limiting translocation to sites outside of Wilderness. If the NPS decides to translocate within Wilderness, it must comply with the Wilderness Act: no helicopters, no motorized equipment, and no invasive monitoring.

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Correspondence ID: 5745Project:112008Document:124399

Address: Davie, FL

Outside Organization: Unaffiliated Individual

Received: Dec,12 2022 07:37:52

Correspondence Type: Web Form

Correspondence: I am asking that you reintroduce Grizzly Bears to the North Cascades. Keystone species are incredibly important to their ecosystems. There has been proven success in the reintroduction of keystone species for ecosystems, and I feel the North Cascades will greatly benefit. When ecosystems are not running as they should, it negatively affects not only every species in that specified ecosystem, but can have negative effects on the surrounding ecosystems. Please consider this and reintroduce Grizzlies to this ecosystem for the benefit of all. Thank you.

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Correspondence ID: 5746Project:112008Document:124399

Address: Long Beach, CA

Outside Organization: Unaffiliated Individual

Received: Dec,12 2022 07:43:05

Correspondence Type: Web Form

Correspondence: Please re introduce grizzlies to the north cascades. They deserve to have a place where they can be protected just like every other species.

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Correspondence ID: 5747Project:112008Document:124399

Address: Madison, WI

Outside Organization: Unaffiliated Individual

Received: Dec,12 2022 07:45:19

Correspondence Type: Web Form

Correspondence: Good morning!

Please reintroduce grizzlies to the north cascades. As seen by the resounding success in Yellowstone NP, environments thrive when the anchor predators are present. Humanity can love alongside grizzlies, and they will help the overall health of this beautiful area. I greatly enjoy traveling, and being in the great outdoors. If we can deal with grizzlies in Yellowstone and Grand Teton, we can in the North Cascades. Have a lovely day!

---

Correspondence ID: 5748Project:112008Document:124399

Address: Cary, NC

Outside Organization: Unaffiliated Individual

Received: Dec,12 2022 08:01:01

Correspondence Type: Web Form

Correspondence: Thank you for moving forward with the process of restoring grizzly bears to the North Cascades Ecosystem (NCE).

A healthy population of grizzly bears belongs in the NCE, their home for thousands of years. Wherever grizzlies thrive, so does wildness, clean water, and abundant native fish and wildlife.

The National Park Service and US Fish and Wildlife Service have an obligation to restore this federally listed species in the few places where that is possible. Failure to act would result in the permanent loss of grizzly bears from the park during our lifetime. Alternatively, the successful restoration will contribute to the overall health and wellbeing of the species across multiple landscapes.

Fortunately, Grizzly restoration has worked in other parts of the country and will work here too. Please act quickly and lean on the existing mountain of information your agencies have compiled to inform your final decision. The 2017 EIS outlined multiple viable strategies that were massively popular.

Please reconsider all the past public support and the time-tested strategies that will strike a balance to meet the mutual goals of grizzly bear recovery and people.

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Correspondence ID: 5749Project:112008Document:124399

Address: Columbus, OH

Outside Organization: Unaffiliated Individual

Received: Dec,12 2022 08:03:12

Correspondence Type: Web Form

Correspondence: I enjoy watching wildlife and care deeply for our natural areas and the balance of our ecosystems. Grizzly bears lived in the North Cascades for thousands of years, and they belong here. I want to help chart a new future where we coexist with grizzly bears and protect their populations. Grizzly bears play a key ecological role as a native keystone species in the North Cascades. I want to pass down a wild landscape to future generations that includes all native species, including the grizzly. Grizzly bears are culturally important to many Native American tribes and First Nations. People in Yellowstone and the northern Rocky Mountains live, work and recreate alongside grizzly bears, and we can too in the North Cascades. There are only a few places left where grizzly bears can exist, and the North Cascades is one of them. Thank you for all that you do for wildlife!

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Correspondence ID: 5750Project:112008Document:124399

Address: Dedham, MA

Outside Organization: Unaffiliated Individual

Received: Dec,12 2022 08:15:00

Correspondence Type: Web Form

Correspondence: I oppose the capture of grizzlies from the Northern Continental Divide Ecosystem. The federal agencies plan to kidnap bears from either British Columbia or the Northern Continental Divide Ecosystem

(NCDE) around Glacier National Park to move to the North Cascades. But grizzlies have still not recovered in the NCDE, and there are no "extra" bears there to move to Washington. Such a plan would weaken the NCDE grizzly population and diminish the likelihood of developing the needed population linkages between the NCDE grizzlies and those elsewhere, such as in Yellowstone.

I oppose an "experimental population" designation. The agencies must create and analyze an alternative that does not rely on the so-called "experimental" population designation. Under such a designation, individual bears from the NCDE--which are currently protected under the Endangered Species Act--would be taken from their home range and transported to Washington state, where they would lose their protections under the ESA.

Please analyze a natural recovery alternative. This is NOT the same as the No Action alternative. Under a natural recovery alternative, the FWS and NPS would actively work with agencies in British Columbia to ensure that grizzlies are protected on both sides of the border. Under this alternative, the agencies would identify and protect corridors and connectivity so that bears could move across the border without getting killed.

Please develop an alternative that doesn't violate the Wilderness Act. The agencies must not pursue alternatives that would violate the Wilderness Act and would entail heavy-handed, stressful management of bears. Should the NPS choose to translocate bears, the agency should first consider limiting translocation to sites outside of Wilderness. If the NPS decides to translocate within Wilderness, it must comply with the Wilderness Act: no helicopters, no motorized equipment, and no invasive monitoring.


Thank you!

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Correspondence ID:	5751Project:112008Document:124399
Address:	Seattle, WA
Outside Organization:	Unaffiliated Individual
Received:	Dec,12 2022 08:41:37
Correspondence Type:	Web Form
Correspondence:	I support the plan to reintroduce grizzlies! Bears are part of a healthy, thriving ecosystem. The health of this planet is all we have. Please lend your support to this plan! Thanks!

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Correspondence ID:	5752Project:112008Document:124399
Address:	Santa cruz, CA
Outside Organization:	Unaffiliated Individual
Received:	Dec,12 2022 08:45:54
Correspondence Type:	Web Form
Correspondence:	I support the reintroduction of grizzly bears to the cascades



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Correspondence ID:	5753Project:112008Document:124399
Address:	bothell, WA
Outside Organization:	Unaffiliated Individual
Received:	Dec,12 2022 08:57:00
Correspondence Type:	Web Form
Correspondence:	We must reintroduce grizzly bears to the North Cascades. They are a part of the balance of nature. I am willing to adjust my hiking experiences to live with these magnificent animals. We wiped them out. We should allow their resurgence.

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Correspondence ID:	5754Project:112008Document:124399
Address:	Zachary, LA
Outside Organization:	Unaffiliated Individual
Received:	Dec,12 2022 09:26:41

Correspondence Type: Web Form

Correspondence: I am writing because I believe that if an animal was once in an area, then it should be there again. Grizzly bears lived in the North Cascades for thousands of years, and they belong here. Grizzly bears play a key ecological role as a native keystone species in the North Cascades and I want to pass down a wild landscape to future generations that includes all native species, including the grizzly. They are also culturally important to many Native American tribes and First Nations. If people in Yellowstone and the northern Rocky Mountains live, work and recreate alongside grizzly bears, and you can too in the North Cascades. Because there are only a few places left where grizzly bears can exist, and the North Cascades is one of them, they should be reintroduced.

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Correspondence ID: 5755Project:112008Document:124399

Address: Maple Valley, WA

Outside Organization: Unaffiliated Individual

Received: Dec,12 2022 09:45:59

Correspondence Type: Web Form

Correspondence: I've lived in Washington most of my life and value its native Forests and ecosystems. I oppose the capture of grizzlies from the Northern Continental Divide Ecosystem. Grizzlies have still not recovered in the NCDE, and there are no "extra" bears there to move to Washington. Such a plan would weaken the NCDE grizzly population and diminish the likelihood of developing the needed population linkages between the NCDE grizzlies and those elsewhere, such as in Yellowstone.

I also oppose designating an experimental population, whereby individual ESA-protected bears from the NCDE would be taken from their home range and transported to Washington. If that were done, they would lose their protections under the ESA.

Rather I support natural recovery as man alternative, whereby the FWS and NPS would actively work with British Columbia to ensure protection on both sides of our border and protect corridors so that bears could safely move across the borde.

Finally, I support an alternative that doesn't violate our Wilderness Act. Should the NPS choose to relocate bears, it should first consider limiting such sites outside of Wilderness. Clearly, if the NPS decides to relocate within Wilderness, it must comply with the Wilderness Act. Thus, no invasive monitoring and no motorized equipment.

---

Correspondence ID: 5756Project:112008Document:124399

Address: Tacoma, WA

Outside Organization: Unaffiliated Individual

Received: Dec,12 2022 09:55:22

Correspondence Type: Web Form

Correspondence: I live in Washington state, and have visited the North Cascades many times. Grizzly bears lived in this area for thousands of years, and are a native keystone species. People in Yellowstone and the northern Rocky Mountains live, work and recreate alongside grizzly bears, and we can too in the North Cascades. In addition, Grizzlies are culturally important to many Native American tribes and First Nations. There are only a few places left where grizzly bears can exist, and the North Cascades is one of them. I want to help chart a new future where we coexist with grizzly bears.

---

Correspondence ID: 5757Project:112008Document:124399

Address: Ritzville, WA

Outside Organization: Unaffiliated Individual

Received: Dec,12 2022 10:04:01

Correspondence Type: Web Form

Correspondence: Washington does not need to add to its long list of problems by introducing grizzlies to the north Cascades. Nature takes care of what is sustainable and natural. Man makes more problems by taking nature into his hands.

---

Correspondence ID: 5758Project:112008Document:124399

Address: Seattle, WA

Outside Organization: Unaffiliated Individual

Received: Dec,12 2022 10:21:17

Correspondence Type: Web Form

Correspondence: I am a local Washington native who has grown up visiting the North Cascades very frequently. They are my home and I care very much about the treatment and care for those lands. I wholeheartedly support the restoration of grizzly bears to the North Cascades because they are an endangered species and we need to do all we can to help support their recovery. Grizzly bears have every right to be in the North Cascades as it was their home once too. It is also one of the last places suitable for these bears to live, so we have a duty to provide this place for them to live. They will also contribute to the natural ecosystem there by being an apex predator and spreading berry seeds through their diet. I want to live in a world where I may one day be able to see a grizzly bear in the North Cascades.

---

Correspondence ID: 5759Project:112008Document:124399

Address: Portland, OR

Outside Organization: Unaffiliated Individual

Received: Dec,12 2022 10:37:25

Correspondence Type: Web Form

Correspondence: Please reintroduce grizzly bears to the Cascades. I am a National Park and wildlife enthusiast and I am in favor of bringing them back home to their native range.

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Correspondence ID: 5760Project:112008Document:124399

Address: Portland, OR

Outside Organization: Unaffiliated Individual

Received: Dec,12 2022 10:37:52

Correspondence Type: Web Form

Correspondence: I support grizzly restoration in the North Cascades because...  
Grizzly bears have lived on this landscape for thousands of years and deserve to be here.

Grizzly bears are culturally important to tribal people and Washingtonians who have lived here for generations.

Grizzly bears are an endangered species that we must actively recover or risk losing.

I want to pass down a wild landscape that includes all native species, including the grizzly.

Grizzly bears provide an ecosystem service, spreading seeds and aerating alpine meadows.

There are few places left in the U.S. where grizzly bears can exist. The North Cascades ecosystem is one of those few protected places.

I hope to see a grizzly bear in the North Cascades one day.

Sincerely,



---

Correspondence ID: 5761Project:112008Document:124399

Address: Lincoln, NE

Outside Organization: Unaffiliated Individual

Received: Dec,12 2022 10:38:55



Correspondence Type: Web Form

Correspondence: Grizzly bears lived in the North Cascades for thousands of years, and they belong here.

I want to help chart a new future where we coexist with grizzly bears

Grizzly bears play a key ecological role as a native keystone species in the North Cascades

I want to pass down a wild landscape to future generations that includes all native species, including the grizzly.

Grizzly bears are culturally important to many Native American tribes and First Nations

People in Yellowstone and the northern Rocky Mountains live, work and recreate alongside grizzly bears, and we can too in the North Cascades.

There are only a few places left where grizzly bears can exist, and the North Cascades is one of them.

Keystone species such as grizzlies are vital to ecosystems that desperately need our protection. To preserve lands like national parks we have to preserve the species that once roamed the lands

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Correspondence ID: 5762Project:112008Document:124399

Address: Sedro Woolley, WA

Outside Organization: - Select - Unaffiliated Individual

Received: Dec,12 2022 10:41:03

Correspondence Type: Web Form

Correspondence: I am a community member who lives in the recovery zone and am writing to say I strongly support grizzly restoration in the North Cascades.

The bears have lived on this landscape for thousands of years. We need to protect them and give them enough habitat to survive. Grizzly bears are currently endangered so we need to be proactive in preserving their species.

As an avid hiker in the wilderness, I want to preserve a wild landscape that includes all native species including grizzly bears. I have encountered grizzly bears in the wild before, from a distance, and it is always a thrill.

In addition, grizzly bears provide an ecosystem service, spreading seeds and aerating alpine meadows.

There are few places left in the U.S. where grizzly bears can exist. The North Cascades ecosystem is one of those few protected places.

Please help these animals survive and thrive.

Thank you for your consideration in this important matter.

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Correspondence ID: 5763Project:112008Document:124399

Address: Tucson, AZ

Outside Organization: Unaffiliated Individual

Received: Dec,12 2022 10:44:41

Correspondence Type: Web Form

Correspondence: Please help these grizzlies.

Please:

No capturing from the Northern Continental Divide Ecosystem

No "experimental population" designation

Analyze a natural recovery alternative

Develop an alternative that doesn't violate the Wilderness Act

Thank you.

---

Correspondence ID: 5764Project:112008Document:124399

Address: Stuart, FL

Outside Organization: Unaffiliated Individual  
Received: Dec,12 2022 10:50:39  
Correspondence Type:Web Form  
Correspondence: Allow the bears to thrive!

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Correspondence ID: 5765Project:112008Document:124399  
Address: Woodinville, WA  
Outside Organization: Unaffiliated Individual  
Received: Dec,12 2022 10:57:33  
Correspondence Type: Web Form  
Correspondence: I live near the Cascade Mountains and love wildlife and nature!!

Grizzly bears have lived in the North Cascades for thousands of years, and they belong here.  
I want to help chart a new future where we coexist with grizzly bears  
Grizzly bears play a key ecological role as a native keystone species in the North Cascades  
I want to pass down a wild landscape to future generations that includes all native species, including the grizzly.  
Grizzly bears are culturally important to many Native American tribes and First Nations  
People in Yellowstone and the northern Rocky Mountains live, work and recreate alongside grizzly bears, and we can too in the North Cascades.  
There are only a few places left where grizzly bears can exist, and the North Cascades is one of them.

Please reintroduce grizzly bears to the North Cascades!  
Thank you for listening to the public who want bears thriving again in our mountains!

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Correspondence ID: 5766Project:112008Document:124399  
Address: New York, NY  
Outside Organization: Unaffiliated Individual  
Received: Dec,12 2022 11:02:43  
Correspondence Type: Web Form  
Correspondence: Oppose the capture of grizzlies from the Northern Continental Divide Ecosystem. The federal agencies plan to kidnap bears from either British Columbia or the Northern Continental Divide Ecosystem (NCDE) around Glacier National Park to move to the North Cascades. But grizzlies have still not recovered in the NCDE, and there are no "extra" bears there to move to Washington. Such a plan would weaken the NCDE grizzly population and diminish the likelihood of developing the needed population linkages between the NCDE grizzlies and those elsewhere, such as in Yellowstone.  
Oppose an "experimental population" designation. The agencies must create and analyze an alternative that does not rely on the so-called "experimental" population designation. Under such a designation, individual bears from the NCDE--which are currently protected under the Endangered Species Act--would be taken from their home range and transported to Washington state, where they would lose their protections under the ESA.  
Analyze a natural recovery alternative. This is NOT the same as the No Action alternative. Under a natural recovery alternative, the FWS and NPS would actively work with agencies in British Columbia to ensure that grizzlies are protected on both sides of the border. Under this alternative, the agencies would identify and protect corridors and connectivity so that bears could move across the border without getting killed.  
Develop an alternative that doesn't violate the Wilderness Act. The agencies must not pursue alternatives that would violate the Wilderness Act and would entail heavy-handed, stressful management of bears. Should the NPS choose to translocate bears, the agency should first consider limiting translocation to sites outside of Wilderness. If the NPS decides to translocate within Wilderness, it must comply with the Wilderness Act: no helicopters, no motorized equipment, and no invasive monitoring.

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Correspondence ID: 5767Project:112008Document:124399  
Address: Rancho Cucamonga, CA  
Outside Organization: Unaffiliated Individual

Received: Dec,12 2022 11:03:24

Correspondence Type: Web Form

Correspondence: As an American, I am concerned for our nation's wildlife and wild places. Ecosystems cannot thrive without keystone species. Thus, I am thrilled at the proposal of reintroducing grizzly bears to the North Cascades. Not only do they act as "nature's gardeners" with their digging--which aerates soils, disperses seeds, and facilitates plant growth--they are also culturally significant to the Indigenous people of the area. I am fully supportive of reintroducing grizzlies to their native habitat in the North Cascades.

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Correspondence ID: 5768Project:112008Document:124399

Address: Fairfield, CT

Outside Organization: The Lamb Family Unaffiliated Individual

Received: Dec,12 2022 11:32:22

Correspondence Type: Web Form

Correspondence: I oppose the capture of grizzlies from the Northern Continental Divide Ecosystem. Federal agencies plan to kidnap bears from either British Columbia or the Northern Continental Divide Ecosystem (NCDE) around Glacier National Park to move to the North Cascades. Grizzlies have still not recovered in the NCDE, and there are no "extra" bears there to move to Washington. Such a plan would weaken the NCDE grizzly population and diminish the likelihood of developing the needed population linkages between the NCDE grizzlies and those elsewhere, such as in Yellowstone.

I oppose an "experimental population" designation. Agencies must create and analyze an alternative that does not rely on the so-called "experimental" population designation. Under such a designation, individual bears from the NCDE--which are currently protected under the Endangered Species Act--would be taken from their home range and transported to Washington state, where they would lose their protections under the ESA.

Please analyze a natural recovery alternative. This is NOT the same as the "No Action" alternative. Under a natural recovery alternative, the FWS and NPS would actively work with agencies in British Columbia to ensure that grizzlies are protected on both sides of the border. Under this alternative, the agencies would identify and protect corridors and connectivity so that bears could move across the border without getting killed.

Try to develop an alternative that doesn't violate the Wilderness Act. The agencies must not pursue alternatives that would violate the Wilderness Act and would entail heavy-handed, stressful management of bears. Should the NPS choose to translocate bears, the agency should first consider limiting translocation to sites outside of Wilderness. If the NPS decides to translocate within Wilderness, it must comply with the Wilderness Act: no helicopters, no motorized equipment, and no invasive monitoring.

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Correspondence ID: 5769Project:112008Document:124399

Address: Chicago, IL

Outside Organization: Unaffiliated Individual

Received: Dec,12 2022 11:36:48

Correspondence Type: Web Form

Correspondence: Oppose the capture of grizzlies from the Northern Continental Divide Ecosystem. Grizzlies have still not recovered in the NCDE, and there are no "extra" bears there to move to Washington. Such a plan would weaken the NCDE grizzly population and diminish the likelihood of developing the needed population linkages between the NCDE grizzlies and those elsewhere, such as in Yellowstone.

The agencies must create and analyze an alternative that does not rely on the so-called "experimental" population designation. Under such a designation, individual bears from the NCDE--which are currently protected under the Endangered Species Act--would be taken from their home range and transported to Washington state, where they would lose their protections under the ESA. Why do this??

Under a natural recovery alternative, the FWS and NPS would actively work with agencies in British Columbia to ensure that grizzlies are protected on both sides of the border. Under this alternative, the agencies would identify and protect corridors and connectivity so that bears could move across the border without getting killed.

Furthermore, the agencies must not pursue alternatives that would violate the Wilderness Act and would entail

heavy-handed, stressful management of bears. Should the NPS choose to translocate bears, the agency should first consider limiting translocation to sites outside of Wilderness. If the NPS decides to translocate within Wilderness, it must comply with the Wilderness Act: no helicopters, no motorized equipment, and no invasive monitoring.

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Correspondence ID: 5770Project:112008Document:124399

Address: Longmont, CO

Outside Organization: Unaffiliated Individual

Received: Dec,12 2022 11:38:38

Correspondence Type: Web Form

Correspondence: Please reconsider your approach to grizzly recovery in the North Cascades. Please do the following:

1. Oppose the capture of grizzlies from the Northern Continental Divide Ecosystem (NCDE). Grizzlies have still not recovered in the NCDE, and there are no "extra" bears there to move to Washington. Such a plan would weaken the NCDE grizzly population and diminish the likelihood of developing the needed population linkages between the NCDE grizzlies and those elsewhere, such as in Yellowstone.
2. Oppose an "experimental population" designation. Please create and analyze an alternative that does not rely on the so-called "experimental" population designation. Under such a designation, individual bears from the NCDE--which are currently protected under the Endangered Species Act--would be taken from their home range and transported to Washington state, where they would lose their protections under the ESA.
3. Analyze a natural recovery alternative. This is NOT the same as the No Action alternative. Under a natural recovery alternative, the FWS and NPS would actively work with agencies in British Columbia to ensure that grizzlies are protected on both sides of the border. Under this alternative, the agencies would identify and protect corridors and connectivity so that bears could move across the border without getting killed.
4. Develop an alternative that doesn't violate the Wilderness Act. If the NPS decides to translocate within Wilderness, it must comply with the Wilderness Act: no helicopters, no motorized equipment, and no invasive monitoring.

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Correspondence ID: 5771Project:112008Document:124399

Address: Stehekin, WA

Outside Organization: Unaffiliated Individual

Received: Dec,12 2022 11:55:27

Correspondence Type: Web Form

Correspondence: No grizzlies!

The rational question not answered is

WHY! WHY! WHY

There is no benefit.

What the NPS has failed to do as legally directed in the legislation.

The focus should be on the. Visitor and their experience.

Return to your mission.

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Correspondence ID: 5772Project:112008Document:124399

Address: Loveland, CO

Outside Organization: Unaffiliated Individual

Received: Dec,12 2022 12:13:39

Correspondence Type: Web Form

Correspondence: I oppose the capture of grizzlies from the Northern Continental Divide Ecosystem. Since the bear population in both British Columbia and / or the Northern Continental Divide Ecosystem (NCDE) around Glacier National Park still have not recovered in those areas. Bringing in bears from these populations would weaken the NCDE grizzly population and diminish the likelihood of developing the needed population linkages between the NCDE grizzlies and those elsewhere, such as in Yellowstone.

I oppose an "experimental population" designation. Your agency should create and analyze an alternative that does not rely on the "experimental" population designation as relocated animals would lose their protections under the ESA.

I urge the FWS and NPS to analyze a natural recovery alternative. This is NOT the same as the No Action alternative. Under a natural recovery alternative, the FWS and NPS would actively work with agencies in British Columbia to ensure that grizzlies are protected on both sides of the border. Under this alternative, the agencies would identify and protect corridors and connectivity so that bears could move across the border without getting killed.

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Correspondence ID: 5773Project:112008Document:124399  
Address: Missoula, MT  
Outside Organization: Rocky Mountain Elk Foundation Unaffiliated Individual(Official Rep.)  
Received: Dec,12 2022 12:15:24  
Correspondence Type: Web Form  
Correspondence: December 12, 2022

Office of the Superintendent  
National Park Service  
810 State Route 20  
Sedro-Woolley, WA 98284

Washington Fish & Wildlife Office  
U.S. Fish & Wildlife Service  
500 Desmond Dr. SE  
Lacey, WA 98503

Submitted at <https://parkplanning.nps.gov/NCEGrizzly>

Re: Document 2022-24717, Notice of Intent to Prepare North Cascades Ecosystem Grizzly Bear Restoration Plan/Environmental Impact Statement, Washington

RMEF appreciates the opportunity to comment on the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service (USFWS) and National Park Service (NPS) Notice of Intent to Prepare North Cascades Ecosystem Grizzly Bear Restoration Plan/Environmental Impact Statement, Washington (EIS).

The Rocky Mountain Elk Foundation's (RMEF) mission is to ensure the future of elk, other wildlife, their habitat and our hunting heritage. We represent more than 225,000 members nationwide and more than 12,500 members in Washington. RMEF's members include hunters, ranchers, guides, outfitters, other business owners, wildlife enthusiasts and other conservationists who have both recreational and economic interests in hunting and enjoying elk.

Since inception in 1984, RMEF has conserved or enhanced more than 8.4 million acres of North America's most vital habitat for elk and other wildlife, including over 500,000 acres in Washington, some of which overlaps with

grizzly bear recovery zones. This work includes land acquisitions, research, and improvement of habitat quality through stewardship projects such as prescribed burns, thinning, aspen enhancement and wildlife water developments.

The Northern Cascades Ecosystem (NCE) supports diverse wildlife species, including the North Cascades Roosevelt elk herd. For the past several decades, managers at the Washington Department of Fish and Wildlife (WDFW) have been working to restore the elk herd to populations within the stated objective of 1,700-2,000 elk (WDFW 2018). Still short on this goal, RMEF requests an analysis of how grizzly bear restoration in the NCE will impact WDFW efforts to restore elk in this area.

RMEF has a long history of conservation work in the NCE that has benefitted elk and other wildlife, including grizzlies. In the NCE, RMEF and partners have conserved more than 700 acres of key wildlife habitat through fee land acquisitions. In addition, RMEF has directly contributed over \$162,000 and leveraged an additional \$340,000 to help with wildlife research and to enhance wildlife habitat on over 25,400 acres in the NCE. RMEF land conservation, research and habitat enhancement efforts have directly benefitted private, state and federal lands within the NCE. Grizzly bears have and will continue to benefit from RMEF's efforts.

RMEF has long advocated for state management of grizzly bears, which is in line with RMEF's support of the North American Model of Wildlife Conservation, under which state management of wildlife along with the financial contributions from hunters has dramatically increased wildlife populations across the U.S. in the last 100 years. RMEF supports removal of grizzly bears from the ESA list, transferring its management to state wildlife agencies.

In 2021, the State of Montana filed a grizzly bear delisting petition, followed by similar petitions from Idaho and Wyoming in early 2022. As of December 2022, the review has yet to be completed by the USFWS. RMEF requests that the NCE Grizzly Bear Restoration Plan and EIS be put on hold until the delisting petition review is complete, and a decision made - in order to properly analyze the effects of a proposed restoration. As such, RMEF recommends the 'No Action Alternative - Existing Management', as proposed in this Notice of Intent.

RMEF understands that the USFWS may choose to continue development of an EIS under its preferred alternative. Under this circumstance, RMEF offers the following:

The presence of grizzly bears in the NCE is not essential for the continued existence of grizzlies in the U.S. and RMEF strongly recommends that the EIS assess the restoration as an experimental population that is nonessential. A designation of nonessential experimental population provides additional flexibility needed to manage the grizzly population and prey species through relaxed federal agency consultation requirements under section 7(a)(2).

RMEF supports the 10(j) designation which should provide the USFWS and the State of Washington with the flexibility to manage grizzly bears and to protect livestock, wild ungulate populations, etc. Regulations developed must allow for lethal take of individuals within the experimental population. As part of the 10(j) designation, the USFWS should also assess and issue a section 10(a)(1)(A) permit.

In addition, issuance of a section 10(a)(1)(B), an incidental take permit (which is needed when a non-federal project is likely to result in 'take' of a listed species), should be assessed in the EIS. Grizzly bears and their prey species benefit from active management and in some areas of Washington, continued land management is critical for their success. There are a multitude of non-federal projects already in progress that will continue well after the restoration of an experimental population. Examples include critical habitat improvements (prescribed burning, timber thinning, etc.), wildfire prevention treatments, and transportation projects intended to improve wildlife connectivity. The 10(j) designation should not preclude mechanical thinning, hazardous fuel management, commercial timber harvest or other treatments needed to enhance prey species habitat. A 10(a)(1)(A) permit has a very limited scope of 'take' and is not intended to cover the range of likely 'take' incidents associated with activities other than research. It is essential that the USFWS analyze the slate of non-federal projects to occur on the landscape and need for a 10(a)(1)(B) permit.

Given the infancy of this plan, RMEF recommends close coordination between USFWS, NPS and WDFW in analyzing the impacts of grizzly restoration to the ecological, social and socioeconomic resources, as the details can greatly affect the analysis results (e.g. location, number of animals translocated, etc.).

Also, included in the National Environmental Policy Act requirements is the responsibility of the agency to keep common species common. RMEF requests an assessment in the EIS of common species (especially ungulate species) that might be impacted by rules and regulations under this proposal.

Thank you for the opportunity to comment.

Sincerely,

Blake L. Henning  
Chief Conservation Officer

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Correspondence ID: 5774Project:112008Document:124399  
Address: Oviedo, FL  
Outside Organization: Unaffiliated Individual  
Received: Dec,12 2022 12:19:14  
Correspondence Type: Web Form  
Correspondence: Oppose the capture of grizzlies from the Northern Continental Divide Ecosystem. The federal agencies plan to kidnap bears from either British Columbia or the Northern Continental Divide Ecosystem (NCDE) around Glacier National Park to move to the North Cascades. But grizzlies have still not recovered in the NCDE, and there are no "extra" bears there to move to Washington. Such a plan would weaken the NCDE grizzly population and diminish the likelihood of developing the needed population linkages between the NCDE grizzlies and those elsewhere, such as in Yellowstone.

Go against an "experimental population" designation. The agencies must create and analyze an alternative that does not rely on the so-called "experimental" population designation. Under such a designation, individual bears from the NCDE--which are currently protected under the Endangered Species Act--would be taken from their home range and transported to Washington state, where they would lose their protections under the ESA.

Analyze a natural recovery alternative. This is NOT the same as the No Action alternative. Under a natural recovery alternative, the FWS and NPS would actively work with agencies in British Columbia to ensure that grizzlies are protected on both sides of the border. Under this alternative, the agencies would identify and protect corridors and connectivity so that bears could move across the border without getting killed.

Develop an alternative that doesn't violate the Wilderness Act. The agencies must not pursue alternatives that would violate the Wilderness Act and would entail heavy-handed, stressful management of bears. Should the NPS choose to translocate bears, the agency should first consider limiting translocation to sites outside of Wilderness. If the NPS decides to translocate within Wilderness, it must comply with the Wilderness Act: no helicopters, no motorized equipment, and no invasive monitoring.

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Correspondence ID: 5775Project:112008Document:124399  
Address: Valleyford, WA  
Outside Organization: Unaffiliated Individual  
Received: Dec,12 2022 12:40:25  
Correspondence Type: Web Form  
Correspondence: Grizzly bears were a native keystone species in the North Cascades prior to their being driven to the brink of extinction. They played an important role in keeping the North Cascade ecosystem. I live near, travel through, and backpack in the North Cascades, so I am eager to see these beautiful creatures back in one of their rightful places.

There are only a few places left where grizzly bears can exist and flourish. The North Cascades is one of those, and we owe it to future generations to maintain nature in all its diversity. I think that we can make a new future in which we coexist with grizzly bears, and I want my children and grandchildren to know a wild landscape that includes all the important species that make the North Cascades the spectacular place of wild life and beauty that it.

Finally, grizzly bears are culturally and spiritually important to many Native American tribes and Canadian First Nations. The reintroduction of grizzlies is one way that we can redress a bit of the serious injustice we have visited upon them. We know that people and their communities in the northern Rocky Mountains live, work, and recreate alongside grizzly bears. We can do that as well in the North Cascades..

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Correspondence ID:	5776Project:112008Document:124399
Address:	Olympia, WA
Outside Organization:	Unaffiliated Individual
Received:	Dec,12 2022 12:57:22
Correspondence Type:	Web Form
Correspondence:	Dear National Park Service, I am writing to urge you to fre-introduce Grizzly Bears into the North Cascades NP in Washington Stagte. This is one of the few remaining places remaining in the lower 48 states where this iconic species of wildlife can be re-introduc ed into its former range. This species is important for maintaining the ecological balance and wilderness character in this national park. I and my family have visitied this park and were inspired by its wiild and scenic beauty. Please reintroduce this important species so that my children and grandchildren can continue to experience this park's unspoiled wilderness into the future. Thank you!

---

Correspondence ID:	5777Project:112008Document:124399
Address:	Baldwinsville, NY
Outside Organization:	Unaffiliated Individual
Received:	Dec,12 2022 13:14:56
Correspondence Type:	Web Form
Correspondence:	Restore, protect, and conserve grizzly bears to the North Cascades Ecosystem.

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Correspondence ID:	5778Project:112008Document:124399
Address:	Half Moon Bay, CA
Outside Organization:	Unaffiliated Individual
Received:	Dec,12 2022 13:52:24
Correspondence Type:	Web Form
Correspondence:	Please protect the grizzly bears. They do not deserve to lose their current protections.

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Correspondence ID:	5779Project:112008Document:124399
Address:	mount vernon, WA
Outside Organization:	Unaffiliated Individual
Received:	Dec,12 2022 13:57:59
Correspondence Type:	Web Form
Correspondence:	Hello. We recently moved to Mount Vernon, WA after living 10 years in Helena, MT. The move was related to my wife's job and our children moving on to college and jobs out of state.

Grizzly bears were an important aspect of life in Montana. We hiked many times in Glacier Park and I fished in the North Fork of the Blackfoot River. Bear country indeed. In later years I carried bear spray, though I never had to use it. Their presence gave me a greater respect for the animals in the area and added an important component to the ecosystems of Montana. Their presence in the North Cascades would bring a similar effect and be a wonderful and natural addition to that large wilderness.



Living in Mount Vernon, we have traveled Rt 20 and observed the very isolated and wild nature of the upper Skagit River, Ross Lake, and Rainy and Washington Passes. As true grizzly country is usually higher, more remote and open than lower elevations, bears and people could co-habitat this very large area.

The most important rule is careful storage and removal of trash and food items. I've seen a number of bears in the wild, none went out of their way to visit me. An alert and prepared hiker, fisherman or even jogger usually will have time to remove themselves from dangerous situations (e.g. if cubs are present).

I strongly support their addition to the North Cascades.

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Correspondence ID:	5780Project:112008Document:124399
Address:	Bellingham, WA
Outside Organization:	Conservation Northwest Unaffiliated Individual(Official Rep.)
Received:	Dec,12 2022 14:08:34
Correspondence Type:	Web Form
Correspondence:	Don Striker, Superintendent North Cascades National Park

Hugh Morrison, Acting Regional Director  
U.S. Fish & Wildlife Service

RE: 2022 North Cascades Ecosystem Grizzly Bear Restoration Plan  
Scoping Comments for Environmental Impact Statement (EIS)

Electronic comment submission: December 12, 2022

Dear Superintendent Striker and Acting Regional Director Morrison:

The following comments are additional to the those we submitted in the last scoping round.

The purpose and need of the proposed grizzly bear actions are sound, explicit and consistent with the mandates of the Endangered Species Act (ESA). The "Proposed Action" has the highest likelihood of satisfying those mandates and - as opposed to the No Action Alternative result in progress toward reestablishing a grizzly bear population in the North Cascades.

In terms of documenting, facilitating or anticipating grizzly bear recovery and reproduction, decades of No Action have not been remotely successful. The science is crystal clear that the NCE is isolated from any healthy, viable or even threatened and endangered grizzly bear populations and requires bear translocations if recovery is the goal. Three to seven bears/year over 10 years initially may be achievable if prospective donor First Nations agree to allow animals from their traditional territories to be captured and moved to reestablish a North Cascades population.

If the US government is interested in sourcing animals for translocations from British Columbia, it is imperative that consultations with the appropriate First Nations are held and permissions secured sooner than later. On the US side of the border, we ask that the IGBC Chair renew efforts to enlist tribal representatives in the NCE subcommittee. It is the only subcommittee without a First Nations/Tribal representative.

As a native species, the grizzly bear once restored to its historic habitats in the Cascades will have substantial, positive effects on the ecological function and resilience of the ecosystem to the benefit of all the other species that share it. It is important to communicate those benefits with, and in readily accessible materials and places (e.g., national park visitors' centers).

We genuinely appreciate the efforts of federal agencies to restore grizzly bear populations in the GBRZs. That said, the North Cascades GBRZ is the only RZ outside of the Rockies and most southerly on the west coast and currently without connectivity to Rocky Mountain or British Columbia grizzly bear populations. Thus, restoring the NCE population is important for meeting the objectives of a well-distributed population, despite the minimal nature of contiguous US restoration efforts relative to historic range, important for the overall resilience of the species.

As noted, the NCGBRZ is an ecosystem that spans the US/Canada border. Several First Nations (with British Columbia government and ENGO participation) are spearheading efforts to restore grizzly bears to their traditional territories in southern and southwest BC, including the North Cascades and Stein-Nahatlatch Grizzly Bear Population Units, both of which are ranked as Critically Endangered by the IUCN.

It seems plausible that US and BC grizzly bear recovery actions have potential implications for each other, particularly considering the proposed 10(j) rule and experimental/non-essential designation. We propose that there be some level of coordination with BC grizzly recovery team led by the Okanagan Nation Alliance and partners. It's a good first step to invite the ONA biologist to sit on the NCE technical team and the inclusion of NC tech team members on the BC working groups.

We support the promulgation of a rule under Section 10(j) of the ESA concurrent with the release of the DEIS. It is understood that the rule is intended to provide flexibility to wildlife managers in human/bear conflict situations provided the suite of actions taken remains consistent with grizzly recovery objectives of reestablishing the population; and those for whom the Rule is intended to benefit assume the responsibilities of people living, conducting business and recreating in and around grizzly bear habitat.

It's possible that there is the perception in rural communities and with some economic sectors that they disproportionately bear any negative impacts of grizzly bear restoration specifically, and carnivore restoration generally. Thus, it's important to communicate the positive benefits to those communities (e.g., potentially increased tourism as demonstrated in other ecosystems). But more importantly that government is as risk averse to any negative impacts to those communities and sectors they are, given how it may negatively impact the grizzly recovery effort. This is especially true given the history and resources behind restoring grizzlies. Preventing human/bear conflict and any negative impacts to livestock or agricultural interests is as much in the best interests of project proponents as it is to people in those communities.

Generally, a 10(j) Rule should consider:

- Being responsive to the concerns of potentially affected sectors while still allowing for conservation actions and bear population growth.

- Being accompanied by comprehensive conflict preventive/human-bear coexistence actions. These include the provision of readily available educational materials for hunters/recreationists, livestock and agricultural interests and any other people who have the potential for interactions with grizzly bears.

- Creating guidelines for attractant management and implementing incentives for securement (e.g., electric fencing) of agriculture, livestock and food-related attractants for businesses and residences adjacent to public lands in the NCE. Discouraging behavior that leads to human-bear conflict is at least as important for the success of the grizzly bear restoration initiative, if not more so than implementing a rule under ESA Sec. 10(j). We are confident that there are several conservation organizations that are willing to help with such efforts.

Understanding that resources are always an issue the agencies may want to consider establishing a fund for preventive and compensatory expenses particularly for livestock depredations. The agencies might also consider facilitating a cost-share program involving government, NGOs and landowners for e-fencing and other methods to secure attractants.

- Conducting/contracting for Bear Hazard Assessments in areas where there is potential for conflict, particularly in agricultural areas immediately adjacent to the Recovery Zone.

Finally, the NCE lacks core habitat standards for open road densities and is currently under a No Net Loss policy. Question: should the agencies consider revisiting/establishing core standards for open road densities, particularly in peripheral BMUs over time? Assuming that the peripheral habitats are lower elevation spring habitats and that these are the most limited seasonal habitats for bears in the NCE, is such a policy change envisioned for the ecosystem? Are Forest Plan revisions the appropriate or only mechanism for delivering such a policy? If so, does the subcommittee/tech team envision some type of Access Management Planning for BMUs that don't meet core standards for habitat effectiveness? How will this be undertaken on state lands? And should we assume that Forest Plan revisions are the mechanism for delivering such standards on federal lands?

While a blanket policy on road density to meet core habitat thresholds may be the simplest and provide the most clarity, the agencies might also consider approaching the access management issue on a site-specific basis with a mix of strategies. For example, implementing seasonal closures on roads that currently allow motorized access to more productive bear habitats (and/or other ecological and cultural) values may be effective in some cases - a bang for the buck approach. Given the extent of secure quality habitat in the NCE, it's possible that further motorized restrictions in peripheral BMUs may be considered over time as bears show us what they need.

We depend on ecosystems for the water we drink and the food we eat and ecosystems are built from biodiversity. All life-forms, from bacteria to bears, each play a role in its ecosystem.

Grizzly bears are a good INDICATOR species. Healthy bear populations tell us that fish are thriving, forests are healthy, and the ecosystem is balanced. Bears need a variety of habitats to survive, thus managing habitat for bears benefits many other species, including humans.

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Correspondence ID: 5781Project:112008Document:124399  
Address: Wheaton, MD  
Outside Organization: MontgomeryParks.org Unaffiliated Individual  
Received: Dec,12 2022 14:10:59  
Correspondence Type: Web Form  
Correspondence: YES! Reintroduce the grizzly bear to the North Cascades. I fully support this project as a scientist, advocate for wildlife conservation, and future park visitor.

Grizzly bears lived in the North Cascades for thousands of years, and they belong here.  
I want to help chart a new future where we coexist with grizzly bears  
Grizzly bears play a key ecological role as a native keystone species in the North Cascades  
I want to pass down a wild landscape to future generations that includes all native species, including the grizzly.  
Grizzly bears are culturally important to many Native American tribes and First Nations  
People in Yellowstone and the northern Rocky Mountains live, work and recreate alongside grizzly bears, and we can too in the North Cascades.  
There are only a few places left where grizzly bears can exist, and the North Cascades is one of them.

Thank you,  
[REDACTED]

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Correspondence ID: 5782Project:112008Document:124399  
Address: Seattle, WA  
Outside Organization: Unaffiliated Individual  
Received: Dec,12 2022 14:31:57  
Correspondence Type: Web Form  
Correspondence: Please reintroduce grizzly bears to the North Cascades. As a long-time resident of the Northwest and lover of the outdoors and wildlife, I want to pass on to my kids and grandkids a wild landscape that includes our historic species. Grizzly bears lived in the North Cascades for thousands of years, they belong here, and they play a key ecological role as a keystone species in the N. Cascades. Furthermore, grizzlies are

culturally important to indigenous people of the Northwest. And finally, there are only a few places left where grizzly bears can exist, and the North Cascades is one of them.

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Correspondence ID: 5783Project:112008Document:124399  
Address: Seattle, WA  
Outside Organization: Unaffiliated Individual  
Received: Dec,12 2022 14:34:02  
Correspondence Type: Web Form  
Correspondence: I am very supportive of this important plan!

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Correspondence ID: 5784Project:112008Document:124399  
Address: Winthrop, WA  
Outside Organization: Unaffiliated Individual  
Received: Dec,12 2022 14:36:59  
Correspondence Type: Web Form  
Correspondence: I support any efforts to reintroduce grizzly bears into North Cascades National Park.

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Correspondence ID: 5785Project:112008Document:124399  
Address: West Richland, WA  
Outside Organization: Unaffiliated Individual  
Received: Dec,12 2022 15:01:13  
Correspondence Type: Web Form  
Correspondence: Wolves have been reintroduced to western ecosystems and should serve as a model of what is reasonable to do and what is not. Grizzlies can and should be reintroduced to the northern Cascades but in small numbers and in carefully selected locales. Problems with humans, especially livestock ranchers, should be expected. Solutions to anticipated problems, especially predation, should be available before they occur. There should be a financial compensatory fund available. I recommend this action be taken but enacted more intelligently than the wolf reintroduction.

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Correspondence ID: 5786Project:112008Document:124399  
Address: Mount Vernon, WA  
Outside Organization: Unaffiliated Individual  
Received: Dec,12 2022 15:18:19  
Correspondence Type: Web Form  
Correspondence: I am providing comments in order of the specific scoping document request, as follows:

1) Potential effects that the alternatives could have on other aspects of the human environment, including ecological, aesthetic, historic, cultural, economic, social, environmental justice, or health effects;  
o I strongly support grizzly recovery in the North Cascades Ecosystem (NCE), and am pleased to see you have paired up the 10j experimental population regulation with the proposed recovery alternative, as the potential flexibility that regulation offers for conflict management could be valuable - provided restoration of an NCE population remains the primary goal. I believe that the EIS process will properly address the various effects categories you have listed, and have no other suggestions for effects topics

2) Other possible reasonable alternatives that the NPS and the FWS should consider, including additional or alternative avoidance, minimization, and mitigation measures;  
o I know the first effort with a restoration EIS (2017) had 3 action alternatives - use what the agencies learned from that analysis and public comment to guide other possible alternatives. I personally think the No Action and Proposed Action cover the two most realistic options for EIS consideration. I think it very important you clearly discuss and detail why a "natural recovery" approach will not work for the NCE, as there are many folks who believe that should be the approach. There is considerable understanding within the agencies as to why a natural

recovery approach won't work. ...and perhaps developing an alternative that clearly works through what is known about natural recovery might be worthy of its own alternative. ...altho whether it differs substantially enough from the "no action" alternative and thus merits inclusion as a separate alternative is debatable. This would naturally have to draw upon what may/may not be happening with grizzly recovery in lower British Columbia, which is an important part of recovery as well.

3) Approaches for managing reintroduced grizzly bears, particularly in regard to potential conflicts with human activities;

o A thoughtful 10j regulation should address this, particularly regarding potential conflict at the public lands/private lands interface. Re conflict management, draw from what is known and successfully practiced within agencies already. Public education must be an ongoing, aggressive piece of grizzly recovery within NCE, as so many people within and adjacent to the NCE aren't familiar with co-existing with grizzlies. Thankfully there is a long history of public education involving black bears in the NCE - ramp that up 10-fold for grizzlies. You have lots of good info to draw upon from the other grizzly ecosystems.

4) Other information relevant to grizzly bear restoration and its impacts on the human environment.

o Work closely with the tribes - draw them into grizzly recovery as much as possible. I believe that the 10j regulation can be a way to offer some assurance to tribes that fear "more federal restrictions" that grizzly recovery within the NCE as a 10j population provides flexibility that will achieve conservation goals (a recovered population) as well as protect treaty rights, access, and practices that are important to them.

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Correspondence ID: 5787Project:112008Document:124399

Address: Auburn, WA

Outside Organization: Year Unaffiliated Individual

Received: Dec,12 2022 15:28:05

Correspondence Type: Web Form

Correspondence: The grizzly bears in the North Cascades must be protected and promoted. Apex predators are critical to balancing the eco-system and they are all endangered and need protection. My greatest memories as a child is camping/hiking in the North Cascades and bear encounters are part of the best stories! One stole an ice chest with ice in it - ate our brownies when we were gone fishing (the only food we left out!). The list is endless of how important the grizzly bear is to the environment (seed spreading, culling weaken animals and aerating alpine turf). I can't imagine a &quot;wilderness&quot; without them.

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Correspondence ID: 5788Project:112008Document:124399

Address: Bow, WA

Outside Organization: Unaffiliated Individual

Received: Dec,12 2022 15:30:23

Correspondence Type: Web Form

Correspondence: I am writing to you in support of returning Grizzly bears to their original habitat in the North Cascades National park. My husband and I have hiked in the North Cascades to appreciate the natural habitat that provides shelter and sustenance for many wild animals. It is logical that among those that thrive in our outstanding wilderness would be the amazing Grizzly bear that provides an ecosystem service, spreading seeds and aerating alpine meadows so that wildflowers may grow. Please consider a reintroduction of Grizzlies into our vast and wild Cascades at least as an experimental population based on the success of protecting other endangered species in other National Parks in our country. Thank you for receiving my comment as a local resident who enjoys access to the North Cascades National Park and feels strongly that under the supervision of the National Park Service and U.S. Fish and Wildlife this reintroduction would be a success.

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Correspondence ID: 5789Project:112008Document:124399

Address: Moscow, ID

Outside Organization: Friends of the Clearwater Unaffiliated Individual(Official Rep.)

Received: Dec,12 2022 15:41:09

Correspondence Type: Web Form

Correspondence: Friends of the Clearwater submits these comments in response to the National Park Service (NPS) and U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service (FWS) publishing a Notice of Intent to prepare an Environmental Impact Statement (EIS) for a North Cascades Ecosystem (NCE) Grizzly Bear Restoration Plan in the Federal Register.

Friends of the Clearwater (FOC) believes a robust population of grizzly bears in the NCE, which is historic grizzly bear habitat, is a worthy goal. However, the agencies' plan is misguided for multiple reasons.

For one, the proposed action would include reintroduce grizzly bears in the NCE as an "experimental population" under section 10(j) of the U.S. Endangered Species Act (ESA). Under this designation, trans-located bears and their offspring would not be fully protected under the ESA. FOC opposes this option because we see no good reason a population in the NCE should not enjoy full ESA protections. For a genuinely recovered lower 48 states grizzly bear population to exist, there must be functioning ecological connectivity between the NCE and other populations, including with the closest U.S. recovery zone--the Selkirk Ecosystem. For that to occur, grizzly bears relying on functioning connectivity to migrate into the NCE would lose ESA protections at some point in their journey, which would be both ecological nonsense and a potential tragedy.

Also, there may still be a small population of grizzly bears currently living in the NCE in the U.S. A grizzly bear was photographed there as recently as in 2010. Designation of these native grizzly bears as "experimental" would degrade protection for the few remaining grizzly bears most important to maintain, biologically speaking.

The agencies must fully examine a natural recovery option, which FWS did in preparing the EIS for recovering grizzly bears in the Bitterroot Ecosystem in 2000. The best way to arrive at a viable grizzly population in the NCE would be to allow for and actively promote the natural recovery of grizzlies. This is NOT the No Action alternative required to be included and analyzed as per the National Environmental Policy Act. A natural recovery alternative would involve working with British Columbia to protect grizzlies over a larger land base. It would also provide for land management direction to promote connectivity between U.S. populations and between the U.S. and Canada by restoring intact connectivity across the landscape. It would also include other measures to ensure grizzlies are not killed by humans, regardless of what side of the border they are found and whether they are in National Parks, Wilderness, or other public or private lands. It might take longer than capturing and releasing dozens of bears, but it would ultimately create a more durable population sharing the landscape with a human population more likely to value bears that make it to the NCE on their own.

Under the proposed action, the NPS and the FWS would capture bears from source populations in either interior British Columbia or the Northern Continental Divide Ecosystem (NCDE). Approximately 3 to 7 captured grizzly bears would be released into the NCE each year over roughly 5 to 10 years, with a goal of establishing an initial population of 25 grizzly bears.

There is no surplus of grizzlies in the NCDE to translocate to Washington. Such relocation threatens to weaken the NCDE grizzly population and diminish the likelihood of developing the needed population linkages between the NCDE grizzlies and those elsewhere, such as in the Yellowstone Ecosystem. It would also make it harder for grizzly bears to recover in the Bitterroot Ecosystem.

Also, heavy-handed management would be detrimental to grizzly bears, as they would be subjected to capture, handling, and helicopter flight, and attendant stress from such activities. Some may be injured or even die as a result. They would likely be collared, drugged, subject to samples taken, and potentially handled repeatedly over several years. The agencies must also fully consider the scientific information documenting the adverse effects of helicopters on wildlife, including grizzlies.

It's also questionable whether a translocation plan will be successful without Canadian support. Information is lacking on the status of grizzlies north of the border, even though this area is crucial for success, as bears would wander between the U.S. and British Columbia in the NCE.

If the agencies adopt a translocation plan, it must be consistent with the letter and spirit of the Wilderness Act.

The NCE encompasses the North Cascades National Park and 2.6 million acres of Wilderness in the Pasayten, Mt. Baker, and Stephen Mather Wildernesses. We fear the current proposal would degrade those Wilderness areas, in violation of the Wilderness Act. The plan's proposed helicopter landings, use of motor vehicles and other motorized equipment could occur either in Wilderness in North Cascades National Park or in Wilderness within the surrounding national forests. Such use could continue indefinitely for monitoring bear movement and numbers, and would degrade the Wildernesses involved. Most of the NCE is outside of Wilderness, so there are better choices geographically.

Monitoring should take place in a way that is respectful to Wilderness and bears, including using hair snags, camera traps, scat collection, and on-the-ground sightings to determine if recovery is occurring. It's wrong to rely on intrusive radio-collaring, helicopter landings, and ongoing sedating, capturing, and handling of the bears.

In conclusion, Friends of the Clearwater appreciates the NPS and FWS working to restore grizzly bears to the North Cascades. Please consider an alternative that would not be intrusive to individual grizzly bears, violate the Wilderness Act, threaten populations elsewhere, or weaken protections afforded by the Endangered Species Act.

For wild grizzly bears,

Jeff Juel, Montana Policy Director  
Friends of the Clearwater  
jeffjuel@wildrockies.org

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Correspondence ID:	5790Project:112008Document:124399
Address:	Houston, UN
Outside Organization:	Unaffiliated Individual
Received:	Dec,12 2022 15:43:36
Correspondence Type:	Web Form

Correspondence: I oppose the capture of grizzlies from the Northern Continental Divide Ecosystem. The federal agencies plan to kidnap bears from either British Columbia or the Northern Continental Divide Ecosystem (NCDE) around Glacier National Park to move to the North Cascades. But grizzlies have still not recovered in the NCDE, and there are no "extra" bears there to move to Washington. Such a plan would weaken the NCDE grizzly population and diminish the likelihood of developing the needed population linkages between the NCDE grizzlies and those elsewhere, such as in Yellowstone.

I oppose an "experimental population" designation. The agencies must create and analyze an alternative that does not rely on the so-called "experimental" population designation. Under such a designation, individual bears from the NCDE--which are currently protected under the Endangered Species Act--would be taken from their home range and transported to Washington state, where they would lose their protections under the ESA.

Analyze a natural recovery alternative. This is NOT the same as the No Action alternative. Under a natural recovery alternative, the FWS and NPS would actively work with agencies in British Columbia to ensure that grizzlies are protected on both sides of the border. Under this alternative, the agencies would identify and protect corridors and connectivity so that bears could move across the border without getting killed.

Develop an alternative that doesn't violate the Wilderness Act. The agencies must not pursue alternatives that would violate the Wilderness Act and would entail heavy-handed, stressful management of bears. Should the NPS choose to translocate bears, the agency should first consider limiting translocation to sites outside of Wilderness. If the NPS decides to translocate within Wilderness, it must comply with the Wilderness Act: no helicopters, no motorized equipment, and no invasive monitoring.

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Correspondence ID:	5791Project:112008Document:124399
Address:	Santa Fe, NM
Outside Organization:	Unaffiliated Individual
Received:	Dec,12 2022 15:45:41
Correspondence Type:	Web Form

Correspondence: Grizzly bears have lived on this landscape for thousands of years and deserve to be here. Grizzly bears are culturally important to many Indigenous people in the region non-indigenous people who understand the value and importance of bears in our wildlands.  
Grizzly bears are an endangered species that we must actively recover or risk losing.  
I want to pass down a wild landscape that includes all native species, including the grizzly.  
Grizzly bears provide ecosystem services, spreading seeds, cleaning up carrion and aerating alpine meadows, like any other native species.  
There are few places left in the lower 48 states with habitat as secure, wild and productive as the North Cascades - or where the federal government plans to restore them.  
I hope to see a grizzly bear one day in the North Cascades.

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Correspondence ID: 5792Project:112008Document:124399  
Address: Walla Walla, WA  
Outside Organization: Unaffiliated Individual  
Received: Dec,12 2022 16:08:33  
Correspondence Type: Web Form  
Correspondence: I am a Washington resident who regularly travels with my family to visit our region's national parks, and I strongly support the reintroduction of grizzly bears to the North Cascades. Grizzly bears lived in the North Cascades for thousands of years, and they belong here. If people in Yellowstone and the northern Rocky Mountains live, work and recreate alongside grizzly bears, surely we can too! Experiencing wildlife is a huge part of the reason we plan family trips to places like the North Cascades, and I'm sure a thriving grizzly bear population there would make it an even bigger tourist draw for many.

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Correspondence ID: 5793Project:112008Document:124399  
Address: Everett, WA  
Outside Organization: Unaffiliated Individual  
Received: Dec,12 2022 16:13:56  
Correspondence Type: Web Form  
Correspondence: As a citizen raised in the great Pacific Northwest, exploring and camping in the mountains and next to rivers, I appreciate the healthy ecosystems, birds and wildlife that thrive here. Grizzly bears play a key ecological role as a native keystone species in the North Cascades after existing in this area for thousands of years. There are only a few places left where grizzly bears can exist, and the North Cascades is one of them.

I want to pass down a wild landscape to future generations that includes all native species, including the grizzly. I urge you to reintroduce grizzlies back into the North Cascades to play their ecosystem role.

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Correspondence ID: 5794Project:112008Document:124399  
Address: Winthrop, WA  
Outside Organization: N/A Unaffiliated Individual  
Received: Dec,12 2022 16:26:25  
Correspondence Type: Web Form  
Correspondence: I wholeheartedly support all efforts to reintroduce the grizzly to the North Cascades. Thanks in advance for these efforts.

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Correspondence ID: 5795Project:112008Document:124399  
Address: Waldron, WA  
Outside Organization: Unaffiliated Individual  
Received: Dec,12 2022 16:45:59  
Correspondence Type: Web Form  
Correspondence: Bringing Grizzly Bears back to the North Cascades will help restore a balance in nature that relies on .top of the food chain predators. Bears are unique in their multifaceted eating habits, from salmon to berries and



roots. I live in the 2nd Congressional District which includes a large portion of the North Cascades.  
I support bringing the Grizzly Bears back.

Sincerely

██████████  
Waldron WA  
98297

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Correspondence ID: 5796Project:112008Document:124399

Address: Mt Vernon, WA  
Outside Organization: Unaffiliated Individual  
Received: Dec,12 2022 17:03:08  
Correspondence Type: Web Form

Correspondence: Please accept our comment regarding restoration of the grizzly bear to the North Cascades Ecosystem. We strongly support the effort to restore grizzly bears to the North Cascades as a critically important part of the species' recovery in the wild. We live a short driving distance from the North Cascades National Park and regularly camp, hike and explore this Park that we treasure. We are keenly interested in the restoration of a creature that we know contributes to the health of the Park's ecosystem. Among other things, the bear's foraging behavior helps to ensure clean water and diverse, abundant native wildlife, plants and landscapes.

The grizzly bear is known to have occurred in the North Cascades for thousands of years. This wild icon is an important part of the natural heritage of the Northwest and of Tribal cultures in the region. As retired lawyers that have worked on matters involving the Endangered Species Act, we understand that restoration of a species in a habitat where it once occupied is key to its successful recovery under the Act. The North Cascades National Park Service Complex is one of just a few remaining places where it is still possible for your agency to meet the Act's requirements.

Please consider the extensive information that the agency has already developed and received over the past years on the need for the reintroduction, including public comments (for example, more than 127,000 public comments - majority supportive of recovery - were submitted on a draft EIS early 2017) in favor of various viable strategies to help recover the grizzly bear.

We have followed the plight of the grizzly bear for many years now and have studied it enough to know restoration is working in other places. We strongly believe this action is appropriate for the North Cascades National Park and that it will work here. Your failure to restore the grizzly here expeditiously will lead to its further decline and eventual extirpation. It is critically important that you act now to restore the grizzly bear to North Cascades National Park Service Complex. Thank you.

Sincerely,

████████████████████

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Correspondence ID: 5797Project:112008Document:124399

Address: Deer Harbor, WA  
Outside Organization: Unaffiliated Individual  
Received: Dec,12 2022 17:04:16  
Correspondence Type: Web Form

Correspondence: There are few places left in the U.S. where grizzly bears can exist. The North Cascades ecosystem is one of those few protected places.

I support grizzly restoration in the North Cascades because...

- Grizzly bears are an endangered species that we must actively recover or risk losing.
- Grizzly bears have lived on this landscape for thousands of years and deserve to be here.
- Grizzly bears provide an ecosystem service, spreading seeds and aerating alpine meadows.

I want to pass down a wild landscape that includes all native species, including the grizzly bear.

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Correspondence ID: 5798Project:112008Document:124399  
Address: Seattle, WA  
Outside Organization: Unaffiliated Individual  
Received: Dec,12 2022 17:05:53  
Correspondence Type: Web Form  
Correspondence: Greetings,  
I support the option of Restoration as an Experimental Population Under the ESA.  
Thank you.

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Correspondence ID: 5799Project:112008Document:124399  
Address: Portland, OR  
Outside Organization: Unaffiliated Individual  
Received: Dec,12 2022 17:08:57  
Correspondence Type: Web Form  
Correspondence: • I oppose the capture of grizzlies from the Northern Continental Divide Ecosystem. The federal agencies plan to kidnap bears from either British Columbia or the Northern Continental Divide Ecosystem (NCDE) around Glacier National Park to move to the North Cascades. But grizzlies have still not recovered in the NCDE, and there are no "extra" bears there to move to Washington. Such a plan would weaken the NCDE grizzly population and diminish the likelihood of developing the needed population linkages between the NCDE grizzlies and those elsewhere, such as in Yellowstone.  
• I oppose an "experimental population" designation. The agencies must create and analyze an alternative that does not rely on the so-called "experimental" population designation. Under such a designation, individual bears from the NCDE--which are currently protected under the Endangered Species Act--would be taken from their home range and transported to Washington state, where they would lose their protections under the ESA.  
• I support analyzing a natural recovery alternative. This is NOT the same as the No Action alternative. Under a natural recovery alternative, the FWS and NPS would actively work with agencies in British Columbia to ensure that grizzlies are protected on both sides of the border. Under this alternative, the agencies would identify and protect corridors and connectivity so that bears could move across the border without getting killed.  
• I support developing an alternative that doesn't violate the Wilderness Act. The agencies must not pursue alternatives that would violate the Wilderness Act and would entail heavy-handed, stressful management of bears. Should the NPS choose to translocate bears, the agency should first consider limiting translocation to sites outside of Wilderness. If the NPS decides to translocate within Wilderness, it must comply with the Wilderness Act: no helicopters, no motorized equipment, and no invasive monitoring.

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Correspondence ID: 5800Project:112008Document:124399  
Address: Tacoma, WA  
Outside Organization: Unaffiliated Individual  
Received: Dec,12 2022 17:25:57  
Correspondence Type: Web Form  
Correspondence: I fully support grizzly bear restoration in the North Cascades Ecosystem. This process has been studied for years, and there is no good reason not to reintroduce grizzly bears to the ecosystem. I lived in Montana before moving to Washington, and recreating, living, and working around grizzly bears is just part of life. People have adapted and have learned what precautions to take (bear spray, electric fences, changes in ranch management, etc.). By and the large, the fears that I have heard expressed over grizzly bear reintroduction is based out of misinformation or ignorance about the bears. There's ample reason to believe that grizzlies will benefit the region, not only by filling an important ecological role but by attracting wildlife lovers to come to North Cascades for a chance at photographing a grizzly. Please follow the best available science, including science on human-wildlife coexistence, to guide the restoration of grizzly bears to the North Cascades.

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Correspondence ID: 5801Project:112008Document:124399

Address: Deer Park, TX

Outside Organization: Unaffiliated Individual

Received: Dec,12 2022 17:40:05

Correspondence Type: Web Form

Correspondence: Grizzly bears lived in the North Cascades for thousands of years, and they belong here.

I want to help chart a new future where we coexist with grizzly bears

Grizzly bears play a key ecological role as a native keystone species in the North Cascades

I want to pass down a wild landscape to future generations that includes all native species, including the grizzly.

Grizzly bears are culturally important to many Native American tribes and First Nations

People in Yellowstone and the northern Rocky Mountains live, work and recreate alongside grizzly bears, and we can too in the North Cascades.

There are only a few places left where grizzly bears can exist, and the North Cascades is one of them.

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Correspondence ID: 5802Project:112008Document:124399

Address: indianola, IA

Outside Organization: Unaffiliated Individual

Received: Dec,12 2022 18:05:43

Correspondence Type: Web Form

Correspondence: There are only a few places where these beautiful bears can live, and this is one of them!

Hopefully we can do our part to save them.

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Correspondence ID: 5803Project:112008Document:124399

Address: Arcata, CA

Outside Organization: Wilderness Watch Unaffiliated Individual

Received: Dec,12 2022 18:51:24

Correspondence Type: Web Form

Correspondence: Dear NPS,

Please reconsider your approach to grizzly recovery in the North Cascades. Please consider a natural recovery alternative. The FWS & NPS would actively work with agencies in British Columbia to ensure grizzlies are protected on both sides of border. Under this alternative the agencies would identify and protect corridors and connectivity so that bears could move across the border without getting killed.

Please do not violate the Wilderness Act in your choices ... no helicopters, no motorized equipment and no invasive monitoring.

Thank You,



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Correspondence ID: 5804Project:112008Document:124399

Address: Olympia, WA

Outside Organization: Unaffiliated Individual

Received: Dec,12 2022 19:06:21

Correspondence Type: Web Form

Correspondence: Dear Decision Makers:

I support having Grizzly Bears in the North Cascades where they lived thousands of years before being killed off by humans. Grizzly bears play a key ecological role as a native keystone species, and they should be allowed to repopulate their historical ranges.

I have traveled to Alaska and Montana to see Grizzly bears in the wild. I would prefer to spend my money in our state supporting our local economy to visit the North Cascades where I would have a chance at viewing a Grizzly

bear in the wild.

Having Grizzly bears in the North Cascades benefits the ecosystem while bringing economic gains to the region.

Sincerely,

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Correspondence ID: 5805Project:112008Document:124399  
Address: Renton, WA  
Outside Organization: Unaffiliated Individual  
Received: Dec,12 2022 19:10:59  
Correspondence Type: Web Form  
Correspondence: Grizzly bears lived in the North Cascades for thousands of years, and they belong here.

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Correspondence ID: 5806Project:112008Document:124399  
Address: Auburndale, MA  
Outside Organization: Unaffiliated Individual  
Received: Dec,12 2022 19:30:19  
Correspondence Type: Web Form  
Correspondence: I am commenting because I oppose the capture of grizzlies from the Northern Continental Divide Ecosystem (NCDE). Moving animals such as grizzlies may weaken the overall population, especially when they are not recovered from years of diminished population. Such a plan would further weaken the NCDE grizzly population and diminish the likelihood of developing the needed population linkages between the NCDE grizzlies and those elsewhere, such as in Yellowstone.

Additionally, I oppose an "experimental population" designation. Wildlife is not an experiment. This plan for the movement of bears from a region with endangered species designation to a region without these protections makes no sense, and endangers the grizzlies.

Analyze a natural recovery alternative. Under a natural recovery alternative, the FWS and NPS would actively work with agencies in British Columbia to ensure that grizzlies are protected on both sides of the border. Under this alternative, the agencies would identify and protect corridors and connectivity so that bears could move across the border without getting killed.

Develop an alternative that doesn't violate the Wilderness Act. If the NPS decides to translocate within Wilderness, it must comply with the Wilderness Act: no helicopters, no motorized equipment, and no invasive monitoring.

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Correspondence ID: 5807Project:112008Document:124399  
Address: Newcastle, WA  
Outside Organization: Sierra Club / WTA Unaffiliated Individual  
Received: Dec,12 2022 19:58:50  
Correspondence Type: Web Form  
Correspondence: As a long term hiker/backpacker, principally, in the Washington Cascade Ranges, I have some trepidation about the reintroduction of Brown Bears, CKA "Grizzly Bears" (*Ursus horribilis*): This last reference is not without merit and, is deserving of consideration. Having hiked and overnighted in bear country in the greater NW and throughout the West, I have both admiration and a healthy respect for the larger family of bears. While most bear species are capable of aggressive behavior, Grizzly bears are notoriously aggressive. M

Over the preceding 20 years the population of the PNW has increased significantly and, will undoubtedly continue to do so, due to its desirability as a place to live, work & recreate. There are many more new hikers and inexperienced people recreating in backcountry and wilderness areas. Many of these folks are entering

these areas with children and pets. The majority appear to be frequently, unprepared for safely participating in activities in these areas. Based on my experiences and observations introducing Grizzly bears into the N. Cascades will significantly increase the danger to the human population that is rapidly encroaching on wilderness areas. For example, the COVID 19 Pandemic has seen a dramatic increase in the numbers of urban dwellers who've relocated to formerly low density, rural communities in the Methow Valley and NE Washington, at large. Assuming the trend toward remote work arrangements continues, as appears likely, the presence of folks unfamiliar with living in habitat on the fringe of the wilderness and those drawn to these regions for recreation will surely continue to increase.

Based on these trends it seems to me that reintroducing large, territorial mammals like Grizzlies, will present a clear danger to both humans and the animals. When Grizzly bears encounter humans it may not end well for both the humans and the bears. While there have been relatively few instances of maulings and, even fewer deaths associated with Grizzly encounters, as populations increase in the range of Grizzly habitat and, conversely if Grizzlies are introduced into regions where human population is increasing, logic dictates that the number of encounters will increase, and that ultimately, these areas will become more dangerous for both humans and bears.

It is my belief that we as a society, need to give careful consideration to the reintroduction of aggressive, predator species such bears and wolves to regions that were once wilderness, but may rapidly become less so in the near future.

  
Newcastle, WA

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Correspondence ID: 5808Project:112008Document:124399  
Address: Nashville, TN  
Outside Organization: Unaffiliated Individual  
Received: Dec,12 2022 20:01:37  
Correspondence Type: Web Form  
Correspondence: Grizzly bears should be reintroduced to the North Cascades. Why, you ask? Because that's where they belong. Healthy ecosystems require native species, ESPECIALLY those like the grizzly.

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Correspondence ID: 5809Project:112008Document:124399  
Address: Rochester, NY  
Outside Organization: Unaffiliated Individual  
Received: Dec,12 2022 20:16:26  
Correspondence Type: Web Form  
Correspondence: A PLAN MUST BE DEVELOPED THAT DOES NOT VIOLATE THE WILDERNESS ACT AND THAT HAS ECOLOGISTS AND SCIENTISTS ON BOTH SIDES OF THE US-CANADA BORDER WORKING TOGETHER TO FIND THE BEST SOLUTION FOR THE SPECIES ITSELF.

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Correspondence ID: 5810Project:112008Document:124399  
Address: Milwaukee, WI  
Outside Organization: Unaffiliated Individual  
Received: Dec,12 2022 20:19:23  
Correspondence Type: Web Form  
Correspondence: Oppose the capture of grizzlies from the Northern Continental Divide Ecosystem. The federal agencies plan to kidnap bears from either British Columbia or the Northern Continental Divide Ecosystem (NCDE) around Glacier National Park to move to the North Cascades. But grizzlies have still not recovered in the NCDE, and there are no "extra" bears there to move to Washington. Such a plan would weaken the NCDE grizzly population and diminish the likelihood of developing the needed population linkages between the NCDE grizzlies and those elsewhere, such as in Yellowstone.

Oppose an "experimental population" designation. The agencies must create and analyze an alternative that does not rely on the so-called "experimental" population designation. Under such a designation, individual bears from the NCDE--which are currently protected under the Endangered Species Act--would be taken from their home range and transported to Washington state, where they would lose their protections under the ESA.

Analyze a natural recovery alternative. This is NOT the same as the No Action alternative. Under a natural recovery alternative, the FWS and NPS would actively work with agencies in British Columbia to ensure that grizzlies are protected on both sides of the border. Under this alternative, the agencies would identify and protect corridors and connectivity so that bears could move across the border without getting killed.

Develop an alternative that doesn't violate the Wilderness Act. The agencies must not pursue alternatives that would violate the Wilderness Act and would entail heavy-handed, stressful management of bears. Should the NPS choose to translocate bears, the agency should first consider limiting translocation to sites outside of Wilderness. If the NPS decides to translocate within Wilderness, it must comply with the Wilderness Act: no helicopters, no motorized equipment, and no invasive monitoring.

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Correspondence ID: 5811Project:112008Document:124399  
Address: White Salmon, WA  
Outside Organization: Unaffiliated Individual  
Received: Dec,12 2022 20:20:22  
Correspondence Type: Web Form  
Correspondence: Before being driven to the brink of extinction, grizzly bears were a native keystone species in the North Cascades and played an outsized role in keeping the ecosystem wild and in balance -- for example, their digging in alpine meadows aerates soils, disperses seeds, and facilitates plant growth. Without them, an essential part of the North Cascades is missing. In the Rocky Mountains, people have worked hard to save grizzly bears from extinction, and today people successfully live, work and recreate alongside grizzly bears. This can happen in the North Cascades, too.

I backpack in the area and fully support the reintroduction of the bears. Let's give them room to expand and thrive in the wilderness!

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Correspondence ID: 5812Project:112008Document:124399  
Address: Grand Junction, CO  
Outside Organization: Unaffiliated Individual  
Received: Dec,12 2022 20:21:27  
Correspondence Type: Web Form  
Correspondence: Taking action to restore grizzly bear populations is our responsibility as land managers and stewards. The proposed action seems to be an appropriate course to pursue. Restoring the grizzly population with a 10(j) designation would allow more flexibility in management, which will be valuable when dealing with such a sensitive reintroduction. However possible, the reintroduction should be pursued and set to move forward regardless of who is in office so the restoration can proceed uninhibited by the whims of assholes. Some of the most vocal opposition will likely come from agricultural and ranching individuals who own land or use public land within or adjacent to the NCE. These groups should be targeted for specific education and as many one-on-one meetings as possible. At least some of these people have opinions based on propaganda their grandfather heard and may be receptive to facts from people who are willing to engage them directly and address their concerns. Some won't be receptive, but hopefully can be assuaged by assurances of reimbursement if they lose livestock or have agricultural damage from bears. Ranchers or others using public lands for their private livelihood should be aware that multi-use land management may involve aspects that they're not thrilled with, but it's public land, and conservation matters too. They should not get to monopolize at the exclusion of beneficial management for wildlife and wilderness. Predators are a crucial component of our ecosystems and add depth and value to the land. Public opinion takes time to sway, and the opponents will be quick to publicize the first incident and any thereafter, whether it is agricultural loss or a conflict with a human. The positive publicity needs start early and occur consistently.

Pictures of bears being released, maps with as much movement/mortality/etc. data as is deemed safe for the bears to give out. Maps of the movement of tracked individuals are very engaging, and if/when cubs are born make polls to name them and share pictures, etc. Mortality maps can be interesting, as well.

Working with the 3-7 bears a year range, it seems like it would be best to introduce more bears early on rather than fewer, to give the population the best chance of maintaining and improving if for some reason the project is halted before completion.

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Correspondence ID: 5813Project:112008Document:124399

Address: Keshena, WI

Outside Organization: Unaffiliated Individual

Received: Dec,12 2022 20:21:28

Correspondence Type: Web Form

Correspondence: Oppose the capture of grizzlies from the Northern Continental Divide Ecosystem. The federal agencies plan to kidnap bears from either British Columbia or the Northern Continental Divide Ecosystem (NCDE) around Glacier National Park to move to the North Cascades. But grizzlies have still not recovered in the NCDE, and there are no "extra" bears there to move to Washington. Such a plan would weaken the NCDE grizzly population and diminish the likelihood of developing the needed population linkages between the NCDE grizzlies and those elsewhere, such as in Yellowstone.

Oppose an "experimental population" designation. The agencies must create and analyze an alternative that does not rely on the so-called "experimental" population designation. Under such a designation, individual bears from the NCDE--which are currently protected under the Endangered Species Act--would be taken from their home range and transported to Washington state, where they would lose their protections under the ESA.

Analyze a natural recovery alternative. This is NOT the same as the No Action alternative. Under a natural recovery alternative, the FWS and NPS would actively work with agencies in British Columbia to ensure that grizzlies are protected on both sides of the border. Under this alternative, the agencies would identify and protect corridors and connectivity so that bears could move across the border without getting killed.

Develop an alternative that doesn't violate the Wilderness Act. The agencies must not pursue alternatives that would violate the Wilderness Act and would entail heavy-handed, stressful management of bears. Should the NPS choose to translocate bears, the agency should first consider limiting translocation to sites outside of Wilderness. If the NPS decides to translocate within Wilderness, it must comply with the Wilderness Act: no helicopters, no motorized equipment, and no invasive monitoring.

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Correspondence ID: 5814Project:112008Document:124399

Address: Colville, WA

Outside Organization: self Unaffiliated Individual

Received: Dec,12 2022 20:30:53

Correspondence Type: Web Form

Correspondence: The persistent effort of the U. S. Fish and Wildlife Services to introduce the Grizzly bear into the North Cascades is about as reasonable as the introduction of the wild Merriam turkey into Northeastern Washington in 1961 by the Wash state Game Dept. (just south of Kettle Falls, near the Columbia river. Turkeys are now a ubiquitous nuisance inside Spokane and Stevens County. Wolves are also increasing in number, though not officially introduced, their presence in Eastern Washington is increasing in numbers. Wolves are an apex predator as is the cougar. Both have been responsible for cattle kills and evidently they have endangered people. I am not in favor of introducing the grizzly bear into the Cascade wilderness due to potential, and unnecessary dangers to people that hikes the Cascades. Montana and British Columbia are home to many grizzlies and their presence is accepted and if one wants to make contact with a grizzly, one can head to B.C., Canada or Montana. To introduce the grizzly into the Cascades is a gamble, at best, with people's safety.

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Correspondence ID: 5815Project:112008Document:124399

Address: Seattle, WA  
Outside Organization: Unaffiliated Individual  
Received: Dec,12 2022 20:32:48  
Correspondence Type: Web Form  
Correspondence: Please choose one of the action alternatives. Grizzlies are an essential part of the North Cascades ecosystem. Humans coexist with them elsewhere and can coexist with them in the North Cascades, too.

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Correspondence ID: 5816Project:112008Document:124399  
Address: Las Vegas, NV  
Outside Organization: Unaffiliated Individual  
Received: Dec,12 2022 20:50:30  
Correspondence Type: Web Form  
Correspondence: It's important for biodiversity and conservation of animals indigenous to the environment. This helps with both plants and pests alike. Please protect these creatures and thier habitats.

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Correspondence ID: 5817Project:112008Document:124399  
Address: Spotsylvania, VA  
Outside Organization: Unaffiliated Individual  
Received: Dec,12 2022 20:59:33  
Correspondence Type: Web Form  
Correspondence: PLEASE develop an alternative that doesn't violate the Wilderness Act. The agencies must not pursue alternatives that would violate the Wilderness Act and would entail heavy-handed, stressful management of bears. Should the NPS choose to translocate bears, the agency should first consider limiting translocation to sites outside of Wilderness. If the NPS decides to translocate within Wilderness, it must comply with the Wilderness Act: no helicopters, no motorized equipment, and no invasive monitoring. Also, analyze a natural recovery alternative. This is NOT the same as the No Action alternative. Under a natural recovery alternative, the FWS and NPS would actively work with agencies in British Columbia to ensure that grizzlies are protected on both sides of the border. Under this alternative, the agencies would identify and protect corridors and connectivity so that bears could move across the border without getting killed.

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Correspondence ID: 5818Project:112008Document:124399  
Address: Chelan, WA  
Outside Organization: Unaffiliated Individual  
Received: Dec,12 2022 21:28:48  
Correspondence Type: Web Form  
Correspondence: The North Cascades National Park, including the Lake Chelan Recreation Area , is a zone where over a million visitors a year, loving outdoor recreation come to explore. A 440 Mile Cascade Loop Scenic byway is in this zone. There are many valleys where humans live in communities. Grizzly bears will eventually come to areas where there is agriculture , food, fish, and of course , garbage. The State has a duty to provide for public safety. Can the Federal government just come in and create a predator threat? The grizzly is known to be dangerous and unpredictable. Bear spray and a bell aren't going to be a good defense. Don't meddle with nature. Keep the grizzlies in the low citizen populated areas in Montana. Thank you.

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Correspondence ID: 5819Project:112008Document:124399  
Address: Bellingham, WA  
Outside Organization: Sierra Club Unaffiliated Individual  
Received: Dec,12 2022 22:42:42  
Correspondence Type: Web Form  
Correspondence: I grew up in eastern Washington in Wenatchee, and spent my summers in a primitive cabin on Lake Chelan. My husband and I purchased property in rural Chelan, now live in Bellingham, on the west side of the North Cascades. I feel grateful to live in two areas that will be impacted by the reintroduction of the grizzly bear in the North Cascades. I hike both areas of the North Cascades often, and believe it is an ideal location for



grizzly reintroduction. The North Cascades encompasses a vast area with habitat that was once home to grizzly bears before they were eradicated. There are few places in the lower 48 states that are suitable for their recovery, and the North Cascades are one of them. Despite fear and negative rhetoric from those who may not understand the importance of this undertaking, I hope you will follow through with grizzly reintroduction.

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Correspondence ID: 5820Project:112008Document:124399  
Address: Seattle, WA  
Outside Organization: Unaffiliated Individual  
Received: Dec,12 2022 23:26:46  
Correspondence Type: Web Form  
Correspondence: A healthy Grizzly Bear population is the indication of a true wilderness and as an indicator species (like certain owls) can be used to ascertain the health of the area. But, more importantly, the confirmation of a healthy wild environment provides me and many others with a priceless sense of peacefulness that is the source of dreams, happiness and stress relief that are a path to a higher quality of life.

For these and the many tangible reasons others have mentioned, I wholeheartedly support returning grizzlies to their native home in the North Cascades.

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Correspondence ID: 5821Project:112008Document:124399  
Address: Shoreline, WA  
Outside Organization: Unaffiliated Individual  
Received: Dec,12 2022 23:41:49  
Correspondence Type: Web Form  
Correspondence: I appreciate the opportunity to comment on the scoping for the environmental analysis on reintroducing grizzly bear to the North Cascades Ecosystem (NCE). I strongly support reestablishing grizzly bears as a viable and sustainable population back into the North Cascades.

I have hiked, camped, and fished for decades in places that have grizzly bears. This includes Yellowstone National Park and surrounding areas, Glacier National Park, Cabinet and Salmo-Priest Wilderness areas, and multiple places in Alaska. I am confident that with proper public education that people, and the bears can co-exist. And, reestablishing the grizzly back into the North Cascades provides many benefits to the ecosystem.

The restoration of the grizzly bears to the NCE Grizzly bears were native in the ecosystem for millennia until extirpated from region. Restoring the ecological functions that grizzly bears once provided to the areas fish and wildlife, meadows will be a benefit. The cultural importance to the tribes should also be carefully considered as part of the process.

I urge you too carefully consider:

- \* The ecological importance and benefits of restoring a viable grizzly population to the NCE.
- \* Cultural and spiritual importance to Native Americans and the local tribes.
- \* The conic benefits to communities around the recovery zone.
- \* Analyze the number of sheep and cattle operations inside and adjacent to the NCE along with the status of grazing allotments on lands managed by the Forest Service and Dept. of Natural Resources.
- \* Potential impacts to livestock.
- \* Non-lethal methods of preventing conflicts between livestock and grizzly bears.
- \* Impacts and benefits for recreation and potential effects of reestablishing grizzly bears on recreation access and use.
- \* Human safety and coexistence with grizzly bears and how other grizzly bear recovery areas have worked with these issues and programs that educate the public.

If rules are developed for lethal removal, they should only be considered where there is a demonstrated threat to

human safety and only after non-lethal removal options and utilization of conflict prevention measures have been exhausted. We should not default to lethal take quickly. Landowners should not be authorized to kill grizzly bears.

Reintroducing grizzly is a responsibility under the ESA and an opportunity to restore a missing and essential part of the NCE. I hope we can move forward with a thoughtful and viable program as expeditiously as possible.

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Correspondence ID: 5822Project:112008Document:124399

Address: Stehekin, WA

Outside Organization: Unaffiliated Individual

Received: Dec,12 2022 23:46:13

Correspondence Type: Web Form

Correspondence: As a resident in the proposed North Cascades restoration area, I do not support the plan to reintroduce grizzlies. I spend a great deal of my time in the outdoors, hiking and backpacking. I do not personally wish to hike and backpack amongst grizzly bears. I've taken bear awareness classes, and I'm aware of all the ways you're supposed to act and deal with a charging grizzly bear, etc. None of that changes the fact that to me they are terrifying, and their presence in the backcountry will, for me, unfortunately change my experience of the landscape I spend so much of my time recreating in.

There are so many people recreating here in the summertime, that it is hard to imagine there will not be conflicts between hikers, or cyclists, and grizzly bears.

I understand that the claim is that there were once many grizzlies in the north cascades. But if that's true, they have not been here for a long time, and the ecosystem seems to have balanced just fine on its own, and I wonder in what ways the ecosystem is suffering now without them? How is it going to be elevated in ways our current black bear population doesn't already contribute?

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Correspondence ID: 5823Project:112008Document:124399

Address: Playa del Rey, CA

Outside Organization: Unaffiliated Individual

Received: Dec,13 2022

Correspondence Type: Web Form

Correspondence: I oppose the capture of grizzlies from the Northern Continental Divide Ecosystem. The federal agencies plan to kidnap bears from either British Columbia or the Northern Continental Divide Ecosystem (NCDE) around Glacier National Park to move to the North Cascades. But grizzlies have still not recovered in the NCDE, and there are no "extra" bears there to move to Washington. Such a plan would weaken the NCDE grizzly population and diminish the likelihood of developing the needed population linkages between the NCDE grizzlies and those elsewhere, such as in Yellowstone.

I oppose an "experimental population" designation. The agencies must create and analyze an alternative that does not rely on the so-called "experimental" population designation. Under such a designation, individual bears from the NCDE--which are currently protected under the Endangered Species Act--would be taken from their home range and transported to Washington state, where they would lose their protections under the ESA.

Please analyze a natural recovery alternative. This is NOT the same as the No Action alternative. Under a natural recovery alternative, the FWS and NPS would actively work with agencies in British Columbia to ensure that grizzlies are protected on both sides of the border. Under this alternative, the agencies would identify and protect corridors and connectivity so that bears could move across the border without getting killed.

You need to develop an alternative that doesn't violate the Wilderness Act. The agencies must not pursue alternatives that would violate the Wilderness Act and would entail heavy-handed, stressful management of bears. Should the NPS choose to translocate bears, the agency should first consider limiting translocation to sites outside of Wilderness. If the NPS decides to translocate within Wilderness, it must comply with the Wilderness Act: no helicopters, no motorized equipment, and no invasive monitoring.

Thank you!

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Correspondence ID: 5824Project:112008Document:124399  
Address: Cedartown, GA  
Outside Organization: Unaffiliated Individual  
Received: Dec,13 2022  
Correspondence Type: Web Form  
Correspondence: Please reintroduce grizzlies! We love the bears

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Correspondence ID: 5825Project:112008Document:124399  
Address: Bellevue, WA  
Outside Organization: Unaffiliated Individual  
Received: Dec,13 2022 01:52:35  
Correspondence Type: Web Form  
Correspondence: Reintroducing Grizzlies is a wonderful idea. Very happy to see this being considered and I hope to see this project succeed.

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Correspondence ID: 5826Project:112008Document:124399  
Address: Redondo Beach, CA  
Outside Organization: Unaffiliated Individual  
Received: Dec,13 2022 02:34:23  
Correspondence Type: Web Form  
Correspondence: Dear National Park Service,

I oppose the capture of grizzlies from the Northern Continental Divide Ecosystem. I've heard the federal agencies plan to kidnap bears from either British Columbia or the Northern Continental Divide Ecosystem (NCDE) around Glacier National Park to move to the North Cascades. But grizzlies have still not recovered in the NCDE, and there are no "extra" bears there to move to Washington. Such a plan would weaken the NCDE grizzly population and diminish the likelihood of developing the needed population linkages between the NCDE grizzlies and those elsewhere, such as in Yellowstone.

I oppose an "experimental population" designation. Instead, the agencies must create and analyze an alternative that does not rely on the so-called "experimental" population designation. Under such a designation, individual bears from the NCDE--which are currently protected under the Endangered Species Act--would be taken from their home range and transported to Washington state, where they would lose their protections under the ESA.

Please analyze a natural recovery alternative. This is NOT the same as the No Action alternative. Under a natural recovery alternative, the FWS and NPS would actively work with agencies in British Columbia to ensure that grizzlies are protected on both sides of the border. Under this alternative, the agencies would identify and protect corridors and connectivity so that bears could move across the border without getting killed.

Please develop an alternative that doesn't violate the Wilderness Act. The agencies must not pursue alternatives that would violate the Wilderness Act and would entail heavy-handed, stressful management of bears. Should the NPS choose to translocate bears, the agency should first consider limiting translocation to sites outside of Wilderness. If the NPS decides to translocate within Wilderness, it must comply with the Wilderness Act: no helicopters, no motorized equipment, and no invasive monitoring.

Thank you,

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Correspondence ID: 5827Project:112008Document:124399  
Address: Baton Rouge, LA  
Outside Organization: Unaffiliated Individual  
Received: Dec,13 2022 02:57:32  
Correspondence Type: Web Form  
Correspondence: Thank you for moving forward with the process of restoring grizzly bears to the North Cascades Ecosystem (NCE).

A healthy population of grizzly bears belongs in the NCE, their home for thousands of years. Wherever grizzlies thrive, so does wildness, clean water, and abundant native fish and wildlife.

The National Park Service and US Fish and Wildlife Service have an obligation to restore this federally listed species in the few places where that is possible. Failure to act would result in the permanent loss of grizzly bears from the park during our lifetime. Alternatively, the successful restoration will contribute to the overall health and wellbeing of the species across multiple landscapes.

Fortunately, Grizzly restoration has worked in other parts of the country and will work here too. Please act quickly and lean on the existing mountain of information your agencies have compiled to inform your final decision. The 2017 EIS outlined multiple viable strategies that were massively popular.

Please reconsider all the past public support and the time-tested strategies that will strike a balance to meet the mutual goals of grizzly bear recovery and people.

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Correspondence ID: 5828Project:112008Document:124399  
Address: South Holland, IL  
Outside Organization: Unaffiliated Individual  
Received: Dec,13 2022 03:17:18  
Correspondence Type: Web Form  
Correspondence: Oppose the capture of grizzlies from the Northern Continental Divide Ecosystem. The federal agencies plan to kidnap bears from either British Columbia or the Northern Continental Divide Ecosystem (NCDE) around Glacier National Park to move to the North Cascades. But grizzlies have still not recovered in the NCDE, and there are no "extra" bears there to move to Washington. Such a plan would weaken the NCDE grizzly population and diminish the likelihood of developing the needed population linkages between the NCDE grizzlies and those elsewhere, such as in Yellowstone.

Oppose an "experimental population" designation. The agencies must create and analyze an alternative that does not rely on the so-called "experimental" population designation. Under such a designation, individual bears from the NCDE--which are currently protected under the Endangered Species Act--would be taken from their home range and transported to Washington state, where they would lose their protections under the ESA.

Analyze a natural recovery alternative. This is NOT the same as the No Action alternative. Under a natural recovery alternative, the FWS and NPS would actively work with agencies in British Columbia to ensure that grizzlies are protected on both sides of the border. Under this alternative, the agencies would identify and protect corridors and connectivity so that bears could move across the border without getting killed.

Develop an alternative that doesn't violate the Wilderness Act. The agencies must not pursue alternatives that would violate the Wilderness Act and would entail heavy-handed, stressful management of bears. Should the NPS choose to translocate bears, the agency should first consider limiting translocation to sites outside of Wilderness. If the NPS decides to translocate within Wilderness, it must comply with the Wilderness Act: no helicopters, no

motorized equipment, and no invasive monitoring.  
Thank you!

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Correspondence ID: 5829Project:112008Document:124399  
Address: Rochester, NY  
Outside Organization: Unaffiliated Individual  
Received: Dec,13 2022 04:14:36  
Correspondence Type: Web Form  
Correspondence: Please reintroduce Grizzlies to North Cascades

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Correspondence ID: 5830Project:112008Document:124399  
Address: Sacramento, CA  
Outside Organization: Unaffiliated Individual  
Received: Dec,13 2022 04:20:56  
Correspondence Type: Web Form  
Correspondence: Thank you for moving forward with the process of restoring grizzly bears to the North Cascades Ecosystem (NCE).

A healthy population of grizzly bears belongs in the NCE, their home for thousands of years. Wherever grizzlies thrive, so does wildness, clean water, and abundant native fish and wildlife.

The National Park Service and US Fish and Wildlife Service have an obligation to restore this federally listed species in the few places where that is possible. Failure to act would result in the permanent loss of grizzly bears from the park during our lifetime. Alternatively, the successful restoration will contribute to the overall health and wellbeing of the species across multiple landscapes.

Fortunately, Grizzly restoration has worked in other parts of the country and will work here too. Please act quickly and lean on the existing mountain of information your agencies have compiled to inform your final decision. The 2017 EIS outlined multiple viable strategies that were massively popular.

Please reconsider all the past public support and the time-tested strategies that will strike a balance to meet the mutual goals of grizzly bear recovery and people.

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Correspondence ID: 5831Project:112008Document:124399  
Address: Worcester, MA  
Outside Organization: Unaffiliated Individual  
Received: Dec,13 2022 06:28:08  
Correspondence Type: Web Form  
Correspondence: Oppose the capture of grizzlies from the Northern Continental Divide Ecosystem. The federal agencies plan to kidnap bears from either British Columbia or the Northern Continental Divide Ecosystem (NCDE) around Glacier National Park to move to the North Cascades. But grizzlies have still not recovered in the NCDE, and there are no "extra" bears there to move to Washington. Such a plan would weaken the NCDE grizzly population and diminish the likelihood of developing the needed population linkages between the NCDE grizzlies and those elsewhere, such as in Yellowstone.  
Oppose an "experimental population" designation. The agencies must create and analyze an alternative that does not rely on the so-called "experimental" population designation. Under such a designation, individual bears from the NCDE--which are currently protected under the Endangered Species Act--would be taken from their home range and transported to Washington state, where they would lose their protections under the ESA.  
Analyze a natural recovery alternative. This is NOT the same as the No Action alternative. Under a natural recovery alternative, the FWS and NPS would actively work with agencies in British Columbia to ensure that grizzlies are protected on both sides of the border. Under this alternative, the agencies would identify and protect corridors and connectivity so that bears could move across the border without getting killed.

Develop an alternative that doesn't violate the Wilderness Act. The agencies must not pursue alternatives that would violate the Wilderness Act and would entail heavy-handed, stressful management of bears. Should the NPS choose to translocate bears, the agency should first consider limiting translocation to sites outside of Wilderness. If the NPS decides to translocate within Wilderness, it must comply with the Wilderness Act: no helicopters, no motorized equipment, and no invasive monitoring.

Thank you!

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Correspondence ID: 5832Project:112008Document:124399

Address: Monroe Township, NJ

Outside Organization: Unaffiliated Individual

Received: Dec,13 2022 06:45:14

Correspondence Type: Web Form

Correspondence: I am writing to encourage your agencies to reconsider their approach to grizzly recovery in the North Cascades.

I oppose the capture of grizzlies from the Northern Continental Divide Ecosystem. This plan would weaken the Northern Continental Divide Ecosystem (NCDE) grizzly population and diminish the likelihood of developing the needed population linkages between the NCDE grizzlies and those elsewhere, such as in Yellowstone.

I also believe the agencies must create and analyze an alternative that does not rely on the so-called "experimental" population designation. Under this designation, individual bears from the NCDE would be taken from their home range and transported to Washington state, where they would lose their protections under the ESA.

For these reasons, I ask you to analyze a natural recovery alternative, under which the FWS and NPS would actively work with agencies in British Columbia to ensure that grizzlies are protected on both sides of the border. Under this alternative, the agencies would identify and protect corridors and connectivity so that bears could move across the border without getting killed.

Furthermore, I urge you to develop an alternative that doesn't violate the Wilderness Act. The agencies must not pursue alternatives that would violate the Wilderness Act and would entail heavy-handed, stressful management of bears.

Thank you for considering my comments on this important matter.

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Correspondence ID: 5833Project:112008Document:124399

Address: Muncie, IN

Outside Organization: Unaffiliated Individual

Received: Dec,13 2022 07:10:36

Correspondence Type: Web Form

Correspondence: The federal agencies plan to kidnap bears from either British Columbia or the Northern Continental Divide Ecosystem (NCDE) around Glacier National Park to move to the North Cascades. But grizzlies have still not recovered in the NCDE, and there are no "extra" bears there to move to Washington. Such a plan would weaken the NCDE grizzly population and diminish the likelihood of developing the needed population linkages between the NCDE grizzlies and those elsewhere, such as in Yellowstone. The agencies must create and analyze an alternative that does not rely on the so-called "experimental" population designation. Under such a designation, individual bears from the NCDE--which are currently protected under the Endangered Species Act--would be taken from their home range and transported to Washington state, where they would lose their protections under the ESA. This is NOT the same as the No Action alternative. Under a natural recovery alternative, the FWS and NPS would actively work with agencies in British Columbia to ensure that grizzlies are protected on both sides of the border. Under this alternative, the agencies would identify and protect corridors and connectivity so that bears could move across the border without getting killed. The agencies must not pursue

alternatives that would violate the Wilderness Act and would entail heavy-handed, stressful management of bears. Should the NPS choose to translocate bears, the agency should first consider limiting translocation to sites outside of Wilderness. If the NPS decides to translocate within Wilderness, it must comply with the Wilderness Act: no helicopters, no motorized equipment, and no invasive monitoring.

Thank you!

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Correspondence ID: 5834Project:112008Document:124399  
Address: Winthrop, WA  
Outside Organization: Unaffiliated Individual  
Received: Dec,13 2022 07:27:38  
Correspondence Type: Web Form  
Correspondence: I do not support the introduction of grizzly bears into the North Cascades. As an avid outdoor recreationalist having grizzlies present would greatly change my experiences and make me feel unsafe in the mountains. Please do not introduce grizzly bears to the North Cascades.

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Correspondence ID: 5835Project:112008Document:124399  
Address: Bozeman, MT  
Outside Organization: Sierra Club Unaffiliated Individual(Official Rep.)  
Received: Dec,13 2022 08:13:52  
Correspondence Type: Web Form  
Correspondence: Submitted electronically at: <https://parkplanning.nps.gov/NCEgrizzly>

December 13, 2022  
Superintendent Don Striker  
North Cascades National Park Service Complex  
810 State Route 20  
Sedro-Woolley, WA 98284

Re: North Cascades Ecosystem Grizzly Bear Restoration Plan/Environmental Impact Statement

Dear Superintendent Striker,

Thank you for the opportunity to comment on the Notice of Intent to Prepare a North Cascades Ecosystem Grizzly Bear Restoration Plan/Environmental Impact Statement. We submit these comments on behalf of Sierra Club members in Washington State and nationwide, who care deeply about grizzly bears and their full recovery. Sierra Club members actively use our public lands in the region including the North Cascades National Park Service Complex, the Mt. Baker-Snoqualmie National Forest and the Okanogan-Wenatchee National Forest for wildlife watching, recreation and other pursuits. Sierra Club has a long history of work and engagement in the North Cascades. We were integrally involved in the establishment of the North Cascades National Park and all of the wilderness area designations that post-date creation of the park.

Sierra Club is a national non-profit conservation organization with more than 234,000 members and supporters in our Washington State chapter and over 3.7 million members and supporters nationwide. Headquartered in Oakland, California, Sierra Club maintains offices throughout the country and has 69 chapters. Sierra Club is the nation's largest and most influential conservation organization, dedicated to exploring, enjoying, and protecting the wild places of the earth; to practicing and promoting the responsible use of the earth's ecosystems and resources; to educating and enlisting humanity to protect and restore the quality of the natural and human environment; and to using all lawful means to carry out these objectives. We have a longstanding commitment to protection of wildlife and public lands, and to full recovery of grizzly bears in the lower 48 states. Sierra Club has worked for decades to recover grizzly bears in the Rocky Mountains, including working with communities and organizations from Jackson, Wyoming to Polebridge, Montana (adjacent to Glacier National Park) to initiate and implement "bear smart" programs to prevent conflicts between grizzly bears and people and to foster coexistence. Additionally, we have financially supported range riders and other methods of preventing conflicts

between livestock and grizzly bears.

We fully support recovery efforts to re-establish a grizzly bear population in the North Cascades Ecosystem (NCE). The restoration of grizzly bears in the NCE is a key element of the national strategy for grizzly bear recovery, as part of the broader grizzly bear entity that was listed in 1975 under the Endangered Species Act (ESA). The federal government must undertake and complete all aspects of this national recovery plan in order to meet its legal obligations for grizzly bear recovery. This overdue and critical effort on the part of the National Park Service (NPS) and the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service (FWS) is a step in the right direction in restoring grizzly bears to their rightful place in the NCE.

Grizzly bears once roamed the NCE in significant numbers, but a confirmed sighting has not occurred since 1996, indicating the species is likely functionally extirpated from the region. As a result, the NCE is no longer as wild as it once was, and the key ecological functions that grizzly bears provided in the past as a keystone species have been lost. As demonstrated in public comment in the last round of the public process to reintroduce grizzly bears to the NCE, the vast majority of people are seeking renewed connections to the great bear and believe that grizzly bears belong in the North Cascades once again. The persecution of grizzly bears to the point of extirpation in the NCE, and to near extinction throughout the lower 48, is a sad chapter in this country's history. This reintroduction effort can begin to right that wrong in the NCE.

There should absolutely be a strong and vibrant grizzly bear population in the NCE. At 9,800 square miles, the NCE grizzly bear recovery area is larger than even the Yellowstone recovery area, home to an estimated 700-plus grizzly bears. Public lands comprise 97 percent of the NCE recovery area, of which approximately 90% are federal lands. More than two and a half million acres of designated wilderness surround the North Cascades National Park Service Complex. As such, this is a vast and still wild area, and grizzly bears belong there as an important native keystone species.

With no confirmed sightings of grizzly bears in the U.S. portion of the NCE since 1996, and the small handful of grizzly bears in the British Columbia portion which is itself highly fragmented by roads and human development, we agree that in the absence of a thoughtful and carefully-managed reintroduction effort by the NPS and FWS, grizzly bears will not return on their own nor will be able to reestablish a viable population in the NCE in the U.S. We agree with the following purpose and need for this reintroduction program, and the objectives, as stated by the NPS and FWS in its associated public outreach materials:

- Enhance the probability of long-term survival and conservation of grizzly bears within the NCE and thereby contribute to overall grizzly bear recovery;
- Restore a grizzly bear population as part of the natural and cultural heritage of the North Cascades;
- Contribute to the restoration of biodiversity of the ecosystem for the benefit and enjoyment of present and future generations;
- Provide Pacific Northwest residents and visitors with the opportunity to again experience grizzly bears in their native habitat;
- Support Tribal cultural and spiritual values, as well as environmental and natural resource objectives related to the grizzly bear.

As stated above, Sierra Club has worked for decades to assist in recovering grizzly bears in the Rocky Mountains, from Yellowstone to the Northern Continental Divide ecosystem. We know firsthand that recreationists, ranchers, ungulate hunters and others can successfully coexist with grizzly bears on the landscape with the proper tools, regulations, behavioral changes and attitudes. We urge the NPS and FWS to undertake a reintroduction effort with this foremost in mind and to ensure that a significant, sustained effort is devoted to public outreach and education as part of the reintroduction effort, and to collaborate with non-governmental organizations and others in those endeavors.

#### Issues to Consider and Analyze in the EIS

We recognize that there was a prior analysis undertaken in 2017 and many of the topics below were addressed at



least to some extent in the Draft Environmental Impact Statement (EIS) associated with that public process. However, as the agencies are noting that this is a 'completely new process' we urge you to include analysis on the following topics in the forthcoming Draft EIS:

1. Ecological importance and benefits of restoring a viable population of grizzly bears to the NCE
2. Natural and regional history of grizzly bears and the reasons for their decline/extirpation
3. Cultural and spiritual importance of grizzly bears to Native Americans and First Nations
4. Economic benefits to communities around the recovery zone
5. Likelihood of natural recolonization and status of nearest grizzly bear populations including connectivity to other grizzly bear populations
6. Potential impacts to/benefits for fish and wildlife populations from grizzly bear reintroduction
7. Analysis of the number of cattle and sheep operations in and adjacent to the NCE and status of the allotments on lands managed by the Forest Service
8. Potential impacts to the livestock industry
9. Non-lethal methods of preventing conflicts between livestock and grizzly bears
10. Compensation programs for livestock depredation by grizzly bears in Washington State
11. Impacts/benefits for recreation and potential effects of grizzly bear recovery on recreation access
12. Recreation access and economies in other areas with grizzly bears (i.e. Yellowstone, Northern Rocky Mountains); information on the numbers of recreationists in these ecosystems who safely recreate in occupied grizzly bear habitat
13. Human safety and coexistence with grizzly bears, including how other grizzly bear recovery areas have promoted coexistence
14. Consideration of how grizzly bear secure habitat will be consistently maintained on lands managed by the Forest Service
15. Current road density analysis for lands in the NCE
16. Current levels of motorized access and projections on how this might increase/decrease under various recovery scenarios
17. Estimated time to recovery under each option, including the most expedited options
18. Inclusion of an alternative with a target grizzly population of 200 bears within 50 years
19. Impacts of moving individual grizzly bears back to the NCE if they venture close to or outside the NCE recovery zone boundary, including potential mortality
20. Impacts of movement of bears from the Northern Continental Divide Ecosystem and/or Canada, both on an individual and population level.

#### Designation of an Experimental Population through an ESA Section 10(j) Rule

If the NPS and FWS proceed with reintroduction of grizzly bears as an experimental population under section 10(j) of the ESA, we urge you to employ the strongest possible sideboards on any allowed take of grizzly bears. Take is defined under the ESA as “to harass, harm, pursue, hunt, shoot, wound, kill, trap, capture, or collect, or to attempt to engage in any such conduct.” Any proposed 10(j) rule must be designed to clearly further the conservation, and recovery, of the species. The Draft EIS should include detailed analysis of how the impacts of each considered management approach would change if FWS utilizes ESA section 10(j) to designate the reintroduced bears as an experimental population.

Additionally, we wish to stress that as proposed, healthy, non-conflict bears will be taken from the wild and their native ecosystems from other populations -- likely the NCDE grizzly bear population -- for this reintroduction effort in the NCE. As such, every effort must be made by the FWS to ensure that these healthy, non-conflict bears will be protected to the greatest extent in regard to any allowable take under an ESA section 10(j) rule. In other words, the FWS must not set these relocated bears up for failure and mortality, through weak sideboards in a section 10(j) rule.

In regard to a proposed 10(j) rule:

- Take should be prohibited broadly, with only those narrow exceptions necessary to further the conservation of

the introduced population and the non-experimental listed grizzly populations.

- Such exceptions should not encompass incidental take; incidental taking should be prohibited.
- Lethal removal of a grizzly bear should only be considered where there is a demonstrable threat to human safety, and, for non-immediate threats to human safety, only after non-lethal removal options and utilization of conflict prevention methods have been exhausted.
- No grizzly bears should be hazed or relocated as a result of conflict with livestock unless demonstrable, repeated efforts have been made by the livestock producer to prevent such conflicts using commonly-available techniques.
- Landowners should not be given a permit, or otherwise authorized, to kill grizzly bears.
- No grizzly bear should be pre-emptively relocated if the bear is not a threat to human safety, particularly if the bear has not become habituated or food-conditioned. Doing so acts as a disincentive for communities to employ conflict prevention measures, and increases the risk to the bear of injury or death from capture and relocation.
- The boundary of a 10(j) experimental population should be conservatively drawn (such as 25 miles beyond the NCE recovery zone boundary) to the east, so that there is no possibility of grizzly bears in the Selkirks population being affected by the NCE 10(j) designation, and so that the Selkirks grizzly population will continue to receive full protections as currently under the ESA.

In summary, we urge you to fully analyze all of the topics outlined above in the forthcoming Draft EIS. Sierra Club strongly supports reintroduction of grizzly bears into the NCE and recovery of a viable population, as required by the ESA. However, such an effort must ensure that healthy, non-conflict bears taken from their native ecosystems and brought to the NCE are given the greatest possible chance of success.

Thank you for your consideration of these comments.

Sincerely,

Bonnie Rice  
Wildlife Campaign Manager  
Sierra Club

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Correspondence ID: 5836Project:112008Document:124399

Address: Coconut Creek, FL

Outside Organization: Unaffiliated Individual

Received: Dec,13 2022 08:51:58

Correspondence Type: Web Form

Correspondence: I strongly oppose the capture of grizzlies from the Northern Continental Divide Ecosystem. The federal agencies plan to kidnap bears from either British Columbia or the Northern Continental Divide Ecosystem (NCDE) around Glacier National Park to move to the North Cascades. But grizzlies have still not recovered in the NCDE, and there are no "extra" bears there to move to Washington. Such a plan would weaken the NCDE grizzly population and diminish the likelihood of developing the needed population linkages between the NCDE grizzlies and those elsewhere, such as in Yellowstone.

I also oppose an "experimental population" designation. The agencies must create and analyze an alternative that does not rely on the so-called "experimental" population designation. Under such a designation, individual bears from the NCDE--which are currently protected under the Endangered Species Act--would be taken from their home range and transported to Washington state, where they would lose their protections under the ESA. Analyze a natural recovery alternative. This is NOT the same as the No Action alternative. Under a natural recovery alternative, the FWS and NPS would actively work with agencies in British Columbia to ensure that grizzlies are protected on both sides of the border. Under this alternative, the agencies would identify and protect corridors and connectivity so that bears could move across the border without getting killed.

I urge you to develop an alternative plan that doesn't violate the Wilderness Act. The agencies must not pursue alternatives that would violate the Wilderness Act and would entail heavy-handed, stressful management of bears. Should the NPS choose to translocate bears, the agency should first consider limiting translocation to sites outside

of Wilderness. If the NPS decides to translocate within Wilderness, it must comply with the Wilderness Act: no helicopters, no motorized equipment, and no invasive monitoring.

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Correspondence ID: 5837Project:112008Document:124399  
Address: San Rafael, CA  
Outside Organization: Unaffiliated Individual  
Received: Dec,13 2022 09:39:13  
Correspondence Type: Web Form  
Correspondence: Tuesday, December 13, 2022

Superintendent  
North Cascades National Park Service Complex  
810 State Route 20  
Sedro Woolley, WA 98284

Subject: Improve the grizzly recovery plan for the North Cascades -- 2022 North Cascades Ecosystem Grizzly Bear Restoration Plan/Environmental Impact Statement

To Secretary of the Interior Deb Haaland, NPS Director Charles Sams III, USFWS Director Martha Williams, and Superintendent Don Striker:

Thank you for moving forward with the process of restoring grizzly bears to the North Cascades Ecosystem (NCE). I strongly support reintroducing grizzly bears to the North Cascades and urge you to ensure that the plan to do so is strong enough to successfully reestablish a healthy grizzly population in this wild and rugged area.

The National Park Service (NPS) and US Fish and Wildlife Service (USFWS) have an obligation to restore this federally listed species in the few places where that is possible. Failure to act would result in the permanent loss of grizzly bears from the park during our lifetime. Alternatively, the successful restoration will contribute to the overall health and wellbeing of the species across multiple landscapes.

The plan that's adopted needs to set up a swift timeline for reintroduction. It should recognize the importance of interaction, breeding, and other species' needs while providing for future considerations related to the bears' long-term recovery.

However, I do oppose the capture of grizzlies from either British Columbia or the Northern Continental Divide Ecosystem (NCDE) around Glacier National Park to move to the North Cascades. Grizzlies have still not recovered in the NCDE, and there are no "extra" bears there to move to Washington. Such a plan would weaken the NCDE grizzly population and diminish the likelihood of developing the needed population linkages between the NCDE grizzlies and those elsewhere, such as in Yellowstone.

I also oppose the "experimental population" designation. The USFWS and NPS must create and analyze an alternative that does not rely on the so-called "experimental" population designation. Under such a designation, individual bears from the NCDE--which are currently protected under the Endangered Species Act--would be taken from their home range and transported to Washington state, where they would lose their protections under the Endangered Species Act.

And while species recovery must be balanced with the needs of people, I strongly oppose any rule that would allow landowners to kill bears on their property. Instead, the plan must focus on nonlethal measures to address potential conflicts between bears and humans.

Please analyze a natural recovery alternative. This is NOT the same as the No Action alternative. Under a natural recovery alternative, the USFWS and NPS would actively work with agencies in British Columbia to ensure that grizzlies are protected on both sides of the border. Under this alternative, the agencies would identify and protect

corridors and connectivity so that bears could move across the border without getting killed.

And please develop an alternative that doesn't violate the Wilderness Act. The USFWS and NPS must not pursue alternatives that would violate the Wilderness Act and would entail heavy-handed, stressful management of bears. Should the NPS choose to translocate bears, the agency should first consider limiting translocation to sites outside of Wilderness. If the NPS decides to translocate within Wilderness, it must comply with the Wilderness Act--e.g., no helicopters, no motorized equipment, and no invasive monitoring.

A healthy population of grizzly bears belongs in the North Cascades, their home for thousands of years. Wherever grizzlies thrive, so does wildness, clean water, and abundant native fish and wildlife. Restoring grizzlies to the North Cascades will benefit not only the bears but the entire ecosystem--and everyone rooting for their recovery.

Thank you for your consideration of my comments. Please do NOT add my name to your mailing list. I will learn about future developments on this issue from other sources.

Sincerely,

[REDACTED]  
San Rafael, CA

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Correspondence ID:	5838Project:112008Document:124399
Address:	Penn Valley, CA
Outside Organization:	Unaffiliated Individual
Received:	Dec,13 2022 09:41:51
Correspondence Type:	Web Form
Correspondence:	Dear Sir:

Thank you for this opportunity to comment on Grizzly recovery.

I support natural recovery . Please make absolutely sure all recovery efforts comply with Wilderness Act intent and the letter of the law spelled out within the Act itself. No motorized equipment, including helicopters. Wilderness is quickly destroyed by roads and landing sites for helicopters.

There is no point in destroying the habitat to aid the bears. Wilderness, true Wilderness is the key ingredient needed for a successful outcome.

Thank you again,

[REDACTED]

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Correspondence ID:	5839Project:112008Document:124399
Address:	Sanibel, FL
Outside Organization:	Unaffiliated Individual
Received:	Dec,13 2022 09:47:45
Correspondence Type:	Web Form
Correspondence:	Hello,

I oppose the capture of grizzlies from the Northern Continental Divide Ecosystem.  
I oppose an "experimental population" designation.  
I support the analyzation of a Natural Recovery Alternative, not the No Action alternative.  
You must not violate the Wilderness Act.

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Correspondence ID:	5840Project:112008Document:124399
Address:	Stehekin, WA

Outside Organization: Unaffiliated Individual  
Received: Dec,13 2022 09:56:06  
Correspondence Type: Web Form  
Correspondence: Responding to Equivocal Euphemisms

The Mistaken Mission to Import Grizzly Bears into the North Cascades  
(Don't worry, there won't be any problems.)

The following are thoughts concerning the importation of grizzlies into the North Cascades.

1. Access to the records of the four virtual scoping meetings should be available to the public for review before the public response period is closed. To the best of my knowledge, the scoping meeting transcripts and videos are not available for public review. This seems highly unusual. Do the agencies involved in conducting the four scoping sessions have a legal responsibility to maintain scoping materials for public review? Does the decision to not maintain records of the scoping meetings expand or limit distribution of scoping material to a broader public? How are those interested in reviewing the four scoping meetings able to thoughtfully compare and contrast questions raised at each meeting without access to transcripts of the four virtual scoping meetings? They can't.

2. Washington State Law: In 1995, Washington lawmakers mandated by law that grizzly bears "shall not be transplanted or introduced into the state." Please specifically address, how the NCNP and U.S F&W services justify continued action that would seem to contradict WA State law?

RCW 77.12.035

"Protection of grizzly bears--Limitation on transplantation or introduction--Negotiations with federal and state agencies."

"The commission shall protect grizzly bears and develop management programs on publicly owned lands that will encourage the natural regeneration of grizzly bears in areas with suitable habitat. Grizzly bears shall not be transplanted or introduced into the state. Only grizzly bears that are native to Washington State may be utilized by the department for management programs. The department is directed to fully participate in all discussions and negotiations with federal and state agencies relating to grizzly bear management and shall fully communicate, support, and implement the policies of this section."

Have the NPS and FWS fully participated in all discussions and negotiations with federal and state agencies relating to grizzly bear management concerning the importation of grizzlies into the North Cascades? If so, please provide specific documentation of these discussions and negotiations. If not, why not?

3. 10(j) management: Scoping material states - "The process will include assessing alternatives to include a 10(j) experimental population designation, which provides land managers with additional options for managing grizzly bears. If adopted, the 10(j) designation would add more certainty, safety, and control for the region." The general public needs far more information concerning options concerning 10(j) options for "certainty, safety, and control." Do those responding to the scoping materials have any examples of 10(j) management options for grizzlies used in other areas of the nation? The NPS provides plenty of information concerning the positive value of importing grizzlies but nothing concerning potential 10(j) management options. It's like being told, "You WILL be living with grizzlies! Now, how do you want to do it?" The NPS and FWS must provide more information concerning the parameters of 10(j) management options if they hope to receive thoughtful input.

4. An additional alternative suggestion: If 10(j) management options are valuable for grizzly management, a "No Action" alternative should be developed that includes 10(j) management guidelines to be activated IF grizzlies naturally migrate into the North Cascades Complex.

5. Public Access: Those tuning into the virtual scoping meetings heard plenty of specifics concerning the value of grizzly importation but very few specifics, if any, concerning the value of, or effects upon, public recreation in the North Cascades. A friend wrote recently, "We visited Glacier Park in the 1980s where many hiking trails were closed because of grizzly activity. Some women campers had been recently killed in their tent by a grizzly. A National Park ranger confessed that the grizzlies had been out of control." Specifically, how does the

scoping document or virtual meetings reflect an evaluation of grizzly importation on the potential impact on visitor use of trails and campgrounds throughout this recreational complex? If the scoping document hasn't thoroughly addressed visitor use concerns, how does the NPS/FWS intend to evaluate this legislatively mandated goal?

6. Public Access continued: All management decisions should be founded upon enabling legislation that defines the North Cascades Complex as a "vast recreational complex." Did the NPS/FWS scoping document or the virtual meetings specifically reference public recreation and visitation in light of PL 90-544 and its legislative history (Senate Report 700 and House Report 1870) and the 1984 Wilderness Act? We know that Governor Dan Evans, co-sponsor of the Wilderness Act, testified "What the bill would not do is to keep the park visitor shut out of the park. All the existing transportation and development corridors would be excluded from wilderness designation... I believe the parks are there to provide recreation, as well as the preservation of the natural ecosystem." Do the scoping documents reflect this recreation priority? Specifically, how does the scoping document or virtual meetings reflect an evaluation of grizzly importation on the potential impact on visitor use of trails and campgrounds throughout this recreational complex? It would seem the scoping documents and meetings should have included considerable reference and discussion concerning the effects of the introduction of grizzlies into the North Cascades. Again, all management decisions should be founded upon legislation that defines the North Cascades Complex as a "vast recreational complex."

7. More public access questions: If the scoping document hasn't thoroughly introduced visitor use concerns, how do the NPS/FWS intend to evaluate this legislatively mandated goal? The NPS and FWS should include an Itemized list of trail and campground closures in all Park areas where grizzly bears are located. Additionally, the NPS should provide an itemized list of trail and campground closures in the North Cascades Complex due to black bear activity. Additionally, knowing that the NPs has been challenged concerning the a lack of minorities participating in the National Park experience, how does the NPS and FWS plan to gauge effects of grizzly importation upon minority visitation into the North Cascades Complex?

8. Public Safety: Park managers understand that significant public concern exists concerning public safety in areas of grizzly activity and publish a Bear Safety page on their website. (<https://www.nps.gov/noca/learn/nature/bear-safety.htm>) This webpage provides a list of actions to take when in the vicinity of black or grizzly bears. Reading this page offers little comfort when considering the goal of a grizzly population of up to 200 bears in addition to the already sizable black bear population in the complex. During the virtual meeting I attended, a question was asked concerning grizzlies and hiker/camper/visitor safety. The wildlife expert spoke about how we already live in an area that is dangerous. "Cougars, black bears, wolves, and other predatory wildlife species are already here." Did this statement assuage public safety concerns? I think not. We were also told that there will be extensive educational outreach to inform the public how to avoid encountering grizzlies in the first place and, secondly, just how you should react if charged by these huge clawed, apex predators rushing you with Olympic sprinter speed because YOU surprised them. One suggestion was that hikers should make noise on the trail to let the grizzly know a human is in the area. Making noise on the trail in a wilderness is not exactly why people hike in the wilderness in the first place. Maybe bells work. Maybe not. We were told bear spray could be helpful - but don't spray into the wind should a charging bear attack. The bear spray will just cause you a great deal of irritation and blind you before the grizzly rips into you. I guess the hikers could move (or ask the grizzly to move) into a position where the bear spray will be blown effectively towards Mr. or Mrs. Grizzly. Finally, we were assured that no law-breaking bears - those bears with criminal history - would be imported to the area. All in all, when it came to a discussion of public safety, participants were treated to a feast of equivocal euphemisms. In the future, an itemize list of all grizzly attacks on humans or livestock in or around Park Service administered areas is necessary if public safety issues are to be addressed. Also, an evaluation of the effects of an eventual population of 200 resident grizzlies will have upon a burgeoning number of PCT hikers. Will the presence of 200 grizzlies add or detract from the nation's populace who wish to hike the PCT?

9. Historical generalizations concerning the history of the North Cascades being suitable habitat for a significant number of grizzlies - A friend wrote, "WHAT and WHERE is the historic documentation that supports the view huge numbers of Grizzly Bears were hunted-out of the North Central part of WA-State. Please present this

information at any public meetings and in your EIS documentation. If historical material is found that counters this premise, the documentation the final EIS presents should be considered bogus and presented as something to bamboozle Stehekin residents and those who live in the affected regions in order to please those who live elsewhere that like the idea of Grizzly Bears in the NCNP. Additionally, it will certainly spell the death-knell for Stehekin property owners hope of re-opening the road to Cottonwood Campground!&quot;

10. Stehekin's Upper Valley Road: How does the scoping document address an eventual population of 200 grizzlies as it pertains to the reopening of the Upper Stehekin Valley Road to improve visitor access to campgrounds and trails above Tumwater Campground?

11. Economic Impacts: Without a doubt an eventual population of 200 grizzlies will have an economic impact upon Stehekin Valley businesses, as well as, businesses of communities surrounding the North Cascade Complex. Visitors to Yellowstone may well find the presence of grizzlies to have a positive impact upon their visitor experience and local businesses will be the beneficiaries of such visitation, however, Yellowstone visitors most often view grizzlies from a road and can retreat to the safety of their automobiles should there be a grizzly confrontation. Hikers and campers in the North Cascades will have no benefit of a motor vehicle safety pod on the narrow trails of the North Cascades Complex should there be a grizzly attack. The 2017 EIS contained the following statement concerning the effects of grizzlies in the North Cascades: &quot;As grizzly bears increase in number over time and begin to use habitat over a larger area of the NCE, the potential for humans to encounter them would exist over a greater geographical range, which could provide benefits for those visitors hoping to experience grizzly bears in the natural environment, while dissuading some other visitors from recreating in the NCE.&quot; This statement is nothing other than an insipid bit of verbiage posing as reasoned analysis. This EIS evaluation of the impact of grizzlies on visitor use is virtually useless. Stehekin's economic vitality and the ability to serve the visiting public will be impacted if an eventual 200 grizzlies migrate throughout in the North Cascades. The effects upon Stehekin's Economics are highly localized and no generalized platitudes should be considered as applicable to this unique area. The development of an eventual EIS must include meetings with Stehekin business owners and those living in communities bordering the North Cascades Complex to gauge the potential economic impact upon these businesses.

12. The effects of future wildfires: NPS managers are well aware of the danger of wildfires erupting in the North Cascade Complex. Wildfires will impact grizzly habitat. The greater size of inevitable wildfires, the greater impact upon wildlife habitat including food resources. Specifically, what are fire management guidelines for wilderness areas? Will the NPS call in firefighting resources to protect grizzly habitat? What will be the predicted outcome of wildfires be on grizzly migration? Likely, this is a difficult question to evaluate. We can hope wildfires are small whether grizzlies are in the environment or not, however, extensive wildfires will likely have an enormous impact on a grizzly population and their migration patterns.

13. Additional regulations should grizzlies be imported: Those responding to scoping documents or the inevitable EIS have little knowledge of laws, rules, and regulations associated with the importation of grizzlies into the North Cascades. Please inform the public of any changes in regulations or usage options of the North Cascades due to the importation of grizzlies.

Finally, having to respond to another grizzly scoping exercise with an EIS to follow leaves many in this community wondering, when will this end? Congressman Newhouse summarizes thoughts expressed by many in a letter to the NPS and FWS.

Central Washington Has (Already) Spoken: Grizzly Bears Are a Threat

By Congressman Dan Newhouse

For decades, Central Washingtonians have had to fight to make our voices heard over the noise of outside interest groups and government bureaucrats who think they know what is best for our communities. Unfortunately, last week's decision by the National Park Service and U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service to reopen discussions on introducing grizzly bears, an apex predator, into the North Cascades Ecosystem proves that, once again, our voices are being ignored.

The debate over grizzly bear introduction in Washington state is nothing new. In 1995, Washington lawmakers mandated by law that grizzly bears "shall not be transplanted or introduced into the state." Since then, the federal government has made multiple attempts to bypass our state's law and illegally introduce the apex predator into the North Cascades Ecosystem. Our public lands, including the North Cascades National Park, are critical to our region--for species conservation, enjoyment and recreation, and for our water supply and agriculture industry. The introduction of grizzly bears would upset our ecosystem and cause undue hardships on agriculture producers, businesses, and families. This is the message I have heard and echoed, time and again, from the rural communities across our district.

I agree with Congressman Newhouse. The only consistent message heard from the NPS and the FWS is, we can't (or refuse to) hear you! It seems the NPS and FWS have an agenda that demands that grizzlies WILL BE imported into the North Cascades. This bias is obvious. I will continue to respond to request for public comments, however, the feeling I have is painful futility. It's time to end the efforts to camouflage this grizzly importation effort with Equivocal Euphemisms. The visiting public deserves better; Stehekin residents and businesses deserve better, PCT hikers deserve better, and believe it or not, grizzlies deserve better - a theme I will address when the EIS is issued.

[REDACTED]  
[REDACTED]  
[REDACTED]

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Correspondence ID: 5841Project:112008Document:124399

Address: gloucester, VA

Outside Organization: Unaffiliated Individual

Received: Dec,13 2022 09:58:20

Correspondence Type: Web Form

Correspondence: I oppose the capture of grizzlies from the Northern Continental Divide Ecosystem. The federal agencies plan is to kidnap bears from either British Columbia or the Northern Continental Divide Ecosystem (NCDE) around Glacier National Park to move to the North Cascades, but grizzlies have still not recovered in the NCDE, and there are no "extra" bears there to move to Washington. Such a plan would weaken the NCDE grizzly population and diminish the likelihood of developing the needed population linkages between the NCDE grizzlies and those elsewhere, such as in Yellowstone.

I oppose an "experimental population" designation. The agencies must create and analyze an alternative that does not rely on the so-called "experimental" population designation. Under such a designation, individual bears from the NCDE--which are currently protected under the Endangered Species Act--would be taken from their home range and transported to Washington state, where they would lose their protections under the ESA.

Analyze a natural recovery alternative. This is NOT the same as the No Action alternative. Under a natural recovery alternative, the FWS and NPS would actively work with agencies in British Columbia to ensure that grizzlies are protected on both sides of the border. Under this alternative, the agencies would identify and protect corridors and connectivity so that bears could move across the border without getting killed.

Develop an alternative that doesn't violate the Wilderness Act. The agencies must not pursue alternatives that would violate the Wilderness Act and would entail heavy-handed, stressful management of bears. Should the NPS choose to translocate bears, the agency should first consider limiting translocation to sites outside of Wilderness. If the NPS decides to translocate within Wilderness, it must comply with the Wilderness Act: no helicopters, no motorized equipment, and no invasive monitoring.

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Correspondence ID: 5842Project:112008Document:124399

Address: Twisp, WA

Outside Organization: Unaffiliated Individual



Received:

Dec,13 2022 10:07:17

Correspondence Type:

Web Form

Correspondence: My name is Tracey Wiese. I was born and raised in central Washington and for the last 35 years have called Twisp, Washington home. Twisp is located at the eastern edge of the north cascades mountains; I think of North Cascades National Park as my backyard.

As a longtime Wilderness Ranger for the National Park Service I have spent over 25 years (summers) living, working and recreating in grizzly country in Montana and Alaska. I support grizzly reintroduction in the North Cascades Ecosystem because they evolved here and they belong here. There are few places left in the U.S. where grizzly bears can exist and the North Cascades is one of them. Reintroducing grizzlies to this landscape is an amazing opportunity to rewild some rugged country, to make it whole again.

Those who say that reintroducing grizzly bears into the North Cascades Ecosystem would threaten families, wildlife and livestock are typically people who have never lived in grizzly country and are speaking from fear, not experience. Most peoples "experience" of grizzly bears is from Hollywood movies that are designed to represent them as bloodthirsty monsters. They are not. But it does make for a more exciting movie. They are not monsters just as they are not cuddly teddy bears. They are powerful, wild animals that evolved in this ecosystem over thousands of years and they belong here.

Having grizzly bears on the landscape heightens your awareness of the natural world through which you travel. While most people traveling in grizzly country will never see one, the experience is vastly different than traveling through a tame landscape. Just seeing the track of a grizzly in the mud is an eye opening experience causing you to look differently at your surroundings. Wilderness areas are less wild without them. In all my years of rangers in grizzly country I can honestly say that just spotting a grizzly bear in the wild is the highlight of many peoples trip, something they will tell stories about for the rest of their lives. I have personally seen many dozens of grizzlies over the years and encountered a few closely - all memorable experiences that have made my life richer, with my own stories to tell.

I hike and backpack in the North Cascades, it is spectacular, rugged country. But it is tamer country without the mighty grizzly bear. I hope to one day be lucky enough to spot a grizzly bear in these mountains.

Sincerely,

[REDACTED]

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Correspondence ID:

5843Project:112008Document:124399

Address:

Roanoke, VA

Outside Organization:

Unaffiliated Individual

Received:

Dec,13 2022 10:27:27

Correspondence Type:

Web Form

Correspondence: We MUST save species for future generations! Instead of moving bears around - STOP allowing hunting and trapping of Endangered Species to allow them to recover!

Oppose the capture of grizzlies from the Northern Continental Divide Ecosystem. The federal agencies plan to kidnap bears from either British Columbia or the Northern Continental Divide Ecosystem (NCDE) around Glacier National Park to move to the North Cascades. But grizzlies have still not recovered in the NCDE, and there are no "extra" bears there to move to Washington. Such a plan would weaken the NCDE grizzly population and diminish the likelihood of developing the needed population linkages between the NCDE grizzlies and those elsewhere, such as in Yellowstone.

Oppose an "experimental population" designation. The agencies must create and analyze an alternative that does not rely on the so-called "experimental" population designation. Under such a designation, individual bears from the NCDE--which are currently protected under the Endangered Species Act--would be taken from their home range and transported to Washington state, where they would lose their protections under the ESA.

Analyze a natural recovery alternative. This is NOT the same as the No Action alternative. Under a natural recovery alternative, the FWS and NPS would actively work with agencies in British Columbia to ensure that grizzlies are protected on both sides of the border. Under this alternative, the agencies would identify and protect corridors and connectivity so that bears could move across the border without getting killed.

Develop an alternative that doesn't violate the Wilderness Act. The agencies must not pursue alternatives that would violate the Wilderness Act and would entail heavy-handed, stressful management of bears. Should the NPS choose to translocate bears, the agency should first consider limiting translocation to sites outside of Wilderness. If the NPS decides to translocate within Wilderness, it must comply with the Wilderness Act: no helicopters, no motorized equipment, and no invasive monitoring.

Thank you!

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Correspondence ID: 5844Project:112008Document:124399

Address: Tonasket, WA

Outside Organization: Unaffiliated Individual

Received: Dec,13 2022 10:39:47

Correspondence Type: Web Form

Correspondence: I oppose your plan to reintroduce Grizzly Bears to the North Cascades. While grizzlies may have been present in the past, the current conditions and reasonably foreseeable future conditions of the North Cascades are far different than what was present during the bears existence. As noted in the article from the Grizzly Bear Foundation - <https://grizzlybearfoundation.com/blogs/news/forest-fires-climate-change-and-grizzlies>, climate change has and will continue to cause adverse effects to the habitats required to support a healthy grizzly bear population. Therefore, it is imprudent and irresponsible to suggest that any attempt to restore grizzly bears into the North Cascade ecosystem would be successful.

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Correspondence ID: 5845Project:112008Document:124399

Address: Norman, OK

Outside Organization: Unaffiliated Individual

Received: Dec,13 2022 10:47:15

Correspondence Type: Web Form

Correspondence: Re-introduce the grizzly bears!!

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Correspondence ID: 5846Project:112008Document:124399

Address: Springfield, MA

Outside Organization: Unaffiliated Individual

Received: Dec,13 2022 11:00:05

Correspondence Type: Web Form

Correspondence: There are many good reasons to develop Alternatives to the proposed grizzly recovery in the North Cascades!

As a concerned citizen, I certainly oppose the capture of grizzlies from the Northern Continental Divide Ecosystem.

Key, is the imperative that federal agencies develop an alternative that doesn't violate the Wilderness Act. heavy-handed, stressful management of bears is unacceptable.

Should the NPS choose to translocate bears, the agency should first consider limiting translocation to sites outside of Wilderness. If the NPS decides to translocate within Wilderness, it must comply with the Wilderness Act: no helicopters, no motorized equipment, and no invasive monitoring.

Respectfully,

[REDACTED]

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Correspondence ID: 5847Project:112008Document:124399

Address: New Albany, IN  
Outside Organization: Unaffiliated Individual  
Received: Dec,13 2022 11:02:33  
Correspondence Type: Web Form  
Correspondence: I am writing to call upon NPS to address some glaring problems with its initial plan to recover grizzly bears in the North Cascades.

Oppose the capture of grizzlies from the Northern Continental Divide Ecosystem. The federal agencies plan to kidnap bears from either British Columbia or the Northern Continental Divide Ecosystem (NCDE) around Glacier National Park to move to the North Cascades. But grizzlies have still not recovered in the NCDE, and there are no "extra" bears there to move to Washington. Such a plan would weaken the NCDE grizzly population and diminish the likelihood of developing the needed population linkages between the NCDE grizzlies and those elsewhere, such as in Yellowstone.

Oppose an "experimental population" designation. The agencies must create and analyze an alternative that does not rely on the so-called "experimental" population designation. Under such a designation, individual bears from the NCDE--which are currently protected under the Endangered Species Act--would be taken from their home range and transported to Washington state, where they would lose their protections under the ESA.

Analyze a natural recovery alternative. This is NOT the same as the No Action alternative. Under a natural recovery alternative, the FWS and NPS would actively work with agencies in British Columbia to ensure that grizzlies are protected on both sides of the border. Under this alternative, the agencies would identify and protect corridors and connectivity so that bears could move across the border without getting killed.

Develop an alternative that doesn't violate the Wilderness Act. The agencies must not pursue alternatives that would violate the Wilderness Act and would entail heavy-handed, stressful management of bears. Should the NPS choose to translocate bears, the agency should first consider limiting translocation to sites outside of Wilderness. If the NPS decides to translocate within Wilderness, it must comply with the Wilderness Act: no helicopters, no motorized equipment, and no invasive monitoring.

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Correspondence ID: 5848Project:112008Document:124399  
Address: Charleston, SC  
Outside Organization: Unaffiliated Individual  
Received: Dec,13 2022 11:04:26  
Correspondence Type: Web Form  
Correspondence: I am writing this comment because I am in favor of Allowing Grizzly bears to inhabit the park/environment that they have inhabited prior to the bears being extirpated from it in the past. This will increase species diversity and have a positive cascading effect on the biome. Also, park attendance will increase and local businesses will see an increase in profits.

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Correspondence ID: 5849Project:112008Document:124399  
Address: Orondo, WA  
Outside Organization: Chelan/Douglas county Farm Bureau Unaffiliated Individual  
Received: Dec,13 2022 11:30:06  
Correspondence Type: Web Form  
Correspondence: The reintroduction of the grizzly bears into the cascades mountains is a bad idea, putting humans in direct contact with grizzlies on a regular basis. Grizzly bears favorite foods are pears, corn and salmon. Chelan county, the reintroduction area, is home to some of the best pear growers in the United States. Grizzlies are an Apex predator with bad attitudes. It's not just human and pet life at stake but orchard value as well will decrease. Bear spray isn't going to save anyone from an attack.  
Grizzly bears also eat approximately 20 salmon a day, aren't salmon a protect species, why introduce bears that will decimated an already precious resource?  
The grizzly bears are flourishing in Canada and Alaska, why waste money on grizzly bears when the money can be

put to help other endangered species in our area? Please do not remove grizzly bears from Canada and place them in indirect contact with farmers and farm workers or tourist hikers trying to enjoy the Cascade Mountains.

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Correspondence ID: 5850Project:112008Document:124399  
Address: Bellingham, WA  
Outside Organization: Unaffiliated Individual  
Received: Dec,13 2022 11:52:23  
Correspondence Type: Web Form  
Correspondence: I am strongly in favor of restoring grizzly bears to the North Cascades Ecosystem. Focusing on enhancing biodiversity is critical if we are to stand a chance at protecting what is left of our natural world. Grizzly bears in the North Cascades would play a critical role in that process. They deserve to live where their ancestors lived, and since we are responsible for driving them out, we also bear the responsibility to bring them back.

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Correspondence ID: 5851Project:112008Document:124399  
Address: Snoqualmie, WA  
Outside Organization: Unaffiliated Individual  
Received: Dec,13 2022 11:58:38  
Correspondence Type: Web Form  
Correspondence: I am 100% in favor of Returning the Grizzly to its range in the park! Go for it.

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Correspondence ID: 5852Project:112008Document:124399  
Address: Palos Verdes Peninsula, CA  
Outside Organization: Unaffiliated Individual  
Received: Dec,13 2022 12:12:39  
Correspondence Type: Web Form  
Correspondence: Please reconsider your approach to recovery of grizzly bears in the North Cascades. Oppose the capture of grizzlies from the Northern Continental Divide Ecosystem. The federal agencies plan to kidnap bears from either British Columbia or the Northern Continental Divide Ecosystem (NCDE) around Glacier National Park to move to the North Cascades. But grizzlies have still not recovered in the NCDE, and there are no "extra" bears there to move to Washington. Such a plan would weaken the NCDE grizzly population and diminish the likelihood of developing the needed population linkages between the NCDE grizzlies and those elsewhere, such as in Yellowstone. Oppose an "experimental population" designation. The agencies must create and analyze an alternative that does not rely on the so-called "experimental" population designation. Under such a designation, individual bears from the NCDE--which are currently protected under the Endangered Species Act--would be taken from their home range and transported to Washington state, where they would lose their protections under the ESA. Analyze a natural recovery alternative. This is NOT the same as the No Action alternative. Under a natural recovery alternative, the FWS and NPS would actively work with agencies in British Columbia to ensure that grizzlies are protected on both sides of the border. Under this alternative, the agencies would identify and protect corridors and connectivity so that bears could move across the border without getting killed. Develop an alternative that doesn't violate the Wilderness Act. The agencies must not pursue alternatives that would violate the Wilderness Act and would entail heavy-handed, stressful management of bears. Should the NPS choose to translocate bears, the agency should first consider limiting translocation to sites outside of Wilderness. If the NPS decides to translocate within Wilderness, it must comply with the Wilderness Act: no helicopters, no motorized equipment, and no invasive monitoring. Thank you for your consideration.

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Correspondence ID: 5853Project:112008Document:124399  
Address: hamden, CT  
Outside Organization: Unaffiliated Individual  
Received: Dec,13 2022 12:14:52  
Correspondence Type: Web Form

Correspondence: I love wildlife.

Grizzly bears lived in the North Cascades for thousands of years, and they belong here.

I want to help chart a new future where we coexist with grizzly bears.

Grizzly bears play a key ecological role as a native keystone species in the North Cascades.

I want to pass down a wild landscape to future generations that includes all native species, including the grizzly.

Grizzly bears are culturally important to many Native American tribes and First Nations.

People in Yellowstone and the northern Rocky Mountains live, work and recreate alongside grizzly bears, and we can too in the North Cascades.

There are only a few places left where grizzly bears can exist, and the North Cascades is one of them.

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Correspondence ID: 5854Project:112008Document:124399  
Address: Missoula, MT  
Outside Organization: The Vital Ground Foundation Unaffiliated Individual(Official Rep.)  
Received: Dec,13 2022 12:20:10  
Correspondence Type: Web Form  
Correspondence: December 13, 2022

U.S Department of the Interior  
National Park Service and  
U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service  
(via electronic submission)

Re: Notice of Intent to Prepare North Cascades Ecosystem Grizzly Bear Restoration  
Plan/Environmental Impact Statement, Washington

The Vital Ground Foundation strongly supports the agencies' proposed action to restore an experimental population of grizzly bears to its historical range in the North Cascades Ecosystem under the Endangered Species Act. Vital Ground alternatively supports restoring the NCE grizzly population without an experimental population designation and varying the number and frequency of proposed grizzly bear releases into the NCE to achieve the restoration goal in a shorter time period.

The Vital Ground Foundation is America's only nationally accredited land trust dedicated to protecting and restoring North America's grizzly bear populations for future generations by conserving wildlife habitat and by supporting programs that prevent conflicts between bears and humans. Vital Ground accomplishes this by partnering with landowners through voluntary, incentive-based conservation projects to protect habitat, and by supporting community programs to prevent bear-related conflicts.

The NCE is one of two intact ecosystems within historical grizzly bear range that does not currently host a functional population of grizzly bears. Spanning more than 6 million acres, the NCE offers a singular and irreplaceable opportunity to return the grizzly as a vital link in the nation's wildlife heritage. Restoration of the species to the NCE will make significant strides in restoring the biodiversity of the ecosystem, and also contribute to overall grizzly bear recovery and enhance the probability of its long-term survival in the lower 48 states - where the NCE is the only ecosystem capable of supporting the species that is situated outside of the Northern Rockies.

Ecosystems where grizzlies are recovering show that people and bears can coexist. Millions of people live and recreate in grizzly bear country annually, and numerous highly effective educational outreach programs ensure that this could occur in the NCE. Embracing grizzly recovery in the NCE will focus additional energy and resources from around the nation on ensuring a future for both bears and the people who treasure the abundant natural values of the ecosystem. Recovery of the species will also stimulate positive economic impacts far beyond the reach of those partners immediately collaborating on the effort. Tourism industries anchored on the lower 48 State's two model ecosystems where grizzlies have recovered – the Yellowstone and the Northern Continental Divide Ecosystems – are a testament to the benefits that large, charismatic megafauna like grizzlies bring to

communities, and moreover, to current and future generations of outdoors enthusiasts.

Sincerely,

Ryan Lutey  
Executive Director  
The Vital Ground Foundation  
20 Fort Missoula Rd.  
Missoula MT 59804  
(406)549-8650  
rlutey@vitalground.org

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Correspondence ID:	5855Project:112008Document:124399
Address:	Nyc, NY
Outside Organization:	Unaffiliated Individual
Received:	Dec,13 2022 13:05:09
Correspondence Type:	Web Form
Correspondence:	Some points to emphasize (please use your own words if possible):

Oppose the capture of grizzlies from the Northern Continental Divide Ecosystem. The federal agencies plan to kidnap bears from either British Columbia or the Northern Continental Divide Ecosystem (NCDE) around Glacier National Park to move to the North Cascades. But grizzlies have still not recovered in the NCDE, and there are no "extra" bears there to move to Washington. Such a plan would weaken the NCDE grizzly population and diminish the likelihood of developing the needed population linkages between the NCDE grizzlies and those elsewhere, such as in Yellowstone.

Oppose an "experimental population" designation. The agencies must create and analyze an alternative that does not rely on the so-called "experimental" population designation. Under such a designation, individual bears from the NCDE--which are currently protected under the Endangered Species Act--would be taken from their home range and transported to Washington state, where they would lose their protections under the ESA.

Analyze a natural recovery alternative. This is NOT the same as the No Action alternative. Under a natural recovery alternative, the FWS and NPS would actively work with agencies in British Columbia to ensure that grizzlies are protected on both sides of the border. Under this alternative, the agencies would identify and protect corridors and connectivity so that bears could move across the border without getting killed.

Develop an alternative that doesn't violate the Wilderness Act. The agencies must not pursue alternatives that would violate the Wilderness Act and would entail heavy-handed, stressful management of bears. Should the NPS choose to translocate bears, the agency should first consider limiting translocation to sites outside of Wilderness. If the NPS decides to translocate within Wilderness, it must comply with the Wilderness Act: no helicopters, no motorized equipment, and no invasive monitoring.

Thank you!

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Correspondence ID:	5856Project:112008Document:124399
Address:	Winthrop, WA
Outside Organization:	Unaffiliated Individual
Received:	Dec,13 2022 13:33:10
Correspondence Type:	Web Form
Correspondence:	Please do not try to reintroduce grizzly bears into the North Cascades area. I am a resident of Edelweiss, located between the communities of Mazama and Winthrop. We already have a significant problem with black bears, as the recent wildfires have reduced habitat and natural food sources. I truly question whether there is enough bear habitat left for the existing black bears. If natural bear habitat were plentiful, why would we have had scavenger bears entering our already "bear-proof" garbage containers this summer? Introducing additional bears would further diminish natural food sources. Comparing bear/human interactions in Montana to those in Washington is not a valid comparison, as Washington is far more populated than Montana (e.g., Washington has 10 Congressional Representatives, compared to only 2

in Montana). Greater population will result in greater bear/human interactions. Bears, being very smart, will quickly learn to scavenge from humans - just as our resident black bears have - especially when natural habitat has been diminished from wildfires. I have read that in Montana only 10 bad encounters with grizzly bears have happened in the last 50 years. With a population at least 5 times greater in Washington, that could average out to 1 bad encounter every year!

Therefore, please, please don't reintroduce grizzly bears into the North Cascades areas.

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Correspondence ID: 5857Project:112008Document:124399

Address: Woodland, CA  
Outside Organization: Unaffiliated Individual  
Received: Dec,13 2022 14:15:39  
Correspondence Type: Web Form

Correspondence: I have read this 2022 NOI, and as an American citizen, I heartily support NPS and USFWS doing this Northern Cascades grizzly reintroduction EIS by 2025! The scope of the analyses seems adequate in covering effects on grizzlies, public safety, socioeconomics and other potential impacts. Potential alternatives are okay especially as they may address alternative reintroduction rates. Based on grizzly recovery efforts elsewhere in the USA, I am confident that the analyses will be heavily science-based.

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Correspondence ID: 5858Project:112008Document:124399

Address: Bellingham, WA  
Outside Organization: Unaffiliated Individual  
Received: Dec,13 2022 14:20:56  
Correspondence Type: Web Form

Correspondence: I am in favor of the reintroduction of Grizzly Bear in the North Cascades. It was and still should be home range for these animals.

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Correspondence ID: 5859Project:112008Document:124399

Address: Hartville, OH  
Outside Organization: Unaffiliated Individual  
Received: Dec,13 2022 14:25:41  
Correspondence Type: Web Form

Correspondence: I am writing to encourage the National Park Service and agencies to reconsider their approach to grizzly recovery in the North Cascades.

- Kidnapping and capturing grizzlies from the Northern Continental Divide Ecosystem and British Columbia to move to the North Cascades is ridiculous and worthless. Grizzlies have still not recovered in the NCDE, and there are no "extra" bears there to move to Washington. This plan would weaken the NCDE grizzly population and diminish the likelihood of developing the needed population linkages between the NCDE grizzlies and those elsewhere, such as in Yellowstone.

- Oppose an "experimental population" designation. The agencies must create and analyze an alternative that does not rely on the so-called "experimental" population designation. Taking individual bears that are currently protected under the Endangered Species Act from the NCDE from their home range and transporting to Washington state, where they would lose their protections under the ESA, is asinine. The bears instantly become fair game for hunters. It would eliminate the population you just put in place!

- Use a natural recovery alternative. This is NOT the same as the No Action alternative. With a natural recovery alternative, the FWS and NPS would actively work with agencies in British Columbia to ensure that grizzlies are protected on both sides of the border and the agencies would identify and protect corridors and connectivity so that bears could move across the border without getting killed.

- Develop a plan that doesn't violate the Wilderness Act. The plan and alternatives MUST not violate the Wilderness Act and not entail heavy-handed, stressful management of bears. If the NPS decide to translocate bears, it must limit translocation to sites outside of Wilderness that are currently protected under the Endangered Species Act. If the NPS decides to translocate within Wilderness, the Wilderness Act must be adhered to

completely: NO helicopters, NO motorized equipment, and NO invasive monitoring.

The best solution for everyone is to COMPLETELY STOP THIS POOR EXCUSE OF A PLAN!.

Thank you.

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Correspondence ID: 5860Project:112008Document:124399  
Address: Centennial, CO  
Outside Organization: Friends of Animals, Wildlife Law Program Unaffiliated Individual  
Received: Dec,13 2022 14:28:27  
Correspondence Type: Web Form  
Correspondence: Frank Lands, Regional Director  
Department of Interior Regions 8, 9, 10 & 12  
National Park Service

Nanette Seto, Acting Regional Director  
Pacific Region  
U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service

Re: Scoping Comment on Notice of Intent to Prepare North Cascades Ecosystem Grizzly Bear  
Restoration Plan/Environmental Impact Statement in the State of Washington - PPWONRADE2,  
PMP00EI05.YP0000

Friends of Animals ("FoA") submits this scoping comment in response to the National Park Service (NPS) and the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service's (FWS, collectively as the "Federal Agencies") joint notice of intent to prepare a North Cascades Ecosystem (NCE) Grizzly Bear Restoration Plan and accompanying Environmental Impact Statement ("EIS") for the North Cascades region of Washington State.

FoA is an international animal rights organization incorporated in the state of New York since 1957. FoA has nearly 200,000 members worldwide. FoA and its members seek to free animals from cruelty and exploitation around the world, and to promote a respectful view of non-human, free-living and domestic animals. FoA's activities include educating its members on current threats to many species' abilities to live in ecosystems free from human manipulation, exploitation, and abuse; and monitoring federal agency actions to ensure that laws enacted to protect the environment and wildlife are properly implemented and enforced.

## FACTUAL BACKGROUND

For thousands of years, "[g]rizzly bears roamed across the North Cascades . . . as an essential part of the ecosystem, distributing native plant seeds and keeping other wildlife populations in balance." (National Park Service, U.S. Fish & Wildlife Service to evaluate options for restoring grizzly bears to the North Cascades, <https://www.nps.gov/noca/learn/news/national-park-service-u-s-fish-wildlife-service-to-evaluate-options-for-restoring-grizzly-bears-to-the-north-cascades> (Last updated: November 10, 2022)). As with many wildlife species, the Grizzly Bears of the North Cascades were on the unfortunate end of interactions with humans, hunted nearly to extinction during the 20th century with critical habitat lost to logging, expansion, and the ranching industry. Despite once thriving in the North Cascades, there have been no confirmed Grizzly Bear sightings since 1996. (Id.).

Due to the declining populations, Grizzly Bears were listed as "threatened" under the Endangered Species Act in 1975 (for the lower 48 states) and as "endangered" in Washington in 1980. In 2004, a Grizzly Bear recovery plan was completed for the British Columbia portion of the NCE to reestablish the population of Grizzly Bears in the region. However, the Washington State portion of the NCE is without a restoration plan, as the EIS process commenced in 2014 was terminated in 2020. (FAQs/Background, <https://www.nps.gov/noca/upload/NCE-Grizzly-Bear-EIS-FAQs-20221115.pdf> (last updated November 15,



2022)).

On November 14, 2022, the Federal Agencies published notice in the Federal Register of their intent to jointly prepare a North Cascades Ecosystem Grizzly Bear Restoration Plan ( the “Plan”) and associated Environmental Impact Statement (EIS) in the North Cascades region of Washington State. (National Park Service and U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, Notice of Intent to Prepare North Cascades Ecosystem Grizzly Bear Restoration Plan/Environmental Impact Statement, Washington, 87 Fed. Reg. 68190 (November 14, 2022)). The purpose of the Plan and EIS is to explore restoration of Grizzly Bear populations following their virtual extinction from the region. (Fed. Reg. 68191). The goal is to restore the biodiversity of the NCE and support the recovery of Grizzly Bear populations so that the species may be removed from the Federal List of Endangered and Threatened Wildlife. (Fed. Reg. 68191).

The Federal Agencies plan to explore multiple preliminary alternatives to restore the NCE biodiversity. (87 Fed. Reg. 68191). Each “action alternative” has as a goal “to restore a self-sustaining population through the capture and release of grizzly bears into the NCE.” (87 Fed. Reg. 68191). Each preliminary alternative will have in common certain elements, including: public education and outreach; guidelines for managing conflict; habitat management; and improved sanitation on public lands. (Fed. Reg. 68191).

The Federal Agencies will be considering proposed action in which three to seven Grizzly Bears per year, for a period of five to ten years, will be captured from the British Columbia region and released into the Washington portion. This includes an adaptive management phase after the population reaches 25 bears, in which additional bears will be released into the NCE to account for bear mortality, population trends, and for genetic diversity and reproductive success. The Federal Agencies will also consider designating Grizzly Bears as an “experimental population” under section 10(j) of the Endangered Species Act to promote flexibility in managing the reestablished population. (87 Fed. Reg. 68192).

## DISCUSSION

FoA strongly supports the restoration of Grizzly Bear populations to the U.S. portion of the NCE, as well as the related efforts by the Federal Agencies to promote a sustainable population into the future. It is well established that Grizzly Bears are a keystone species and vital to a healthy and thriving ecosystem. FOA encourages the Federal Agencies to take a hard look at the positive effects reintroduction of Grizzly Bears will have on the NCE, as well as the positive socioeconomic benefit, and explore alternatives that are most favorable to the Grizzly Bears and the NCE, with these issues considered as primary over the concerns of hunters, ranchers, and private landowners.

A. The Positive Effects Grizzly Bear Reintroduction will have on Wildlife in the NCE Must be in the Scope of the EIS and the Restoration Plan.

Grizzly Bears were present in the NCE for thousands of years, a vital keystone species playing a critical role in a thriving ecosystem, before suffering significant population loss in the 19th and 20th centuries. Development, logging, hunting, and human activity severely impacted the Grizzly Bear and its habitat as human populations spread into the areas in which Grizzly Bears formerly thrived. As a result of hunting, logging and population and development expansion, Grizzly Bears became virtually extinct in the U.S. portion of the North Cascades Ecosystem. (87 Fed. Reg. 68191).

It is well established that, as a keystone species, Grizzly Bears provided a positive impact and played a critical role in a thriving NCE before removal from the ecosystem. Removal from the ecosystem damages the delicate and critical balance of the ecosystem. Reintroduction of Grizzly Bears will only benefit the NCE by returning the ecosystem to a condition more closely similar to the thriving ecosystem that existed for thousands of years, before human intervention proved grave to yet another keystone species.

The Federal Agencies acknowledge the critical importance Grizzly Bears play in a thriving NCE and must explore alternatives that return Grizzly Bears to their natural place within the ecosystem. As a predator, Grizzly Bears play

a role in managing the populations of the species upon which they prey, maintaining a healthy balance of wildlife within the NCE. However, 90% of a Grizzly Bear's diet consists of vegetable and insect matter. (FAQs/Background, p. 4 and 5). The impact on existing wildlife populations, while positive for management of population levels, would not be detrimental or beyond what the ecosystem can bear.

Grizzly Bears also spread seeds through their eating and traveling patterns and help aerate the soil while rooting for sustenance, thereby playing a critical role in the ecological health of the NCE plant life. Spreading seeds and assisting in health plant ecology assists not only the Grizzly Bear population, but also the wildlife that relies on that plant life. In completing the EIS and developing a Restoration Plan, FOA encourages the Federal Agencies to consider as most important alternatives that maximize the benefit Grizzly Bears will play in improving the ecological diversity necessary for a thriving ecosystem.

**B. The Positive Effects Grizzly Bear Reintroduction will have on the Human Environment Must be in the Scope of the EIS and the Restoration Plan.**

In the Notice, the Federal Agencies request input into the potential effects that Grizzly Bear reintroduction will have on the human environment and human activities. (87 Fed. Reg. 68192). Hiking, camping and boating are just a few of the many recreational activities people pursue in the region. (National Park Service Information Sheet, <https://www.nps.gov/noca/index.htm>). Grizzly Bear reintroduction into the NCE should not limit the ability of people to engage in these activities, as the limited number of bears slowly introduced should not lead to significant encounters, as the NCE is comprised of roughly 10,000 square miles and includes vast areas in which the difficult terrain limits the ease with which humans may participate in recreational opportunities. FoA encourages the Federal Agencies to include within the scope of the RPM and EIS the impact recreational activities will have on wildlife and critical habitats.

Recreational activities should be permitted only to the extent the activities do not adversely affect the wildlife in the NCE or will not increase the possibility of human-wildlife conflict. The areas in which the Grizzly Bears will be reintroduced are also currently inhabited by black bears and other species, and "learning how to recreate in black bear country goes a very long way to learning how to recreate where there are Grizzly Bears." (FAQs/Background, p. 7). Regardless, the scope of the EIS and the Restoration Plan should include measures to educate the public on how to enjoy outdoor activities in areas where interaction with bears may occur and measures to enforce responsible human behavior. Grizzly Bears generally seek to avoid interaction with humans. However, people should still be required to carry bear spray, and groups should be limited in size through a permit system. The EIS and Restoration Plan should also address educating people on how to act to minimize interactions with Grizzly Bears and how to respond if encountering a Grizzly Bear. Importantly, while people are encouraged to enjoy recreational activities in and around the NCE, the scope of the EIS and the Restoration Plan should also include severe restrictions on hunting and encourage people to use non-lethal means to manage and respond to interactions with Grizzly Bears.

The Federal Agencies should also include in the scope of the EIS and the Restoration Plan the cultural and socioeconomic effect which will result from reintroduction. Grizzly Bears thrived for thousands of years in the region and are of great importance in the history and culture of Indigenous communities in and around the NCE. The Federal Agencies should consider in the scope of the EIS and Restoration Plan the important cultural role Grizzly Bear's play.

The Federal Agencies should also consider the positive impacts Grizzly Bears will have on the economy of communities in the vicinity of the NCE. A thriving Grizzly Bear population and NCE will draw people from around the United States, as well as internationally, for the opportunity to see a thriving ecosystem with a strong Grizzly Bear population. An increase in people traveling to the region to view the wildlife and participate in other recreational activities will, inevitably, benefit the economy of the local communities in the region, as well as the economy of the State of Washington. This positive impact should be considered by the Federal Agencies within the scope of the EIS and Restoration Plan.

**C. The Minimal Effects of Reintroduction on Livestock Grazing Must be Evaluated in Scope of the EIS**

and the Restoration Plan.

In the Notice, the Federal Agencies state that they are considering the effects that Grizzly Bear reintroduction will have on the human environment. (87 Fed. Reg. 68191). It is expected that various ranching and farming interests in the region will oppose the reintroduction of Grizzly Bears because of the speculative threat that Grizzly Bears will harass livestock, threaten humans, consume orchard products, and possibly create competition for those who feel humans should be the apex predator instead of Grizzly Bears. However, this is not a new issue, as ranchers and farmers face these same concerns from other species in the same region, and from other Grizzly Bears in other ecosystems, such as Yellowstone. The possibility of livestock depredation is also minimal, with the Federal Agencies noting that a U.S. Department of Interior formula indicates that there could be three livestock deaths per year when the Grizzly Bear population reaches 200 bears in 60 to 100 years. (FAQs/Background, p. 5).

The Federal Agencies should include in the scope of the EIS and Restoration Plan provisions to educate humans around the NCE, including ranchers and farmers, on methods to minimize interactions with Grizzly Bears, including electric fences, bear-proof trash receptacles, bear-proof food canisters, and non-lethal methods of managing and deescalating interactions between humans, domestic animals (including livestock), and Grizzly Bears. FoA also urges the Federal Agencies to consider how ranchers and private landowners will use an “experimental population” designation under section 10(j) of the Endangered Species Act and ensure “more flexible” management methods will not lead to fatal means of “management.” Instead, non-lethal means for avoiding and deescalating the rarely occurring interactions should be required whenever possible.

To minimize the purported negative effect Grizzly Bear restoration may have on livestock in the relatively tiny portion of the NCE, FoA urges the Federal Agencies to evaluate what has taken place in similar situations in similar environments to minimize and avoid conflict. Efforts such as electric fences and education regarding non-lethal methods of managing interactions in the event they occur are paramount and must be considered in the scope of the EIS and Restoration Plan.

## CONCLUSION

FoA urges the Federal Agencies to include within the scope of the Restoration Plan and the EIS the positive effects reintroduction of Grizzly Bears will have on wildlife populations and habitats in the NCE. FoA strongly supports the reintroduction of this vital species that is necessary to a thriving NCE and encourages the Federal Agencies to include within the scope of the EIS and Restoration Plan consideration of the positive impacts that will result to biodiversity of the NCE. FoA encourages the Federal Agencies to consider alternatives that identify and promote these positive impacts, which are of far greater magnitude than the threat to farming and ranching interests and the ability to engage in recreation opportunities.

Thank you for the opportunity to comment, and please contact me if you have any questions or concerns.

Rob Huss  
Senior Attorney  
Wildlife Law Program  
Friends of Animals  
7500 E. Arapahoe Road, Suite 385  
Centennial, CO 80112  
rhuss@friendsofanimal.org

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Correspondence ID:	5861Project:112008Document:124399
Address:	Seattle, WA
Outside Organization:	Woodland Park Zoo Unaffiliated Individual
Received:	Dec,13 2022 14:36:37

Correspondence Type: Web Form

Correspondence: Grizzly bears should be recovered to the North Cascades because they are critically important to the ecosystem and culturally important to the indigenous people of our region. Of the many important aspects of this movement one would be that it would right the wrong of hunting these bears into extirpation many years ago.

In addition to the above point, there are also many other benefits of recovering grizzly bears, including the ecological benefit of grizzlies in the North Cascades, like seed distribution and soil aeration. Although I believe that it would take continual education -- Washingtonians continue to learn and behave in bear country due to black bears and I believe that grizzlies would become part of the new normal.

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Correspondence ID: 5862Project:112008Document:124399

Address: Olympia, WA

Outside Organization: Unaffiliated Individual

Received: Dec,13 2022 14:45:22

Correspondence Type: Web Form

Correspondence: I am writing to encourage the re-introduction of grizzly bears into the North Cascades. As a veterinarian with an interest in One Health issues, I understand how grizzly bears play a unique roll in the ecosystem. The North Cascades are one of the last places where grizzly bears can live, so we should let them.

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Correspondence ID: 5863Project:112008Document:124399

Address: Seattle, WA

Outside Organization: Unaffiliated Individual

Received: Dec,13 2022 14:55:20

Correspondence Type: Web Form

Correspondence: I support returning native wildlife to my state! I am an avid hiker and the wildness of Washington is what makes it so special to me.

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Correspondence ID: 5864Project:112008Document:124399

Address: Coupeville, WA

Outside Organization: Unaffiliated Individual

Received: Dec,13 2022 14:57:20

Correspondence Type: Web Form

Correspondence: I've read and reread the NPS scoping documents, and have spent countless hours meditating and considering it's contents. No doubt there are sincere NPS and Fish and game folks who believe they have just cause in their endeavor to establish or reestablish the "proper" ecosystem for the North Cascades Park. That's quite an assignment as fires, floods, storms of all kinds, landslides and the like all contribute to an unstable environment. When considering the food chain being dramatically affected and attributing to migration of various species in survival mode, the ecosystem as I understand it, changes dramatically. My sister lives in the Seeley Lakes area of Montana. Grizzly bears also inhabit the area. She's a hiker and loves the out of doors. She wouldn't leave home without her bear spray, but never had to use it .Her area is conducive to wildlife such as bears, because the vast open range type of land produces food for the carnivores. The North Cascades are steep and rugged with sparse vegetation and competition for food driving them to lower valleys. I'm of course telling you nothing new, but the fact is, there are a vast system of trails to explore this marvelous scenic wonderland. Years ago I hiked into Cottonwood from Highway 20 with 2 of my daughters ages 11-13. It was a fantastic hike and we travelled fast. We were able to catch the bus at Cottonwood, which was like a gift from heaven! During the hike, we hadn't a care in the world except to make it to the ranch in time for dinner. Now it will be making it before becoming dinner. Since that time, I've hiked many trails in the Stehekin area with my 3 girls and now 5 granddaughters beginning to get involved with the love of the North Cascades. We have many more trails and places to explore. The thought of arming ourselves with bear spray only as protection is ludicrous. I urge you to listen to reason. We cannot hike and camp enjoying this wonderful area with the threat of Grizzly's in our

thoughts. It would transcend all other sophisticated studies, goals, meetings and motivations of disturbing the status quo. Our society desperately needs peace and solitude. Thank you.

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Correspondence ID: 5865Project:112008Document:124399  
Address: Ellensburg, WA  
Outside Organization: Back Country Horsemen of Washington Unaffiliated Individual(Official Rep.)  
Received: Dec,13 2022 15:15:12  
Correspondence Type: Web Form  
Correspondence: December 13, 2022

Superintendent  
North Cascades National Park Service Complex  
810 State Route 20  
Sedro-Woolley, WA 98284

Regarding the Notice of Intent to Prepare North Cascades Ecosystem Grizzly Bear Restoration Plan/Environmental Impact Statement, Washington [PPWONRADE2, PMP00EI05.YP0000]

I am writing on behalf of Back Country Horsemen of Washington regarding the current intent to prepare an EIS to consider the relocation of grizzly bears into the identified North Cascades Ecosystem. The mission of Back Country Horsemen of Washington is specifically concerned with keeping trails open and accessible to the recreating public. The members of BCHW meet our stated mission goals by providing volunteer work to keep Washington State trails open for recreation. We actively partner with the National Parks and other federal and state agencies, providing pack support, skilled trail maintenance, best practices and education including a nationally recognized sawyer training program. BCHW is greatly concerned about public recreational road and trail access in the North Cascades Ecosystem and how that access could be affected with the introduction of grizzly bears. BCHW commented in 2017 opposing the Grizzly Recovery DEIS, a plan which was subsequently dropped. BCHW addressed specific alternatives in the earlier DEIS, and we expect many of our concerns to be similar when the new draft is released in the summer of 2023.

This renewed effort to restore a grizzly population in the North Cascades identifies the ESA 10(j) rulemaking option designating an experimental "essential" or "non-essential" population. If the rule is implemented in this case and additional protective regulations are established under the authority of section 4(d) of the ESA 10(j) those protective regulations would certainly enable the agencies to more easily deal with bears that travel into areas outside of core habitat and cause conflict. BCHW asserts a concern that the reverse scenario could also likely occur, where the 10(j) rule could be used to restrict, regulate, or close access to the public over a longer term if the agencies perceived a threat to recovery of a grizzly bear population.

Finally, the State of Washington RCW 77.12.35 specifically states: "Grizzly bears shall not be transplanted or introduced into the state." That legislation passed the Washington State Senate 44-5 and the House 96-0. Washington State Law does not currently allow for translocation, relocation, or movement of grizzly bears from outside the State of Washington and state law has not been changed to allow any of those alternatives. The interpretation that is being used with the public for this specific verbiage of Washington State Law has been to say that this only applies to Washington Dept. of Fish and Wildlife facilitating the translocation of grizzly bears. The sentence quoted above from RCW 77.12.35 is direct, concise, and specific. Importation of grizzly bears from out of the state into any area of the state is not legal.

Back Country Horsemen of Washington cannot support a grizzly recovery plan without assurances that our access to the North Cascades Ecosystem will not be adversely impacted by the proposal to reintroduce a grizzly bear population into the area. Back Country Horsemen of Washington cannot support this plan without a change to Washington State Law that would clearly allow for the importation of bears from outside of the state. As this proposal develops BCHW expects the National Park Service and the US Fish and Wildlife Service to engage in a fair nonmanipulative and truly transparent and collaborative process that ultimately meets a majority of both rural

and urban Washingtonians' acceptance.

Respectfully,  
Kathy Young  
Public Lands Chairman, BCHW  
public\_lands@bchw.org

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Correspondence ID: 5866Project:112008Document:124399

Address: East Wenatchee, WA  
Outside Organization: Unaffiliated Individual  
Received: Dec,13 2022 15:27:15  
Correspondence Type: Web Form

Correspondence: 1. It is important to give balanced transparent information about any successes or failures when and where any other attempts have been made to import or reintroduce grizzly bears into ecosystems where they are not already present. If there has been bear mortality, has there been a need to continually replace the lost bears? We understand that male grizzlies may be responsible for the mortality of cubs and that mother bears migrate away from the males. Is this something considered in looking at migration patterns?

2. It is important to address anticipated changes to the NPS and FS trail systems, campgrounds and road management if grizzlies are imported. Would keeping track of visitors be as important as tracking grizzlies? Please address changes in permitting for campgrounds and trails, day and longer backcountry hiking, climbing and for PCT hikers.

Fear of bear encounters is a substantive issue. Would this fear encourage hikers to carry weapons stronger than bear spray, such as firearms? This could be a concern for NCNP management. Would weapon carrying visitors need to register this with the NPS. More law enforcement? More backcountry rangers with protection? Do biologists and staff working with grizzlies carry weapons?

A final comment: All the documents from Environmental Assessments should be easily available to those persons interested in the details accumulated. This is valuable information whether or not one supports the "re-introduction of grizzlies".

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Correspondence ID: 5867Project:112008Document:124399

Address: Kenmore, WA  
Outside Organization: Unaffiliated Individual  
Received: Dec,13 2022 15:38:42  
Correspondence Type: Web Form

Correspondence: I am in full support of restoring grizzly bears to the North Cascades in Washington State. I support alternative b, IF the capture and relocation is done in a way that does not disrupt natural familial relationships among the population of bears targeted for relocation. Please do everything you can within the recovery plan to prioritize the bears and their habitat.

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Correspondence ID: 5868Project:112008Document:124399

Address: Schaumburg, IL  
Outside Organization: Unaffiliated Individual  
Received: Dec,13 2022 15:41:12  
Correspondence Type: Web Form

Correspondence: Thank you for moving forward with the process of restoring grizzly bears to the North Cascades Ecosystem (NCE).

A healthy population of grizzly bears belongs in the NCE, their home for thousands of years. Wherever grizzlies thrive, so does wildness, clean water, and abundant native fish and wildlife.

The National Park Service and US Fish and Wildlife Service have an obligation to restore this federally listed species in the few places where that is possible. Failure to act would result in the permanent loss of grizzly bears from the park during our lifetime. Alternatively, the successful restoration will contribute to the overall health and wellbeing of the species across multiple landscapes.

Fortunately, Grizzly restoration has worked in other parts of the country and will work here too. Please act quickly and lean on the existing mountain of information your agencies have compiled to inform your final decision. The 2017 EIS outlined multiple viable strategies that were massively popular.

Please reconsider all the past public support and the time-tested strategies that will strike a balance to meet the mutual goals of grizzly bear recovery and people.

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Correspondence ID: 5869Project:112008Document:124399  
Address: Seattle, WA  
Outside Organization: Unaffiliated Individual  
Received: Dec,13 2022 15:47:56  
Correspondence Type: Web Form  
Correspondence: Please bring these majestic creatures back to their native range. I SUPPORT the 2022 North Cascades Ecosystem Grizzly Bear Restoration Plan.

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Correspondence ID: 5870Project:112008Document:124399  
Address: Marblemount, WA  
Outside Organization: Unaffiliated Individual  
Received: Dec,13 2022 15:49:43  
Correspondence Type: Web Form  
Correspondence: The buffer between people, livestock and bears is comfortable as is. Remove the buffer and all three will be at risk. But you already know that.

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Correspondence ID: 5871Project:112008Document:124399  
Address: Cocoa Beach, FL  
Outside Organization: self Unaffiliated Individual  
Received: Dec,13 2022 15:52:17  
Correspondence Type: Web Form  
Correspondence: This plan's proposed helicopter landings would most likely occur either in Wilderness in North Cascades National Park or in Wilderness within the surrounding National Forests, despite most of the project area being outside of Wilderness. The extensive use of helicopters in Wilderness would continue indefinitely for monitoring bear movement and numbers, and would degrade the Wildernesses involved.

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Correspondence ID: 5872Project:112008Document:124399  
Address: Richmond, VA  
Outside Organization: Unaffiliated Individual  
Received: Dec,13 2022 16:04:19  
Correspondence Type: Web Form  
Correspondence: The importance of top predators, in any ecosystem, is impossible to overstate. Even a comparatively low number of grizzly bears help maintain balance in the cascades, which aligns exactly with the mission of the National Parks Service. Inaction would be a mistake and contrary to the preservation of this land.

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Correspondence ID: 5873Project:112008Document:124399  
Address: Tacoma, WA  
Outside Organization: Northwest Trek Wildlife Park/Tacoma Metroparks Unaffiliated Individual

Received: Dec,13 2022 16:04:36

Correspondence Type: Web Form

Correspondence: Grizzly bears are an iconic species in the Western US and Canada, and an important ecological and cultural species.

The grizzly bear is an important part of the ecosystem in Washington state as well as the Northern Rockies. The grizzly bear is an excellent example of an apex predator at the top of the food chain and is also an umbrella species. This means that protecting grizzly habitat and managing grizzly bears results in benefits for many of the other species in the ecosystem as well as the function of the ecosystem itself.

The North Cascades area of Washington state has historically had grizzly bears in the past, but in recent years the population estimates have continued to dwindle, with a current estimate of just a handful of animals. Bears are animals with low biotic potential, meaning they do not reproduce as many young each year as many other species do. There are also limited habitat corridors in the area which makes it difficult for a low grizzly population to recover on it's own. These two factors strongly suggest that if the grizzly bear population in the North Cascades is to be saved, a reintroduction of grizzlies from other locations with healthy populations is imperative.

Many federal and state wildlife and conservation agencies are adept at moving or translocation of wildlife species and managing them in their new homes. Grizzly bear-human conflicts can occur but tend to be much rarer than the public sometimes realizes. There are several ways to mitigate bear- human conflicts, including public education, better management practices for livestock ranching in grizzly country, and other initiatives.

In summary, there are few places left in the Western U.S. where grizzly bears can thrive and still co-exist with people. The North Cascades is one of them. As a citizen, a naturalist, and a former wildlife specialist, I would support giving them a chance to return to the North Cascades.

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Correspondence ID: 5874Project:112008Document:124399

Address: Sammamish, WA

Outside Organization: Unaffiliated Individual

Received: Dec,13 2022 16:07:53

Correspondence Type: Web Form

Correspondence: I support grizzly bear recovery and the actions required to restore and maintain sustainable grizzly bear populations to the North Cascades!

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Correspondence ID: 5875Project:112008Document:124399

Address: Erie, CO

Outside Organization: Unaffiliated Individual

Received: Dec,13 2022 16:33:01

Correspondence Type: Web Form

Correspondence: I oppose the capture of grizzlies from the Northern Continental Divide Ecosystem. The federal agencies plan to kidnap bears from either British Columbia or the Northern Continental Divide Ecosystem (NCDE) around Glacier National Park to move to the North Cascades. But grizzlies have still not recovered in the NCDE, and there are no "extra" bears there to move to Washington. Such a plan would weaken the NCDE grizzly population and diminish the likelihood of developing the needed population linkages between the NCDE grizzlies and those elsewhere, such as in Yellowstone.

I oppose an "experimental population" designation. The agencies must create and analyze an alternative that does not rely on the so-called "experimental" population designation. Under such a designation, individual bears from the NCDE--which are currently protected under the Endangered Species Act--would be taken from their home range and transported to Washington state, where they would lose their protections under the ESA.

Please analyze a natural recovery alternative. This is NOT the same as the No Action alternative. Under a natural



recovery alternative, the FWS and NPS would actively work with agencies in British Columbia to ensure that grizzlies are protected on both sides of the border. Under this alternative, the agencies would identify and protect corridors and connectivity so that bears could move across the border without getting killed.

Lastly, please develop an alternative that doesn't violate the Wilderness Act. The agencies must not pursue alternatives that would violate the Wilderness Act and would entail heavy-handed, stressful management of bears. Should the NPS choose to translocate bears, the agency should first consider limiting translocation to sites outside of Wilderness. If the NPS decides to translocate within Wilderness, it must comply with the Wilderness Act: no helicopters, no motorized equipment, and no invasive monitoring.

Thank you!

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Correspondence ID: 5876Project:112008Document:124399  
Address: WINTHROP, WA  
Outside Organization: - None - Unaffiliated Individual  
Received: Dec,13 2022 16:52:39  
Correspondence Type: Web Form  
Correspondence: Living in Fairbanks and Bethel, Alaska in the late 1980s and 1990s, and working in Yellowstone NP 1997-2011, I've been lucky to see many grizzly bears in wilderness situations, and learn about them including presenting ranger programs concerning their conservation.

Nearly every on foot sighting I've had resulted in the bear quickly leaving the area before I could even react. We strictly follow bear safety guidelines, a good practice for wilderness travelers anywhere. There are many studies showing that grizzly bears avoid human contact when possible. That is not necessarily the case for black bears.

One study done in Yellowstone included a trail crew of park workers traveling with a location sensor. Various grizzly bears in the park had radio collars and were also tracked. Monitoring both, park biologists were able to note grizzlies moving away from a trail as the trail crew approached, then going back to a (presumed) food source afterwards. The trail crews never knew the bear was close by.

The proposed action in the North Cascades would reintroduce a small number of grizzly bears in one of the most remote areas in Washington state. The chance of grizzly-human encounter would be extremely low; the bears would have a large wilderness home where they could thrive.

Also, the proposal would designate the reintroduced bears as an experimental population under the Endangered Species Act, which would give land managers and landholders flexibility in dealing with any conflicts. Wolf reintroduction in the Greater Yellowstone was done in the same way, and greatly helped to encourage acceptance of the return of that species.

I live near the reintroduction area and will gladly continue to visit it once grizzlies are reintroduced. People can learn bear safety, which helps all wildlife avoid habituation and conflict with humans. I strongly support the reintroduction proposal in this remote and very appropriate habitat.

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Correspondence ID: 5877Project:112008Document:124399  
Address: Bellingham, WA  
Outside Organization: Nooksack Nordic Ski Club Unaffiliated Individual  
Received: Dec,13 2022 17:04:02  
Correspondence Type: Web Form  
Correspondence: The Nooksack Nordic Ski Club represents local users and interfaces with the Washington State Winter Recreation Program for the operation of the Salmon Ridge Sno-Park accessed at MP 46.9 and MP 51.5 on the Mt. Baker Highway.

For many years, the state sno-park organization has contracted to have Forest Service roads groomed during the

winter for cross-country skiing. Trails extending for a couple of miles from these roads are used by both back-country skiers and snowshoers. Salmon Ridge Sno-Park is the only sno-park with groomed ski trails in Western Washington, north of Snoqualmie Pass.

FS Roads used in the Salmon Ridge Sno-Park  
NF-3070 (Razor Hone)  
NF-3071 (Anderson Creek)  
NF-3075 (White Salmon)

We understand that historic use (specifically, grooming by motorized snowcats during winter months and non-motorized winter sports) of these roads and surroundings will not be affected by the proposed 2022 North Cascades Ecosystem Grizzly Bear Restoration. If that is not the case, we would appreciate a chance to further discuss this.

Thank you  
Peter Tryon  
President, Nooksack Nordic Ski Club

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Correspondence ID: 5878Project:112008Document:124399

Address: Mount Vernon, WA  
Outside Organization: none Unaffiliated Individual  
Received: Dec,13 2022 17:23:24  
Correspondence Type: Web Form

Correspondence: As a native of Skagit County, I welcome the plan to return other natives, grizzly bears, to our common habitat. The bears, an endangered species, are an integral part of the ecology of the North Cascades. Their return will help restore the balance of both animal and plant life, to the Cascades. These bears enhance the plant life by aerating alpine meadows and spreading seeds. I do not agree with the opinions that the remaining fragments of wilderness in the Northwest should be primarily for recreation, hiking and backpacking, of two legged animals at the cost to wild life, and to make life easier for us, wild life should be kept from their original habitat. The Cascades are large enough to hold both species of animals, if the park is managed for both, and plans for that kind of management should be part of the scoping. Scoping should address the kind of education needed to allow recreationists access to bear territory and behavior. Scoping should also address the fears of the inhabitants outside of the park, that the bears will migrate out of the North Cascades National Park to farms and towns. We should finally have the ability to live with and protect what is left of the wild

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Correspondence ID: 5879Project:112008Document:124399

Address: Okanogan, WA  
Outside Organization: Okanogan County Unaffiliated Individual(Official Rep.)  
Received: Dec,13 2022 17:23:59  
Correspondence Type: Web Form  
Correspondence: December 13, 2022

Mr. Don Striker, Superintendent  
North Cascades National Park Service Complex  
810 State Route 20  
Sedro-Woolley, WA 98284

RE: 2022 North Cascades Ecosystem Grizzly Bear Restoration Plan/Environmental Impact Statement

Dear Mr. Striker:

Okanogan County has reviewed the Notice of Intent from the National Park Service and U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service to prepare a Grizzly Bear Restoration Plan and Environmental Impact Statement. We have previously provided extensive comments opposing grizzly bear reintroduction into our local communities. We continue to oppose grizzly bear reintroduction given the likely negative impacts to public safety, economic development, recreation opportunities and overall livelihood of our rural communities. The federal agencies leading this effort have generally failed to address these concerns and have specifically failed to engage Okanogan County and other counties in the proposed grizzly bear restoration area in any meaningful way to address these concerns.

NPS and USWFS appear to acknowledge the inherent dangers of reintroducing grizzly bears to our local communities in the current proposal but, instead of taking pause, have chosen to accelerate the EIS effort. The poorly-conceived "10j" proposal identifies the need for grizzly bear management options for "certainty, safety, and control for the region" but then simply goes on to suggest reintroduction. In an era when collaboration and partnerships are the norm for restoration efforts, the lack of coordination and consultation with local communities on this effort is stunning, and the failure to address rural community concerns is unconscionable.

We would like to point out that federal agencies have an obligation to coordinate and consult with local governments, specifically county governments, to ensure consistency between federal and local planning efforts and policies. There has been no effort to engage us in this current effort, and the current EIS timeline appears to simply fast-track the effort towards a foregone conclusion. We also question the legality of the effort given

Washington State law that "Grizzly bears shall not be transplanted or introduced into the state (RCW 77.12.035)." Again, we are dumbfounded that federal agencies would knowingly ignore both local and state interests and laws.

We request that you immediately abandon the current effort and consult with us and other counties in the proposed grizzly bear reintroduction area to discuss our concerns.

Sincerely,

BOARD OF COUNTY COMMISSIONERS  
OKANOGAN, WASHINGTON

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Andy Hover, Chairman

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Chris Branch, Member

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Jim DeTro, Member

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Correspondence ID: 5880Project:112008Document:124399

Address: Test, TN

Outside Organization: Unaffiliated Individual

Received: Dec,13 2022 17:24:13  
Correspondence Type:Web Form  
Correspondence: Test

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Correspondence ID: 5881Project:112008Document:124399  
Address: Curlew, WA  
Outside Organization: Tri County Motorized Recreation Association (TCMRA) Unaffiliated Individual(Official Rep.)  
Received: Dec,13 2022 17:29:47  
Correspondence Type: Web Form  
Correspondence: To: North Cascade Ecosystem Grizzly Bear Restoration Plan  
From: Stan Christie  
Tri County Motorized Recreation Association  
Vice President

To Whom it may Concern:

Thank you for the opportunity to comment once again regarding the restoration plan for Grizzly Bears in the North Cascade. I had the opportunity to attend the meeting in Okanogan in October 2019. Attendance was high (approx 500) and the overwhelming comment was Not to introduce Grizzly into the North Cascades. Concern were sited for human safety, livestock predation, predation on Big Horn Sheep and orchard destruction. I made a comment both verbal and written at that meeting.

Once again I state - for the record - that Grizzly Bears should no be introduced in the the North Cascades NO ACTION. NPS Management Policies 2006 mandates "the safeguarding of human life must not be compromised" There have been at least five fatal attacks on humans by Grizzly Bears in NPS managed park units since 2010. That is a direct contradiction to NPS Management Policies 2006. When the NPS considered a restoration plan for the Lynx and the Wolverine they conducted a study to see if there was already a "native" population of each species. Has the NPS conducted such a study for Grizzly Bears? If show please state where and when such a study was conducted.

There is no danger of extinction within a large area of it's range. Delisting petitions by the states of Montana, Wyoming and Idaho have yet to be acted upon.

The Restoration Plan for the Grizzly is in direct violation to The Revised Code of Washington (RCW 77.12.035). ...Grizzly bears shall not be transplanted or introduced into the State. Only grizzly bears that are native to Washington State may be utilized by the department for management programs...

Again, thank you for the opportunity to comment on the Plan. My comment is NO ACTION - let the "native population restore itself in its' own timeline". I look forward to reviewing comments on your website when they become available. Please advise on the link to such comments.

Sincerely,

Stan Christie  
21 Tonata Creek  
Curlew, WA 99118

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Correspondence ID: 5882Project:112008Document:124399  
Address: Brooklyn, NY  
Outside Organization: Unaffiliated Individual  
Received: Dec,13 2022 17:55:50  
Correspondence Type: Web Form  
Correspondence: Thank you for moving forward with the process of restoring grizzly bears to the North Cascades Ecosystem (NCE).

A healthy population of grizzly bears belongs in the NCE, their home for thousands of years. Wherever grizzlies thrive, so does wildness, clean water, and abundant native fish and wildlife.

The National Park Service and US Fish and Wildlife Service have an obligation to restore this federally listed species in the few places where that is possible. Failure to act would result in the permanent loss of grizzly bears from the park during our lifetime. Alternatively, the successful restoration will contribute to the overall health and wellbeing of the species across multiple landscapes.

Fortunately, Grizzly restoration has worked in other parts of the country and will work here too. Please act quickly and lean on the existing mountain of information your agencies have compiled to inform your final decision. The 2017 EIS outlined multiple viable strategies that were massively popular.

Please reconsider all the past public support and the time-tested strategies that will strike a balance to meet the mutual goals of grizzly bear recovery and people.

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Correspondence ID: 5883Project:112008Document:124399  
Address: Winthrop, WA  
Outside Organization: Unaffiliated Individual  
Received: Dec,13 2022 18:11:01  
Correspondence Type: Web Form  
Correspondence: As residents of Winthrop who frequently access North Cascades National Park and the surrounding Forest Service wildlands for our recreation (primarily hiking) we would like to express our strong support in favor of restoring grizzly bears to the North Cascades. We believe that a wild ecosystem benefits from including all native species, and there is ample evidence of the historical presence of grizzlies in the North Cascades.

Thank you for the opportunity to submit our comments, [REDACTED]

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Correspondence ID: 5884Project:112008Document:124399  
Address: Haverhill, MA  
Outside Organization: Unaffiliated Individual  
Received: Dec,13 2022 18:31:22  
Correspondence Type: Web Form  
Correspondence: Thank you for moving forward with the process of restoring grizzly bears to the North Cascades Ecosystem (NCE).

A healthy population of grizzly bears belongs in the NCE, their home for thousands of years. Wherever grizzlies thrive, so does wildness, clean water, and abundant native fish and wildlife.

The National Park Service and US Fish and Wildlife Service have an obligation to restore this federally listed species in the few places where that is possible. Failure to act would result in the permanent loss of grizzly bears from the park during our lifetime. Alternatively, the successful restoration will contribute to the overall health and wellbeing of the species across multiple landscapes.

Fortunately, Grizzly restoration has worked in other parts of the country and will work here too. Please act quickly and lean on the existing mountain of information your agencies have compiled to inform your final decision. The 2017 EIS outlined multiple viable strategies that were massively popular.

Please reconsider all the past public support and the time-tested strategies that will strike a balance to meet the mutual goals of grizzly bear recovery and people.

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Correspondence ID: 5885Project:112008Document:124399  
Address: Woodinville, WA  
Outside Organization: Unaffiliated Individual

Received: Dec,13 2022 18:38:03

Correspondence Type: Web Form

Correspondence: I support reintroducing grizzly bears in the North Cascades. They belong there and are an important species in the region. There are few places where these bears can exist in this country and the North Cascades is one of them. This is long overdue and I hope we will finally have grizzlies in Washington's North Cascades!

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Correspondence ID: 5886Project:112008Document:124399

Address: Stehekin, WA

Outside Organization: Unaffiliated Individual

Received: Dec,13 2022 18:57:37

Correspondence Type: Web Form

Correspondence: Hello,

I'm writing to express some major concerns I have about the proposed introduction of Grizzly Bears into the North Cascades National Park that surrounds the Stehekin valley.

I have lived in Stehekin for most of my life. I have been fortunate to have been able to hike extensively in the mountains surrounding the valley. I have explored many places that very few people have ever been able to see. I've seen every kind of predator that we have living in this part of the country. I'm familiar with how they act, and their habits. How they respond to humans or other animals. This is not an easy country for any animal, there is a lot of competition for food and habitat. I'm very confused as to why the idea of introducing another large predator into this eco system is even being considered. I don't see how there can possibly be enough food for a healthy population of Grizzlies, without drastically affecting the black bear population. There are years already where there is a berry crop failure for whatever reason, and the black bears have a hard time finding enough food as it is. This year alone is a good example, not a good crop of huckle berries up high, and a lot more black bear in the Stehekin valley looking for food. I've seen recently, 3 bears out in the snow almost a month later than they would have normally hibernated. I'm assuming it is because they had a shortage of food and were not able to put enough fat on to be able to hibernate when they should have. Aside from how it will affect black bears, I'm also very concerned about our mule deer population. It's sparse to begin with, and adding another predator is not going to help it any. We already have a very high population of cougars in the area, as well as the black bear that prey on a lot of the mule deer fawns in the spring. Recently I have also seen a lot of wolf sign, including finding several deer that were killed by wolves. On top of our traditionally large winters, and with all the local predators already here, our deer have a very difficult life. Adding another predator will certainly not be good for them.

Aside from how I feel like this decision to introduce Grizzlies will affect our wildlife, I'm also concerned about how it will directly affect me. I am not scared of bears. Although I am not familiar with Grizzlies, I'm very confident that I can learn how they act and how I should act around them. I am concerned with the regulations and restrictions that will come with the Grizzlies. I've already seen how black bears are sometimes used as an excuse to close a campground. I'm worried that Grizzlies will be even worse. Will a Grizzly sighting in a drainage close a whole trail system? There are many reasons that I live in Stehekin, but probably the number one reason is that I love being able to walk out my back door and go any direction into the mountains. Is this going to be taken away from me if Grizzlies are introduced here, and someone deems that an area that I was wanting to go hiking, or exploring, or hunting in is too high of a risk for me to go because there is a grizzly in the area? There are many policies that the USNPS has that I have disagreed with in the past. Most of them have not influenced my life in an overly negative way. This decision to put Grizzlies potentially in my back yard will directly affect my way of life.

Finally, I do not believe that our eco system will ever support a grizzly bear population. If it could I believe that they would be here. I have looked into many of the untouched drainages around the Stehekin valley. There is no way that Grizzlies could have ever been hunted out of here. There are vast areas that would be virtually impossible to hunt any kind of animal into extinction, even if people were literally trying to. I believe that Grizzlies have passed through this area, probably many times, but have never stayed. The habitat is not right to sustain them for any length of time. So, I believe, if Grizzlies are introduced here they won't stay. There will be a massive amount of money spent, that would be much better spent somewhere else in this day and age, and in the end, it will be for

nothing.

Thank you for your time.



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Correspondence ID: 5887Project:112008Document:124399

Address: Wilkesboro, NC

Outside Organization: Unaffiliated Individual

Received: Dec,13 2022 19:01:34

Correspondence Type: Web Form

Correspondence: This initial plan is highly likely to degrade Wilderness in the North Cascades, weaken the grizzly population in the Northern Continental Divide Ecosystem (NCDE) around Glacier National Park, and strip the individual grizzlies of their current protections under the Endangered Species Act.

The proposed action includes a problematic proposal to designate the reintroduced grizzly bears in the NCE as an "experimental population" under section 10(j) of the U.S. Endangered Species Act (ESA). Under this designation, the bears (at least any captured in the U.S.) would lose their current protections under the Endangered Species Act (ESA) and could be shot, re-captured, or killed in the North Cascades.

Recovery efforts must meet the requirements of the Wilderness Act. This means restoring the area's grizzly population without the use of motor vehicles, helicopters, and motorized equipment in Wilderness, without trammeling or manipulating Wilderness or its wildlife.

The best grizzly habitat is synonymous with Wilderness: space to roam, isolation, denning sites, safety from human-caused mortality, and distance from human conflicts and garbage. But the proposed methods of re-establishing grizzlies diminish all these advantages. Monitoring should take place in a way that's respectful to Wilderness and bears, including using hair snags, camera traps, scat collection, and on-the-ground sightings to know whether the bears are thriving. Relying on intrusive radio-collaring, helicopter landings, and ongoing sedating, capturing, and handling of the bears is invasive and misses the intent of the protections of the Wilderness Act. The proposed action lacks natural recovery. The best way to meet the goal of a viable grizzly population in the North Cascades would be to allow for and promote the natural recovery of grizzlies. The agencies would identify and protect corridors and connectivity so that bears could move across the border without getting killed. It would also include other measures to ensure that grizzlies are not killed by humans, regardless of what side of the border they are on and whether they are in National Parks, Wilderness, or other public or private lands.

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Correspondence ID: 5888Project:112008Document:124399

Address: Puyallup, WA

Outside Organization: Unaffiliated Individual

Received: Dec,13 2022 19:18:46

Correspondence Type: Web Form

Correspondence: As an endangered species, grizzly bears should be given as many advantageous as possible. There are few places left in the lower 48 states with habitat as secure, wild and productive as the North Cascades. These great mammals once roamed there with other species in a balanced ecosystem which needs to be restored. As a backpacker I have taken several trips in the North Cascades each time using an approved bear cannister and practicing Leave No Trace. I know that humans can co-exist with these animals with proper education and respect and I want to pass down to my children and grandchildren a wild landscape that includes all native species, including the grizzly.

Thank you for your serious consideration of restoring the grizzly to the North Cascades.

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Correspondence ID: 5889Project:112008Document:124399

Address: Seattle, WA  
Outside Organization: Unaffiliated Individual  
Received: Dec,13 2022 19:27:40  
Correspondence Type: Web Form  
Correspondence: I support bringing grizzly bears back to the North Cascades!

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Correspondence ID: 5890Project:112008Document:124399  
Address: Whatcom, WA  
Outside Organization: Sierra Club Unaffiliated Individual  
Received: Dec,13 2022 19:43:24  
Correspondence Type: Web Form  
Correspondence: I am writing today to ask that you allow the reintroduction of Grizzly Bears into the North Cascades National Park. I am an avid hiker and animal watcher.. I always hike with a small group and carry bear spray along with my 10 essentials. I have seen a few bear and I am always aware of my surroundings. Grizzly bears lived in the North Cascades for thousands of years, and they belong here. I want to help chart a new future where we coexist with grizzly bears.

Grizzly bears play a key ecological role as a native keystone species in the North Cascades. They are culturally important to many Native American tribes and First Nations.

I also have hiked in British Columbia just over the border from my county. People are hiking, biking and living with the grizzly bears. Also, people in Yellowstone and the northern Rocky Mountains live, work and recreate alongside grizzly bears, and we can too in the North Cascades.

There are only a few places left where grizzly bears can exist, they belong in our environment. We need to build biodiversity to make our environment balanced and healthy. Grizzlies belong in the North Cascades.

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Correspondence ID: 5891Project:112008Document:124399  
Address: BELLINGHAM, WA  
Outside Organization: Unaffiliated Individual  
Received: Dec,13 2022 19:46:49  
Correspondence Type: Web Form  
Correspondence: 12/13/2022  
Roger Nichols  
Public Scoping Comments  
Notice of Intent to Prepare North Cascades Ecosystem Grizzly Bear Restoration Plan/EIS, WA  
Preliminary Proposal on How Best To Restore Grizzly Bears to the North Cascades Ecosystem  
2022 North Cascades Ecosystem Grizzly Bear Restoration Plan/EIS

I object to the reintroduction of grizzly bears as it would result in additional road and trail closure of recreational areas to restricted access (controlled use). Nothing has changed over the last 25 years by USDA Forest Service. Studies over that time indicated no grizzly bears were present, same as today. The Mt Baker Snoqualmie purposely did not modify their 1990 Forest Plan to reflect wildlife withdrawals during Watershed Analysis' process' followed by NEPA Decision Notices between 1995 and 2010. This period saw withdrawal of potential grizzly bear habitat and closing recreation user roads or purposely not maintaining them to their listed maintenance level. 1999 Finney Creek /Day Creek Watershed Analysis. The Analysis area is encircled by state highways, which are adjacent to 3 major river channels, and dotted with recreational developments and towns. 2002 Baker River Watershed Analysis which included Swift Creek 2006 Upper Middle Fork and South Fork Nooksack Watershed

This conflict between Congress and The Forest Service on Grizzlies has become even more evident with the



Pacific Northwest Trail (PNT) a 42 year old, east west trail from Glacier National Park to Olympic National Park that spans 1200 miles. Forest Service initially rejected the trail until Congress designated the PNT. Forest Service has demonstrated its intension to preserve high country lands and limit recreational hiking in that spectacular country. I became fully aware of Forest Service conflict with Congress designation due to the rejection of proposed permanent foot bridge crossing of Swift Cr, a link to the trail with a problematic crossing. Swift creek is a tributary to Baker River, north of the Town of Concrete. Since then its apparent that Mt Baker National Forest is still not following Congress designation.

It also a shame there is so much shady dealing going on. I see nowhere in the outreach document that mentions 3 problem grizzly bears from interior Canada that were transported to the US Border near Ross Lake and released. It was pretty impressive that the Canadians reported sighting of these bear were they started, in a matter of weeks. US District Judge Menoza Jr's, 9th Circuit Court recent decision dismiss the need to target Grizzly Recover. Basically none have been reported in Washington. The court case was about land treatment for the sister forest to Mt Baker Snoqualmie, the Wenatchee-Okanogan National Forest located on the East slopes of the Cascades Mountains.

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Correspondence ID: 5892Project:112008Document:124399  
Address: Tampa, FL  
Outside Organization: Unaffiliated Individual  
Received: Dec,13 2022 19:47:29  
Correspondence Type: Web Form  
Correspondence: Oppose the capture of grizzlies from the Northern Continental Divide Ecosystem. The federal agencies plan to kidnap bears from either British Columbia or the Northern Continental Divide Ecosystem (NCDE) around Glacier National Park to move to the North Cascades. But grizzlies have still not recovered in the NCDE, and there are no "extra" bears there to move to Washington. Such a plan would weaken the NCDE grizzly population and diminish the likelihood of developing the needed population linkages between the NCDE grizzlies and those elsewhere, such as in Yellowstone.  
Oppose an "experimental population" designation. The agencies must create and analyze an alternative that does not rely on the so-called "experimental" population designation. Under such a designation, individual bears from the NCDE--which are currently protected under the Endangered Species Act--would be taken from their home range and transported to Washington state, where they would lose their protections under the ESA.  
Analyze a natural recovery alternative. This is NOT the same as the No Action alternative. Under a natural recovery alternative, the FWS and NPS would actively work with agencies in British Columbia to ensure that grizzlies are protected on both sides of the border. Under this alternative, the agencies would identify and protect corridors and connectivity so that bears could move across the border without getting killed.  
Develop an alternative that doesn't violate the Wilderness Act. The agencies must not pursue alternatives that would violate the Wilderness Act and would entail heavy-handed, stressful management of bears. Should the NPS choose to translocate bears, the agency should first consider limiting translocation to sites outside of Wilderness. If the NPS decides to translocate within Wilderness, it must comply with the Wilderness Act: no helicopters, no motorized equipment, and no invasive monitoring.

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Correspondence ID: 5893Project:112008Document:124399  
Address: BELLINGHAM, WA  
Outside Organization: Unaffiliated Individual  
Received: Dec,13 2022 19:48:35  
Correspondence Type: Web Form  
Correspondence: 12/13/2022  
Roger Nichols  
Public Scoping Comments  
Notice of Intent to Prepare North Cascades Ecosystem Grizzly Bear Restoration Plan/EIS, WA  
Preliminary Proposal on How Best To Restore Grizzly Bears to the North Cascades Ecosystem  
2022 North Cascades Ecosystem Grizzly Bear Restoration Plan/EIS

I object to the reintroduction of grizzly bears as it would result in additional road and trail closure of recreational

areas to restricted access (controlled use). Nothing has changed over the last 25 years by USDA Forest Service. Studies over that time indicated no grizzly bears were present, same as today. The Mt Baker Snoqualmie purposely did not modify their 1990 Forest Plan to reflect wildlife withdrawals during Watershed Analysis' process' followed by NEPA Decision Notices between 1995 and 2010. This period saw withdrawal of potential grizzly bear habitat and closing recreation user roads or purposely not maintaining them to their listed maintenance level. 1999 Finney Creek /Day Creek Watershed Analysis. The Analysis area is encircled by state highways, which are adjacent to 3 major river channels, and dotted with recreational developments and towns. 2002 Baker River Watershed Analysis which included Swift Creek 2006 Upper Middle Fork and South Fork Nooksack Watershed

This conflict between Congress and The Forest Service on Grizzlies has become even more evident with the Pacific Northwest Trail (PNT) a 42 year old, east west trail from Glacier National Park to Olympic National Park that spans 1200 miles. Forest Service initially rejected the trail until Congress designated the PNT. Forest Service has demonstrated its intension to preserve high country lands and limit recreational hiking in that spectacular country. I became fully aware of Forest Service conflict with Congress designation due to the rejection of proposed permanent foot bridge crossing of Swift Cr, a link to the trail with a problematic crossing. Swift creek is a tributary to Baker River, north of the Town of Concrete. Since then its apparent that Mt Baker National Forest is still not following Congress designation.

It also a shame there is so much shady dealing going on. I see nowhere in the outreach document that mentions 3 problem grizzly bears from interior Canada that were transported to the US Border near Ross Lake and released. It was pretty impressive that the Canadians reported sighting of these bear were they started, in a matter of weeks. US District Judge Menoza Jr's, 9th Circuit Court recent decision dismiss the need to target Grizzly Recover. Basically none have been reported in Washington. The court case was about land treatment for the sister forest to Mt Baker Snoqualmie, the Wenatchee-Okanogan National Forest located on the East slopes of the Cascades Mountains.

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Correspondence ID:	5894Project:112008Document:124399
Address:	Selah, WA
Outside Organization:	Unaffiliated Individual
Received:	Dec,13 2022 20:22:56
Correspondence Type:	Web Form

Correspondence: I live in central Washington and I want to see grizzly bears return to the state for a healthy and functioning ecosystem. I have travelled many times to Yellowstone to see the bears and noticed that people can learn to adapt and live with the bears.

The endangered species act requires the federal government recover the grizzly bear. The North Cascades has been identified as a recovery region. Obey the law and bring the bear back to Washington.

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Correspondence ID:	5895Project:112008Document:124399
Address:	Okanogan, WA
Outside Organization:	Unaffiliated Individual
Received:	Dec,13 2022 20:33:47
Correspondence Type:	Web Form

Correspondence: Dear NPS,  
I wish to submit comments in favor of returning grizzly bears to the N. Cascades Grizzly bear recovery area.

Since 1982, I have managed a cabin and 20 acres in the Loomis State Forest for an absentee landowner. The Loomis State Forest is part of the Grizzly Bear Recovery Area. At no time have I felt that grizzly bears would be a threat to me or the place I managed. I would love to see them some day if the plan to restore them comes to fruition.

The N. Cascades had grizzly bears in the past. I feel it's a duty of people to restore species to their natural habitats when it is viable, and the N. Cascades certainly has the area necessary to support such a population.

I have conducted lynx hair snagging surveys in the Kootenai NF and Yellowstone and Teton National parks and have seen grizzly bears on a number of occasions. People and grizzly bears can coexist as demonstrated by the areas they already inhabit. There is no reason the same can't happen in the N. Cascades.

My only wish is that the reintroduction can be accelerated over the proposed numbers to be reintroduced. Grizzly bears are extremely slow reproducing and so the need for higher numbers should be considered.

Thank you for your consideration,

[REDACTED]  
Okanogan, WA

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Correspondence ID: 5896Project:112008Document:124399

Address: Selah, WA

Outside Organization: Unaffiliated Individual

Received: Dec,13 2022 20:35:16

Correspondence Type: Web Form

Correspondence: Dear NPS,

Thank you for the opportunity to comment on this important issue. It is very important that grizzly bears be reintroduced to the North Cascades. I am a frequent visitor to Yellowstone National Park and one of the reasons I go is for wildlife watching, including grizzly bears. Grizzly bears are culturally important to many Tribal Nations and they are a native keystone species in the North Cascades. My visits to Yellowstone and Glacier National Parks have taught me that people can coexist with grizzly bears. Please bring the grizzly back to the North Cascades.

[REDACTED]

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Correspondence ID: 5897Project:112008Document:124399

Address: Snohomish, WA

Outside Organization: Unaffiliated Individual

Received: Dec,13 2022 21:21:22

Correspondence Type: Web Form

Correspondence: Greetings

I have lived in Washington all my life, I have skied, climbed and hike in all the areas of the Cascade's that are being considered for Grizzly reintroduction. About Seven years ago I filled out a ESI Form and read all 400 pages of the report on the processes of reintroduction of the Grizzly to the greater north cascade eco system, so I'm not sure why you need to start over.

I have been all over the High Sierra, The Winds and the Northern Rockies there is no place in the lower 48 more remote than the Cascade's for the introduction of Grizzly. It's one of the few place's that is truly wild with little impact on the public. I have been to Alaska Kayaking the coast for weeks at a time to see large paw prints to feel the great bear near is to feel a true wilderness. The Bear

Tooth range is much the same but at least there you can see them coming.

I know you have a lot of concern over the public and their options I'm not sure if that's an issue most of us will have past by the time there would be a large enough bears population to make an impact. It's best to educate the young to live with the Great Bear I just wish I could see it happen.

[REDACTED]

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Correspondence ID: 5898Project:112008Document:124399

Address: Calverton, MD

Outside Organization: Unaffiliated Individual

Received: Dec,13 2022 21:30:26

Correspondence Type: Web Form

Correspondence: Thank you for moving forward with the process of restoring grizzly bears to the North Cascades Ecosystem (NCE).

A healthy population of grizzly bears belongs in the NCE, their home for thousands of years. Wherever grizzlies thrive, so does wildness, clean water, and abundant native fish and wildlife.

The National Park Service and US Fish and Wildlife Service have an obligation to restore this federally listed species in the few places where that is possible. Failure to act would result in the permanent loss of grizzly bears from the park during our lifetime. Alternatively, the successful restoration will contribute to the overall health and wellbeing of the species across multiple landscapes.

Fortunately, Grizzly restoration has worked in other parts of the country and will work here too. Please act quickly and lean on the existing mountain of information your agencies have compiled to inform your final decision. The 2017 EIS outlined multiple viable strategies that were massively popular.

Please reconsider all the past public support and the time-tested strategies that will strike a balance to meet the mutual goals of grizzly bear recovery and people.

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Correspondence ID: 5899Project:112008Document:124399

Address: Wenatchee, WA

Outside Organization: Unaffiliated Individual

Received: Dec,13 2022 21:41:10

Correspondence Type: Web Form

Correspondence: I have read the Notice of Intent to Prepare North Cascades Ecosystem Grizzly Bear Restoration

Plan/Environmental Impact Statement, Washington and agree with the Purpose and Need. We know that grizzly bears are functionally extirpated from the NCE and will not be able to return on their own because there is no population of grizzly bears in the United States or Canada that is close enough to serve as a source population. Bringing in grizzlies from an existing population in Montana or Canada is the only way to restore grizzlies to the NCE. The decision to restore grizzlies to the NCE was made in 1991 when there were still a few grizzlies in the NCE. Here we are 32 years later with grizzlies now gone from the ecosystem. We cannot wait any longer--it is time to finalize the Grizzly Restoration Plan, get a Record of Decision and get bears back in the NCE. This may be the last chance we have to restore grizzlies to the NCE, and we must get this done.

Why have the National Park Service and the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service not been able to make any real progress on this issue for 31 years? The reasons are many, but most of the delays have been due to shifting political priorities in different administrations. This is a terrible way to try to make progress on anything. Let's develop a Grizzly Restoration Plan that has bipartisan support and the support of local people living near the NCE. Listen to their comments, their concerns, and their suggestions. Make sure that grizzly restoration does not come at the expense of farmers, ranchers, and local communities. Make sure the Restoration Plan is adequately funded so that local communities do not have to shoulder the expense of improved garbage handling and other costs that may accompany the return of grizzly bears. If ranchers lose livestock to grizzlies, they should be compensated.

The proposal to reintroduce grizzlies under 10(j) rules makes good sense and should lessen negative impacts on local communities. Effective public outreach is very important so local people understand and support how grizzlies will be managed.

In a world where millions of species are at risk, we have a great opportunity to bring back an iconic and ecologically important species in our own backyard--the NCE. This is cutting edge science to restore biodiversity for future generations. In Africa they are restoring lions, in India cheetahs, and in Asia tigers. Local people are learning to live with large carnivores, and they are proud to have these species returning. We can and must do the same here. It is time to make room for the grizzly.

Thank you for taking on this exciting, challenging, and important project. Let me know what I can do to help.

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Correspondence ID: 5900Project:112008Document:124399  
Address: San Francisco, CA  
Outside Organization: Unaffiliated Individual  
Received: Dec,13 2022 21:41:40  
Correspondence Type: Web Form  
Correspondence: There are few places left in the lower 48 states with habitat as secure, wild and productive as the North Cascades. We must utilize this habitat to support a species that we ruthlessly and almost completely eliminated from our country. I hope our government does the right thing and makes this significant step towards righting a historical wrong.

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Correspondence ID: 5901Project:112008Document:124399  
Address: San Francisco, CA  
Outside Organization: Unaffiliated Individual  
Received: Dec,13 2022 21:44:29  
Correspondence Type: Web Form  
Correspondence: There are few places left in the lower 48 states with habitat as secure, wild and productive as the North Cascades. We must utilize this habitat to support a species that we ruthlessly and almost completely eliminated from our country. I hope our government does the right thing and makes this significant step towards righting a historical wrong.

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Correspondence ID: 5902Project:112008Document:124399  
Address: Blaine, WA  
Outside Organization: Unaffiliated Individual  
Received: Dec,13 2022 21:52:50  
Correspondence Type: Web Form  
Correspondence: 12/13/2022  
D. Brady Green  
Public Scoping Comments  
Notice of Intent To Prepare North Cascades Ecosystem Grizzly Bear Restoration Plan/EIS, WA  
Preliminary Proposal on How Best To Restore Grizzly Bears to the North Cascades Ecosystem  
2022 North Cascades Ecosystem Grizzly Bear Restoration Plan/EIS

The 11/14/2022 Notice of Intent To Prepare North Cascades Ecosystem Grizzly Bear Restoration Plan/EIS, WA (Notice) provides minimal information, so I have relied on the information provided in the January 2017 Draft Grizzly Bear Restoration Plan/EIS North Cascades Ecosystem (Jan. 2017 Draft) (USDI, USFWS & NPS, 2017) for possible assumptions and alternatives that might be proposed.

The Notice states that "Public comments that were provided during the prior January 2017 Draft EIS process (USDI, USFWS & NPS, 2017) will also inform this new EIS and the development of alternatives." The word "inform" is vague. Does this mean that these prior public comments will be utilized to help develop alternatives? The Jan. 2017 Draft involved a lot of work by agency staff and involved extensive public involvement. It is not clear how much of the Jan. 2017 Draft (USDI, USFWS & NPS, 2017) information will be utilized in this new plan.

Following are my comments on this proposal and references cited.

1. Relocation/Reintroduction VS Restoration of Grizzly Bears (GB)

I was unable to find any information about the relocation of GB's being used to restore populations. It appears that the proposed GB restoration for the North Cascades Ecosystem (NCE), which recommends relocating GB's from other GB ecosystems, has never been tried anywhere else before. Consequently, the potential success of this

GB relocation technique as a method to restore populations has never been evaluated. For public agencies (federal, state, Canadian, etc.) to spend significant time, resources, and funding this, so far, unproven technique, combined with the high risk of injury and death to GB's which are an ESA listed "Threatened" species, during capturing (trapping, anesthetizing, transporting, etc.) and relocation (via helicopter and other methods), seems like an unwise use of public funds.

Four potential release areas were shown in the Jan. 2017 Draft (Figure 12 and Map 2). Are these release areas still being considered?

Instead of relocating GB's to the NCE what about considering habitat restoration actions to increase habitat diversity? For instance, increase GB forage habitat using silvicultural treatments, prescribed fire, etc., for ungulates species (deer, elk, mountain goats, etc.) to provide more food for GB's? What about increasing GB forage habitat by increasing huckleberry habitat, through silvicultural treatments and prescribed fire methods? It is unclear whether, or not, these GB habitat restoration treatments have been thoroughly investigated in the NCE?

## 2. Concern about potential permanent road and trail closures for Grizzly Bear restoration.

According to the North Cascades Ecosystem Grizzly Bear Ecosystem USFS and NPS project website map and the Core Area Map 1 (Page F-4) in the Jan. 2017 Draft, the GB core area includes the majority of the lands in the North Cascades Mountains from the Canadian Border on the north down to near Cle Elum, on the south.

The Jan. 2017 Draft made no mention of road or trail closures, other than for temporary closures only expected to last a few hours up to a couple of days during actual GB helicopter flights to relocate bears. The 2017 Draft mentions numerous times that "Beneficial impacts could occur from the decommissioning of roads in or near species habitat" but does not state whether, or not, permanent road closures could be implemented as a result of the plan implementation. It also stated that "Closure of park or forest facilities and main roads are not expected to occur" and that "it is reasonable to assume that any trail and area closures would be temporary, localized, and limited."

The Mt. Baker-Snoqualmie National Forest, which is adjacent to the North Cascades National Park, has already been implementing, or proposing permanent road closures for GB habitat management purposes, in order to meet requirements for the North Cascades GB Recovery Area MOU with the USFWS, "that there be no net loss of core habitat." (USFWS 1997). Examples include the Upper North Fork Nooksack River (MBS NF 2022), Upper Middle Fork and South Fork Nooksack watersheds, Upper Swift Creek and Baker River (Skagit River) watershed (MBS NF 2002), and the Finney Creek (Skagit River) watershed. Will this new plan for GB's result in more permanent road and trail closures on National Forest lands adjacent to the North Cascades National Park? These public roads and trails are critical for recreation access to these important public lands and provide significant recreation benefits to the local economies.

Based on USFS interpretation of USFWS GB habitat management requirements, permanent road and trail closures could occur as a result of this GB restoration plan. This information should have been shared up front with the public in this scoping document. Closing existing public roads and trails that provide important recreation value to the public is a significant issue.

## 3. Concern about the genetics and adaptability of the Grizzly Bears proposed to be relocated.

The Jan. 2017 Draft described studies (Alamack et al. 1993; Gaines et al. 1994) that were conducted to evaluate portions of the NCE for GB's and concluded that the NCE has suitable habitat essential for the maintenance of a Grizzly Bear population. The studies identified 124 plant species known to be GB foods through an exhaustive review of studies conducted on GB's south of Alaska and that 100 of the 124 identified plant species exists in the study area. They also mapped ranges of GB wildlife prey species known to occur in the NCE study area and said that ungulates were dispersed relatively evenly throughout the study area. Based on these studies, the teams concluded that sufficient vegetative Grizzly Bear foods are readily available in the NCE and that occurrence of wildlife prey species can sustain a Grizzly Bear population. I have worked in the NCE since 1984 and don't understand how the study could say that important GB prey species (elk, deer, mountain goats, marmots, etc.) are dispersed relatively evenly throughout the NCE. My experience is that these animals (especially elks, mountain goats and marmots) are found in certain areas but missing from many other areas in the NCE.

The Jan. 2017 Draft states that there have been "no confirmed Grizzly Bear observations in the U.S. portion of the NCE since 1996, although a few bear occurrences have been verified in the Canadian portion of the NCE during the same period." If there is suitable habitat within the NCE, why have GB's not reestablished a population by now?

The Jan. 2017 Draft indicated that GB's would be captured from multiple source areas that have healthy populations that must be ecologically similar to the NCE. Three source GB populations were identified and

included: 1) Northern Continental Divide Ecosystem in northwestern Montana, 2) adjacent GB habitat in British Columbia, Canada, and 3) GB habitat on south-central interior British Columbia. Have genetic studies been conducted on these proposed source populations to determine similarities between these populations before relocating any of these GB's?

The Jan. 2017 Draft describes a habitat study (Agee et al. 1989) that compared historical GB sightings to land cover types to determine which land cover types bears prefer. The results showed that GB sightings were positively correlated with whitebark pine, subalpine larch and subalpine cover types, inferring that these are the preferred habitat types of GB's. It also noted that whitebark pine is not a common habitat type throughout the NCE and may not be as important for GB's in this ecosystem as it is in others where it is more prevalent.

How well adapted would the relocated GB's, from the proposed source areas, be to new habitat conditions in the NCE? These other ecosystems could be more different from areas in the NCE where bears could be relocated.

How successful would these relocated GB's be in a new ecosystem, which may have different food resources (plant and animal) than they were adapted to, and how viable and self-sustaining would these population be?

4. Proposal to designate the reintroduced GB in the NCE as an Experimental Population under Section 10(j) of the U.S. Endangered Species Act.

The Notice indicates that this experimental designation of GB's released into the NCE would allow the USFWS to specify protective regulations to provide greater management flexibility in the event of human-GB conflict situations. Does this include permanent road and trail closures? If this is the case then this should have been stated up front in the scoping document. The ramifications of this special experimental designation need to be spelled out for the public.

#### References

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Gaines, W., R. H. Naney, P. H. Morrison, J. R. Eby, G. F. Wooten, and J. A. Almack (Gaines et al. 1994). 1994. Use of Lands at Multispectral Scanner Imagery and Geographic Information Systems to Map Vegetation in the North Cascades Grizzly Bear Ecosystem. In *Bears: Their Biology and Management*. Volume 9, Part 1: A Selection of Papers from the Ninth International Conference on Bear Research and Management. February 23-28, 1992 (1994). Missoula, MT: International Association for Bear Research and Management.

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U.S. Department of Agriculture, U.S. Forest Service, Mt.Baker-Snoqualmie National Forest, Mt. Baker Ranger District (MBS NF 2022). 2022. North Fork Nooksack Vegetation Management Project. Revised Final Environmental Assessment. April 2022. Mt. Baker Ranger District, 810 State Route 20, Sedro Woolley, WA 98284.

U.S. Department of Interior, U.S. Fish and Wildlife (USFWS 1997). 1997. Grizzly Bear Recovery Plan Supplement to the North Cascades Ecosystem Recovery Plan. Missoula, MT. 29pp.

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Correspondence ID: 5903Project:112008Document:124399

Address: Sebastopol, CA

Outside Organization: Unaffiliated Individual

Received: Dec,13 2022 22:18:13

Correspondence Type: Web Form

Correspondence: I am a concerned citizen writing to oppose the capture of grizzlies from the Northern Continental Divide Ecosystem. The federal agencies plan to kidnap bears from either British Columbia or the Northern Continental Divide Ecosystem (NCDE) around Glacier National Park to move to the North Cascades. But grizzlies have still not recovered in the NCDE, and there are no "extra" bears there to move to Washington. Such a plan would weaken the NCDE grizzly population and diminish the likelihood of developing the needed population linkages between the NCDE grizzlies and those elsewhere, such as in Yellowstone.

The agencies must create and analyze an alternative that does not rely on the so-called "experimental" population designation. Under such a designation, individual bears from the NCDE--which are currently protected under the Endangered Species Act--would be taken from their home range and transported to Washington state, where they would lose their protections under the ESA.

Under a natural recovery alternative, the FWS and NPS would actively work with agencies in British Columbia to ensure that grizzlies are protected on both sides of the border. Under this alternative, the agencies would identify and protect corridors and connectivity so that bears could move across the border without getting killed.

The agencies must not pursue alternatives that would violate the Wilderness Act and would entail heavy-handed, stressful management of bears. Should the NPS choose to translocate bears, the agency should first consider limiting translocation to sites outside of Wilderness. If the NPS decides to translocate within Wilderness, it must comply with the Wilderness Act: no helicopters, no motorized equipment, and no invasive monitoring.

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Correspondence ID: 5904Project:112008Document:124399

Address: Sammamish, WA

Outside Organization: Unaffiliated Individual

Received: Dec,13 2022 22:34:07

Correspondence Type: Web Form

Correspondence: I ask that you reconsider the introduction of grizzlies into the north cascade mountain range for numerous reasons. Reason one being concerns for safety while hiking, camping and enjoying the pac NW cascade mountains. I don't understand the need for reintroduction of this animal when they've been outside of this region for so long. It's not necessary to subject the people and businesses to this when it's been years since the bears have burdened these areas that are now populated with families vacationers and businesses. The introduction I'll only pose threats to our safety and economic functionality in these areas. My dad has a home in Stehekin in the heart of the north cascade mountains where we feel safe to roam, fish and enjoy the outdoors. The black bear are happily co habitating with us there. I'm fearful the grizzlies would not be the alternate and people would be on the defense for their safety and ultimately their lives. Grizzlies are known as predators and have a sense of terror surrounding their name. Keep the grizzlies where they've come to know the land and surroundings in Canada and other parts of the US. Keep them safe in their current territories. It's not necessary to bring them into a once known environment if they've already become accustomed to what they know and what the people of those areas know about them.

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Correspondence ID: 5905Project:112008Document:124399

Address: Alta, WY

Outside Organization: retired teacher Unaffiliated Individual

Received: Dec,13 2022 22:36:42

Correspondence Type: Web Form

Correspondence: Years ago most of us in the Jackson Hole area supported putting grizzly bears into Yellowstone National Park on the endangered species list. We also supported the reintroduction of wolves into Yellowstone. However we did not project into the future that these animals would flourish and expand out into populated areas. Due to weather conditions, wildfires, and for other reasons, including the parks closing certain feeding areas to which bears had become habituated, grizzlies have now moved down into Grand Teton Park and further south into Jackson Hole and onto the west side of the Tetons, Alta where I live. I moved from Jackson to Alta over 20 years ago and during those first years in Alta there was no sign of bears on the west side of the Tetons. Within the past five, grizzly sightings have become more and more frequent. With the bears moving into forested areas so close to human habitation, there have been more and more issues, usually resulting in the bear being euthanized. For the last few Fall seasons, the famous 399 bear and her 4 cubs have ventured down into the Jackson area, causing citizens and rangers alike, much concern for the safety of the bear family.

Due to the experience we've had with bears (and the ranging wolves as another point--wolves who've killed neighbor's sheep for the sake of training their young in killing), I strongly urge you to decide against introducing grizzlies into the North Cascades. Such an introduction will very possibly lead to the same bear/human habitat conflicts we've experienced. That raises issues for humans who may love and respect bears, but who do not now, and do not wish to in the future, share habitat with the bears. Nature will encourage the bears to expand their



habitat into the North Cascades if there's a natural reason for them to do so. So I urge you to let Nature be the deciding force.

Thank you for your consideration.

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Correspondence ID: 5906Project:112008Document:124399  
Address: Rice, WA  
Outside Organization: Stevens County Cattleman's Association Unaffiliated Individual(Official Rep.)  
Received: Dec,13 2022 23:17:25  
Correspondence Type: Web Form  
Correspondence: 12/13/2022

To Whom It May Concern,

We as cattle producers from Stevens County, Washington are commenting on A proposal by U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service (USFWS) and National Park Service (NPS) to introduce Grizzly bears into the public lands of North Cascades Ecoregion. The proposal will bring multigenerational conflicts with human systems, impacts to county economies and local culture, and is counter to Washington State Law. Federal statutes and National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA) processes require that these impacts be identified, documented, and evaluated in the public record before implementation.

Previous Federal Actions in the North Cascades Ecosystem -

On November 14, 2022, the National Park Service (NPS) and the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service (Services) published a Notice of Intent (NOI) in the Federal Register to prepare a North Cascades Ecosystem (NCE) Grizzly bear restoration plan and environmental impact Statement (EIS).<sup>1</sup> The NOI initiated another National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA) scoping process, and opened a 30-day public comment period to which this document responds.

At 87 FR 68192 of the Federal Register notice the Services State that "Public comments that were provided during that prior EIS process will also inform this new EIS and the development of alternatives." In the associated FAQs/Background document, the Services also state that "Comments that were provided during the previous EIS process, however, will inform this new EIS and the development of alternatives." This Statutory and Policy Analysis paper builds upon and supplements previous analysis prepared by Stillwater Technical Solutions (STS) for the Okanogan County, Washington Board of County Commissioners.<sup>2</sup> Those documents were submitted to the public record during previous agency actions that proposed the same outcome - introduction of grizzly bears into the National Park System and areas characterized by human systems.

Conflicts With National Park System Policy -

There are two common names for the holarctic species *Ursus arctos*: Grizzly bear in North America, and Brown Bear that have resident populations in North American and 46 European and Asian nations. *U. arctos* is a habitat generalist with strong, seasonal habitat associations that adjust to local plant and prey availability. *U. arctos* is morphologically and dominantly carnivorous and can be behaviorally omnivorous.<sup>3</sup>

With the North Cascades National Park (NCNP) near its geographic center, the proposal to import *U. arctos* individuals to the NCE would violate Section 1.9.1.4 of the NPS Management Policies 2006 which mandate the safeguarding of human life:

"The safety and health of employees, contractors, volunteers, and the public are core Service values. In making decisions on matters concerning employee safety and health, NPS managers must exercise good judgment and discretion and, above all, keep in mind that the safeguarding of human life must not be compromised."

<sup>1</sup> FR 87 68190, Notice of Intent to Prepare North Cascades Ecosystem Grizzly Bear Restoration Plan/Environmental Impact Statement, Washington.

<sup>2</sup> Comments, Issues and Recommendations on the Grizzly Bear Introduction Plan and Environmental Impact Statement. Stillwater Technical Solutions. October 23, 2019. <sup>3</sup> McLellan, B.N., Proctor, M.F., Huber, D. &

Michel, S. 2017. *Ursus arctos* (amended version of 2017 assessment). The IUCN Red List of Threatened Species 2017: e.T41688A121229971. <http://dx.doi.org/10.2305/IUCN.UK.2017-3.RLTS.T41688A121229971.en>.

As documented in Attachment B, *U. arctos* is an aggressive apex predator capable of sudden and unprovoked

attacks on humans. Since 2010, U. arctos individuals have killed five people within NPS-managed park and/or national recreation units. NPS has a fundamental agency responsibility to ensure that its programs protect all human life and interests, not just individuals working within NPS park units.

The proposed species restoration project also would violate NPS Management Policies 2006<sup>4</sup> Section 1.4.7.1 which covers unacceptable impacts. Both science and history demonstrate that is reasonably foreseeable to anticipate that a U. arctos individual may attack, injure, or even kill a park unit visitor, employee, or contractor. Section 1.4.7.1 states:

“Park managers must not allow uses that would cause unacceptable impacts ... for the purposes of these policies, unacceptable impacts are impacts that, individually or cumulatively would ... create an unsafe or unhealthful environment for visitors or employees...”

The proposed introduction of imported U. arctos individuals also would violate NPS Management Policies 2006, Section 4.4.2.2, which covers the restoration of native plant and animal species only when all of five criteria have been met. In this Policy we are mindful that “the safeguarding of human life must not be compromised” when we find that the proposed restoration actions fail to meet the second criterion: “The species does not, based on an effective management plan, pose a serious threat to the safety of people in parks, park resources, or persons or property within or outside park boundaries.”

As noted, that there have been at least five fatal U. arctos attacks on humans in NPS-managed park units since 2010. We have not included those people who have lost their lives to U. arctos attacks outside park boundaries that are near NPS park units. Section 4.4.2.2 may also be read to extend the NPS prohibition against restoring populations of U. arctos to adjacent private lands or impacted properties managed by federal, state, or local government entities.

#### Stability of U. arctos Populations -

The International Union for the Conservation of Nature (IUCN) recently determined that U. arctos is a species of least concern. There are estimated to be more than 200,000 individual bears throughout the species' estimated 2,400,000 km<sup>2</sup> occupied range, of which about 110,000 are mature individuals. The IUCN concludes that the current population trend of U. arctos is stable.<sup>6</sup>

There are approximately 58,000 U. arctos individuals living in one interconnected continental population across most of Alaska, Yukon, and British Columbia as well as portions of the Northwest Territory, Nunavut, and Alberta. There are also several populations that are naturally isolated and others that are isolated due to human settlement, other developments, and excessive human-caused mortality. Some of those populations are in the lower 48 United States.

4 National Park Service. Management Policies 2006. ISBN 0-16-076874-8 5 McLellan, B.N., Proctor, M.F., Huber, D. & Michel, S. 2017. *Ursus arctos* (amended version of 2017 assessment). The IUCN Red List of Threatened Species 2017: e.T41688A121229971. <http://dx.doi.org/10.2305/IUCN.UK.2017-3.RLTS.T41688A121229971.en>.

6 The IUCN Red List of Threatened Species: *Ursus Arctos* -- Assessment dated February 2, 2016, published 2017. The Committee on the Status of Endangered Wildlife in Canada (COSEWIC) completed a status assessment for U. arctos in May 2012, estimating the species' population in Canada at about 26,000 individuals, of whom approximately 10,000 are fully mature.<sup>7</sup>

The IUCN classifies the Cascades, Washington, and British Columbia subpopulation as critically endangered (CR) within its approximately 15,000 km<sup>2</sup> area.<sup>8</sup> This information, specific to the North Cascades Ecosystem (NCE) in Washington and British Columbia, was the only information attributed to IUCN by the Services, and it was not included in the printed materials presented during the scoping period by the Services. A single map depicting the ecosystem was included during the online public scoping meetings. There was no mention of COSEWIC during the scoping meetings whatsoever.

Omission of the IUCN and COSEWIC data and selective presentation of information by agency biological activists can mislead the public and scientific community into believing the threats to U. Arctos are broader than is exhibited by actual science. Because the IUCN and COSEWIC data are part of a broader continental and global context, the full suite of data for U. Arctos must be presented as part of the scoping and EIS process.

#### State Delisting Petitions -

The Department of the Interior (DOI) has received petitions from the States of Montana, Wyoming, and Idaho that call for the delisting of U. arctos. Two of the delisting petitions are for specific ecosystems, and the third calls for delisting throughout the entire Lower 48 United States. According to congressional testimony by previous FWS Director Aurelia Skipwith, both U. arctos and *Canis lupus* (wolf) are functionally recovered, need to be delisted, and scarce governmental resources should be reallocated to recovery of species that are genuinely

imperiled.<sup>9</sup>

A Services-assisted introduction of imported *U. arctos* individuals into the NCE may well establish a subpopulation of *U. arctos*, but that effort would not meaningfully contribute to the overall recovery of a species that is in no danger of extinction throughout a significant portion of its range. Establishment and long-term active support of a non-essential experimental 10(j) population of *U. arctos* in the NCE would, however, further imperil such species as the Lesser prairie-chicken, the Northern long-eared bat, or similarly situated endangered species who might need scarce resources more than does *U. arctos*.

#### Summary of Policy Findings and Analysis -

1. The proposed introduction of *U. arctos* would increase the frequency of human/bear contact, and possibly human mortality from bear attacks. As contemplated, the action violates NPS Management Policies 2006, Section 1.9.1.4.

2. The Services' proposed actions would violate the human life, health, and safety elements of NPS Management Policies 2006, Section 1.4.7.1.

7 COSEWIC. 2012. COSEWIC assessment and status report on the Grizzly Bear *Ursus arctos* in Canada. Committee on the Status of Endangered Wildlife in Canada. Ottawa. xiv + 84 pp.

[https://sararegistry.gc.ca/virtual\\_sara/files/cosewic/sr\\_ours\\_grizz\\_bear\\_1012\\_e.pdf](https://sararegistry.gc.ca/virtual_sara/files/cosewic/sr_ours_grizz_bear_1012_e.pdf)

8 Brown Bear (*Ursus arctos*) Isolated Subpopulations Supplementary Information. IUCN Red List of Threatened Species, pp. 7,8

9 Archived webcast of the Hearing on the Nominations of Aurelia Skipwith to be Director of the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service and Katherine Lemos to be Member and Chairperson of the Chemical Safety and Hazard Investigation Board, U.S. Senate Committee on Environment and Public Works. September 11, 2019.

3. The Services' proposed action cannot satisfy National Park Service policy criterion for restoration, and would violate NPS Management Policies 2006 at Section 4.4.2.2 of the subject animal species.

4. Documents provided by the Services during the current public comment scoping process neglected to present essential information that report the actual global status of *U. arctos*. The lack of key scientific information renders it difficult for the public to draw accurate and informed conclusions about the scoping and introduction proposal.

5. Delisting petitions for *U. arctos* by the States of Montana, Idaho, and Wyoming have not been acted upon by FWS. Until final decisions are made on all three of the State delisting petitions, the proposed EIS and this scoping process is premature.

6. The Services have neglected to include a delisting alternative for *U. arctos* in the scoping process of the EIS. Because three States have petitioned for *U. arctos* delisting, and because the previous FWS director stated before Congress that *U. arctos* is biologically recovered, the services should include and meaningfully consider a delisting alternative in the EIS.

7. Because the proposed action is not essential for the continued existence of *U. arctos*, which the IUCN classifies as "a species of least concern," and because the NCE is not geographically segregated from existing *U. arctos* populations, the proposal to establish an ESA Section 10(j) experimental population of *U. arctos* cannot scientifically or regulatorily be justified.

8. Washington statute RCW 77.12.035 prohibits the transplantation or introduction of grizzly bears into the state. The Services' assertion that the statute does not restrict federal grizzly bear recovery efforts in Washington is insufficient in light of a plain rendering of the statute and federalism concerns.

#### Regulatory History; Previous Attempts to Introduce U Arctos -

On February 19, 2015, the DOI published a NOI in the Federal Register<sup>10</sup> to develop a grizzly bear restoration plan for the NCE. When the Services initiated the planning and environmental review process, there was a lack of widespread public involvement. With the change of administration in 2017, DOI held several public meetings, Tribal consultations, and over 70 stakeholder briefings, while facilitating two public review and comment periods<sup>11</sup> and a draft EIS. More than 143,000 comments were submitted into this process. These efforts yielded overwhelming opposition to the proposal to introduce *U. arctos* into the NCE. During the public review and comment process on the previous initiative to introduce *U. arctos*, the Okanogan County Farm Bureau led efforts in coordinating with Washington counties and some Washington Farm Bureau county members in the affected region.<sup>12</sup> Documents placed into the public record at that time identified many of the same NEPA compliance issues, inconsistencies with Washington Statutes, potential violations of NPS policy, and interagency conflicts with the US Forest Service Bighorn Sheep program.

10 80 FR 8894

11 82 FR 4336; 82 FR 4416; 84 FR 36099

## 12 Comments on the Grizzly Bear Restoration in the North Cascades Ecosystem

As a result of public input, the Secretary of the Interior ended the proposal to develop a Grizzly bear restoration plan for the NCE, and in doing so, terminated the NEPA procedural process.<sup>13</sup> On July 7, 2020, Secretary of Interior David Barnhardt visited Omak, Washington and personally delivered the message that the DOI would not go forward with the draft Grizzly bear restoration plan for the NCE or its associated EIS. During remarks, Secretary Barnhardt complimented Washington Congressional Representative Dan Newhouse:

"Representative Newhouse has been a tireless advocate for his community and his constituents regarding plans to reintroduce grizzly bears into the North Cascades Ecosystem," And, "The Trump Administration is committed to being a good neighbor, and the people who live and work in north central Washington have made their voices clear that they do not want grizzly bears reintroduced into the North Cascades. Grizzly bears are not in danger of extinction, and Interior will continue to build on its conservation successes managing healthy grizzly bear populations across their existing range."

### State Delisting Petitions -

On December 17, 2021, the Governor of Montana issued a formal petition pursuant to 50 C.F.R. § 424.14(c) and (d) to FWS to delist the distinct population segment (DPS) of *U. arctos* within the Northern Continental Divide Ecosystem (NCDE). On March 17, 2022 Montana Senator Daines and Congressman Rosendale issued a joint letter to the USFWS stating:

"It has come to our attention that the 90-day statutory timeframe for the agency to respond to the petition elapsed today. We urge you to respond both expeditiously and favorably to the Governor's petition."<sup>14</sup>

On January 10, 2022 the State of Wyoming issued a similar petition to delist *U. arctos* within the Greater Yellowstone Ecosystem (GYE).

On March 9, 2022, the State of Idaho -- after reviewing the delisting petitions of Montana and Wyoming -- issued its own delisting petition, calling for FWS to delist *U. arctos* across the Lower 48 United States:

"The framework that applied to grizzly bear listing under the ESA in 1975 no longer exists. The 1993 Recovery Plan for "lower-48" grizzly bear identified a phased delisting strategy (i.e., delisting recovery areas identified in the 1993 Plan as each achieved recovery criteria and then delisting the remainder of the listed entity). Recent court decisions, however, have rejected this framework."

And,

"Absent viable delisting alternatives, the only way to cut through the hopeless tangle caused by the errors of the 1975 "lower 48" grizzly bear listing is to confront those errors head-on. Idaho therefore petitions for delisting of the "lower-48" listed entity because it is not a "species" under the ESA."

13 termination-notice-grizzly-bear-restoration-eis-july-2020\_0.pdf (doi.gov)

14 fws\_-\_ncde\_grizzly\_petition\_final\_2022.03.17.pdf (house.gov)

On November 17, 2022, the Idaho Congressional Delegation issued a letter<sup>15</sup> to Martha Williams of FWS:

"We write regarding the March 9, 2022, petition submitted by the State of Idaho to delist the grizzly bear in the lower forty-eight States under the Endangered Species Act (ESA). We urge your agency to respond in a timely manner to this petition."

And,

"The ESA requires that the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service (USFWS) decide within 90 days whether or not a filed petition contains evidence that delisting is warranted. Unfortunately, this timeline has not been maintained with Idaho's petition and has exacerbated serious issues currently experienced in Idaho's bear country. It also calls into question the agency's ability to make and publish findings within 12 months after receiving such a petition as required under the ESA."

On November 14, 2022, three days before the Idaho Delegation issued the above letter, DOI issued a Notice of Intent (NOI) to prepare a North Cascades Ecosystem Grizzly Bear Restoration Plan/Environmental Impact Statement.<sup>16</sup> With no preliminary notice<sup>17</sup> from NPS or FWS to Washington county governments, DOI issued the current NOI providing only a 30-day scoping period.

The affected Farm Bureaus and local governments presumed that the termination of the first EIS would preclude federal agencies from reinitiating a costly, unnecessary, and controversial proposal in the short term.<sup>18</sup> This is especially true in light of the three State delisting petitions for which FWS has exceeded the statutory response window.

Conflicts with Washington State Statutes -

The Revised Code of Washington (RCW 77.12.035) unambiguously prohibits transplantation or introduction of grizzly bears into the State, including Federal initiatives:<sup>19</sup>

“The commission shall protect grizzly bears and develop management programs on publicly owned lands that will encourage the natural regeneration of grizzly bears in areas with suitable habitat. Grizzly bears shall not be transplanted or introduced into the State. Only grizzly bears that are native to Washington State may be utilized by the department for management programs. The department is directed to fully participate in all discussions and negotiations with federal and State agencies relating to grizzly bear management and shall fully communicate, support, and implement the policies of this section.”<sup>20</sup>

15 Idaho Delegation Urges Fish and Wildlife Service to Review Idaho Petition to Delist Grizzly Bear / Press Releases / Congressman Russ Fulcher (house.gov)

16 Federal Register / Vol. 87, No. 218 / Monday, November 14, 2022 / Notices

17 40 CFR §1506.6; Okanogan County Code 18.04.080, 18.04.070, 18.04.060

18 California v. Bernhardt, 472 F.Supp.3d 573 “While the Executive branch holds the power to issue executive

orders, an agency cannot flip-flop regulations on the whims of each new administration.”

19 Okanogan County Code 18.04.050(F) Federal and State agency actions proposed or taken - “Shall, in absence of a direct constitutional conflict (United States and Washington State Constitutions), coordinate with Okanogan County so as to comply with federal and State statutes and regulations, and county laws, policies and plans, including the comprehensive plan”

20 Wash. Rev. Code 77.12.035 Protection of grizzly bears-Limitation on transplantation or introduction- Negotiations with federal and State agencies (Revised Code of Washington, 2022 Edition).

In their FAQs/Background document the Services purport that Washington State law applies only to the Washington Department of Fish and Wildlife (WDFW), and does not restrict federal grizzly bear recovery efforts in Washington. The Services also contend that WDFW's interests would be represented in the final environmental analysis because the statute directs WDFW to “... fully participate in all discussions and negotiations relating to grizzly bear management ...”

A plain rendering of the Washington statute and its context demonstrates that the Services' interpretation of RCW 77.12.035 is incorrect. This should be investigated under the NEPA regulations from the Council on Environmental Quality (CEQ), and DOI policy.<sup>21</sup> In proposing to violate Washington State Law the Services also neglect the 10th Amendment's reservations principal of the United States Constitution,<sup>22</sup> which states:

“The powers not delegated to the United States by the Constitution, nor prohibited by it to the States, are reserved to the States respectively, or to the people.”

RCW 77.12.035 is a clear Statement of the intent of the legislature of the State of Washington to exercise its prerogative over wildlife within Washington's boundaries, with particular attention to U. arctos.

Because U. arctos is not in danger of extinction throughout a significant portion of its range, and because establishment of an experimental population of U. arctos individuals within the boundaries of the NCE would not have significant impact upon the recovery of U. arctos, the use of ESA Section 10(j) permitting programs is inappropriate, unnecessary, and scientifically unjustified. Similarly, translocation of U. arctos into the State of Washington conflicts with both state law and state sovereignty.

RCW 77.12.035 contains nine (9) distinct mandates. For the purposes of the statute, “Commission” means the Washington Fish and Wildlife Commission and “Department” means the Washington Department of Fish and Wildlife.

RCW 77.12.035 reads as follows:

1. The Commission shall protect grizzly bears
2. The Commission shall develop management programs on publicly owned lands.
3. The Commission shall encourage the natural regeneration of grizzly bears.
4. Grizzly bears shall not be transplanted or introduced into the State.
5. Only grizzly bears that are native to Washington State may be utilized by the department for management purposes.
6. The Department is directed to fully participate in all discussions and negotiations with federal and State agencies relating to grizzly bear management.
7. The Department shall fully communicate the policies of this section.
8. the Department shall fully support the policies of this section.

21 40 CFR §1506.2(c), (d) Elimination of duplication with State and local procedures; Okanogan County Code 18.04.050(B) - "Federal and State agencies shall coordinate procedures to the fullest extent possible with Okanogan County on an equal basis and not with Okanogan County as subordinate, prior to and during the taking of any federal or State action"; Stevens County Comprehensive Plan - 1.1, 1.2-GP1, GP2

22 EO 13132§2(b) "The people of the States created the national government and delegated to it enumerated governmental powers. All other sovereign powers, save those expressly prohibited the States by the Constitution, are reserved to the States or to the people."

9. The Department shall fully implement the policies of this section.<sup>23</sup>

The first three mandates pertain to the Washington Fish and Wildlife Commission, to whom the WDFW is accountable.

The fourth mandate, the prohibition on the transplantation or introduction of *U. arctos* into the State is not assigned solely to the commission or to the department. It therefore applies to all private parties, and local, state, and federal governments.

The last five mandates apply to the WDFW and implement the programs (policies) that the commission develops to protect, manage, and encourage the natural regeneration of *U. arctos* in areas with suitable habitat. The department is also directed to fully engage with federal and other state agencies in all aspects relating to *U. arctos* management.

Inappropriate Application of ESA and Section 10(j) Policies -

The ESA does not provide a rational basis for the introduction of *U. arctos* into the NCE when the conditions for recovery of the species have already been met. If a species is stable throughout a significant portion of its range, agencies have no rational basis under the ESA to seek introduction of any species into a region where it was extirpated.<sup>24</sup>

Endangered Species are defined in the ESA as:

The term "endangered species" means any species which is in danger of extinction throughout all or a significant portion of its range other than a species of the Class Insecta determined by the Secretary to constitute a pest whose protection under the provisions of this Act would present an overwhelming and overriding risk to man.

Threatened Species are defined in the ESA as:

The term "threatened species" means any species which is likely to become an endangered species within the foreseeable future throughout all or a significant portion of its range.

The clearly defined and qualified terminology of the ESA demonstrate the need for delisting of *U. arctos* <sup>25</sup> across the lower 48 United States to be greater than pursuit of a Section 10(j) experimental population within a localized, extirpated region such as the NCE. Currently, Wyoming and Montana have stable and growing *U. arctos* populations; the current NCE proposal raises questions as to why FWS and NPS are again pursuing an introduction of *U. arctos* at the expense of reviewing three delisting petitions that have been before the agency for up to a year.

The potential loss of human life, livestock depredation, and increased regulatory costs to local governments are exacerbated when *U. arctos* is listed as "threatened" under the ESA. States like Montana, which has a long history of the presence of *U. arctos*, have tools to manage *U. arctos* issues but are inhibited in doing so by listing under the ESA.

States that do not have a *U. arctos* presence would face even greater economic impacts in the event of a ESA Section 10(j) experimental introduction of *U. arctos*. As the Montana

<sup>23</sup> Ibid.

<sup>24</sup> 42 USC § 4335 Efforts supplemental to existing authorizations - "The policies and goals set forth in this Act are supplementary to those set forth in existing authorizations of federal agencies."

<sup>25</sup> Governor Gianforte Blasts Federal Overreach From Biden FWS (mt.gov)

Governor and comments to the record by a coalition of Montana counties<sup>26</sup> made clear in the public record, the recent 10(j) historic range rule proposal by the FWS<sup>27</sup> would impact states without a historical presence of *U. arctos*:

"...will not be prepared to absorb the economic harm caused by an experimental population of grizzly bears. As such the economic harm will be significantly harsher for those economies to address."

NCE Proposal Conflicts with Other Agency Programs -

Bighorn sheep (*Ovis canadensis*) have been designated by USDA Forest Service (USFS) Region 6 as a sensitive species. This designation indicates concern for the long-term viability and conservation of the species on National Forest System (NFS) lands.

Bighorn sheep were extirpated from the State of Washington by 1935 and have more recently been reestablished in multiple herds in a fraction of their former range. This occupied range overlaps habitat proposed for *U. arctos*. During the previous reintroduction proposal the Services reported that *O. canadensis* is unlikely to be affected by *U. arctos* introduction. Although *U. arctos* may be behaviorally omnivorous in some ecosystems, its dentition, jaw morphology, forward-looking eyes, and other physical characteristics indicate that it is evolutionarily carnivorous. Despite their occasional omnivorous behavior, *U. arctos* has a digestive tract of a carnivore. Different bears consume varying ratios of meat-to-vegetation depending on environmental factors, but they all tend to consume meat as it becomes available. In the northern Rockies, grizzlies obtain most of their meat from large herbivores such as elk, deer, bison, moose, and cattle. Other herbivores, including goats and sheep, are also at risk when depredation opportunity presents itself.

When grizzlies emerge from hibernation, they immediately seek food sources, and will travel significant distances in search of sustenance. In the spring, with vegetation in short supply, the carnivore behavior tends to dominate, with the bears using a variety of foods with varied intent. The lambing cycle of *O. canadensis* coincides with the *U. arctos* emergence from hibernation, and placentas have proven to be potent attractants for carnivores and scavengers, including hungry *U. arctos* emerging from their dens.

26 Survey of the Proposed Fish and Wildlife Service ESA Section 10(j) Historical Range Rule. Stillwater Technical Solutions. J.R. Carlson, et. al. August 5, 2022.

27 Federal Register / Vol. 87, No. 109 / Tuesday, June 7, 2022.

28 8-8-22\_Comment\_on\_ESA\_Rule.pdf (mt.gov)

27 Federal Register / Vol. 87, No. 109 / Tuesday, June 7, 2022.

28 8-8-22\_Comment\_on\_ESA\_Rule.pdf (mt.gov)

Breeding Range Map The green area shows the predicted habitats for breeding only. Click for more information In the fall, male bighorns battle for mating access in head-to-head combat, and the sound of colliding horns are a dinner bell that can be heard for miles by grizzlies in their pre-hibernation hyperphagic stage. The presence of *U. arctos* in *O. canadensis* habitat represents a reasonably foreseeable adverse impact to the health and safety of individual bighorn sheep at all life stages and to the overall health and safety of the recovering populations of the species in the northern Cascades.

Forest Service Manual (FSM) Sections 2670.32 and 2672.1 provide direction to the agency to avoid or minimize impacts to designated sensitive species. Because the Services cannot predict the degree to which *U. arctos* individuals brought into proximity with *O. canadensis* populations would select bighorn sheep for predation, it is not possible to determine whether depredation impacts to one or more herds would significantly reduce this sensitive species' numbers. Thus, human-assisted augmentation of the number of *U. arctos* individuals in proximity to *O. canadensis* occupied habitat is incompatible and inconsistent with the purposes and needs of the *O. canadensis* recovery effort.

Because there is a foreseeable chance that some *U. arctos* individuals proposed for introduction could cause predation to recovering herds of bighorn sheep, the USFS is obligated by its own policies to ensure protection of the bighorn sheep. Thus, the proposal introduces an intra-agency conflict that must be resolved in any potential EIS.

Potential Conflicts with Trail Programs by Other Federal Agencies -

The congressionally mandated Pacific Northwest National Scenic Trail (PNWNST) bisects the NCE and adjacent federal lands. Currently in its own scoping process, the trail would introduce additional federal employees, contractors, volunteers, and visitors into the NCE. If the proposed action to establish a *U. arctos* population in the NCE moves ahead, incidence of human/bear interactions will increase. This is especially problematic as between 2010 and 2022, 25 fatal *U. arctos* attacks on humans, some depredatory rather than defensive, have been documented in the public record (Attachment B).

The NEPA CEQ Regulations require all Federal interagency issues and conflicts to be resolved during the scoping and EIS process.

Federal Data Quality Act and Peer Review -

The Services have issued the proposal to reintroduce grizzlies into the NCE without citing any new science that justifies this action. The current proposal was initiated even after previous attempts were terminated only two years ago. The principal new science and data introduced since that termination are found in the state petitions to delist *U. arctos* and that information supports delisting of *U. arctos*, not a complex regulatory introduction program.

The Data Quality Act (DQA)<sup>29</sup> requires that information disseminated by federal agencies incorporate four

components: quality, objectivity, utility, and integrity. With respect to the quality of information for decision-making, the Office of Management and Budget (OMB)<sup>30</sup> specifically requires:

29 Section 515(a) US Treasury and General Government Appropriations Act of 2001, Pub.L. 106-554

30 70 FR 2664, Notice of Policy Statement, Endangered and Threatened Wildlife and Plants: Notice of Interagency Cooperative Policy for Peer Review in Endangered Species Act Activities, July 1, 1994.

"The more important the information, the higher the quality standards to which it should be held, for example, in those situations involving 'influential scientific, financial, or statistical information:'"

"Quality" is an encompassing term compromising utility, objectivity, and integrity. The guidelines sometimes referred to these four statutory terms, collectively, as "quality."

"Utility" refers to the usefulness of the information to its intended users, including the public.

"Objectivity" includes whether disseminated information is being presented in an accurate, clear, complete, and unbiased manner. It also involves a focus on ensuring that the information be accurate, reliable, and unbiased.

"Integrity" refers to the security of information -- protection of the information from unauthorized access or revision -- to ensure that the information is not compromised through corruption or falsification.

"Influential" when used in the phrase "influential scientific, financial, or statistical information", means that the agency can reasonably determine that dissemination of the information will have a clear and substantial impact on important public policies or important private sector decisions.

"Reproducibility" means that the information is capable of being substantially reproduced, subject to an acceptable degree of imprecision.

Recent reports from the House Natural Resource Committee indicate that the FWS scientific peer review process under some administrations is selective, clannish, and biased.<sup>31</sup>

The Information Quality Guidelines policy from FWS itself define influential information to be that which"will have or does have a clear and substantial impact on important public policy or private sector decisions, and thus, a decision or action to be taken by the Director" of the FWS.<sup>32</sup> In the current action the Services are seeking to reintroduce U. arctos which would have clear and substantial impact on public policy and private sector decision-making.

During and as part of this EIS scoping process FWS must justify its reasoning for the proposed introduction in light of the previous termination of U. arctos of a substantially similar introduction proposal; conflicts with state law; delisting petitions from three States; and international data that conclude U. arctos is not in jeopardy of survival across a significant portion of its range.

The National Environmental Policy Act (Significance) -

This Major Federal Action will have indefinite cumulative effects throughout the region of influence (ROI) and eventually, as demonstrated in Montana, outside the ROI. The former DEIS was focused on the "unlikely" impacts of the primary phase of introduction and does not provide due diligence to the likely impacts that would occur during the secondary phase where U. arctos individuals disperse to ecosystems outside the NCE.

<sup>31</sup> Under the Microscope. An examination of the questionable science and lack of peer review in Endangered species listing decisions. Majority Staff Report. U.S. House of Representatives Committee on Natural Resources. December 15, 2014.

<sup>32</sup> U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, Information Quality Guidelines and Peer Review.

For the present scoping and EIS process, quantification of the human, socioeconomic, and cultural impacts on the human environment as required by the NEPA CEQ regulations is required.

Impacts to the human environment from the proposed introduction would likely be less prevalent from direct effects than from indirect effects. As a result, any EIS emerging from this scoping process must focus analysis of the impacts that will likely occur in the future (40 CFR § 1502.10):<sup>33</sup>

NPS Policy 2.1.2.

"At key points of planning and decision-making, the Park Service will identify reasonable alternatives and analyze and compare their differences with respect to: short- and long-term costs; and environmental consequences that may extend beyond park boundaries."

The NPS policy language at 2.1.2 is consistent with the NEPA requirement at 40 CFR §1508.8 that all reasonable direct and indirect effects and alternatives that differ from the preferred alternative be investigated. The costs and consequences associated with introductions of U. arctos in close proximity to human activities warrants careful consideration of the delisting alternative in the Lower 48 United States.<sup>34</sup> Based upon significant data and



petitions from three states, delisting U. arctos has the highest potential to mitigate the costs and potential human impacts associated with the presence of apex predators such as U. arctos.<sup>35</sup>

40 CFR §1508.14 states that the:

“Human environment shall be interpreted comprehensively to include the natural and physical environment and the relationship of people with that environment. . .” And,

“... When an environmental impact statement is prepared and economic or social and natural or physical environmental effects are interrelated, then the environmental impact statement will discuss all of these effects on the human environment.”

33 40 CFR §1502.1 “Agencies shall focus on significant environmental issues and alternatives and shall reduce paperwork and the accumulation of extraneous background data. Statements shall be concise, clear, and to the point, and shall be supported by evidence that the agency has made the necessary environmental analysis.”

34 40 CFR § 1500.2(e) “Use the NEPA process to identify and assess the reasonable alternatives to proposed actions that will avoid or minimize adverse effects of these actions upon the quality of the human environment.”

35 40 CFR § 1500.2(f) “Federal agencies shall to the fullest extent possible: (f) Use all practicable means ... to restore and enhance the quality of the human environment and avoid or minimize any possible adverse effects of their actions upon the quality of the human environment.”

Reasonably Foreseeable Implications (Comparative Ecosystems) - The Northern Cascades Ecosystem (NCE) shares similar characteristics to the Northern Continental Divide Ecosystem (NCDE). The NCE is approximately 9,500 square miles in area; and the NCDE is approximately 9,600 square miles. For comparison, the Greater Yellowstone Ecosystem (GYE) is 9,200 square miles. The NCDE and the GYE have experienced a rapid increase in U. arctos population density resulting in habitat pressure and dispersion outside the initial recovery areas. The 2019 Conservation Strategy for the Grizzly Bear in the Northern Continental Divide Ecosystem consists of three management zones outside the NCDE recovery area, spanning a vast landscape area of millions of acres of private farm and ranch lands located in multiple jurisdictions. These U. arctos conservation strategies include multiple layers of regulation imposed on the public who remain liable for fines and penalties if found in noncompliance in responding to bear problems: “Legally enforceable attractant storage requirements on public lands have been implemented or will be implemented on 87% of lands within the Primary Conservation Area (PCA) (all USFS, GNP, BLM, MFWP, and Tribal). Attractant storage requirements for contractors or permitted activities occur on 91% of lands inside the PCA (Food Storage with contractors/permitted activities: All NFS, GNP, BLM, MFWP, Tribal and DNRC).” Chapter 6 of the Conservation Strategy for the Grizzly Bear in the Northern Continental Divide Ecosystem states the regulatory mechanisms and conservation framework would continue in the absence of ESA protections. The cost burdens for these controls must be quantified and accounted for in the NCE EIS and scoping process. The NCDE has a bear population of more than 1,000 bears, and the GYE has over 800 bears, yet they remain protected under the ESA. All the alternatives in the previous draft plan/EIS within the NCE aimed to establish a population of more than 200 grizzly bears over time. The 1982 Grizzly Bear Recovery Plan recognized that there was incomplete or missing data necessary to publish a number that would constitute recovery success in the NCE. If the NCDE has more than 1,000 grizzly bears, and they still enjoys ESA protection, the question is what the final threshold quantity of bears for the NCE may be. It is noteworthy that as an agency, US Fish and Wildlife Service is characterized by a pattern of quantitative avoidance when it comes to species reporting, and dismissal of requests to issue geodetically surveyed threatened and endangered species maps at the local level. To the regulated community, such legislative changes to the ESA might be well received.

Depredation; Socioeconomic Impacts - a. Flawed Predictive Models Previous initiatives demonstrate that FWS does not have a reliable and predictive methodology to accurately project U. arctos population increases and dispersion rates. As demonstrated, the regulatory framework from Montana reveals bear population and dispersion rates that far exceed projections by FWS and other agencies.<sup>36</sup> Heavy reliance on predictive calculations, as opposed to the use of objective empirical data methodologies, has led to substantive miscalculations by FWS of U. arctos restoration efforts in both the GYE and the NCDE. The predictive methodology/calculations used by FWS in the NCDE in 2004 and 2010 mispredicted U. arctos population growth and dispersion by a significant amount of animals.<sup>37</sup> Significantly, the errant methodologies used by the agency to justify a no action alternative for controlling U. arctos expansion has led to increased levels of human/bear contact. U. arctos restoration in the GYE and NCDE demonstrates that these bears are both unpredictable and uncontrollable. Despite the vast resources spent on precautionary measures to reduce contact, interactions

between grizzlies and humans are documented to be increasing across the range, with an associated level of human mortality (attachment B). Agency miscalculations and bias against the human environment have allowed the U. arctos population to expand and disperse unchecked across a 15,000 square mile area outside of the 9,600 square mile NCDE recovery area.<sup>38</sup> Instead of mitigating bear dispersion and protecting domestic sheep grazing allotments from depredation within USFS rangelands and NPS systems, domestic sheep allotments are being phased out.<sup>39</sup> The original DEIS on page 147 states that: “impacts per grizzly bear are also likely to be much less than in GYE because grizzly bears relocated under this alternative would be less carnivorous than grizzly bears in the GYE based on their feeding habits in source areas; therefore, any depredation is expected to occur at a much lower rate than grizzly bears in the GYE.”

36 NPS Policy 2.1.2: “At key points of planning and decision-making, the Park Service will identify reasonable alternatives and analyze and compare their differences with respect to: short- and long-term costs; and environmental consequences that may extend beyond park boundaries.”

37 Bear Biologist Cecily Costello says grizzlies have nearly doubled their original range in the NCDE, and expanded faster than FWP predictions, leading to an increase in livestock depredations along the eastern edge of the ecosystem. The estimated occupied range for the NCDE grizzly bear population is almost 25,000 square miles, which is a 42% increase from what was estimated in 2004, and it's a 25% increase from what was estimated in 2010. <https://www.mtpr.org/post/montana-wool-growers-want-more-funding-livestock-depredation-investigations>

38 <https://www.mtpr.org/post/montana-wool-growers-want-more-funding-livestock-depredation-investigations>

39 “Inside the YGBRZ, no new grazing allotments can be created and sheep are being phased out of allotments because they are commonly preyed upon by grizzly bears” (U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service 2007) (Wells 2017) *Livestock Depredation by Grizzly Bears on Forest Service Allotments in the Greater Yellowstone Ecosystem*, pg.8.

The Services' appear to be carrying forward a previous notion that has been proven to be incorrect. The NEPA CEQ regulations at 40 CFR §1502.24 state that agencies: “shall make explicit reference by footnote to the scientific and other sources relied upon for conclusions in the Statement.” The citations below demonstrate this conclusion to be misleading and errant: • “While it is unknown how many individual bears are responsible for depredations at high bear densities, the positive relationship between bear density and depredation event counts suggests that as more grizzly bears become spatially associated with livestock, they kill livestock at a higher levels, which could indicate that bears depredated on livestock opportunistically rather than a few problem bears repeatedly depredating” (Anderson et al. 2002). • “Grizzly bears are opportunistic omnivores” (Wells 2017 pg. 6).<sup>40</sup> • “Livestock depredation by grizzly bears in the GYE during 1992-2000 has been found to be unrelated to the availability of bear foods” (Gunther et al. 2004). b. Taxpayer Burdens From Depredation Compensation Programs Government compensatory programs only transfer the depredation cost burden to the American taxpayer:

Fiscal loss is simply shifted from the directly affected property owner to indirectly affected taxpayers. If the NPS is to uphold its policy at 1.9.5.1. “strive to be an effective and efficient steward of appropriated and non-appropriated funds and services” then compensation programs must not be viewed as a mechanism to mitigate impacts, nor to avoid significance as defined by NEPA. Compensation should be provided when property is lost due to federal decisions or regulatory takings of private property,<sup>41</sup> but the transfer of liability through governmental depredation compensation programs does not change the severity of impacts for U. arctos damage. The agencies purport that destruction of gardens, orchards, beehives, or protection of sheep is relatively easy to prevent through the use of electric fencing. This may be true in a small farm or ranch applications, but for livestock operations with larger acreages of pasture, or public lease lands, fencing out U. arctos either with grizzly-grade electric or traditional fencing is prohibitively expensive. “Electric or traditional fencing can protect livestock from interactions with grizzly bears but can be expensive and unrealistic on public lands” (Wilson et al. 2005). As a result, the NEPA CEQ Regulations require the EIS process account of indirect cost impacts to the human environment and systems from the proposed introduction of U. arctos.

40 *Livestock Depredation by Grizzly Bears on Forest Service Allotments in the Greater Yellowstone Ecosystem*

41 U.S. Constitution Article V, XIV; EO 12630; Washington State Constitution, Article 1, Section 16.; WA Office of Attorney General - Advisory Memorandum and Recommended Process for Evaluating Proposed Regulatory or Administrative Actions to Avoid Unconstitutional Takings of Private Property September 2018; Okanogan County Code - 18.04.050 (H); Stevens County Comprehensive Plan - 1.1, 1.2 GP1

c. Takings Implications Presidential Executive Order 12630 requires federal agencies to analyze the economic

effects or takings implications of their proposed policies, decisions, rules, and regulations on the private property, private property rights and investment backed expectations of individual citizens. The Services have a civic duty to obey this mandate.

Executive Order 12630 directs administrative agencies to assess the potential takings of private property under the 5th and 14th amendments of the U.S. Constitution during the pre-decisional analyses. For the current proposal this means the agencies are to quantitatively assess the implications of the preferred alternative of introducing U. arctos into the NCE ecosystem. The just compensation clause in Article 1, Section 16 of the Washington State Constitution and implementing statutory requirements in the Washington Protection of Private Property Act<sup>42</sup> also reaffirm this important principle at the State level. “Responsible fiscal management and fundamental principles of good government require that government decision-makers evaluate carefully the effect of their administrative, regulatory, and legislative actions on constitutionally protected property rights.”<sup>43</sup> For the proposed action, the Services are required by Executive Order 12630, DOE Departmental Manual 318 DM 1, the NEPA CEQ Regulations, and other federal law<sup>44</sup> to evaluate, quantify and report during the EIS and scoping process the potential takings implications to private lands and properties that foreseeably could result from the capture and release of 3 to 7 grizzly bears into the NCE over the proposed 10-year period. A detailed inventory of the lands and properties to be included in the Evaluation of Risk and Avoidance of Unanticipated Takings analysis required by EO 12630 is included in Attachment D.

#### Public Health and Safety -

Public health and safety falls under the police powers of state and local governments. The doctrine of *in pari materia* requires that all like kind statutes are to be interpreted as a whole. “Statutes” Justice Frankfurter once wrote, “cannot be read intelligently if the eye is closed to considerations evidenced in affiliated statutes.”<sup>45</sup>

The present proposal for reintroduction of U. arctos contravenes Washington State Statutes, NPS policy, and could pose federalism implications (EO 13132). Executive Order 13132 was issued in order “to ensure that the principles of federalism established by the Framers guide the executive departments and agencies in the formulation and implementation of policies, and to further the policies of the Unfunded Mandates Reform Act.” As stated in EO 13132 “Federalism is rooted in the belief that issues that are not national in scope or significance are most appropriately addressed by the level of government closest to the people.”<sup>46</sup> EO 13132 is also applicable to federal rule making per 318 DM 1.

<sup>42</sup> RCW 36.70A.370; Okanogan County Code 18.04.050(H), 18.04.130, (Ord. 2000-2 § 3, 2000)

<sup>43</sup> EO-12630

<sup>44</sup> PUBLIC LAW 104-4--MAR. 22, 1995, 2 USC 1501

<sup>45</sup> Antonin Scalia and Bryan A Garner, *Reading Law: The Interpretation of Legal Texts*, St. Paul MN Thomas/West 2012 p. 252; Felix Frankfurter, *Some Reflections on the Reading of Statutes*, 47 Colum. L. Rev. 527, 539 (1947); *Goodyear Atomic Corp. v. Miller*, 486 U.S. 174, 184-85 (1988) (per Marshall, J.); *State v. French*, 460 N.W.2d 2 (Minn. 1990); *United States v. Stewart*, 311 U.S. 60, 64 (1940); *State v. Hormann*, 805 N.W.2d 883, 893 (Minn. Ct. App. 2011)

<sup>46</sup> EO 13132§2(a)

In September 2018 the Washington Attorney General issued an Advisory Memorandum and Recommended Process for Evaluating Proposed Regulatory or Administrative Actions to Avoid Unconstitutional Takings of Private Property. The context of that Memorandum addresses the police power of States:

“State governments have the authority and responsibility to protect the public health, safety, and welfare. This authority is an inherent attribute of State governmental sovereignty and is shared with local governments in Washington under the State constitution ...” “... Substantive due process is the constitutional doctrine that legislation must be fair and reasonable in content and designed so that it furthers a legitimate governmental objective. The doctrine of substantive due process is based on the recognition that the social compact upon which our government is founded provides protections beyond those that are expressly Stated in the U.S. Constitution against the flagrant abuse of government power. *Calder v Bull*, 3 U.S. 386 (1798).”<sup>47</sup>

Federal land use statutes<sup>48</sup> also reinforce the principle that the police power is reserved to the States. Title 7 of the Federal Land Policy and Management Act (FLPMA)<sup>49</sup> at 43 U.S.C. 1701, note(g)(6) states that “Nothing in this Act shall be construed as limiting or restricting the power and authority of the United States or - (6) as a limitation upon any State criminal statute or upon the police power of the respective States, or as derogating the authority of a local police officer in the performance of his duties ... on the national resource lands.”<sup>50</sup>

Inholdings within the North Cascade Ecosystem -

While there are few permanent human habitations within the North Cascades National Park (NCNP) itself, there are significant State and Federal lands within and immediately adjacent to the NCE area. These include:

- The NPS-managed Ross Lake National Recreation Area;
- The NPS-managed Lake Chelan National Recreation Area; • The Mount Baker National Forest and its inholdings;
- The Okanogan National Forest and its inholdings;
- The Methow Valley from north of Mazama, WA to Pateros, WA;
- The Okanogan Basin; and,

• Numerous towns and cities along Washington SR-20 westward from the NCNP boundary at Portage, WA.

47 WA Office of Attorney General - Advisory Memorandum and Recommended Process for Evaluating Proposed Regulatory or Administrative Actions to Avoid Unconstitutional Takings of Private Property. (September 2018).

48 43 U.S.C. §§ 315n.

49 43 U.S.C. 1701note(g)(6).

50 NFIB et. al. v. Sebelius 567 U.S. 519 (2012) "The independent power of the States also serves as a check on the power of the Federal Government: 'By denying any one government complete jurisdiction over all the concerns of public life, federalism protects the liberty of the individual from arbitrary power.'"

#### a. The Methow Valley

The Methow Valley is one of the most significant inholdings that juts directly into the heart on the North Cascades Ecosystem. Agriculture in the Methow Valley has a rich past when at one time the valley floor was dotted with family-run farms. Today, there are dozens of small farms that produce livestock, dairy, hay, orchard fruits, grains, and vegetables. Roughly 9,000 of the valley's privately-owned irrigated and dryland acres are currently used for farming and ranching.<sup>59</sup> There is approximately 60 river miles from Pateros to Mazama that is part of North Cascades Ecosystem. The North Cascades Ecosystem encompasses both sides of the Valley. This area is easily accessible and is a prime location for grizzly bear and human conflicts that need to be quantified and assessed during the EIS scoping process. Population dynamics demonstrate that the Valley is well developed.<sup>61</sup> As of 2020 Totals population is 10,780 which breaks down to 6400 full-time, and 4,380 part-time.<sup>62</sup>

The upper Methow is already experiencing a high rate of human/black bear contacts. There is a larger population and food resources are limited due to recent forest fires forcing bears to feed on garbage can refuse. At this point the response is to encourage Wates-wise collection service to invest in bear proof garbage cans. Methow Bear Aware organization is seeking funding for the cans. The first round of the effort plans kicking off with \$15,000. But the issue just begins with trash cans. Recently, black bears aggressively went after the hives of local beekeepers. This is one example of increased costs and attempts to accommodate black bears on private lands and in local businesses. Grizzly bears will bring a much higher price and limit personal freedom to enjoy life in the Methow valley.

The central policy question is that if the Washington Fish and Wildlife can't manage local black bears, how can Federal agencies manage experimental populations of grizzly bears?<sup>63</sup> We believe the response is they are not able to manage unpredictable and dangerous Apex predators.

Consideration must be given to the recreation and tourism that bring a large influx of people to the Methow which is also is integral to both the Valley and greater Okanogan County economic viability. The Methow valley during the summer and winter offer many opportunities to get outdoors and close to the beauty of the Valley: river rafting, mountain and road biking, horseback riding and pack trips, hiking in the nearby North Cascades and local trails, snow sports in winter: ice skating, snowmobiling, cross country skiing and downhill skiing.<sup>64</sup> <sup>65</sup> Other activities and organizations lead to events that bring people to the Methow experience: marathons and endurance running competitions, Outward Bound<sup>67</sup>, North Cascades Mountain Guides, The Bush School,<sup>68</sup> and the many accommodations that offer outdoor activities as well. Sun Mountain Lodge holds outdoor camp side breakfasts and dinners. Their experience with black bears shows the potential conflicts that can occur with grizzly bears. Black bears often attend the camp side breakfasts or dinners. The temptation for food leads some to become a threat or nuisance to guests. This results in requiring Washington Fish and Wildlife Service to trap and relocate the bear or a more recent policy will lead to euthanizing the bear. If grizzly bears are present, they will shut down this event.<sup>69</sup> In summary the Methow will be a grizzly bear magnet that will create many opportunities for bear-human conflicts.

#### b. The Okanogan Basin

The east slope of the Cascade along the Okanogan Basin is the primary agriculture region for Okanogan County. In the Loomis State Forest within the NCE there are 3,415 acres of active privately owned range lands, and private

residential property. There are 1941 acres in the Okanogan National Forest south of the Loomis State Forest to the Wenatchee Nation Forest which are also within the NCE. Okanogan County has over 28,000 acres of deciduous fruit trees producing many varieties of apples, pears, cherries and stone fruits. The tree fruit industry is by far the largest industry in the county generating over \$250,000,000 in revenue, dollars that remain in the community<sup>70</sup>. Washington Department of Natural resources leases lands for agricultural purposes.<sup>71</sup>

Crop

Acres

Dry Land

283

Irrigated land

210

Apples

38

General Agriculture

2,203

These DNR leased lands are primarily along the Okanogan River and Columbia River as are privately owned orchard lands. Their location and intersection with the NCE projected boundary mean they are also accessible to bears. Another concern is depredation on cattle especially for ranchers who use US Forest Service and DNR lands for grazing leases and allotments. In Okanogan County M-1 management on USFS lands are within the NCE. In the Okanogan National Forest, the M-1 lands extend from the Okanogan basin side into the NCE as far as Yellow Jacket Cr. near Lost River in the Methow.

c. Lake Chelan in Chelan County

The east side of the lake from Manson turns into the Wenatchee National Forest where the private inholdings begin. Property ownership continues up Lake Chelan through the Lake Chelan Saw-tooth Wilderness, Stephan Mather Wilderness which also encloses the Lake Chelan National Recreation Area.

Private land ownership extends far into the Stephan Mather Wilderness along the Stehekin River to T33NR27E Section 37. 284 privately owned properties or 2,151.61 acres, exist in these forest, wilderness and recreation areas associated with recreation, secluded living and part time residents. The attraction of Lake Chelan and the town makes this region a tourist attraction. A detailed inventory of the lands and properties to be included in EIS Scoping and the Evaluation of Risk and Avoidance of Unanticipated Takings analysis required by EO 12630 is included in Attachment D.

In conclusion, the board of Stevens County Cattlemen's Association hereby opposes the proposal by U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service (USFWS) and National Park Service (NPS) to introduce Grizzly bears into the public lands of North Cascades Ecoregion.

Sincerely,

Stevens County Cattlemen's Association

Board of Directors,

Scott Nielsen-President

Cody Sweat

Ted Wishon

Justin Hedrick

George Wishon

Keith Ringer

Ken Marx

Larry Sweat

Joe Barker

Scott Nielsen,

Stevens County Cattleman's Association President

1823 Rickey Cyn Rd.

Rice WA 99167

(509) 738-2607

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Correspondence ID: 5907Project:112008Document:124399  
Address: Darrington, WA  
Outside Organization: Unaffiliated Individual  
Received: Dec,13 2022 23:59:34  
Correspondence Type: Web Form  
Correspondence: Dear North Cascades Ecosystem Grizzly Bear Restoration Plan Team:

Thank you for the opportunity to provide scoping comments on the Cascades Ecosystem Grizzly Bear Restoration Plan. I believe that a number of issues need to be addressed in the EIS. Please address how the following may be impacted and the recreation management techniques that are likely to be utilized:

- Access to developed and dispersed recreation sites by motor vehicle.
- Recreation activities that utilize trailed and trail-less areas such as hiking, climbing, mountaineering, mountain biking and trail running.
- Day trip party size restrictions, both minimum and maximum.
- Overnight backcountry uses and party size restrictions, both minimum and maximum.
- Outfitters and guides.
- Permanent, seasonal and temporary trail and backcountry closures.
- Restrictions on New and Existing Trails

Designated Wilderness - How will the project and associated tools such as aircraft affect wilderness character, visitor experience, and primitive recreation in designated wilderness areas of the North Cascades?

Potential Release Areas and Recreational Sites in the North Cascades Ecosystem - Please include maps.

Public Meetings - Is there a communication plan? Will there be in person public meetings? Online meetings are not adequate, and an effort should be made to engage with rural communities on both the east and west side of the Cascades.

Involvement of USFS Recreation/ Wilderness Staff - It appears the much of the recovery area is still on USFS lands, but it does not appear that any recreation specialists are involved with the project. Please involve them.

Funding for implementation - Much of this project appears to be on the MBS and Okanogan- Wenatchee National Forests. Funding on national forests for wilderness rangers and other recreation staff is, has been and continues to be, in decline. There will obviously be a need for increased personnel to adequately and safely implement bear introductions. Will this be addressed? A cost analysis? Funding sources?

Thank you for considering my comments

[REDACTED]  
[REDACTED], Darrington, WA 98241

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Correspondence ID: 5908Project:112008Document:124399  
Address: Darrington, WA  
Outside Organization: Unaffiliated Individual  
Received: Dec,14 2022  
Correspondence Type: Web Form  
Correspondence: Superintendent  
North Cascades National Park Service Complex  
810 State Route 20  
Sedro-Woolley, WA 98284

Greetings. I am a local resident who has lived, worked, and recreated within the Recovery Area for over 50 years. I am very concerned that this process will not lead to a good outcome for either the Grizzly Bears, the public and

property owners within the Recovery Area. Closures and new restrictions are on the horizon with this recovery process. I do not feel that the Virtual Scoping meetings were a good use of time for many interested parties, including myself. The lack of experts from the broader Recovery Area, inability to ask follow-up questions and the short time frame allotted for the meetings limited meaningful interaction and clarification of issues. I hope as you proceed with this project that this will change.

I fear that the Forest Service, Washington DNR, and communities within the recovery area will not be meaningfully engaged in this process. The way this project is proceeding it is a tail wagging the dog scenario. These areas would be most impacted by any decision to import Grizzly Bears into the Recovery Area. As 75% of the Recovery Area is National Forest, it is disheartening to see the lack of involvement of the Forest Service relative to the National Park Service in this process. In the Draft 2017 EIS this led to a great imbalance in the level of detail and appreciation of the variety of activities that take place on public lands outside of the National Park versus the other public lands in the recovery area. The project would have more credibility if the major land manager were the lead on the project.

One thing that has struck me both in the prior process and again in the Virtual Meetings, were ecosystem comparisons between the North Cascades and the other Recovery Areas. I felt these comparisons were played up during the recent Virtual Meetings. While there are some similarities in the natural systems, the presence of humans that are actively engaged across this landscape is greater, by an order of magnitude, from the other areas. The amount of recreation use on National Forest lands within the Recovery Area are some of the highest in the US. Similarly, some Washington State DNR lands within the recovery area have extremely high use. Individual trails and recreation sites within these areas' rival backcountry use of the entire National Park. In addition, hunting, motorized recreation, bicycle, and equestrian use is extremely high in relationship to other Recovery Areas.

Despite comments about the proposed flexibility of the 10 (j) Rule, my concern is that eventually there will be situations that result in closures of roads and trails of great value to recreation and other users. Projects may be shut down altogether. There were projects shut down due to Grizzly Bear core habitat on National Forest lands issues even before his project was started. Ultimately, this could lead to a situation where agencies may be forced to implement expensive permit systems which could limit public use and crowd more people into smaller areas.

If short term closures become necessary, I would like to know this project would be funding implementation and enforcement of these closures. Similarly, any future requirements that may be needed for outreach, campsite improvements or designation, storage boxes, etc should be budgeted for. Other than the Park Service, I doubt that funds are available for long term implementation of these measures. What is your assurance for long term funding of this project?

As proposed in your action alternative, the plan is to relocate 5-7 Grizzly Bears per year annually into the Recovery Area until the population reaches about 200 bears. Please identify on a map, by year, where Grizzly Bears would be relocated up to the point you would expect to reach the goal population.

Please include a Minimum Requirement Analysis for placing Grizzly Bears into designated National Park or Forest Wilderness areas if motorized equipment is planned to be used. Also, include in this analysis similar documentation for any Wilderness source areas.

I support the NO Action Alternative. I would like to see you work with your Canadian counterparts on natural recovery methods in the southern Canadian Cascades and let bears trickle south, should they desire, into the US. I recognize that this would take longer than your current plan, but so be it. More time for the bears and the people to adjust. Thank you for the opportunity to comment.

██████████

Address: LAKE STEVENS, WA  
Outside Organization: Unaffiliated Individual  
Received: Dec,14 2022  
Correspondence Type: Web Form

Correspondence: I fully support the reintroduction of the grizzly bear population into the north cascades recovery area mentioned for this document. Humans erroneously eliminated this majestic creature from it's original lands without regard for impacts to the wildlife cycle. Ranchers will need to live with these creatures and accept some livestock losses though many losses can be mitigated and prevented. We must share the land with the original area animal inhabitants. Considering just financial loss of livestock from ranchers is not a dependable reason to prevent ecological and biodiversity loss. We must learn to live together as best as possible. Any human risk should be motivate with appropriate warnings and signs. Just like someone speeding a car 100mph on a paved street there is a risk. Same with wildlife encounters, there is always a risk. AnD I believe it is an equal risk anytime anyone enters a forest area either from weather, wildlife or terrain issues.

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Correspondence ID: 5910Project:112008Document:124399

Address: Kent, WA  
Outside Organization: Unaffiliated Individual  
Received: Dec,14 2022  
Correspondence Type: Web Form

Correspondence: I fully support the plan of the National Park Service and the US Fish and Wildlife Service to reintroduce grizzly bears to the North Cascades. Ecosystems are out of balance if natural predators are not present. Thank you.

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Correspondence ID: 5911Project:112008Document:124399

Address: Stehekin, WA  
Outside Organization: Unaffiliated Individual  
Received: Dec,14 2022 01:00:14  
Correspondence Type: Web Form

Correspondence: 12/13/22  
Concerning the Importation of Grizzly Bears to the North Cascades Ecosystem

### One Objective

This scoping document clearly addresses one agenda: To import Grizzly Bears to the North Cascades Ecosystem.

The goal is clearly to import Grizzly bears, and not consider public comment as influential on that decision. The document defines alternatives as to "when and how" this goal will be reached, and ignores concerns, fears and impacts on people directly affected by the presence of a significant presence of an experimentally introduced Grizzly Bear population.

The most recent public comments from the latest EIS concerning importing Grizzlies have not been considered in the scope of concern to the two agencies, NPS and FWS. The agenda is apparently driven from within the agencies themselves, and the special interest groups that likewise drive them to their own agendas. Otherwise, the agencies would acknowledge the following:

First and foremost, Washington State Law.

Washington Lawmakers created a law against importation of Grizzly Bears.

Federal Agencies NPS and FWS are breaking Washington State law by importing Grizzly Bears. Lawmakers represent the populace of Washington, not special interest groups.



RCW 77.12.035

"Protection of grizzly bears--Limitation on transplantation or introduction--Negotiations with federal and state agencies."  
"The commission shall protect grizzly bears and develop management programs on publicly owned lands that will encourage the natural regeneration of grizzly bears in areas with suitable habitat. Grizzly bears shall not be transplanted or introduced into the state. Only grizzly bears that are native to Washington State may be utilized by the department for management programs. The department is directed to fully participate in all discussions and negotiations with federal and state agencies relating to grizzly bear management and shall fully communicate, support, and implement the policies of this section."

The EIS must address the reason the agencies involved and their appointed directors have chosen to use authority to override Washington State law by pushing the agenda more than once (reference 2018 halt to Grizzly Bear EIS) Agencies NPS and FWS are responsible for informing the general public about this current Washington Law.

Bias

In-house documents prepared within an agency or are prepared by contractors that are hired to only present favorable information concerning their proposal can be nothing but bias, even though funded by taxpayers. Even this preliminary scoping document does not revisit the question "whether or not" but rather pushes an agenda on "how and when" with three alternatives of GB introduction, and a lame fourth alternative to let things naturally "evolve."

Three agendas, all with the same goal: To Import Grizzly Bears.

False Information Presented to the Public

Who holds the NPS and FWS accountable for presenting emotionally charged, unfounded statements to the public in order to achieve predetermined, discriminative goals?

I challenge the agencies to bring forth scientific, founded facts that Grizzly Bears lived and thrived in the North Cascades Ecosystem in the past, as stated in the scoping document. A generic sweep is given to the public that they once "lived" here before they were wiped out by the fur trade and hunters.

"Once lived here" is a false statement. A responsible EIS will include not just mere ambivalent sightings at a distance and myths and stories, but scientific evidence linking Grizzly Bears DIRECTLY and SPECIFICALLY in the North Cascades Ecosystem, and that will include whether that is the farthest north near Canada, or south near Lake Chelan, or in the Marblemount area.

A responsible statement produces facts and evidence as any high school student knows. These agencies continue to state that the North Cascades Ecosystem was home to Grizzlies, without real evidence. An EIS will list scientific evidence that this was their habitat, and not just a "portion" as stated in the scoping document. A portion can mean one paw in a corner up to 100's of square miles.

An EIS statement should specify what "portion" of the NCES we are speaking of. Generics have no place in public information as controversial as this subject is. If this is not defined and brought to real clear facts based on scientific proof, documented specific history and records(not myths) and finding of remains, we have no proof. If there is no proof in an EIS of the NCES in fact being a former Grizzly Bear Habitation, we know without a doubt, this is a bias document.

Yes, Grizzlies were hunted in the plains to the east of the Cascades, in Montana, Idaho and Wyoming, all next to

the Rockies. The Fur trade encouraged hunting and posts such as Fort Okanogan would receive pelts from farther east. Yes, Grizzlies were hunted to the north of the Cascades in British Columbia, and still are.

The presence of settlers in the North Cascades region is quite new in light of our country's history. Trapping and hunting in the North Cascades of Grizzly Bears? Trappers and Hunters even as recently as 170 years ago had no decent routes, trails or means to egress and ingress into and out of the North Cascades steep mountains. Not even a railroad was able to be navigated. The statement that the bears were "hunted and trapped" out of this ecosystem is highly unlikely. Hunters and trappers could not transport their hides with any kind of efficiency or profit til the steamboats arrived or routes were built. Even when they were, there is no evidence of abundant hunting of Grizzly Bear to the point of "extinction" in the area.

False statements such as Grizzly Bears being hunted and trapped and killed is a divisive statement to warrant emotion towards the Grizzly Bears to gain support for the "mission" of their return.

Yes, in the SURROUNDING regions north and east of the Cascades, unmanaged hunting and trapping is documented where the abundance of bears existed. It is a broad stretch to state that Grizzly Bears inhabited the North Cascades based on hunting and trapping accusations that have no basis.

A responsible EIS will present historical facts without emotional statements that draw the reader to believe that the lack of Grizzly Bears is due to human massacre IN THE AREA. There is no connection between the Grizzly Bears not being present here, and to past hunting and trapping in the area.

I challenge the two agencies NPS and FWS to present factual evidence of Grizzly Bear thriving specifically in this area. I say "thriving" as the alternatives suggest that the bears will adapt and thrive in this area naturally, "like they used to," and their assumption that ultimately 200 Grizzly bears will automatically be able to thrive in the NCES, since this is their "former" habitat.

#### Discriminative Practices in Both NPS and FWS as evidenced in document

In the latest EIS public comments, if the two agencies were transparent, you would find those that supported Grizzly Bear importation to be a highly specialized, privileged group of people. They would:

Be White

Be college educated in our current culture

Environmental Activists

Belong to specialized environmental clubs and groups with an agenda against human presence in public lands

Be favorable of limiting the population to access to wilderness areas

Be wealthy or comfortable enough to focus on Grizzly Bear presence

Tribal Council members

Non private business owners

Not live within the boundaries of the NCES

Otherwise, they would not be on the mailing list of the scoping public lists and have the luxury of time to comment or pay attention to the issue.

Non-supporters of Grizzly Bear importation are discriminated against, as they have no voice in this scoping process, as evidenced by this agenda being driven once again after being halted in 2018.

Non supporters are:

\*Ranchers affected directly by loss of life of animals

\*Harmed people that have true stories of attacks, loss of loved ones, and fears based on experience

\*Private property owners whose businesses are affected adversely by the presence of bears

\*Families that love to hike free of stress  
\*Campers that love to camp free of stress  
\*Minorities that do not have the privilege or money or time to visit the NCES,  
\*Hikers that must hike with bells, bear spray and uncertainty in the NCES where trails do not access safe exits and access to help  
Know the reality that:

"Grizzly bears are among the most lethal creatures seen in the wild. They not only have superhuman physical strength, but they also have a powerful biting force (1,000 psi) that can split your body in half in a matter of seconds. They will not attack unless they are provoked or caught off guard."  
<https://yellowstonebearworld.com/how-aggressive-are-grizzly-bears>

(Read the rest of this article, straight from Yellowstone to be informed of reality.)

The scoping document is discriminative against families, businesses, minorities and private property owners who have built their lives near or have supported the NCES who would now be threatened by the impacts of the presence of Grizzly Bears and their aggressive habits and behavior.

The scoping document assumes a majority of the population supports Grizzly Bear presence in the NCES as can be deducted from alternatives presented. I challenge the two agencies as to be transparent as to their limited mailing lists and comments from a privileged population who can be categorized as special interest groups. The agenda to introduce Grizzly Bears stands as a bias, discriminatory agenda, as evidenced by even beginning this process again after being halted. It is not the general population asking for Grizzly Bears to return, is it? A responsible team will explain if this is an agency driven agenda, or the general population crying out for the return of the Grizzly.

The EIS team must expand their scoping process to all walks of life in Washington State before presenting Grizzly Bear importation as a favored, fair representation of the majority of the general populace. Perhaps state senators and Congressman can poll their constituents? Perhaps it should be a vote of the people, due to the highly controversial nature of this topic?

I challenge the Scoping/EIS teams to go beyond their limited audience of two agencies and lobbyists, and include state lawmakers and representatives in this process, who represent the people of Washington State.

The decision to go forward with the Grizzly Bear agenda has evidently been determined by a highly specialized, government paid group of supporters making decisions within their agencies based on a limited, discriminative push of the public. I have to ask, to what purpose do they benefit from this agenda? Who is pushing this forward after the last halt to the process? And, how are they funded? This needs to be explained in the EIS.

A responsible EIS polls fairly, speaks of supportive and non-supportive issues, and puts forward positions in a non-biased presentation to the public.

An agenda to import Grizzly Bears with three favorable alternatives as to "how" without speaking of the consequences or drawbacks, is already a biased document created within two agencies charged with protecting public lands. Public is the key word.

## Climate Change

The North Cascades were under a mile of ice 10,000 years ago. As that ice retreats, and still is as evidenced by glacier retreat, this region is undergoing meaningful changes of climate, water supply, vegetation and food resource for animals.

Agencies are speaking of 'climate Change' and how it affects the Ecosystem of the North Cascades. Generally, we are speaking of rising temperatures in what I read. Scoping should include how Grizzlies are projected to adapt into 'climate change' changes, such as increasing great fires, drought, and shortage of water supply. How will the agencies involved scope this large factor? Why are we considering importation of Grizzlies at a time when food supply and water are slowly decreasing due to climate change?

A responsible EIS will address these questions as to the timing of importation of Grizzlies, in the face of a changing environment where their food supply is diminishing. Is it a justified action, given that the agencies are on the other hand convincing the public how we will all be affected by the changes? Is it fair to bears to move them into areas more and more vulnerable to great wildfires due to drought and climate change?

## Abuse of Bears

I'm worried about the Bears.

Current status of the NCES ecosystem cannot support them. This is why they are not here. Of the 31,000 Grizzly Bears residing to the north of the NCES in British Columbia, none have wandered southward to this ecosystem to live. There is not a fence stopping them. Why have they not migrated south?

Before going any farther with the discussion of bringing in Grizzly Bears to the NCES, the agencies must delve into studying the current status of wildlife in this ecosystem, and whether there is adequate food for even a few Grizzly bears, particularly on the eastern slopes of the Cascades. At present, the mule deer population is not thriving. There is a massive decline in their population. There is a habitat saturation of predators including the increasing numbers of wolves and cougars in the area.

Included in this study is the need to look at drought cycles and heat waves affecting the plant supply for Grizzly Bears. Even the Black Bears at present had no berries this past summer to feed on due to the previous summer's uncanny heat wave into the 120 degree weather. The plants were affected at the time, and also were unable to reproduce the following summer (this past summer). Black bears were in need of food and locally, we witnessed them roaming wide areas looking for food long past what should have been their hibernation time. They appeared hungry and malnourished and going into hibernation did not bode a good ending for these black bears.

This is one small example, but obviously a real one. Scarce years bring the bears to our doorsteps and yards and create a more aggressive bear and more encounters in populated areas in valley floors. Introduce a Grizzly into the iconic, narrow valleys of the Cascades devoid of broad, lush meadows and plains? Add in a drought year or two of Eastern Washington trends? Forget the fish. ...Kokanee don't even satisfy the black bears. ...what will become of hungry Grizzly Bears?

Is there room for several Grizzlies to join this particular ecosystem? So far, it's just an idea and theory. The idea of importation is not successfully proven in real life. In fact, it is not a 100% guarantee for the bears themselves.

A responsible EIS will address the feasibility of importing Grizzlies based on real studies of Grizzly Bear food supply needs as it fits into the NCES. This study needs to be current, not one of twenty years ago. The current status of the NCES has changed due to retreating glaciers, drought cycles and climate change.

## Grizzly Bear Adaptation

A responsible EIS will look at models of GB adaptations in other areas of America's Grizzly Habitats such as Yellowstone, Idaho, Wyoming and Montana and the effects on their survival, after being relocated. Success rates should be included, as well as failures and reasons why for both. In other words, this is not a new practice. We

have models to learn from and GB have habits and behaviors that we can learn from as how it pertains to relocation. Overall, the question must be answered, does it work or not and at what cost to the GB's themselves and what is the success/failure rate?

#### Cost

What is the cost per Grizzly Bear to be moved to the NCES? Taxpayers need transparency as to where their monies are being directed and how much is spent to support just even one bear being brought into this area.

A responsible EIS will list:

Transportation Costs

Fuel Costs

Management Costs (collaring, monitors, personnel hired)

Planning Costs ~a bear management plan will be necessary, what will be required? Hiring? Publishing? Media costs?

Relocation Costs (Intervention)

There are many more concerns bringing Grizzly Bears into the NCES. I am disappointed that agencies that stand for integrity and fine purpose of being stewards to public lands and wildlife, are being swayed by special interest groups to change the very nature of the North Cascades from an environment unique among our public lands where families, hikers and recreationalists can relax and be free of stress, into a place where they will have to remain vigilant at all times due to GB presence.

The North Cascades National Park was not created to protect Grizzly Bears. This is not their playground or "original" habitat. This area belongs to all walks of life in the public, not to just those wishing to "know the bears are there" or wishing to see them. There are many other public lands special interest groups can visit to see a Grizzly Bear. Leave the North Cascades Grizzly free, just as the bears themselves have chosen to do.

Respectfully Submitted,

  
Stehekin Resident

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Correspondence ID: 5912Project:112008Document:124399

Address: Redmond, WA

Outside Organization: Unaffiliated Individual

Received: Dec,14 2022 01:27:01

Correspondence Type: Web Form

Correspondence: I am extremely concerned with the proposed plans for reintroducing grizzlies to the north Cascades. While I strongly support the preservation of grizzlies and the expansion of their territory, I do not feel that the proposed plan will have the desired goals. Specifically, I urge that the plan be updated in the following ways:

- Oppose the capture of grizzlies from the Northern Continental Divide Ecosystem. The agencies involved in this plan would capture bears from either British Columbia or the Northern Continental Divide Ecosystem (NCDE) around Glacier National Park to move to the north Cascades, but grizzlies have still not recovered in the NCDE, and that region does not support a large enough population to spare any bears to move to Washington. Such a plan would weaken the NCDE grizzly population and diminish the likelihood of developing the needed population linkages between the NCDE grizzlies and those elsewhere, such as in Yellowstone.
- Oppose an "experimental population" designation. The agencies involved must create and analyze an alternative that does not rely on the so-called "experimental" population designation, as under such a designation bears from the NCDE that are currently protected under the Endangered Species Act would lose their ESA protections when

they are taken from their home range and transported to Washington.

- Analyze a natural recovery alternative. This is NOT the same as the No Action alternative. Instead, under a natural recovery alternative, the FWS and NPS would actively work with agencies in British Columbia to ensure that grizzlies are protected on both sides of the border. Under this alternative, the agencies would identify and protect corridors and connectivity so that bears could move across the border without being harassed or killed.
- Develop an alternative that doesn't violate the Wilderness Act. The agencies must not pursue alternatives that would violate the Wilderness Act through the use of heavy-handed and stressful management of bears. Should the NPS choose to translocate bears, the agency should first consider limiting translocation to sites outside of Wilderness. If the NPS decides to translocate within Wilderness, it must comply with the Wilderness Act, meaning that it not use helicopters, motorized equipment, or invasive monitoring.

Please find a way to preserve and protect grizzlies, both in their current ranges and in any restored range area like the north Cascades.

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Correspondence ID: 5913Project:112008Document:124399  
Address: castle rock, CO  
Outside Organization: Unaffiliated Individual  
Received: Dec,14 2022 02:22:53  
Correspondence Type: Web Form  
Correspondence: After three years of NO ACTION, my position has changed from comments made October 23, 2019.  
Alternative D EXPEDITED RECOVERY should be recovered and actionable.

A 10(j) experimental population has too few bears translocated (5-8) per year, seeking a minimum viable population of 200 by 50-60 years in the future. In addition, the 10(j) option has too many human-caused mortalities (killing bears) available to managers.

The EXPEDITED option would accelerate that to 10-15 translocated bears per year, and the 200 'essential' bears should be achieved within 25 years. American grizzlies from the NCDE and GYE should be prioritized over international bears from Canada.

All costs should be extracted from an escrow account funded by garnishment/levy on the estate of one Donald J Trump. This would prevent Congress from de-funding the USFWS budget by its negligent partisan actions.

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Correspondence ID: 5914Project:112008Document:124399  
Address: Santa Clara, CA  
Outside Organization: Unaffiliated Individual  
Received: Dec,14 2022 05:44:03  
Correspondence Type: Web Form  
Correspondence: Thank you for moving forward with the process of restoring grizzly bears to the North Cascades Ecosystem (NCE).

A healthy population of grizzly bears belongs in the NCE, their home for thousands of years. Wherever grizzlies thrive, so does wildness, clean water, and abundant native fish and wildlife.

The National Park Service and US Fish and Wildlife Service have an obligation to restore this federally listed species in the few places where that is possible. Failure to act would result in the permanent loss of grizzly bears from the park during our lifetime. Alternatively, the successful restoration will contribute to the overall health and wellbeing of the species across multiple landscapes.

Fortunately, Grizzly restoration has worked in other parts of the country and will work here too. Please act quickly and lean on the existing mountain of information your agencies have compiled to inform your final decision. The 2017 EIS outlined multiple viable strategies that were massively popular.

Please reconsider all the past public support and the time-tested strategies that will strike a balance to meet the mutual goals of grizzly bear recovery and people.

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Correspondence ID: 5915Project:112008Document:124399  
Address: Duluth, MN  
Outside Organization: Unaffiliated Individual  
Received: Dec,14 2022 07:00:52  
Correspondence Type: Web Form  
Correspondence: Top predators are necessary in their natural ecosystem, and need to be protected from poachers.  
Please proceed to re-introduce grizzly bears to this area, and then carefully manage their success.  
Thank you for your sincere attention to this matter.

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Correspondence ID: 5916Project:112008Document:124399  
Address: Seattle, WA  
Outside Organization: Unaffiliated Individual  
Received: Dec,14 2022 07:06:06  
Correspondence Type: Web Form  
Correspondence: Grizzly bears play a key ecological role as a native keystone species in the North Cascades.

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Correspondence ID: 5917Project:112008Document:124399  
Address: Great Barrington, MA  
Outside Organization: Unaffiliated Individual  
Received: Dec,14 2022 07:10:52  
Correspondence Type: Web Form  
Correspondence: Please protect grizzlies and reintroduce them to the Cascades. Thank you.

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Correspondence ID: 5918Project:112008Document:124399  
Address: Bloomington, IN  
Outside Organization: None Unaffiliated Individual  
Received: Dec,14 2022 07:12:15  
Correspondence Type: Web Form  
Correspondence: I'm in support of reestablishing Grizzly Bears in the Northern Cascades. Predators are essential for healthy ecosystems.

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Correspondence ID: 5919Project:112008Document:124399  
Address: Naperville, IL  
Outside Organization: Unaffiliated Individual  
Received: Dec,14 2022 07:15:21  
Correspondence Type: Web Form  
Correspondence: I am excited to hear that there is interest in returning Grizzly Bears to the Northern Cascades. This would be great for the ecosystem and Grizzlies. They are having a tough time finding places to live and the food they eat, so I am optimistic that they will increase in that area, since they once inhabited it long ago. Please work to make this happen. They are a big , beautiful animal that does not deserve to go extinct due to human crowding out of places for them to live and be what they are as part of the system.

thanks



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Correspondence ID: 5920Project:112008Document:124399

Address: Mcdonough, GA  
Outside Organization: Unaffiliated Individual  
Received: Dec,14 2022 07:15:35  
Correspondence Type: Web Form  
Correspondence: I support the reintroduction of grizzlies in the North Cascades. Working with communities and differing opinions is possible. Fears are natural and should be assuaged with facts and genuine compassion. Grizzlies are a natural part of the ecological community there and if we plan on doing our part to preserve these areas for future generations then restoring them to their natural balance is the first step. Thank you. :)

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Correspondence ID: 5921Project:112008Document:124399  
Address: Oro Valley, AZ  
Outside Organization: Unaffiliated Individual  
Received: Dec,14 2022 07:16:06  
Correspondence Type: Web Form  
Correspondence: Grizzlies are an important part of Nature. I think we should always try to restore ecological systems as much as possible.

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Correspondence ID: 5922Project:112008Document:124399  
Address: Columbia, MD  
Outside Organization: Unaffiliated Individual  
Received: Dec,14 2022 07:19:21  
Correspondence Type: Web Form  
Correspondence: I love the Cascades. When I visit a National Park I would like to see the complete healthy ecosystem. I am concerned about the loss of our National biodiversity. Reintroducing a capstone species such as the Grizzly is likely to have beneficial, cascading effects on the entire ecosystem, as the wolves did in Yellowstone, increasing the overall biodiversity.  
Also, Bear's are culturally important to the American culture. From Indigenous People to our Teddy Bear, we need this iconic species to thrive. The Cascades is one of the few places left where they can do so.  
Please reintroduce the Grizzly Bears!

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Correspondence ID: 5923Project:112008Document:124399  
Address: Seattle, WA  
Outside Organization: Sierra Club Unaffiliated Individual  
Received: Dec,14 2022 07:19:59  
Correspondence Type: Web Form  
Correspondence: I am a Washington state resident. I frequently visit the three National Parks located here.

I firmly support re-introducing Grizzly Bears to North Cascades National Park. There are many reasons to do so that are well known to NPS personnel. Much has been learned from the re-introduction of Grizzly Bears in Yellowstone NP. The effort has been successful. I would like to see the same take place in North Cascades NP.

Thank you for your consideration of this matter.

  
Seattle, WA

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Correspondence ID: 5924Project:112008Document:124399  
Address: Peachtree City, GA  
Outside Organization: Unaffiliated Individual  
Received: Dec,14 2022 07:20:21  
Correspondence Type: Web Form



Correspondence: I am familiar with black bears in NC and have read Kieran Mulvaney's book The Great White Bear about polar bears. Please, let's not tinker with Mother Nature!

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Correspondence ID: 5925Project:112008Document:124399

Address: Woodbridge, NJ, NJ

Outside Organization: none Unaffiliated Individual

Received: Dec,14 2022 07:25:51

Correspondence Type: Web Form

Correspondence: I'm emailing because I care about wildlife and the environment. We are all connected in the web of life and we must be mindful of how our action impact our planet.

Grizzly bears lived in the North Cascades for thousands of years, and they belong here. I want to help chart a new future where we coexist with grizzly bears. They play a key ecological role as a native keystone species in the North Cascades. I want to pass down a wild landscape to future generations that includes all native species, including the grizzly. Grizzly bears are culturally important to many Native American tribes and First Nations. People in Yellowstone and the northern Rocky Mountains live, work and recreate alongside grizzly bears, and we can too in the North Cascades. There are only a few places left where grizzly bears can exist, and the North Cascades is one of them.

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Correspondence ID: 5926Project:112008Document:124399

Address: Lancaster, PA

Outside Organization: Citizen Unaffiliated Individual

Received: Dec,14 2022 07:37:19

Correspondence Type: Web Form

Correspondence: I love our national (and state) parks. I grew up camping in them and have fond memories. They clean our air, they are relatively safe havens for our animals and birds, and they are beautiful and unique. They are the best of America. We must preserve and defend them, and give them to future generations.

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Correspondence ID: 5927Project:112008Document:124399

Address: Ashland City, TN

Outside Organization: Unaffiliated Individual

Received: Dec,14 2022 07:39:16

Correspondence Type: Web Form

Correspondence: I am asking, as someone who loves and visits the National Parks, to reintroduce grizzly bears to the Northern Cascades. While they have been in danger of extinction, we all know that they are an important part of the ecosystem. Their digging aerates the soil, their predation helps to maintain predator/prey balance, they play a key ecological role as a native keystone species, they have been in the Cascades for thousands of years, they have great significance to Native Peoples's culture, and humans can and have been in peaceful coexistence with this native species. We should do all we can to preserve this integral part of our heritage in their rightful place for the generations to come. Thank you.

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Correspondence ID: 5928Project:112008Document:124399

Address: Marion, IA

Outside Organization: U.S. Citizen Unaffiliated Individual

Received: Dec,14 2022 07:41:38

Correspondence Type: Web Form

Correspondence: As a native Californian it always hurt my heart that the beautiful animal on our state flag was extinct in our state. Please let me know how I can help with the introduction of the Grizzlies! [REDACTED]

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Correspondence ID: 5929Project:112008Document:124399

Address: Tampa, FL

Outside Organization: Sierra Club Unaffiliated Individual  
Received: Dec,14 2022 07:42:50  
Correspondence Type: Web Form  
Correspondence: We have spent a long time expelling what we consider to be "pesky" wildlife. As a result many species are on the brink of extinction. It is way pGrizzlies have play a very important part in our ecosystem. It is important to re-establish them. Please re-establish the grizzlies.

██████████

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Correspondence ID: 5930Project:112008Document:124399  
Address: Black Mountain, NC  
Outside Organization: Unaffiliated Individual  
Received: Dec,14 2022 07:44:10  
Correspondence Type: Web Form  
Correspondence: Please reintroduce the grisailles into the Northern Cascades.

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Correspondence ID: 5931Project:112008Document:124399  
Address: Rockville, MD  
Outside Organization: Unaffiliated Individual  
Received: Dec,14 2022 07:48:07  
Correspondence Type: Web Form  
Correspondence: Grizzly bears lived in the North Cascades for thousands of years, and they belong here.  
I want to help chart a new future where we coexist with grizzly bears  
Grizzly bears play a key ecological role as a native keystone species in the North Cascades  
I want to pass down a wild landscape to future generations that includes all native species, including the grizzly.  
Grizzly bears are culturally important to many Native American tribes and First Nations  
People in Yellowstone and the northern Rocky Mountains live, work and recreate alongside grizzly bears, and we can too in the North Cascades.  
There are only a few places left where grizzly bears can exist, and the North Cascades is one of them.

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Correspondence ID: 5932Project:112008Document:124399  
Address: Miami, FL  
Outside Organization: Unaffiliated Individual  
Received: Dec,14 2022 07:49:55  
Correspondence Type: Web Form  
Correspondence: Grizzly bears lived in the North Cascades for thousands of years, and they belong here.  
I want to help chart a new future where we coexist with grizzly bears.  
Grizzly bears play a key ecological role as a native keystone species in the North Cascades.

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Correspondence ID: 5933Project:112008Document:124399  
Address: Austin, TX  
Outside Organization: Unaffiliated Individual  
Received: Dec,14 2022 07:50:34  
Correspondence Type: Web Form  
Correspondence: I support the re-introduction of grizzly bears to the North Cascades, as well as wolves. Too many of these wonderful creatures are killed and hunted, when they provide valuable benefits to the ecosystem.

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Correspondence ID: 5934Project:112008Document:124399  
Address: Kenosha, WI  
Outside Organization: Unaffiliated Individual  
Received: Dec,14 2022 07:52:04

Correspondence Type: Web Form  
Correspondence: Grizzly bears have the right to exist. They used to thrive in the Cascades and have the right to thrive there again!!!!

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Correspondence ID: 5935Project:112008Document:124399  
Address: Hull, MA  
Outside Organization: Unaffiliated Individual  
Received: Dec,14 2022 07:54:57  
Correspondence Type: Web Form  
Correspondence: I am urging that grizzly bears be reintroduced to the North Cascades. Grizzlies have lived in the North Cascades for thousands of years, and they belong there.

Grizzly bears play a key ecological role as a native keystone species in the North Cascades

Grizzly bears are culturally important to many Native American tribes and First Nations  
People in Yellowstone and the northern Rocky Mountains live, work and recreate alongside grizzly bears, and people can, as well, in the North Cascades with proper education.

There are only a few places left where grizzly bears can exist, and the North Cascades is one of them.

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Correspondence ID: 5936Project:112008Document:124399  
Address: North Port, FL  
Outside Organization: Unaffiliated Individual  
Received: Dec,14 2022 08:01:41  
Correspondence Type: Web Form  
Correspondence: Time and again, reintroduction of a keystone species and top predator such as the grizzly bear has shown that the entire ecosystem benefits. Life forms lower on the prey list are kept in check and nature rebounds to a former balance. As I'm sure you're aware, reintroduction of wolves to Yellowstone is the supreme example.  
As humans take over more and more of the few remaining wild places on the planet, informed citizens have learned that we must make a place for nature, not just hope that it survives in tiny corners. We can learn to live, work, and play alongside grizzly bears, just as people in other places have done for centuries. Please reintroduce the grizzly, that mighty bear, to its former habitat.

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Correspondence ID: 5937Project:112008Document:124399  
Address: Santa Clara, CA  
Outside Organization: self Unaffiliated Individual  
Received: Dec,14 2022 08:03:50  
Correspondence Type: Web Form  
Correspondence: I think the idea of re-introduce the grizzle is a fine idea.

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Correspondence ID: 5938Project:112008Document:124399  
Address: Lake Bluff, IL  
Outside Organization: Unaffiliated Individual  
Received: Dec,14 2022 08:03:56  
Correspondence Type: Web Form  
Correspondence: I am in support of reintroducing grizzlies to the Cascades.

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Correspondence ID: 5939Project:112008Document:124399  
Address: Hobe Sound, FL  
Outside Organization: Unaffiliated Individual

Received: Dec,14 2022 08:04:32  
Correspondence Type: Web Form  
Correspondence: The cascades can fully support a healthy population of grizzlies. Please reintroduce them.

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Correspondence ID: 5940Project:112008Document:124399  
Address: Salida, CO  
Outside Organization: Unaffiliated Individual  
Received: Dec,14 2022 08:05:16  
Correspondence Type: Web Form  
Correspondence: Reintroducing the grizzly to the North Cascades would be step toward restoring ecosystem balance that existed before they were extirpated. However, if the resources that sustain them are no longer present (e.g. White bark Pine), this would be an empty gesture. I would like to see reintroduction efforts preceded by a thorough study of the resources available to sustain this iconic species.

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Correspondence ID: 5941Project:112008Document:124399  
Address: Fort Mill, SC  
Outside Organization: Unaffiliated Individual  
Received: Dec,14 2022 08:05:55  
Correspondence Type: Web Form  
Correspondence: I love America's National Parks for their contribution in improving and preserving the ecological health of their land. The ecological health of North Cascades National Park would greatly benefit from the reintroduction of grizzly bears to the land. These bears play a vastly important role to the territory as a keystone species, and they belong in the North Cascades where they had lived for thousands of years prior. Reintroducing NOCA as a habitat would allow the grizzly bear population to thrive. I believe that humans and grizzly bears can coexist peacefully, and the benefits of reintroducing the bears to this habitat greatly outnumber the drawbacks. Thank you!

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Correspondence ID: 5942Project:112008Document:124399  
Address: Creswell, OR  
Outside Organization: Unaffiliated Individual  
Received: Dec,14 2022 08:23:52  
Correspondence Type: Web Form  
Correspondence: Grizzly bears lived in the North Cascades for thousands of years, and they belong here. There are only a few places left where grizzly bears can exist, and the North Cascades is one of them.

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Correspondence ID: 5943Project:112008Document:124399  
Address: Partlow, VA  
Outside Organization: Unaffiliated Individual  
Received: Dec,14 2022 08:32:27  
Correspondence Type: Web Form  
Correspondence: Grizzly bears play a key ecological role as a native keystone species in the North Cascades!

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Correspondence ID: 5944Project:112008Document:124399  
Address: Bellingham, WA  
Outside Organization: Unaffiliated Individual  
Received: Dec,14 2022 08:33:02  
Correspondence Type: Web Form  
Correspondence: Hello, I live in NW WA and am an avid outdoors person. We spend tons of time in the North Cascades and I support the reintroduction of grizzlies here. They are part of the ecosystem and I want to support a future where native species can thrive here, in their habitat. I think it's awesome that we are looking to right an historic wrong that drove grizzlies to the brink of extinction. And I recognize the fears that may be associated with

reintroduction. However, folks and industry in many states have managed to live and coexist with grizzlies. I believe we can do the same.

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Correspondence ID: 5945Project:112008Document:124399  
Address: Los Angeles, CA  
Outside Organization: Unaffiliated Individual  
Received: Dec,14 2022 08:33:23  
Correspondence Type: Web Form  
Correspondence: Please restore Grizzly Bears to the Northern Cascades.

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Correspondence ID: 5946Project:112008Document:124399  
Address: Omak, WA  
Outside Organization: N/A Unaffiliated Individual  
Received: Dec,14 2022 08:33:55  
Correspondence Type: Web Form  
Correspondence: I write as a resident of Okanogan County and the Okanogan Valley to express my strong support for grizzly bear restoration in the North Cascades Ecosystem. I regularly hike, camp, and hunt in the Pasayten Wilderness area and elsewhere in the North Cascades; grizzly bear restoration would greatly enhance my backcountry experience.

Grizzly bears once thrived in the North Cascades and are vital to maintaining a complete, ecologically-functional ecosystem. As the American ecologist Aldo Leopold once remarked, "the first precept of intelligent tinkering is to keep all the pieces." I believe that the United States acting by and through its administrative agencies has a moral obligation to restore grizzly bears to the North Cascades Ecosystem.

Grizzly bear range in the contiguous U.S. has been reduced by 98 percent. Restoring grizzly bears to the North Cascades will help to maintain the animal's distribution on the West Coast (the only Grizzly Bear Recovery Zone outside of the Rocky Mountains). We know that people and grizzly bears can and do coexist in other areas where the bears are much more abundant and local economies are supported by tourism, backcountry recreation, and ranching, among other activities.

Grizzly bears won't recover on their own because the North Cascades is isolated from larger, more well-connected grizzly bear populations in the U.S. and Canada. In the decades since the grizzly was protected by the Endangered Species Act, grizzlies have not recovered in the North Cascades.

I also support the designation of North Cascades Ecosystem grizzly bears as a non-essential experimental population under ESA section 10(j). So doing could give the NPS, USFWS, USFS, and other land and wildlife management agencies management flexibility through the promulgation and application of ESA section 4(d) protective regulations thereby increasing the success and social acceptance of the grizzly bear reintroduction effort.

I strongly support grizzly bear recovery in the North Cascades Ecosystem and sincerely hope that the NPS and other agencies will take all appropriate and lawful action to restore this keystone species to its rightful place in the North Cascades.

Respectfully,



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Correspondence ID: 5947Project:112008Document:124399  
Address: Louisville, KY  
Outside Organization: Unaffiliated Individual

Received: Dec,14 2022 08:34:03

Correspondence Type: Web Form

Correspondence: Grizzly bears lived in the North Cascades for thousands of years, and they belong here. They play a key ecological role as a native keystone species in the North Cascades. Grizzly bears are culturally important to many Native American tribes and First Nations.

People in Yellowstone and the northern Rocky Mountains live, work and recreate alongside grizzly bears, and people can too in the North Cascades. There are only a few places left where grizzly bears can exist, and the North Cascades is one of them.

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Correspondence ID: 5948Project:112008Document:124399

Address: Shakopee, MN

Outside Organization: Unaffiliated Individual

Received: Dec,14 2022 08:37:06

Correspondence Type: Web Form

Correspondence: Good Morning:

As a conservationist and wilderness enthusiast, I believe that humans need to coexist with grizzly bears.

Grizzly bears play a key ecological role as a native keystone species in the North Cascades.

I want to pass down a wild landscape to future generations that includes all native species, including the grizzly.

In addition, grizzly bears are culturally important to many Native American tribes and First Nations and we need to respect that.

There are only a few places left where grizzly bears can exist, and the North Cascades is one of them.

Thank you for considering my opinion on this issue.

Sincerely:



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Correspondence ID: 5949Project:112008Document:124399

Address: Greencastle, PA

Outside Organization: Unaffiliated Individual

Received: Dec,14 2022 08:39:45

Correspondence Type: Web Form

Correspondence: Grizzly bears lived in the North Cascades for thousands of years, and they belong here.

I want to help chart a new future where we coexist with grizzly bears

Grizzly bears play a key ecological role as a native keystone species in the North Cascades

I want to pass down a wild landscape to future generations that includes all native species, including the grizzly.

Grizzly bears are culturally important to many Native American tribes and First Nations

People in Yellowstone and the northern Rocky Mountains live, work and recreate alongside grizzly bears, and we can too in the North Cascades.

There are only a few places left where grizzly bears can exist, and the North Cascades is one of them.

PLEASE DO THE RIGHT THING!!

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Correspondence ID: 5950Project:112008Document:124399

Address: Frankfort, IL

Outside Organization: Unaffiliated Individual

Received: Dec,14 2022 08:39:50

Correspondence Type: Web Form

Correspondence: As someone who loves wildlife, I want to say that Grizzly Bears should be reintroduced to the North Cascades. Grizzly bears lived in the North Cascades for thousands of years, and they belong here.

I want to help chart a new future where we coexist with grizzly bears

Grizzly bears play a key ecological role as a native keystone species in the North Cascades

I want to pass down a wild landscape to future generations that includes all native species, including the grizzly.

We need to save these animals from extinction.

Thank you!

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Correspondence ID: 5951Project:112008Document:124399  
Address: Victor, ID  
Outside Organization: Unaffiliated Individual  
Received: Dec,14 2022 08:40:00  
Correspondence Type: Web Form  
Correspondence: I'm in favor of reintroducing grizzlies to the North Cascades

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Correspondence ID: 5952Project:112008Document:124399  
Address: Los Gatos, CA  
Outside Organization: Unaffiliated Individual  
Received: Dec,14 2022 08:40:50  
Correspondence Type: Web Form  
Correspondence: Hello,

As a naturalist and ecologist, I understand fully the importance of keeping keystone species like grizzlies' populations healthy keeps the whole ecosystem healthy.

Grizzly bears lived in the North Cascades for thousands of years, and they belong here.  
I want to help chart a new future where we coexist with grizzly bears

Grizzly bears play a key ecological role as a native keystone species in the North Cascades  
I want to pass down a wild landscape to future generations that includes all native species, including the grizzly.

Grizzly bears are culturally important to many Native American tribes and First Nations  
People in Yellowstone and the northern Rocky Mountains live, work and recreate alongside grizzly bears, and we can too in the North Cascades.

There are only a few places left where grizzly bears can exist, and the North Cascades is one of them.

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Correspondence ID: 5953Project:112008Document:124399  
Address: Brooklyn, NY  
Outside Organization: Unaffiliated Individual  
Received: Dec,14 2022 08:45:15  
Correspondence Type: Web Form  
Correspondence: Good afternoon,

I am writing to you here today in support of reintroducing grizzly bears to the North Cascades. In the past, I have enjoyed camping in the Cascades and have enjoyed watching wildlife my entire life.

The following are reasons why I think that grizzlies should be reintroduced to the North Cascades:

Grizzly bears lived in the North Cascades for thousands of years, and they belong here.

I want to help chart a new future where we coexist with grizzly bears.

Grizzly bears play a key ecological role as a native keystone species in the North Cascades.

I want to pass down a wild landscape to future generations (like my nieces) that includes all native species, including the grizzly.

Grizzly bears are culturally important to many Native American tribes and First Nations.

People in Yellowstone and the northern Rocky Mountains live, work and recreate alongside grizzly bears, and we can too in the North Cascades.

There are only a few places left where grizzly bears can exist, and the North Cascades is one of them.

Happy holidays to you and yours. And may you make it a happy one for grizzlies, with their reintroduction to the North Cascades. Thank you!

All the best,

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Correspondence ID: 5954Project:112008Document:124399

Address: lincoln city, OR

Outside Organization: Unaffiliated Individual

Received: Dec,14 2022 08:47:37

Correspondence Type: Web Form

Correspondence: Grizzly bears lived in the North Cascades for thousands of years, and they belong here.

I want to help chart a new future where we coexist with grizzly bears

Grizzly bears play a key ecological role as a native keystone species in the North Cascades

I want to pass down a wild landscape to future generations that includes all native species, including the grizzly.

Grizzly bears are culturally important to many Native American tribes and First Nations

People in Yellowstone and the northern Rocky Mountains live, work and recreate alongside grizzly bears, and we can too in the North Cascades.

There are only a few places left where grizzly bears can exist, and the North Cascades is one of them.

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Correspondence ID: 5955Project:112008Document:124399

Address: Marinette, WI

Outside Organization: Unaffiliated Individual

Received: Dec,14 2022 08:47:43

Correspondence Type: Web Form

Correspondence: Please develop a plan that allows for the re-introduction of grizzly bears into the North Cascades region. Limited bear numbers are compatible with this region, and it's use by humans.

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Correspondence ID: 5956Project:112008Document:124399

Address: ANN ARBOR, MI

Outside Organization: Unaffiliated Individual

Received: Dec,14 2022 08:47:53

Correspondence Type: Web Form

Correspondence: There are few places large enough and wild enough to support grizzly bears so they can survive without conflict with our expanding population and play an important role in the wilderness ecology. The North Cascades Wilderness, once home to a thriving grizzly population, needs to have its apex predator and meadow gardener restored to maintain its natural balance and beauty for as long as possible in this changing climate.

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Correspondence ID: 5957Project:112008Document:124399

Address: Winthrop, WA

Outside Organization: Unaffiliated Individual

Received: Dec,14 2022 08:58:41

Correspondence Type: Web Form



Correspondence: I am writing in favor of reintroducing grizzly bears to the Cascades. I am a retired Alaska state DNR lands manager and lawyer from Juneau, Alaska. In my years of hiking through the mountains there I have come across brown bears (grizzly) several times without conflict. They are beautiful animals. They roamed the Cascades for thousands of years before we pushed them out. We must learn to live with wild animals when we encroach on their habitat.

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Correspondence ID: 5958Project:112008Document:124399  
Address: Shoreline, WA  
Outside Organization: Unaffiliated Individual  
Received: Dec,14 2022 08:59:43  
Correspondence Type: Web Form  
Correspondence: I sincerely wish to see the grizzly bear restored to its natural habitat in my home state.

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Correspondence ID: 5959Project:112008Document:124399  
Address: Missoula, MT  
Outside Organization: Western Watersheds Project Unaffiliated Individual(Official Rep.)  
Received: Dec,14 2022 09:05:41  
Correspondence Type: Web Form  
Correspondence: Office of the Superintendent  
810 State Route 20  
Sedro-Woolley, WA 98284

Submitted via National Park Service PEPC Portal and, with attachments, via USPS first class mail

Re: 2022 North Cascades Ecosystem Grizzly Bear Reintroduction Plan/Environmental Impact Statement

Dear Superintendent Striker,

Thank you for the opportunity to submit scoping comments on the North Cascades Grizzly Bear Restoration Plan and Environmental Impact Statement. Please accept these comments on behalf of Western Watersheds Project (WWP) and WildEarth Guardians (Guardians).

WWP works to protect and conserve the public lands, wildlife, and natural resources of the American West through education, public policy initiatives, and litigation. WWP staff and members use and enjoy the public lands in Washington, and its wildlife, cultural, and natural resources for health, recreational, scientific, spiritual, educational, aesthetic, and other purposes. This includes those public lands in the North Cascades Ecosystem (NCE) where the proposed grizzly bear reintroduction project will take place.

Guardians is dedicated to protecting and restoring the wildlife, wild places, wild rivers, and health of the American West. Guardians maintains offices across the West, including in Seattle. Many of Guardians' members and supporters reside in Washington State, and many live near, visit, and value the NCE. Guardians has a long history of working to protect and restore native wildlife in Washington and across the West, including Canada lynx, bull trout, gray wolves, and grizzly bears.

We are pleased to see that the National Park Service (NPS) and the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service (FWS) have again begun the process to ensure grizzly bear reintroduction in the North Cascades Ecosystem. We hope that this time, the process can be completed in a manner that begins the restoration process. The question is no longer if a self-sustaining grizzly bear should be established in the North Cascades, but rather when and how the restoration process should proceed..

As was determined during the previous reintroduction EIS process, translocating grizzly bears to the NCE is essential for the continued survival of grizzly bears in the NCE. The NCE is uniquely positioned as one of the largest contiguous blocks of public lands in the lower 48. This creates an excellent opportunity to reintroduce

grizzly bears into a secure area, enhancing the likelihood of long-term survival. However, it is important to consider possible impacts to the grizzly population at this early stage of planning to ensure that the core habitat remains secure, and that eventually the grizzly population can expand beyond the core without a substantial increase in conflict.

These considerations are numerous and require a multi-agency effort to ensure adequate safeguards are in place to prepare for the return of a grizzly bear population. The North Cascades National Park makes up approximately 10 percent of the NCE and has fewer roads and no livestock grazing among other things that reduce conflict potential resulting in grizzly bear mortality. This means that the National Forests that make up 76 percent of the NCE will have a larger role in reducing potential mortality factors for grizzly bears in the NCE. A cross-agency management plan will be essential for long-term success of NCE grizzlies.

Rather than developing a 10(j) rule that would allow for “management flexibility,” the agencies should take the time to ensure adequate preparation and safeguards for grizzlies. The EIS newsletter identifies the need for a 10(j) rule because it “would focus on supporting grizzly bear restoration in the NCE while reducing or avoiding potential land use and other conflicts in areas both inside and outside the NCE.” However, with adequate planning at the outset and an emphasis on conflict avoidance and coexistence, the vaguely referenced “land use and other conflicts” can still be minimized without threatening the long-term success of a North Cascades grizzly population and slowing down recovery by allowing a relatively unchecked number of “management removals.”

The forthcoming EIS should thoroughly evaluate, and action alternatives should include, a variety of things that might impact grizzly bear mortality and recovery.

#### 1) Education and Outreach

One of the key considerations for reintroduction should be a targeted information, education, and outreach campaign. Nearby communities should be brought up to speed on bear smart practices including securing of garbage, fruit trees, domestic animals, and other potential attractants. If communities begin working towards being Bear Smart prior to conflicts occurring, a potentially large amount of grizzly bear deaths can be avoided.

In addition, recreationists, hunters, and anglers will also need to be targeted with information on how to recreate in bear country. Standards for carrying and using bear spray vs. firearms will need to be developed and communicated as well as standards for keeping hunting camps conflict-free. Education and outreach will also be a key component of developing and implementing ranching practices that incorporate nonlethal deterrence measures proactively.

#### 2) Recreation Planning and Food Storage Orders

It is also essential that adequate recreation planning and food storage orders are established prior to reintroduction. In recent years, public lands throughout the United States have seen a significant influx of users. This has caused issues in places with grizzly bears such as Glacier National Park, Yellowstone National Park, and the public and private lands surrounding these tourism meccas. Recreational road and trail use can displace wildlife, and irresponsible camping habits can serve to habituate bears if they gain access to unsecured food and garbage. Again, understanding and addressing these concerns prior to issues arising will benefit bears in the long run.

Specific to recreation in the NCE is the Pacific Crest Trail (PCT). The PCT runs right through the heart of the NCE. Although there are not official numbers regarding how many people hike the NCE section of the PCT each year, 7200 long-distance permits were issued for the PCT in 2021. If even a fraction of these people hike through the NCE there is potential for significant conflict with grizzlies. This is where food storage orders are essential. All backcountry campsites along the trail should be limited to those with food storage bins-which should also be included in all front-country and other popular backcountry campsites. If these are not to be included, bear-proof canisters should be required on all backcountry permits.

### 3) Livestock grazing considerations

Any action alternative must thoroughly consider the impacts that livestock grazing can have on grizzly bears and include an analysis of options to reduce the potential for livestock grazing impacts. While the previous DEIS did include an overview of how livestock grazing might be impacted by grizzly bears, the other-how grizzly bears might be impacted by livestock grazing-was not analyzed.

In 2020, the Yellowstone Ecosystem Subcommittee's Technical Team produced a report detailing the leading causes of mortality for grizzly bears within the Greater Yellowstone Ecosystem. This report found that “outside the Recovery Zone (RZ) but within the Demographic Monitoring Area (DMA), mortalities from livestock conflicts and self-defense kills are the primary sources of documented mortalities. Outside the DMA, livestock and site conflicts are the primary sources of mortalities.” From 1999-2008, there was an average of one grizzly bear killed per year due to livestock depredations outside the RZ and inside the DMA, with 0.3 grizzlies killed per year outside of the DMA following conflicts with livestock. This increased significantly and between 2009-2018, there was an average of 5.4 grizzly bears killed per year due to livestock depredations outside of the RZ and inside of the DMA with 3.1 per year outside of the DMA. This is a marked increase and something to keep in mind for reintroduction into the NCE. While there may be a lower likelihood of grizzly bear-livestock conflict during the early stages of reintroduction to the NCE, it is still important to outline requirements for nonlethal conflict prevention measures prior to there being a problem. This will allow time for the changes to animal husbandry practices to be adopted before there have been substantial losses of grizzly bears.

There are a variety of ways to incorporate the use of proactive nonlethal conflict deterrence measures and one of the most effective would be to incorporate standards into Forest Plans and grazing permits so that grazing permittees know what is expected. Once again, the sooner this can be implemented the better so that livestock loss to grizzly bears and the subsequent killing of grizzly bears does not become the norm and so that the grazing allotments on the Okanogan-Wenatchee National Forest do not become a grizzly bear population sink.

One example of a National Forest taking steps to address grizzly bear-livestock conflict is the Flathead National Forest in Montana. In its recently revised forest plan, the Forest Service adopted several standards aimed at mitigating these conflicts. (Flathead National Forest Land Management Plan, 2018). One standard provides that “new or reauthorized livestock grazing permits and annual operating plans shall incorporate requirements to reduce the risk of grizzly bear-human conflicts [and] include a clause providing for modification, cancellation, suspension, or temporary cessation of activities, if needed, to resolve a grizzly bear-human conflict situation.” Additional standards require that permittees promptly report and properly dispose of livestock carcasses, prohibit a net increase in the number of active sheep allotments on National Forest System (NFS) lands, prohibit an increase in the number of active cattle grazing allotments above the baseline on NFS lands, and provide that temporary permits for grazing by small livestock “shall not result in an increase in bear-small livestock conflicts.”

It is essential to ensure adequate mechanisms are in place on public lands grazing allotments to attempt to prevent conflict, rather than just react to it. The previous DEIS relies entirely on reacting following conflict when it states, “if a bear frequents an allotment area, the FWS and WDFW would work with the USFS and livestock owners to determine the best course of action to minimize bear-livestock interactions” (page 149). Rather than waiting to take any action until a grizzly bear is already frequenting a grazing allotment, the agencies managing these grazing allotments must collaborate and come up with uniform requirements for nonlethal conflict deterrence measures on public lands proactively. Some examples of successful nonlethal deterrence measures are range-riding programs and human presence in identifying natural livestock mortalities for carcass removal, identifying the presence of grizzly bears, and keeping herds closer together. Since poor livestock surveillance is strongly associated with livestock losses, experts recommend maintaining regular and frequent human presence to detect and reduce carnivore-livestock conflict on the range. Trained individuals can closely monitor livestock and carnivore behavior, detect sick or dead livestock so that they can be promptly removed or properly managed, and keep herds or flocks together in defensible spaces (Parr et al., 2017; Barnes, 2015; Musiani et al., 2004).

This along with electric fencing around calving or lambing areas, electric fencing around sheep bedding areas at night, sheep herding, guard dogs, securing livestock feed, and carcass removal and sanitation have all proven effective in reducing livestock-grizzly conflicts. An example of this success when applied consistently across the landscape can be found with the Blackfoot Challenge in Montana. Because conflict prevention techniques work best when applied uniformly across the landscape, it stands to reason that any agencies within the NCE that have public lands grazing allotments should work together to develop a list of nonlethal deterrence measures that can be incorporated into grazing permits.

While the above referenced example from the Flathead National Forest is a good example that shows livestock grazing can be managed to benefit native carnivores, it does not quite go far enough to establish specific preferred nonlethal deterrence measures. The following should be considered as a minimum for what should be incorporated into grazing allotments in the NCE:

- Immediately removing and composting livestock carcasses found on the allotments;
- Removing sick or injured livestock from the allotments, so they are not targeted;
- Delaying turnout until after mid-June, so that native ungulate young can provide a food source;
- In the event of depredation, if future depredations are feared or anticipated, livestock should be moved to private pastures;
- Keeping livestock in open, defensible spaces to reduce opportunities for ambush predation;
- Prohibit the turnout of young calves and lambs under 200 pounds in weight to reduce depredation potential, and protect calving and lambing areas with deterrents such as electric fencing;
- Require human presence by using range riders and guard animals and frequently checking livestock.

In addition to including nonlethal deterrence measures on existing livestock grazing permits, mechanisms that will overall reduce grazing in the NCE should also be analyzed. In the GYE example, there were almost no grizzly bear mortalities attributed to conflict with livestock inside of the Recovery Zone. The primary reason for this is that there is almost no livestock grazing still occurring within the Recovery Zone with many grazing allotments having been retired and/or closed. There is a significant portion of the NCE that is not grazed due to being in the National Park. In fact, only 12% of the federally-managed U.S. portion of the NCE was grazed as of 2015. This can be expanded to further reduce the potential for grizzly mortality due to livestock conflicts, thus setting up the NCE grizzly population for long-term success.

There are a few ways to approach this that should be analyzed and included in an action alternative. First, all currently vacant livestock grazing allotments should be closed to protect the resource and avoid the potential for future conflict. Additionally, sheep are more vulnerable to depredation, so transitioning sheep grazing allotments to cattle allotments should be considered. Finally, part of the reintroduction rule should allow for the permanent retirement of livestock grazing allotments for conflict reduction purposes. Language that could be included to ensure that livestock grazing allotments can be retired is: “Grazing privileges that are lost, relinquished, or canceled, would have the attached AUMs held for watershed protection and wildlife habitat in perpetuity.” This is an essential tool to allow for conflict reduction/prevention that does not result in the lethal removal of grizzly bears which is something that should be avoided.

While the previous DEIS identified the impacts to livestock grazing as relatively low, there are some factors that should be considered that may increase the impacts of livestock grazing on grizzly bears. During the presentations and in the FAQs document, it was stated that while grizzly bears are omnivorous, their diet consists of “about 90% vegetable and insect matter.” However, it is important to consider how this might change as the climate changes. In the Greater Yellowstone Ecosystem, grizzly bears have increased their meat consumption substantially since the mid-2000s (e.g., Orozco & Miles 2013, Middleton et al. 2013, Schwartz et al. 2014, Ebinger et al. 2016). This is due in large part to the loss of whitebark pine seeds, a historically important food source for grizzly bears. The increase in meat consumption has resulted in an increase in livestock depredations as well as conflicts with big game hunters. A thorough assessment of trends in food sources in the NCE is necessary to understand the potential for conflict with livestock.

It is essential to be prepared for the potential of grizzly bear-livestock conflict. The NCE has a unique position as far as the timeline of reintroduction goes. There has been substantial research in recent years about the efficacy of nonlethal conflict prevention measures. Research shows that nonlethal methods are more effective than lethal control measures for preventing livestock depredation by large carnivores (Shivik et al., 2003; Lance et al., 2010; Breck et al., 2011; Stone et al., 2017; Barnes, 2015). Researchers have also found that, “because wolves co-occur across most of the grizzly bear range in the American West, many practices useful for managing wolf conflict also work for grizzly bears,” and that “carcass removal, electric fencing, human presence, range riders, and livestock guardian dogs are effective ways to deter both wolf and grizzly bear predation,” (Western Landowners Alliance, 2018). Additionally, studies show that the effectiveness of nonlethal tools is enhanced when several types are used in combination on an adaptive basis (Bangs et al., 2006; Sime et al., 2007; Breck et al., 2012). This research is coming from places where people have had to adapt after the fact of conflict. However, the NCE can implement the lessons from this research to ensure that grizzly bears do not suffer in the same manner that they continue to in other ecosystems. The NCE can ensure that adequate protection measures are in place up front prior to conflicts arising.

#### 4) Reintroduction

Relocating grizzlies into the NCE will be crucial for recovery. The Endangered Species Act's (ESA) central purpose is to “provide a program for the conservation of” threatened and endangered species. 16 U.S.C. § 1531(b), (c)(1). The ESA defines “conservation” to mean “the use of all methods and procedures which are necessary to bring any endangered species or threatened species to the point at which the measures provided pursuant to this chapter are no longer necessary,” including live trapping and translocation. Id. § 1532(3). The FWS thus has broad authority to conduct reintroductions, and need not favor § 10(j) experimental population designations.

As we discuss below, the NPS and FWS should conduct reintroductions using recovery permits, without resorting to experimental population designations under ESA § 10(j). Should the FWS use experimental population designations, it must develop a rule with sufficient protections to ensure grizzly recovery, and without the pitfalls we have seen in other 10(j) designations, particularly those involving carnivores. Further, the forthcoming EIS must consider how designation of a § 10(j) experimental population would impact the broader population of ESA-listed grizzlies in the lower-48.

#### A) The FWS Should Use Recovery Permits to Reintroduce Grizzly Bears in the NCE, Instead of Experimental Population Designations.

We appreciate the FWS committing to consider other mechanisms besides § 10(j) to reintroduce grizzly bears in the NCE, and strongly encourage the use of § 10(a)(1)(A) recovery permits for reintroductions on federal lands. Section 10(a)(1)(A) broadly authorizes the Secretary of the Interior to “permit, under such terms and conditions as he shall prescribe . . . any act otherwise prohibited by section 1538 of this title [ESA § 9] for scientific purposes or to enhance the propagation or survival of the affected species, including but not limited to, acts necessary for the establishment and maintenance of experimental populations pursuant to subsection (j).” 16 U.S.C. § 1539(a)(1)(A). Both the FWS and the National Marine Fisheries Service have authorized reintroductions using only § 10(a)(1)(A) recovery permits--species include the California condor, Bay checkerspot butterfly, and Snake River sockeye salmon (Bork, 2011).

Recovery permits are better suited to recovering grizzly bears in the NCE for three main reasons. First, recovery permits allow the FWS to reintroduce grizzlies without presumptively relaxing ESA protections. Section 10(j) reduces ESA protections (especially for nonessential populations, which are treated as proposed for listing), then requires the FWS to piece back protections. As a commentator explains,

[i]n essence, the experimental population designation turns the core protection of the Endangered Species Act on its head. The designation strips away the Act's protection for the population, and the special regulations procedure requires the Services to rebuild the protection, via regulation, to a level it deems appropriate.

(Bork, 2011).

Section 10(a)(1)(A) recovery permits work in the other direction-by reducing applicable ESA protections only to the extent necessary to conduct reintroductions. The FWS starts from a baseline of intact ESA protections, then prescribes only “such terms and conditions” necessary to conduct reintroductions.” 16 U.S.C. § 1539(a)(1). Recovery permits thus allow the FWS to maintain robust ESA protections for grizzlies, which will aid the species' recovery.

Second, for an area like the NCE, composed largely of federally-managed lands, broad § 10(j) designations offer unneeded concessions. Congress added § 10(j) to the ESA in 1982 to facilitate reintroduction “in those instances where the involved parties are reluctant to accept the reintroduction of an endangered or threatened species without the opportunity to exercise greater management flexibility on the introduced population.” 49 Fed. Reg. 33,885, 33,888 (August 27, 1984) (preamble to rulemaking for 50 C.F.R. Part 17). Its provisions-in particular, the nonessential experimental designation that effectively delists reintroduced populations-can incentivize reintroductions involving private and other non-federal landowners and managers.

But unlike reluctant private landowners, federal land management agencies are under a statutory obligation to recover listed species. ESA § 7 imposes a duty on all federal agencies to help recover listed species. Section 7(a)(1) broadly requires federal agencies to “utilize their authorities in furtherance of the purposes of [the ESA] by carrying out programs for the conservation of endangered and threatened species[.]” 16 U.S.C. § 1536(a)(1). Because of this duty, federal agencies such as the NPS and Forest Service (the primary land managers in the NCE) should facilitate reintroductions as a matter of course, and only avail themselves to the take allowances necessary to conduct the reintroductions, such as trapping, sedating, and transporting bears.

Third, designating a 10(j) experimental population in the NCE may simply not be possible or practicable. Section 10(j)(1) defines an “experimental population” as “any population (including offspring arising solely therefrom) authorized by the Secretary for release under paragraph (2), but only when, and at such times as, the population is wholly separate geographically from nonexperimental populations of the same species.” Id. § 1539(j)(1) (emphasis added). Grizzly bears already roam the NCE. While not great in numbers, these bears arguably form a native population, negating the FWS' ability to reintroduce a separate experimental population.

Even if the FWS can designate all or part of the NCE as an experimental population area, it will be nearly impossible to keep experimental and nonexperimental bears segregated. Experimental population area boundaries would weaken protections for naturally-occurring grizzly bears roaming across the region. For example, current NCE bears or those wandering naturally into the NCE from other areas would lose their protected status simply by crossing an arbitrary political line. Such a system would frustrate the purpose and recovery mandates of the ESA, create enforcement challenges, and could chill efforts to increase connectivity across populations.

**B) The FWS Must Ensure any § 10(j) Rule Furthers the Recovery of Grizzly Bears in the NCE.**

Should the FWS resort to experimental population designations, any § 10(j) rules must, by statute, “further the conservation of such species.” Id. § 1539(j)(2)(A). As courts have held, species recovery is “at the heart” of § 10(j), *Ctr. for Biological Diversity v. Jewell*, No. CV-16-00094-TUC-JGZ, 2018 WL 1586651, at \*5 (D. Ariz. Mar. 31, 2018), and the FWS has a “non-discretionary duty” to ensure that every rule promulgated thereunder will further recovery. *Defs. of Wildlife v. Tuggle*, 607 F. Supp. 2d 1095, 1117 (D. Ariz. 2009).

Unfortunately, § 10(j) processes often focus far more on reducing liability than benefits to the species. More than twenty years ago, a commentator observed that the FWS “seems to interpret section 10(j) to authorize, if not require, the adoption of any and all control measures needed to gain the support of those potentially affected by a reintroduction” (Doremus, 1999). This remains true. As organizations involved in § 10(j) reintroductions for other species, including Mexican wolves and black-footed ferrets, we too often see § 10(j) rules offer concessions that undermine recovery.

The 2015 § 10(j) rule for black-footed ferrets in Wyoming provides a case in point. Black-footed ferrets are among the most endangered animals in the world, and Wyoming contains much of their best remaining habitat. Yet the § 10(j) rule established a statewide “Wyoming Experimental Population Area” that, combined with over-broad take allowances, effectively delists all ferrets in the state. Establishment of a Nonessential Experimental Population of Black-Footed Ferrets in Wyoming, 80 Fed. Reg. 19,263, 19,274 (April 10, 2015). The rule also lacked commitments and timeframes for conducting reintroductions, and allows the state of Wyoming to veto those which are proposed—even those proposed for federally-managed lands. *Id.* at 66,822. Because of these concessions, reintroductions in the state have stalled and ferret populations are declining towards extinction. See *Compl. for Decl. and Injunctive Relief, WildEarth Guardians et al. v. U.S. Fish and Wildlife Serv.*, Case No. 1:21-cv-02864 (D.D.C. Oct. 28, 2021) (ECF No. 1).

Likewise, geographic concepts in § 10(j)—in particular, the requirement that experimental populations remain “wholly separate” from other populations of the same species—have also hindered recovery. This is especially true for carnivores such as red wolves and Mexican wolves, where § 10(j) rules have been used to cap population size and confine reintroduced populations by capturing and returning animals that stray beyond experimental population area boundaries. In 2018, for instance, a court remanded the Mexican wolf § 10(j) rule, holding that its goal for an isolated population of 325 wolves, with just one or two migrants per generation, failed to further the conservation of the species and misinterpreted important scientific findings. See *Jewell*, 2018 WL 1586651, at \*13-\*16.

Any § 10(j) rule promulgated to reintroduce NCE grizzlies must avoid these pitfalls. The rule must ensure sufficient releases to achieve a scientifically-supported population size, provide for connectivity, and protect bears from take—especially lethal removal.

#### C) The Forthcoming EIS Must Consider how Reintroduction Will Affect the Recovery of ESA-listed Grizzlies in the Lower-48.

The FWS has a duty to recover grizzly bears, listed in the lower-48, across their range, not just in the NCE recovery zone. The FWS cannot recover the species on a piecemeal basis by designating and delisting smaller distinct population segments. See *Defs. of Wildlife v. U.S. Fish & Wildlife Serv.*, 584 F. Supp. 3d 812, 824 (N.D. Cal. 2022) (invalidating wolf delisting on similar grounds, and collecting cases). Accordingly the NPS and FWS should consider in the EIS how its efforts to recover grizzlies in the NCE will affect the recovery of the species across its range, not just in the NCE.

Further, the FWS should use the forthcoming NEPA process to consider how different recovery frameworks (e.g. recovery permits versus experimental population designations) will affect broader recovery. As we have discussed, the different mechanisms for conducting reintroduction can have very different consequences for a species and its management. The “wholly separate” requirement of § 10(j), for instance, can hinder the formation of an inter-connected metapopulation necessary for grizzly recovery. While the FWS will likely undertake separate NEPA analysis in conjunction with a proposed § 10(j) rulemaking, the forthcoming EIS will be the best opportunity to evaluate a § 10(j) framework in comparison to recovery permits and other possible mechanisms for reintroduction.

The EIS should also consider whether the timelines and population metrics offered in the Proposed Action are sufficient to recover grizzlies in the NCE and across their range. The NPS and FWS must use the best available science to decide on a course of action. We renew our concerns, raised during the last NEPA process, that the NPS and FWS will rely on questionable studies and assumptions to determine the NCE's carrying capacity for grizzlies, and use this number as a cap. We also have concerns that the rate of reintroduction will leave the NCE grizzly population small and at risk of local extinction for decades to come, and deprive the NCE of the ecological benefits of a healthy bear population. The EIS must take into account the best available science on these and other considerations.

In conclusion, we thank the NPS and FWS for the opportunity to provide these comments, and look forward to

continued involvement in the development of a proactive Restoration Plan and the recovery of grizzly bears in the NCE.

Sincerely,

Jocelyn Leroux  
Washington and Montana Director  
Western Watersheds Project  
jocelyn@westernwatersheds.org

Joe Bushyhead  
Endangered Species Attorney  
WildEarth Guardians  
jbushyhead@wildearthguardians.org

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Correspondence ID: 5960Project:112008Document:124399

Address: Eureka, CA

Outside Organization: Unaffiliated Individual

Received: Dec,14 2022 09:14:40

Correspondence Type: Web Form

Correspondence: Grizzlies were in the the North Cascades for eons; Native People were able to coexist with them. They are important to the ecosystem function and should be returned and we should learn to live with them. As others do in other places.

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Correspondence ID: 5961Project:112008Document:124399

Address: Van Nuys, CA

Outside Organization: Unaffiliated Individual

Received: Dec,14 2022 09:16:06  
Correspondence Type: Web Form  
Correspondence: Grizzly bears have lived in the North Cascades for thousands of years, and they belong there. They play a key ecological role as a native keystone species in the North Cascades. People in Yellowstone and the northern Rocky Mountains live, work and enjoy nature alongside grizzly bears, and the North Cascades can too. There are only a few places left where grizzly bears can exist, and the North Cascades is one of them.

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Correspondence ID: 5962Project:112008Document:124399  
Address: Falls Church, VA  
Outside Organization: Unaffiliated Individual  
Received: Dec,14 2022 09:19:57  
Correspondence Type: Web Form  
Correspondence: Grizzly bears lived in the North Cascades for thousands of years, and they belong here.

I want to help chart a new future where we coexist with grizzly bears.

Grizzly bears play a key ecological role as a native keystone species in the North Cascades.

I want to pass down a wild landscape to future generations that includes all native species, including the grizzly.

Grizzly bears are culturally important to many, many Native American tribes and First Nations.

People in Yellowstone and the northern Rocky Mountains live, work, and recreate alongside grizzly bears, and we can too in the North Cascades.

There are only a few places left where grizzly bears can exist, and the North Cascades is one of them.

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Correspondence ID: 5963Project:112008Document:124399  
Address: Penfield, NY  
Outside Organization: Unaffiliated Individual  
Received: Dec,14 2022 09:20:50  
Correspondence Type: Web Form  
Correspondence: Grizzly bears lived in the North Cascades for thousands of years, and they belong here.  
I want to help chart a new future where we coexist with grizzly bears  
Grizzly bears play a key ecological role as a native keystone species in the North Cascades  
I want to pass down a wild landscape to future generations that includes all native species, including the grizzly.  
Grizzly bears are culturally important to many Native American tribes and First Nations  
People in Yellowstone and the northern Rocky Mountains live, work and recreate alongside grizzly bears, and we can too in the North Cascades.  
There are only a few places left where grizzly bears can exist, and the North Cascades is one of them.

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Correspondence ID: 5964Project:112008Document:124399  
Address: Fort Mill, SC  
Outside Organization: Unaffiliated Individual  
Received: Dec,14 2022 09:29:21  
Correspondence Type: Web Form  
Correspondence: we need to reintroduce the grizzlies!!

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Correspondence ID: 5965Project:112008Document:124399  
Address: North Bend, WA  
Outside Organization: Unaffiliated Individual  
Received: Dec,14 2022 09:29:56

Correspondence Type:Web Form  
Correspondence: Bring back the bears!

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Correspondence ID: 5966Project:112008Document:124399  
Address: Arden, NC  
Outside Organization: Unaffiliated Individual  
Received: Dec,14 2022 09:30:03  
Correspondence Type: Web Form  
Correspondence: As an avid outdoorswoman, I have all my vacations planned around visiting NP with a diverse array of wildlife. Spotting a grizzly in its native habitat is a rare treasure and the highlight of NP experience. I fully endorse the reintroduction of grizzly bears to the North Cascades NP. This will rebalance the native ecosystem as well as support increased wildlife tourism to the region.

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Correspondence ID: 5967Project:112008Document:124399  
Address: Fresno, CA  
Outside Organization: Unaffiliated Individual  
Received: Dec,14 2022 09:31:31  
Correspondence Type:Web Form  
Correspondence: Hello National Park Service,

I support reintroducing Grizzly Bears to the north Cascades.

Thank you for your good work.

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Correspondence ID: 5968Project:112008Document:124399  
Address: Longmont, CO  
Outside Organization: Unaffiliated Individual  
Received: Dec,14 2022 09:32:02  
Correspondence Type: Web Form  
Correspondence: Hello - I read in a message from Sierra Club that you and the FWS are proposing to re-introduce Grizzlies into the North Cascades. This seems to me to be an incredibly beneficial move and will help correct the imbalance created by fur traders and settlers. I feel very strongly that we need to create room for wildlife, including the natural predators like Grizzlies, Wolves and others that kept the natural world in balance. Maybe us humans really don't need to live every place we want - maybe we need to back off and give these wonderful creatures a chance and the room they need to live, and in so doing give the earth a chance to recover from some of the mistakes we have made. Thank you for your efforts! I will keep watch to see how this goes.

Very sincerely,



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Correspondence ID: 5969Project:112008Document:124399  
Address: Huntington Beach, CA  
Outside Organization: Unaffiliated Individual  
Received: Dec,14 2022 09:42:12  
Correspondence Type: Web Form  
Correspondence: I have encountered Grizzly Bears while hiking in Canada and Alaska and was both terrified and in awe of their power and beauty. I can understand that people living in the northern Rocky Mountains are afraid of bear encounters and ranchers worry about their animals. But Grizzly Bears play a very important ecological role and are fundamental to healthy ecosystems especially in the face of climate change. Additionally, they are an important cultural animal for the Native peoples of these areas. Coexistence is possible and we must

do everything we can to achieve it (again). Therefore I urge you to work out reintroduction of Grizzly Bears to the North Cascades. Thank you for all your work keeping our National Parks beautiful and as wild as possible.

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Correspondence ID: 5970Project:112008Document:124399  
Address: Phoenix, AZ  
Outside Organization: Unaffiliated Individual  
Received: Dec,14 2022 09:43:06  
Correspondence Type: Web Form  
Correspondence: Comments on Grizzly Bear re-introduction into the North Cascades:

Your proposed action is too modest. You need to introduce more bears over a shorter time period. This is prime habitat for bears as they have existed here for thousands of years. The National Park Service has a great deal of experience with predator re-introductions, therefore there is no need to do this like you don't know what's going to happen. You know what the likely threats are, and how to successfully mitigate those threats. Be bold.

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Correspondence ID: 5971Project:112008Document:124399  
Address: Whitehall, PA  
Outside Organization: Unaffiliated Individual  
Received: Dec,14 2022 09:45:01  
Correspondence Type: Web Form  
Correspondence: I strongly support the re-introduction of grizzlies to the North Cascades and I urge you to follow through with this initiative. They are valuable to the environment in many different ways and they would still be there today if it were not for the selfish actions of the people of this country who made sure there were no more of them there. All wildlife deserves a chance to live and flourish without being bothered and killed by us. Please do the right thing and bring them back!

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Correspondence ID: 5972Project:112008Document:124399  
Address: Mill Valley, CA  
Outside Organization: Unaffiliated Individual  
Received: Dec,14 2022 09:47:10  
Correspondence Type: Web Form  
Correspondence: We are only one part of a huge interdependent net of living beings on this planet, and our species can only survive when we make sure all species survive and thrive. We need to change course and save all of nature.  
Grizzly bears lived in the North Cascades for thousands of years, and they belong here. I want to help chart a new future where we coexist with grizzly bears. They play a key ecological role as a native keystone species in the North Cascades.  
Grizzly bears are culturally important to many Native American tribes and First Nations, People in Yellowstone and the northern Rocky Mountains live, work and recreate alongside grizzly bears, and we can too. There are only a few places left where grizzly bears can exist, and the North Cascades is one of them. I want to pass on a livable planet to future generations and especially to my own daughter. We have a responsibility to all people and all beings that will come after us.  
Thank you for all you do for wildlife.

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Correspondence ID: 5973Project:112008Document:124399  
Address: West Richland, WA  
Outside Organization: Unaffiliated Individual  
Received: Dec,14 2022 09:50:46  
Correspondence Type: Web Form  
Correspondence: I want to help chart a new future where we coexist with grizzly bears  
Grizzly bears play a key ecological role as a native keystone species in the North Cascades  
I want to pass down a wild landscape to future generations that includes all native species, including the grizzly.

Grizzly bears are culturally important to many Native American tribes and First Nations People in Yellowstone and the northern Rocky Mountains live, work and recreate alongside grizzly bears, and we can too in the North Cascades.  
There are only a few places left where grizzly bears can exist, and the North Cascades is one of them.

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Correspondence ID: 5974Project:112008Document:124399  
Address: Seattle, WA  
Outside Organization: Unaffiliated Individual  
Received: Dec,14 2022 09:52:12  
Correspondence Type: Web Form  
Correspondence: Grizzly bears lived in the North Cascades for thousands of years, and they belong here.  
I want to help chart a new future where we coexist with grizzly bears  
Grizzly bears play a key ecological role as a native keystone species in the North Cascades.  
I want to pass down a wild landscape to future generations that includes all native species, including the grizzly.  
Grizzly bears are culturally important to many Native American tribes and First Nations.  
People in Yellowstone and the northern Rocky Mountains live, work and recreate alongside grizzly bears, and we can too in the North Cascades.  
There are only a few places left where grizzly bears can exist, and the North Cascades is one of them.

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Correspondence ID: 5975Project:112008Document:124399  
Address: Seattle, WA  
Outside Organization: Unaffiliated Individual  
Received: Dec,14 2022 09:54:06  
Correspondence Type: Web Form  
Correspondence: I am in favor of returning grizzly bears to the north cascades. Apex predators are known to be good for the health of ecosystems as a whole, plus it would be amazing to see these bears in Washington!

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Correspondence ID: 5976Project:112008Document:124399  
Address: Arcata, CA  
Outside Organization: n/a Unaffiliated Individual  
Received: Dec,14 2022 09:58:00  
Correspondence Type: Web Form  
Correspondence: Hello,  
My understanding is that there is an opportunity to reintroduce grizzly bears to the North Cascades. I wholeheartedly support this. Over the course of the last decade or so I have learned about the importance native species play in creating balance and diversity throughout their native habitats. Examples are, of course, the wolves in Yellowstone and beavers throughout our western landscape. Grizzlies, too, have important roles to play. I hope sometime they will be reintroduced to California as well!

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Correspondence ID: 5977Project:112008Document:124399  
Address: Memphis, TN  
Outside Organization: Unaffiliated Individual  
Received: Dec,14 2022 09:58:37  
Correspondence Type: Web Form  
Correspondence: Although repopulating grizzlies the North Cascades is an excellent intent, the Park Service must proceed with careful planning . Translocating grizzlies will likely result in harm to the Wilderness and grizzly population. The Park Service must consider a natural recovery option. Most importantly, the Park Services final plan must abide by both the letter and intent of the Wilderness Act. Please use all deliberate consideration before moving forward. Thank you.

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Correspondence ID: 5978Project:112008Document:124399  
Address: Chicago, IL  
Outside Organization: self Unaffiliated Individual  
Received: Dec,14 2022 10:01:08  
Correspondence Type: Web Form  
Correspondence: People in Yellowstone and the northern Rocky Mountains live, work and recreate alongside grizzly bears, and we can too in the North Cascades.

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Correspondence ID: 5979Project:112008Document:124399  
Address: Franklin, KY  
Outside Organization: Unaffiliated Individual  
Received: Dec,14 2022 10:06:10  
Correspondence Type: Web Form  
Correspondence: Hi,

I oppose the capture of grizzlies from the Northern Continental Divide Ecosystem. The federal agencies plan to kidnap bears from either British Columbia or the Northern Continental Divide Ecosystem (NCDE) around Glacier National Park to move to the North Cascades. But grizzlies have still not recovered in the NCDE, and there are no "extra" bears there to move to Washington. Such a plan would weaken the NCDE grizzly population and diminish the likelihood of developing the needed population linkages between the NCDE grizzlies and those elsewhere, such as in Yellowstone.

I also oppose an "experimental population" designation. The agencies must create and analyze an alternative that does not rely on the so-called "experimental" population designation. Under such a designation, individual bears from the NCDE--which are currently protected under the Endangered Species Act--would be taken from their home range and transported to Washington state, where they would lose their protections under the ESA.

Analyze a natural recovery alternative. This is NOT the same as the No Action alternative. Under a natural recovery alternative, the FWS and NPS would actively work with agencies in British Columbia to ensure that grizzlies are protected on both sides of the border. Under this alternative, the agencies would identify and protect corridors and connectivity so that bears could move across the border without getting killed.

Develop an alternative that doesn't violate the Wilderness Act. The agencies must not pursue alternatives that would violate the Wilderness Act and would entail heavy-handed, stressful management of bears. Should the NPS choose to translocate bears, the agency should first consider limiting translocation to sites outside of Wilderness. If the NPS decides to translocate within Wilderness, it must comply with the Wilderness Act: no helicopters, no motorized equipment, and no invasive monitoring.

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Correspondence ID: 5980Project:112008Document:124399  
Address: Tonasket, WA  
Outside Organization: Unaffiliated Individual  
Received: Dec,14 2022 10:07:41  
Correspondence Type: Web Form  
Correspondence: I am opposed to reintroducing Grizzly Bears to the North Cascades. Current environmental conditions are far outside the historical regimes and will not likely support a population. Whitebark pine, a key food source for Grizzlies is being proposed as an Endangered Species therefore it would be irresponsible and unsuccessful to introduce an endangered species dependent on Whitebark pine.

[https://apnews.com/article/wildfires-science-trees-bears-us-fish-and-wildlife-service-592a0fcf8025bd3fb48eac406716f181?taid=6399dac9c89e55000124c34b&utm\\_campaign=TrueAnthem&utm\\_medium=AP&utm\\_source=Twitter](https://apnews.com/article/wildfires-science-trees-bears-us-fish-and-wildlife-service-592a0fcf8025bd3fb48eac406716f181?taid=6399dac9c89e55000124c34b&utm_campaign=TrueAnthem&utm_medium=AP&utm_source=Twitter)

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Correspondence ID: 5981Project:112008Document:124399

Address: RED BANK, NJ  
Outside Organization: Unaffiliated Individual  
Received: Dec,14 2022 10:13:10  
Correspondence Type: Web Form  
Correspondence: Grizzly bears are an important part of the ecosystem. They are beautiful animals and should be returned to their natural land. We humans continually destroy our natural areas which we need for our own health and balance in nature. Let's do the right thing for the bears and our world.

---

Correspondence ID: 5982Project:112008Document:124399  
Address: Peachtree City, GA  
Outside Organization: independent researcher Unaffiliated Individual  
Received: Dec,14 2022 10:17:07  
Correspondence Type: Web Form  
Correspondence: As someone who used to feed sun bears at the Durrell Wildlife Conservation Trust, I ask that you please leave the grizzly bear population alone. The first step that should be taken is to expose and halt geoengineering. For more information on the environmental threat that is causing extreme UV damage, species die-offs such as those of salmon, and widespread deforestation, please visit [geoengineeringwatch dot org](http://geoengineeringwatch.org). We will not have 60-100 more years for NPS & FWS to monitor grizzlies, as is proposed on p. 4 of the "Scoping document," unless we tackle the overarching problem. Thank you from a former NPS employee in the office of NPS Director William Mott.

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Correspondence ID: 5983Project:112008Document:124399  
Address: West Haven, UT  
Outside Organization: Unaffiliated Individual  
Received: Dec,14 2022 10:21:30  
Correspondence Type: Web Form  
Correspondence: Grizzly bears lived in the North Cascades for thousands of years, and they belong here. I want to help chart a new future where we coexist with grizzly bears.  
Grizzly bears play a key ecological role as a native keystone species in the North Cascades.  
I want to pass down a wild landscape to future generations that includes all native species, including the grizzly.  
Grizzly bears are culturally important to many Native American tribes and First Nations  
People in Yellowstone and the northern Rocky Mountains live, work and recreate alongside grizzly bears, and we can too in the North Cascades.  
There are only a few places left where grizzly bears can exist, and the North Cascades is one of them.

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Correspondence ID: 5984Project:112008Document:124399  
Address: La Mesa, CA  
Outside Organization: Unaffiliated Individual  
Received: Dec,14 2022 10:24:01  
Correspondence Type: Web Form  
Correspondence: Grizzly bears lived in the North Cascades for thousands of years, and they belong here.

I want to help chart a new future where we coexist with grizzly bears

Grizzly bears play a key ecological role as a native keystone species in the North Cascades

I want to pass down a wild landscape to future generations that includes all native species, including the grizzly.

Grizzly bears are culturally important to many Native American tribes and First Nations

People in Yellowstone and the northern Rocky Mountains live, work and recreate alongside grizzly bears, and we can too in the North Cascades.

There are only a few places left where grizzly bears can exist, and the North Cascades is one of them.

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Correspondence ID: 5985Project:112008Document:124399  
Address: Pine Plains, NY  
Outside Organization: Unaffiliated Individual  
Received: Dec,14 2022 10:24:42  
Correspondence Type: Web Form  
Correspondence: I urge you to reintroduce grizzly bears to the North Cascades!

Grizzly bears, a protected threatened species in the lower 48 states, haven't been spotted in part of their natural territory in the Pacific Northwest since the late 1990s. This fact is outrageous. The bears used to cover a much larger territory, spanning through much of the western United States and Canada, central Mexico, and most of Alaska. Before 1800, as many as 50,000 grizzly bears were believed to live throughout 18 states from Washington south to Nevada and west to Minnesota and Texas. After the population dipped into the 700 and 800 range by 1975, the grizzly bear population has expanded to at least 1,900, FWS reports.

The presence of grizzlies speaks to the health of ecosystems, playing an important role in biodiversity. Grizzlies are both umbrella and keystone species. Conserving these majestic mammals serves to facilitate preservation efforts for a multitude of other species that also occur in habitats where grizzly bears exist.

We need to listen to and learn from the Tribal Nations. Native American Tribes are seeking a greater voice in the Grizzly management and need to listen. Deep cultural ties dating back thousands of years connect Indigenous people to grizzly bears through myth, culture and law. The Hopi Tribe see grizzly bears, known as Hoonaw, as a healer and medicine man. To the Eastern Shoshone, grizzly bears are kin, elders. They aren't to be hunted for food, sport or hides. The Shoshone learn about them as medicine. They learn from them. The Eastern Shoshone, Hopi and more than 200 other tribes or tribal organizations have signed a treaty demanding protection for the grizzly bear. Many of them have also joined lawsuits to overturn federal efforts at removing Endangered Species Act protection from grizzlies. In the process, they have expanded the public discussion about which values and voices have a stake in the grizzly's future.

From the Missoulian :  
BRETT FRENCH (Billings Gazette) and CHRISTINE PETERSON). Missoulian reporter Rob Chaney also contributed to this story.

"There must be a balance, but right now there is no balance, and our Mother Earth is sick," said Lee Juan Tyler, councilman for the Shoshone-Bannock Tribes of southeastern Idaho. "Our Mother Earth is suffering from so much contamination and the effects of climate change. We can see how our Mother Earth is out of balance when we look at the grizzly bear."

Climate change's effects on grizzly bears have included the decline in whitebark pine trees, which produce a high-protein seed grizzly bears dine on in the fall. How shorter winters with less snow, which could become the norm, will affect grizzlies is uncertain. But an increase in wildland fires will displace bears and other wildlife, and rising temperatures have the potential to forever alter the mountain habitats bears rely on and to which they have been confined by development.

In 2019, the Blackfoot Confederacy drafted a declaration regarding the Northern Continental Divide Ecosystem population of grizzly bears. The document opposes any trophy hunting of grizzlies.

"The Crown of the Continent is the heartland of the Blackfoot Confederacy, and we will not stand by and watch our ancestors' legacy pass into oblivion with the sacred grizzly bear, and see our children and future generations robbed once more of a vital part of their culture, that which is represented by the sacred and spiritual power of the grizzly bear," the declaration stated.



The future of grizzly bears should be decided in consultation with tribes because where they exist is still in areas of high cultural importance and value, Baldes said.

"We're fighting for water rights and buffalo restoration and cultural restoration to allow native people to speak our language and practice our cultures and impose our belief systems on how we treat and manage things," he said. "My hopes are bears would be secure, that they would be respected and given places to be."

According to OPB online (Oregon Public Broadcasting) :

"There may only be a handful of grizzly bears left in the North Cascades, making their population functionally extinct, Ransom said.

Grizzlies are tied with the muskox as one of the slowest reproducing mammals in North America, Ransom said. Grizzlies birth one to three cubs every two to four years, he said. Over a roughly 30-year lifespan, biologists said that's not enough bears to repopulate the North Cascades."

"The bottom line is that even with a recovered North Cascades grizzly bear population, these consummate icons of wild habitats will have been driven out of 97% of their former range in the contiguous U.S. through persecution, habitat destruction, and sheer short-sightedness," said Rob Smith, Northwest director with the National Parks Conservation Association. "We now have a rare opportunity to redress these wrongs and bestow a huge conservation legacy to our children."

In addition, grizzly bears represent an important cultural component for some Northwest tribes, said Scott Schuyler, policy representative for the Upper Skagit Tribe, in a statement. The Upper Skagit Tribe's territory lies within the recovery zone.

"The Upper Skagit people coexisted with grizzly bears in the region for nearly 10,000 years pre-contact," Schuyler said. "The grizzly has profound cultural significance, and its restoration will enrich our ancestral lands and help restore the foundations of our cultural practices."

Grizzly bears are known as a keystone species, providing an outsized benefit to areas where they're present. Grizzlies help regulate the population of other species, keep forests healthy by dispersing seeds and berries, and aerate soil by digging for food, which is important for plant species that need disturbed soil to begin growing.

Around 90% of a grizzly bear's diet is plant-based, they also eat a lot of insects. Grizzlies will scavenge carrion, sometimes cleaning up leftover gut piles from hunters. In the spring, they're more likely to hunt ungulates, like deer fawn or elk calves, because plants may not have bloomed yet.

Bears are predators as well. But, not to the extent of wolves or mountain lions because grizzly bears are largely vegetarians.

We must learn to live with wildlife. Grizzlies, and many other predators, lived on this earth long before us. It is their home too and they deserve the right and freedom to live naturally. Grizzlies are native to this area, cattle are not. Cattle were brought to this country for breeding and profits, they are not wild native animals and their role in the decision making process needs to be seen for what it is. Wildlife is far more important to our ecosystems than profit solutions for corporations and the mega wealthy.

In my opinion it is we humans who need to rethink our way of life NOT the Grizzlies who need to change their life. Humans have lived with predators since the beginning. Modern man now needs to face reality and deal with it. Since we believe ourselves to be the intelligent ones, learning how to live with ALL animals is the only thing we human animals need to do in the long run.

Address: Bellingham, WA  
Outside Organization: Whatcom County Snowmobile Association Unaffiliated Individual(Official Rep.)  
Received: Dec,14 2022 10:30:44  
Correspondence Type: Web Form

Correspondence: I find this interesting that we are re-addressing bringing Grizzly bears back to the North Cascades. I am an avid snowmobiler and a member of both the Whatcom County Snowmobile Club and the Northwest Glacier Cruisers. Concerns that I have in regard to the Grizzly bears, that I would love to see studied before moving forward would be the impact on our local communities. As you bring these animals back into the area it then poses a threat to the local use of these national forest (which tax payer fund). As a tax payer, I am fearful that bringing the grizzly back will close our national forest to all recreating. Not only to snowmobilers in the winter, but to back country skier, summer hikers, mountain bikers and many other activities. That in turn will greatly hurt our local economy. The local economy around Glacier, Maple Falls, Concrete, Sedro Woolley; highly depend on the public coming to use the national forest. without those people coming to our towns to use the national forest and then stopping at the local restaurants and shops on their way in and out of town, we do not have an economy. I would like to make sure the study of this will be super high on your list when moving forward with your project. I am also worried about the publics safety, as I am sure you will see these animals making their way down into the local communities for food and shelter. I personally do not think bringing the Grizzly Bear back is worth the public loosing their access to our national forest and endangering their safety.

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Correspondence ID: 5987Project:112008Document:124399

Address: Corte Madera, CA  
Outside Organization: Unaffiliated Individual  
Received: Dec,14 2022 10:30:48  
Correspondence Type: Web Form

Correspondence: I think this is an amazing idea. There is precedence for this kind of reintroduction being successful (i.e. wolves in Yellowstone). I fully support this!!

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Correspondence ID: 5988Project:112008Document:124399

Address: Flint, MI  
Outside Organization: Unaffiliated Individual  
Received: Dec,14 2022 10:31:21  
Correspondence Type: Web Form

Correspondence: Oppose the capture of grizzlies from the Northern Continental Divide Ecosystem. The federal agencies plan to kidnap bears from either British Columbia or the Northern Continental Divide Ecosystem (NCDE) around Glacier National Park to move to the North Cascades. But grizzlies have still not recovered in the NCDE, and there are no "extra" bears there to move to Washington. Such a plan would weaken the NCDE grizzly population and diminish the likelihood of developing the needed population linkages between the NCDE grizzlies and those elsewhere, such as in Yellowstone.

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Correspondence ID: 5989Project:112008Document:124399

Address: New York, NY  
Outside Organization: Select... Unaffiliated Individual  
Received: Dec,14 2022 10:35:06  
Correspondence Type: Web Form

Correspondence: I oppose the capture of grizzlies from the Northern Continental Divide Ecosystem. The federal agencies plan to kidnap bears from either British Columbia or the Northern Continental Divide Ecosystem (NCDE) around Glacier National Park to move to the North Cascades. But grizzlies have still not recovered in the NCDE, and there are no "extra" bears there to move to Washington. Such a plan would weaken the NCDE grizzly population and diminish the likelihood of developing the needed population linkages between the NCDE grizzlies and those elsewhere, such as in Yellowstone.

Oppose an "experimental population" designation. The agencies must create and analyze an alternative that does not rely on the so-called "experimental" population designation. Under such a designation, individual bears from

the NCDE--which are currently protected under the Endangered Species Act--would be taken from their home range and transported to Washington state, where they would lose their protections under the ESA.

Analyze a natural recovery alternative. This is NOT the same as the No Action alternative. Under a natural recovery alternative, the FWS and NPS would actively work with agencies in British Columbia to ensure that grizzlies are protected on both sides of the border. Under this alternative, the agencies would identify and protect corridors and connectivity so that bears could move across the border without getting killed.

Develop an alternative that doesn't violate the Wilderness Act. The agencies must not pursue alternatives that would violate the Wilderness Act and would entail heavy-handed, stressful management of bears. Should the NPS choose to translocate bears, the agency should first consider limiting translocation to sites outside of Wilderness. If the NPS decides to translocate within Wilderness, it must comply with the Wilderness Act: no helicopters, no motorized equipment, and no invasive monitoring.

Thank you!

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Correspondence ID: 5990Project:112008Document:124399

Address: Bellingham, WA

Outside Organization: Unaffiliated Individual

Received: Dec,14 2022 10:38:44

Correspondence Type: Web Form

Correspondence: As you move forward with the planning part of this possible grizzly restoration I would like to make sure you guys are focusing on the impact on our local communities. Bringing the grizzly bear back to the North Cascades would greatly impact the public safety which in turn could cause closures to our national forest. As a community member who used recreates on the national forest land year round I would hate to see it closed to everyone because of the Grizzly. I would also be concerned of the peoples safety in the local mountain communities, as these animals typically find their way into the towns. Lastly if the National Park ended up getting closed due to these bears, it would greatly hurt the local mountain towns economy, as they depend on the tourist who come to use the national forest.

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Correspondence ID: 5991Project:112008Document:124399

Address: Holtwood, PA

Outside Organization: Unaffiliated Individual

Received: Dec,14 2022 10:43:00

Correspondence Type: Web Form

Correspondence: As a frequent visitor to national parks and a person concerned about biodiversity in them, I believe that grizzlies should be returned to the North Cascades. They play a key role in the ecosystem, and are culturally important to Native American and First Nations people. As demonstrated in Yellowstone and the northern Rockies, safe coexistence is possible with grizzlies. We need to pass down a wild and diverse landscape to future generations, including the grizzly.

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Correspondence ID: 5992Project:112008Document:124399

Address: Missoula, MT

Outside Organization: Wilderness Watch Unaffiliated Individual(Official Rep.)

Received: Dec,14 2022 10:43:45

Correspondence Type: Web Form

Correspondence: December 14, 2022

Superintendent

North Cascades National Park Complex

810 State Route 20

Sedro-Woolley, WA 98284

Sent via: <https://parkplanning.nps.gov/commentForm.cfm?documentID=124399>

Dear Superintendent and Grizzly Recovery Planning Team:

Wilderness Watch is providing these comments on the November 2022 scoping letter and newsletter for the North Cascades Ecosystem Grizzly Bear Restoration Plan for North Cascades National Park and surrounding wildlands. Wilderness Watch is a national nonprofit wilderness conservation organization dedicated to the protection and proper stewardship of the National Wilderness Preservation System. Our organization is particularly concerned how this project may impact the Stephen Mather Wilderness in North Cascades National Park, and the surrounding Wildernesses on National Forest land.

The grizzly was an important ecological component of the Cascades. Where human actions have eliminated an indigenous species like the grizzly, where habitat conditions are suitable, and where the population will be self-sustaining, Wilderness Watch supports recovery of extirpated species. Natural recolonization is preferred to overt augmentation in Wilderness. Wilderness Watch strongly supports grizzly bear recovery in the North Cascades provided it can be accomplished in a manner that is both respectful of and protects the area's wilderness character, and does not result in the unnecessary deaths or harassment of grizzly bears.

We have several questions with the proposal and also some suggestions for alternatives. They are addressed in the following paragraphs.

#### Scope of the Proposal

Habitat and connectivity are major issues. It is acknowledged that long-term survival of grizzlies in the lower 48 states can't occur without connectivity to other populations. For example, the Salmon-Selway-Bitterroot, Greater Yellowstone, and Northern Continental Divide Ecosystems are all as large or larger than the North Cascades, especially if one includes all the public land, largely roadless, in those areas that should be considered (NOTE: The recovery areas are inconsistently drawn, based upon political rather than biological boundaries. As such, the North Cascades recovery area includes developed areas like the Stevens Pass Ski Resort and the town of Darrington while, for example, the Bitterroot Ecosystem excludes the Gospel Hump Wilderness and other large roadless areas of national forests). Even those areas with larger grizzly populations--Greater Yellowstone and Northern Continental Divide--must have connectivity for long-term survival. None are large enough on their own. Because of this, neither the NCDE nor the GYE populations have recovered and been de-listed from the Endangered Species Act. Additionally, none of the recovery areas in the US is as close to such a large human population as is the North Cascades.

As such, the fate of North Cascades population is based upon habitat protections, connectivity, and grizzly protection in British Columbia. The fact that bears are not being detected now in the North Cascades, but were apparently expanding their range in the past couple of decades, suggests that their populations are in trouble in Canada. The Draft EIS needs to determine whether there are regulatory mechanisms in place in both Canada and the US that would allow recovery and if not, then augmentation should not be pursued until adequate regulatory protections are in place. Second, the Draft EIS should address whether there is connectivity to other populations in Canada as no other US population or recovery area is close enough to be considered connected.

Regarding augmentation, the scoping information indicates that the population in the area is "functionally extirpated" from the ecosystem. While the information indicates grizzlies have been confirmed in recent years, there have been no bears killed recently, which is usually (and unfortunately) the standard for absolute proof. However, how will the placement of a few bears recover a population that is estimated at most at 50 bears (20 in the US and 25 to 30 in Canada)? In other words, how many different augmentations and over what period of time will be necessary to recover the populations? It certainly seems that a one-time augmentation is not being proposed, but rather a process of constant augmentation over years if not decades. Any analysis needs to be clear about this issue and analyze all of the augmentations under any alternative that proposes such an effort.

It seems obvious that, given the grizzly bear's low reproductive rate, any recovery, regardless of the method employed, will take several decades. Thus, why is augmentation currently deemed preferable to natural recovery when both methods will take a long time? Natural recovery may begin rather quickly, given the ability of grizzlies

to travel long distances. The Fish and Wildlife Service recognizes that in the Bitterroot Ecosystem a bear, whose genetic background was from outside the ecosystem, was illegally killed in 2007 even though no evidence of bears had been seen for 60 years. A second grizzly was killed in the region in 2009, and in the past year a collared female grizzly has wandered into that same ecosystem and dened there. Since the Cascades supposedly have more bears (at least according to the USFWS website), it would appear that natural recovery is potentially viable. If bears are moving into the Bitterroot Ecosystem, they can certainly expand and move into the Cascades, provided there is connectivity.

For social and ecological reasons, natural recovery seems preferable. Bears that recover naturally in the area will be accustomed to the region. While the ecosystem has good habitat, it is also heavily used and adjacent to millions of people. Bears that are placed in this new environment would most likely be from areas with much less human use. These bears would more easily run into trouble because the opportunities for human contact would be much greater. Indeed, research shows that mortality of grizzlies is tied to two factors: the frequency and lethality of human contact.

Moreover, grizzlies that find their own way into the Cascades are likely to find more acceptance from those who oppose grizzly recovery, than if those bears are released by federal agencies. Experience with wolves in the Northern Rockies suggests wolves that were recolonizing the region were viewed much more favorably than the populations released by the government. While opposition to grizzly recovery by anti-grizzly factions is not a reason to forego augmentation or reintroduction, for the sake of the bears it seems it would be far better to promote natural recovery rather than translocating bears to the North Cascades.

Where would bears come from for any augmentation effort? The analysis needs to assess whether any population that would be somewhat site-adapted, therefore reasonably close by, is robust enough to allow bears to be removed. The Northern Continental Divide Ecosystem is not that robust, nor has that population been de-listed under the Endangered Species Act.

Furthermore, bears that are captured, handled, and collared tend to have greater conflicts with humans than bears which are left alone. Would any augmentation require extensive monitoring and recapture of bears? If so, it may doom the augmentation to failure. New research from earlier this year also indicates that translocated bears tend to not stay in the places where agencies plant them more often than resident bears. (See Stenhouse, G.B., Larsen, T.A., McClelland, C.J.R., Wilson, A.E., Graham, K., Wismer, D., Frame, P., and Phoebus, I., 2022, Grizzly bear response to translocation into a novel environment: *Wildlife Research*, v. 49, no. 2 (March 2022), DOI: 10.1071/WR21060, accessed 12 December 2022.)

Another factor to consider is that an experimental, nonessential listing under section 10(j) of the ESA could easily fail as well. There is far more latitude to kill grizzlies under the experimental population designation than under full protection as threatened or endangered, which the population currently warrants. Natural recovery would not likely change the protective designation and regime currently in place. In fact, it would most likely improve upon it. Furthermore, the research cited above indicates that trans-located bears don't stay put as well as resident bears, one implication being that the trans-located bears would more likely be re-captured, tranquilized, or shot at higher rates than resident bears.

## Wilderness

Of significant concern is how augmentation would be carried out in designated Wilderness, if it does take place at all. As noted earlier, it would seem that natural recovery is a better option for the long-term well-being of the bears as well as for Wilderness. The use of helicopters, trucks, or other mechanized equipment is incompatible with Wilderness. Options for restoring populations of grizzlies should include measures that are compatible with and respectful of the region's wilderness character including non-motorized and non-mechanized translocation and monitoring of the animals. Further, even radio collars trammel the wildlife and therefore the Wilderness itself.

Wilderness is as much a process as place. It is "untrammeled by man" (wild or unmanipulated or unconfined) with "primeval character and influence." These relate directly to a process that is devoid

of human intent to manage habitat or wildlife. Any transplanting of grizzlies in Wilderness must be done in a manner compatible with Wilderness. However, if grizzlies are present in the Wilderness or if it is likely they will expand into the Wilderness, then it should not be necessary to augment them. The following section on alternatives gives some possible options to consider.

## Alternatives

The preferred alternative should be that of natural recolonization or recovery. This is NOT the same as a No Action alternative. Working with British Columbia to stop the hunting of grizzly bears in all of the bear units north of the border seems the best way to assure recovery. The US federal agencies should also look at corridors and connectivity, and work with BC agencies to protect corridors and connectivity so that bears can more easily travel across the international border without getting killed.

Also, any hunting methods for black bears need to be evaluated. It may be that black bear hunting should not occur for some time in the recovery area in order to prevent accidental deaths of grizzlies. Other protective measures may need to be instituted including seasonal closures to human use of areas where grizzlies may congregate during crucial times.

Precise information on where the augmentation and relocations may occur is lacking. However, it may be best for managers and grizzlies for any reintroduction to be done outside of Wilderness, if it is done at all. Given the perceived access needs of the agencies involved, it may be less stressful for the grizzlies to be released after a shorter trip than a longer one that would presumably occur in Wilderness.

In addition, all alternatives should include non-mechanized methods for releasing, monitoring, or otherwise “managing” grizzlies within Wilderness in the North Cascades.

## Summary

Our specific recommendations follow:

- Do not capture and relocate grizzlies from the Northern Continental Divide Ecosystem (NCDE). The federal agencies plan to kidnap bears from either British Columbia or the Northern Continental Divide Ecosystem (NCDE) around Glacier National Park to move to the North Cascades. But grizzlies have still not recovered in the NCDE and there are no “extra” bears there to move to Washington. Such a plan would weaken the NCDE grizzly population and diminish the likelihood of developing the needed population linkages between the NCDE grizzlies and those elsewhere, such as in the Greater Yellowstone Ecosystem, which are needed before the grizzly can be considered recovered and removed from the ESA.
- Do NOT use an “experimental population” 10(j) designation. We oppose an “experimental population” designation. The agencies must create and analyze an alternative that does not rely on the so-called “experimental” population designation of section 10(j) of the Endangered Species Act (ESA). Under such a designation, individual bears from the NCDE which are currently protected under the ESA would be taken from their home range and transported to Washington state, where they would lose their current protections under the ESA. It appears that the agencies are projecting a 36% mortality rate for translocated bears. Such a high rate is completely unacceptable, and much higher than if the bears were left alone in their home territories. An “experimental population” designation is also almost a guarantee that the federal agencies will NOT identify and protect corridors and connectivity.
- The NPS/FWS must develop and analyze a natural recovery alternative. This is NOT the same as the No Action alternative. Under a natural recovery alternatives, the agencies would actively work with agencies in British Columbia to ensure that grizzlies are protected on both sides of the border. Under this alternative, the agencies would also identify and protect corridors and connectivity so that bears could move across the border with getting killed.

- The NPS/FWS must develop an alternative that doesn't violate the Wilderness Act. The agencies must not pursue alternatives that would violate the Wilderness Act and would entail heavy-handed, stressful management of bears. Should the NPS choose to augment the existing population by translocating bears, the agency should first consider limiting translocation to sites outside of Wilderness. There are ample sites, on both sides of the Cascade crest, where roads have been built right next to designated Wildernesses and National Park land where translocation could occur without violating the Wilderness Act. If the NPS/FWS decide to translocate within Wilderness, the agencies must comply with the Wilderness Act: no helicopters, no motor vehicles, no motorized equipment, and no invasive monitoring.

Wilderness Watch urges the agencies involved to take all measures necessary to promote the natural recovery of grizzlies to the North Cascades Ecosystem. We urge you to encourage the government of British Columbia to take all necessary measures to protect grizzlies in the ecosystem on the Canada side of the border. Only after measures are in place to protect existing populations of grizzlies, and those measures are shown to be inadequate to allow the natural recovery of grizzlies in the area should augmentation be considered.

Grizzlies were (and hopefully will be in the future) an important part of the wild Cascades. However, the EIS needs to make the case that augmentation is truly needed and that it will have some measure of success. It needs to fully evaluate the alternatives, duration and likelihood of success. Given the low reproductive rates, it seems that natural recovery would be best both socially and biologically for recovery in the long term.

Please keep us updated on this proposal.

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Correspondence ID:	5993Project:112008Document:124399
Address:	Fifield, WI
Outside Organization:	Unaffiliated Individual
Received:	Dec,14 2022 10:44:41
Correspondence Type:	Web Form

Correspondence: Please support the reintroduction of grizzly bears to the northern cascades. Enjoying wildlife and reforming natural connections is very important to both human health as well as our earth's health. Thank you, [REDACTED]

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Correspondence ID:	5994Project:112008Document:124399
Address:	Monroe, WA
Outside Organization:	Unaffiliated Individual
Received:	Dec,14 2022 10:46:19
Correspondence Type:	Web Form

Correspondence: I think that repopulation of the grizzly species is a great idea not just for the environment but also for the indigenous communities.

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Correspondence ID:	5995Project:112008Document:124399
Address:	Norwich, VT
Outside Organization:	Unaffiliated Unaffiliated Individual
Received:	Dec,14 2022 10:51:57
Correspondence Type:	Web Form

Correspondence: I have been backpacking/climbing in the N Cascades since 1973, visiting many locations using trails and off trail. This is wild country, certainly. But it is lacking, somewhat surprisingly, a key wildlife species - the Grizzly Bear. Extirpated decades ago, there is really no reason this species should not be restored to this wild area. It would complete our early anthropocentric notion of wilderness. It would balance the ecosystem. It would feel right. Let's do this!

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Correspondence ID:	5996Project:112008Document:124399
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Address: Wenatchee, WA  
Outside Organization: former State Senator, Washington's 12 leg district Unaffiliated Individual  
Received: Dec,14 2022 10:58:04  
Correspondence Type: Web Form  
Correspondence: Comment Form: North Cascades National Park Service Complex  
12/14/2022  
Submitted by [REDACTED]  
[REDACTED]  
[REDACTED]  
[REDACTED]

The following are my thoughts concerning the importation of grizzlies into the North Cascades Complex which includes British Columbia and Washington State:

1. The recent proposal by the National Park Service (NPS) and the US Fish & Wildlife Services (FWS) ignores the 1995 Washington State Law (RCW 77.12.035) (SSB 5106) that mandates that grizzly bears shall not be transplanted or introduced into Washington state. I voted in support of this while serving as the Washington State Senator, representing the 12th legislative district. This is a substantive comment.
2. The recent proposal by the NPS and FWS for importation of grizzly bears into the North Cascade Complex ignores the July 29, 2022 decision by the Interior Department to drop the plan to bring grizzlies to the North Cascades. Attached is the link to the Capital Press Article written by Don Jenkins:  
[https://www.capitalpress.com/ag\\_sectors/livestock/feds-defend-dropping-plan-to-bring-grizzlies-to-north-cascades/article\\_4f73fd74-11e3-11ed-9c70-079f9e0a1941.html](https://www.capitalpress.com/ag_sectors/livestock/feds-defend-dropping-plan-to-bring-grizzlies-to-north-cascades/article_4f73fd74-11e3-11ed-9c70-079f9e0a1941.html) This is a substantive comment.

If Link can't be open - this is the article:

The Interior Department said July 29 it was not obligated to restore grizzly bears to the North Cascades and moved to dismiss a lawsuit filed by the Center for Biological Diversity. The motion defends a Trump era decision in 2020 to cancel a study on releasing grizzlies in northwest and north-central Washington. The center sued the outgoing Trump administration and hoped the Biden administration would restart the study. The suit was on hold for more than a year, but no agreement was reached.

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Center for Biological Diversity attorney Andrea Zaccardi said Monday the environmental group still hopes for a change in policy, but wants to get on with the lawsuit.

“The settlement talks haven't gone very far because the relevant decision-makers in the Interior Department haven't been briefed on the issue,” she said.

The center is scheduled to respond in September to the federal government's motion. The U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service declined to comment Monday, citing the pending litigation.

The USFWS and National Park Service started an environmental review in 2015 on building a self-sustaining population of at least 200 grizzly bears over 60 to 100 years.

Trump's Interior Secretary David Bernhardt told an invited group of cattlemen, farmers and elected officials on July 7, 2020, in Omak that the agencies were no longer considering the project.

The Trump administration cited local opposition to importing grizzlies. No grizzlies have been seen on the U.S. side of the North Cascades in the past 10 years.

The suit, filed in federal court in Washington, D.C., claims that ending the review violated the Endangered Species Act.

Grizzly bears are listed as a threatened species and abandoning the restoration plan jeopardizes their existence, according to the lawsuit.

In the brief filed Friday, the Biden administration said the Interior Department devotes more resources to grizzly bears than almost any other protected species.



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Although federal agencies identified the North Cascades as one of six grizzly “recovery zones” in the U.S., they aren't required to stock the region with bears, according to the brief. “It was a proposal considered by the agencies that they chose not to pursue -- a decision squarely within the authority delegated to the agencies by Congress,” the government argues. The suit also alleges federal agencies violated the National Environmental Policy Act and Administrative Procedure Act by failing to fully explain their decision. According to the government, the federal agencies merely maintained the status quo and that there is no “final action” that needs to be defended or that can be challenged in a lawsuit.

3. The recent NPS and FWS fails to address the differences in Washington State population In contrast to the populations of Montana and Wyoming.

The population of Washington state (2022) is approximately 7.9 million while the population of Montana is approximately 1.1 million and Wyoming 582,328.

The potential risk of fatalities and severe bear maulings is many times larger in this vast recreational complex. Detailed work needs to be done by NPS and FWS to show the potential increased safety risk to hikers, campers and outfitters in Washington state by extrapolating data from Montana and Wyoming. This is a substantive comment.

4. Should a grizzly bear attack occur on the Pacific Trail near Stehekin or other trails above Tumwater Camp Ground, acknowledge there is no motor vehicle availability to transport

PAGE 4

the injured hiker or camper to the Stehekin Landing. Furthermore, there is no timely transportation access to a hospital due to lack of regular seaplane flight service from Chelan. This is a substantive comment.

5. Will the NPS and FWS be financially liable for physical injury caused by any grizzly bears released into the North Cascade Complex and if not, why? This question needs to be answered.

The North Cascade Complex, for obvious reasons, cannot be compared to Yellowstone National Park and Glacier National Park where grizzly attacks and fatalities have occurred.

This is a substantive comment.

6. The negative economic impacts on outfitter operations, trail closures, apple and pear orchard owners losing workers and business owners need to be addressed in the proposed scoping document. This is a substantive comment.

7. Lastly, if grizzly bears naturally migrate into the North Cascades Complex, “A No Action Alternative” should be developed that includes “10j management guidelines.” This is a substantive comment.

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Correspondence ID: 5997Project:112008Document:124399

Address: Anacortes, WA

Outside Organization: North Cascades Conservation Council Unaffiliated Individual(Official Rep.)

Received: Dec,14 2022 10:58:22

Correspondence Type: Web Form

Correspondence: North Cascades Conservation Council (NCCC) was founded in 1957. Our mission is to protect and preserve the North Cascades ecosystem (NCE). To that end we played a key role in the campaigns for the establishment of Glacier Peak Wilderness, North Cascades National Park Service Complex, and the adjacent Wilderness Areas, which together protect much of the NCE.

Thank you for providing us with this opportunity to comment during the scoping period for the new grizzly bear

recovery plan and EIS in the North Cascades. We understand that our comments during the previous EIS scoping process (2010-17) are available to the Federal Agencies and will be reviewed during this new NEPA process. These comments update some aspects of our previous comments based on what has been learned since the earlier NEPA process.

Historically, grizzly bears have been an integral part of the NCE and tribal cultures long before European settlement. Top predators had already been extirpated before the protective Park and Wilderness designations were made in the NCE, and for some of those predators natural return from adjacent areas has not taken place. Once extirpated, the slow reproduction rate and large habitat needs of grizzly bears have meant repopulation by natural dispersion from British Columbia, Canada or the US Rocky Mountains has not been successful. Recovery of grizzly bears is necessary to make the NCE whole again. Therefore, NCCC supports the National Park Service and Fish and Wildlife Service efforts to reintroduce them as we have supported reintroduction pacific fishers and other ecosystem components, and consistent with our support of the previous grizzly effort (2010-2017).

We feel strongly that if done right, this reintroduction program will be a success. But there are multiple issues with the process of reintroduction that must be addressed in the Grizzly Reintroduction Plan and EIS for it to be successful. Among them are the following:

- The Plan and EIS must mandate use of source populations which are adapted to a non-fish diet, esp. for those released on the east side of the Cascade crest.
- The Plan and EIS must use sources with an abundance of bears so that removing some will not harm the viability of the source populations. The EIS should address and take into account what is known about the effects of translocation on grizzly bear behavior - for example the tendency to roam widely in search of suitable habitat or mates.
- When analyzing alternatives in the new Plan and EIS, the Agencies should not (and need not) plan to invade designated North Cascades Wilderness Areas with helicopters. Helicopters and all mechanized equipment are prohibited in designated Wilderness Areas which includes 94% of North Cascades National Park Service Complex and 100% of the adjacent Wilderness Areas of the NCE. Therefore, NCCC requests the inclusion of an Alternative that utilizes the many non-Wilderness release or drop locations near the core of the NCE which can be accessed by road or by helicopters without violating wilderness laws.\*
- Monitoring of the reintroduced bears and their impacts should also avoid the use of helicopters in Wilderness. Monitoring should use modern GPS-satellite tracking rather than radio-transmitter collaring.
- The Plan and EIS must include proactive and sustained efforts to educate humans using the North Cascades in order to continually manage human and livestock interactions to minimize conflict with the reintroduced bears.
- The Plan and EIS must include a detailed plan to reconnect other grizzly habitats to the NCE, maintaining diversity of the grizzly gene pool in the NCE.
- The Plan and EIS must include an adaptive management approach to deal with the projected as well as unforeseen effects of climate change on alpine meadows and other habitats on which grizzlies depend as primary food sources in different seasons.

Thank you again for this opportunity to comment, and we look forward to supporting a well-designed and executed Grizzly Bear Reintroduction Plan and EIS.

Philip Fenner, President  
North Cascades Conservation Council  
[www.northcascades.org](http://www.northcascades.org)

\*NCCC will provide maps showing non-Wilderness drop locations close to the core of the NCE, if needed.

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Correspondence ID:	5998Project:112008Document:124399
Address:	Los Angeles, CA
Outside Organization:	Unaffiliated Individual
Received:	Dec,14 2022 10:59:24

Correspondence Type:

Web Form

Correspondence: I strongly support re-introducing grizzlies to the North Cascades!

Before being driven to the brink of extinction, grizzly bears were a native keystone species in the North Cascades and played a huge role in keeping the ecosystem wild and in balance -- for example, their digging in alpine meadows aerates soils, disperses seeds, and facilitates plant growth. Without them, an essential part of the North Cascades is missing. In the Rocky Mountains, people have worked hard to save grizzly bears from extinction, and today people successfully live, work and recreate alongside grizzly bears. This can happen in the North Cascades, too. Please do this!

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Correspondence ID: 5999Project:112008Document:124399

Address: Richmond, TX

Outside Organization: Unaffiliated Individual

Received: Dec,14 2022 11:00:05

Correspondence Type: Web Form

Correspondence: All,

Millions of dollars going towards the local Cascades economy hinge on this decision, not to mention the honoring of federal treaties with Native Americans and the general enjoyment of the populace. Please restore grizzlies to the Cascades with full protections.

We've seen from Yellowstone just how much money can be brought in through ecotourism and especially predators. Wolves and grizzly bears alone account for millions of tourist dollars brought to the locals of Yellowstone, and the Cascades can reap those same benefits.

Additionally, the U.S. government has a legal obligation to respect the traditions of Native American tribes that hold the grizzly sacred.

Lastly, as the population grows, more natural space will be needed for recreation and enjoyment of being in and viewing nature. Those natural areas will not be functionally efficient without a complete ecosystem, of which grizzlies have played a role for eons.

Please restore grizzlies to the Cascades. It will benefit everyone, including ranchers who may suffer livestock losses which can be more than offset by the generated revenue. Additionally, a focus on deterrents like flagging, motion activated lights and noise makers, better fencing, more protective husbandry, and guard dogs will prevent the vast majority of grizzly conflicts if they'd only be undertaken.

Thank you,

██████████

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Correspondence ID: 6000Project:112008Document:124399

Address: Mount Vernon, WA

Outside Organization: Skagit County Unaffiliated Individual

Received: Dec,14 2022 11:04:09

Correspondence Type: Web Form

Correspondence: Dear Superintendent Striker,

As County Commissioners, we would like to provide comment on the National Park Service (NPS) and U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service (USFWS) preliminary proposal on how best to restore grizzly bears to the North Cascades Ecosystem (NCE).

We support a 10(j) experimental population approach to restoration of grizzly bears to the NCE, which would

provide land managers with greater management flexibility in the event of human-bear conflict situations and other issues that may arise due to their reintroduction.

With that said, we are eager to review the proposed plan in entirety when it is made available, as well as the Environmental Impact Statement. It is crucial that both documents address the concerns of all those who may be impacted by the grizzly's reintroduction.

Particular consideration should be made for private property owners, whom--in Skagit County--have voiced a spectrum of both support, as well as concern. The Restoration Plan must detail the specific allowances and restrictions private property owners will have if a grizzly bear enters onto their property or causes safety or environmental issues, including the depredation of livestock. We hope that the plan will elaborate on what removal and relocation would actually look like, perhaps providing examples or case studies from other ecosystems that have undergone similar restoration projects.

It is also important that our citizens have a clear and efficient way to communicate with the NPS and its partners if, or when, issues arise. Will the NPS ensure that each affected county be issued a liaison who is tasked with responding to public comment and/or concerns? Having a specific liaison who the public can reach out to would go a long way in building confidence and trust in the restoration process.

Lastly, we hope that tracking and data monitoring will be addressed in detail in the plan. We understand that all bears brought into the NCE will be tracked using a collar. Will the bears be monitored daily, with their whereabouts tracked on an ongoing basis? Will communities be notified if/when a bear comes into proximity of a town, campground, or other area where humans frequent? Communication and transparency will play a huge role in ensuring that those living and recreating in the NCE continue to feel safe.

We appreciate the time and effort that has been put into soliciting public input throughout the beginning stages of this process. Our staff were able to attend your scoping meetings and found these to be enlightening and well facilitated. We look forward to reviewing the proposed plan when it is published and would very much appreciate if our comments above are addressed in your draft documents.

Sincerely,  
Board of Skagit County Commissioners

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Correspondence ID:	6001Project:112008Document:124399
Address:	Las Vegas, NV
Outside Organization:	Unaffiliated Individual
Received:	Dec,14 2022 11:07:02
Correspondence Type:	Web Form

Correspondence: Grizzly bears were once a native keystone species in the North Cascades and played an outsized role in keeping the ecosystem wild and in balance. Without them, an essential part of the North Cascades is missing.

In the Rocky Mountains, people have worked hard to save grizzly bears from extinction, and today people successfully live, work and recreate alongside grizzly bears. This can happen in the North Cascades, too.

There are only a few places left where grizzly bears can exist, and the North Cascades is one of them. They belong here. Make them a part of your plan for the National Environmental Policy Act of 1969.

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Correspondence ID:	6002Project:112008Document:124399
Address:	Curlew, WA
Outside Organization:	Unaffiliated Individual
Received:	Dec,14 2022 11:07:37
Correspondence Type:	Web Form

Correspondence: To: NPS and USFWS

To Whom it May Concern,

In the Public Scoping Materials NPS and USFWS invite the public to comment on your "preliminary proposal on how best to restore grizzly bears to the North Cascades Ecosystem. The short answer is NO ACTION - if the 58,000 bears that inhabit the area across most of Alaska, Yukon and British Columbia, as well as other portions Canada need to move within this territory they will.

After the October 2019 meeting in Okanogan , where the answer to restoration of Grizzly Bears in the North Cascades question was a resounding NO!! It's difficult to understand why the NPS and the USFWS are still persisting in this "Restoration Plan"

Questions need to be answered:

Has the NPS and USFWS done a study to access if there is a "native" population already in that area? If so where is the study - timeline, considerations and results?

The Department of the Interior (DOI) has received petitions from Montana, Idaho and Wyoming calling for the delisting the the Grizzly Bear. These petitions call for delisting in the lower 48 because it is not a species under the ESA. Have any decisions been made on these petitions?

Concern that are still outstanding include:

the NPS Management Policies 2006 states ... "the safeguarding of human life must not be compromised." Are individuals within the NPS and USFWS going to shoulder the Accountability and Liability of attacks and fatalities from bear human interactions?

Livestock predation

Big Horn sheep predation

destruction of local orchards

Washington State RCW 77.12.035 prohibits transplantation or introduction of grizzly bears in the state.

Thank you for the opportunity to comment of the "Restoration Plan"

For the record, the action NPS and USFWS for the "Plan" is NO ACTION. Previous comments and public reviews produces a resounding NO. The bears are free to expand within a huge territory. NPS and USFWS need to follow the laws of the state and the policies within their agencies. NO ACTION.

Sincerely,

[REDACTED]  
[REDACTED]  
[REDACTED]  
[REDACTED]

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Correspondence ID:	6003Project:112008Document:124399
Address:	Delray Beach, FL
Outside Organization:	Unaffiliated Individual
Received:	Dec,14 2022 11:10:07
Correspondence Type:	Web Form

Correspondence: As a researcher on wildlife conservation (The Politics of Wildlife, Cambridge University Press, 2017), I strongly urge that priority and protection be given to grizzly bears in the North Cascades. They play a positive role in the ecology of the area in contrast to the thousands of grazing cattle that have a harmful effect on the quality of the land as well as detracting from the biodiversity of the area. It's time to restore the balance of these areas which for too long have catered to the harmful ranching interests and emphasize the public interest.

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Correspondence ID:	6004Project:112008Document:124399
Address:	Everett, WA
Outside Organization:	Unaffiliated Individual
Received:	Dec,14 2022 11:11:37
Correspondence Type:	Web Form

Correspondence: I am concerned that reintroducing these bears into the North Cascades will be used to close Motorized access and recreational opportunities for many tax paying/National forest supporting people from many demographics. I fear this will be used as a rallying cry by environmentalists and roadless/non Motorized demographic.

I also fear for the bears themselves as it will cause encroachment issues with land owners and farmers/ranchers who live next to park boundaries. Hikers and snowshoers will be at increased risk of attacks and maulings with no means to protect themselves as firearms are not permitted on National Park lands.

This plan is unnecessary and will accomplish little to help the bears. Quite the contrary, the plan will cause nothing but problems as it will force normally law abiding citizens to arm and protect themselves contrary to rules and laws.

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Correspondence ID: 6005Project:112008Document:124399  
Address: Olympia, WA  
Outside Organization: Senate Republican Caucus Unaffiliated Individual(Official Rep.)  
Received: Dec,14 2022 11:18:33  
Correspondence Type: Web Form  
Correspondence: Senate Republican Caucus  
PO Box 40413  
Olympia, WA 98504-0413  
(360) 786-7624

January 14, 2022

Frank Lands,  
Regional Director,  
Interior Regions 8, 9, 10, & 12,  
National Park Service.

Nanette Seto,  
Acting Regional Director,  
Pacific Region,  
U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service.

Director Lands and Director Seto:

We are writing to express grave concern about the development of a plan to reintroduce grizzlies into the North Cascades.

Over the last 30 years, we and the constituents we represent have been struggling to sustain animal husbandry and an agricultural economy in our districts and throughout this state against an onslaught of re-introduced apex predators. Further, re-introduction of apex predators threatens the recreation economy our local communities have worked hard to promote.

There are significant issues that must be included in the scoping analysis which we list in this letter because it informs where our communities and constituents have been and offers a window into the challenges they have faced as a result of unmanaged predators on the landscape, in part, due to the regulatory morass.

First, we lost the ability to hunt cougars with hounds. This resulted in a population explosion that has led to the loss of livestock and even attacks on small children. Next, WDFW oversaw the reintroduction of wolves into Eastern Washington with an unattainable population goal for the entire state. Northeastern Washington ranchers are fast losing hope that they can continue their heritage of ranching because of the heavy concentration of wolves in Northeastern Washington as the wolves have not dispersed throughout the remainder of the state as the biologists predicted.

- Our understanding is that a 10j experimental population cannot lawfully be introduced within the habitat range of existing grizzly bear populations. It is critical for you to explain the same.
- Include an analysis of the possible effects on agriculture in the region where you predict these predators would

disperse. How far will their range be? What human enterprises exist within that range? What are the likely impacts?

- What are the impacts on the recovery of other species such as grey wolves? Will this make it less likely the wolves will disperse into the region where the grizzlies are and make it impossible for the state to reach its population goals for delisting?

In addition to the threat to the agricultural economy, the introduction of apex predators has had a devastating impact on the ungulate population. Responsible animal husbandry requires the entity managing the animals to properly assess whether there is a food source available to an animal.

- The scoping document needs to undertake an accurate count of the prey animals available for these predators before an introduction occurs. It would be irresponsible to introduce any animal to a place where they will starve or die of disease.

The ungulate population of this state is struggling in many regions. Again, our constituents report, anecdotally, that opportunities for hunting are becoming minimal because there simply are not animals to hunt. These ungulates are important prey animals, but also are important to feed our constituents. Hunting is important for the subsistence of the tribes and constituents in our districts, especially in the rural areas that struggle with food security. These are also the regions that are most likely to be impacted by your decisions.

- The scoping document needs to analyze how this reintroduction will further stress a weakened prey population and include mitigation measures.

- The scoping document should additionally analyze the need to enhance the population of the prey species including ungulates to ensure there are multiple sources of food available.

Has there been a count of grizzly bears in Washington state? They are not unheard of, and anecdotes of the massive bears are not uncommon. The North Cascades, particularly where you are proposing reintroduction is a popular region for hiking, backpacking, and camping.

- The scoping document needs to analyze the danger to humans engaging in outdoor recreation in your analysis. The scoping document indicates a desire to preserve biodiversity for the human population into the future. We are concerned that introducing grizzly bears to the environment will in fact drive the human population out of areas where there are currently opportunities to enjoy biodiversity.

Thank you for the opportunity to comment. We look forward to your response and please include us in future work.

Sen. Judy Warnick, Minority Caucus Chair, 13th District

Sen. Shelly Short, Minority Floor Leader, 7th District

Sen. Mark Schoesler, 9th District

Sen. Ron Muzzall, 10th District

Sen. Keith Wagoner, 39th District

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Correspondence ID:	6006Project:112008Document:124399
Address:	Sedro Woolley, WA
Outside Organization:	Unaffiliated Individual
Received:	Dec,14 2022 11:23:06
Correspondence Type:	Web Form

Correspondence: This action is just going to shut all who recreate out of the forests.

There is a reason the wolves and grizzlies are not in this area.  
They will kill anything including people.

Please do not do this. STOP THIS ACTION NOW

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Correspondence ID: 6007Project:112008Document:124399  
Address: Mount Vernon, WA  
Outside Organization: Unaffiliated Individual  
Received: Dec,14 2022 11:26:47  
Correspondence Type: Web Form  
Correspondence: There is a state law that doesn't allow the importation of those bears. It has been studied before over and over and is dangerous and impractile .

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Correspondence ID: 6008Project:112008Document:124399  
Address: Minneapolis, MN  
Outside Organization: Unaffiliated Individual  
Received: Dec,14 2022 11:27:24  
Correspondence Type: Web Form  
Correspondence: I enjoy watching wildlife. Grizzly bears lived in the North Cascades for thousands of years, and they belong here. I want to help chart a new future where we coexist with grizzly bears. Grizzly bears play a key ecological role as a native keystone species in the North Cascades. I want to pass down a wild landscape to future generations that includes all native species, including the grizzly. Grizzly bears are culturally important to many Native American tribes and First Nations. People in Yellowstone and the northern Rocky Mountains live, work and recreate alongside grizzly bears, and we can too in the North Cascades. There are only a few places left where grizzly bears can exist, and the North Cascades is one of them.

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Correspondence ID: 6009Project:112008Document:124399  
Address: Mount Vernon, WA  
Outside Organization: Unaffiliated Individual  
Received: Dec,14 2022 11:28:11  
Correspondence Type: Web Form  
Correspondence: NO NO NO and HELL NO!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!

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Correspondence ID: 6010Project:112008Document:124399  
Address: Fairview, TN  
Outside Organization: Unaffiliated Individual  
Received: Dec,14 2022 11:28:37  
Correspondence Type: Web Form  
Correspondence: I would like to support the reintroduction of Grizzlies into the Northern Cascade mountains. All creatures are necessary to have a healthy habitat. We have learned that from the reintroduction of wolves into Yellowstone. Please do everything in your power to make this happen. Thank you VERY much!

Sincerely,

[REDACTED]

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Correspondence ID: 6011Project:112008Document:124399  
Address: Louisville, KY  
Outside Organization: Unaffiliated Individual  
Received: Dec,14 2022 11:45:53



Correspondence Type: Web Form

Correspondence: Grizzly bears lived in the North Cascades for thousands of years, and they belong here.

Grizzly bears play a key ecological role as a native keystone species in the North Cascades.

I want to pass down a wild landscape to future generations that includes all native species, including the grizzly. Grizzly bears are culturally important to many Native American tribes and First Nations.

People in Yellowstone and the northern Rocky Mountains live, work and recreate alongside grizzly bears, and we can too in the North Cascades.

There are only a few places left where grizzly bears can exist, and the North Cascades is one of them.

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Correspondence ID: 6012Project:112008Document:124399

Address: Colorado Springs, CO

Outside Organization: Unaffiliated Individual

Received: Dec,14 2022 11:46:23

Correspondence Type: Web Form

Correspondence: Please bring bears back to the North Cascades! Before being driven to the brink of extinction, grizzly bears were a native keystone species in the North Cascades and played an outsized role in keeping the ecosystem wild and in balance -- for example, their digging in alpine meadows aerates soils, disperses seeds, and facilitates plant growth. Without them, an essential part of the North Cascades is missing. In the Rocky Mountains, people have worked hard to save grizzly bears from extinction, and today people successfully live, work and recreate alongside grizzly bears. This can happen in the North Cascades, too.

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Correspondence ID: 6013Project:112008Document:124399

Address: Tucson, AZ

Outside Organization: Unaffiliated Individual

Received: Dec,14 2022 11:50:10

Correspondence Type: Web Form

Correspondence: Grizzly bears lived in the North Cascades for thousands of years, and they belong here and play a key ecological role as a native keystone species in the North Cascades.

I want to pass down a wild landscape to future generations that includes all native species, including the grizzly.

Grizzly bears are culturally important to many Native American tribes and First Nations.

People in Yellowstone and the northern Rocky Mountains live, work and recreate alongside grizzly bears, and people in the North Cascades can too.

There are only a few places left where grizzly bears can exist, and the North Cascades is one of them.

Thank you for the opportunity to comment.

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Correspondence ID: 6014Project:112008Document:124399

Address: Golden, CO

Outside Organization: Unaffiliated Individual

Received: Dec,14 2022 11:53:41

Correspondence Type: Web Form

Correspondence: They need connected territories to ensure breeding & habitat balance and biodiversity among earth and nature

[REDACTED]

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Correspondence ID: 6015Project:112008Document:124399

Address: Lake Zurich, IL  
Outside Organization: Unaffiliated Individual  
Received: Dec,14 2022 11:57:33  
Correspondence Type: Web Form

Correspondence: Before being driven to the brink of extinction, grizzly bears were a native keystone species in the North Cascades and played an outsized role in keeping the ecosystem wild and in balance -- for example, their digging in alpine meadows aerates soils, disperses seeds, and facilitates plant growth. Without them, an essential part of the North Cascades is missing. In the Rocky Mountains, people have worked hard to save grizzly bears from extinction, and today people successfully live, work and recreate alongside grizzly bears. This can happen in the North Cascades, too. They are an important part of the ecosystem and part of our national heritage

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Correspondence ID: 6016Project:112008Document:124399

Address: New Bern, NC  
Outside Organization: Unaffiliated Individual  
Received: Dec,14 2022 11:58:08  
Correspondence Type: Web Form

Correspondence: My comments today are in regards to Grizzly Recovery in the Northern Cascades. I oppose the capture and translocation of grizzlies from the Northern Continental Divide Ecosystem (NCDE) because the grizzly population in the NCDE is still not fully recovered. This plan would weaken the NCDE grizzly population and make it less likely that the needed population linkages between the NCDE grizzlies and other grizzly populations would succeed. Furthermore, I also oppose an "experimental population" designation. This would effectively remove ESA protections from bears that are taken from NCDE and relocated to Washington state. Lastly, I believe that it is in the best interest of grizzly populations and wildlife as a whole to pursue a "natural recovery alternative." Under this plan the FWS and NPS would coordinate with agencies in British Columbia to safeguard grizzlies on both sides of the border. Under a "natural recovery alternative" the binational agencies would maintain corridors so that bears could cross the border without being killed. Lastly, the NPS must develop and implement a plan that does not violate the Wilderness Act. Any acts of translocation and monitoring of the grizzly populations must not involve heavy handed human equipment such as helicopters, motorized equipment and invasive monitoring.

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Correspondence ID: 6017Project:112008Document:124399

Address: Lafayette, CA  
Outside Organization: Self Unaffiliated Individual  
Received: Dec,14 2022 11:59:30  
Correspondence Type: Web Form

Correspondence: I strongly support the reintroduction of grizzly bears to the North Cascades both because it will enhance my enjoyment of the area and it will support a healthier ecosystem.

Before being driven to the brink of extinction, grizzly bears were a native keystone species in the North Cascades and played an outsized role in keeping the ecosystem wild and in balance -- for example, their digging in alpine meadows aerates soils, disperses seeds, and facilitates plant growth. Without them, an essential part of the North Cascades is missing. In the Rocky Mountains, people have worked hard to save grizzly bears from extinction, and today people successfully live, work and recreate alongside grizzly bears. This can happen in the North Cascades, too.

Grizzly bears can play a key ecological role as a native keystone species in the North Cascades. Further, we should pass down a wild landscape to future generations that includes all native species, including the grizzly. There are only a few places left where grizzly bears can exist, and the North Cascades is one of them.

Respectfully,

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Correspondence ID: 6018Project:112008Document:124399

Address: Malden, MA

Outside Organization: Unaffiliated Individual

Received: Dec,14 2022 12:02:25

Correspondence Type: Web Form

Correspondence: I support the reintroduction of grizzly bears to the Northern Cascades. They are an important keystone species and predator that help to regulate other species in the ecosystem. The grizzly bear is a symbol of North America, is important to many indigenous cultures, and is beloved by many people. I believe that taking into consideration the knowledge of locals and indigenous people of the Northern Cascades is the best way to succeed. Grizzly bears coexist with humans in other areas of North American, like Yellowstone, and in fact draw in tourists. If proper educational resources are given, then we will be able to coexist with a grizzly bear population in the Northern Cascades.

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Correspondence ID: 6019Project:112008Document:124399

Address: Asheville, NC

Outside Organization: Unaffiliated Individual

Received: Dec,14 2022 12:05:44

Correspondence Type: Web Form

Correspondence: I support the reintroduction of Grizzlies in the Northern Cascades. Healthy eco-systems need to be as complete as possible.

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Correspondence ID: 6020Project:112008Document:124399

Address: Cottonwood, AZ

Outside Organization: Sierra Club Unaffiliated Individual

Received: Dec,14 2022 12:12:37

Correspondence Type: Web Form

Correspondence: I am writing because it is important to maintain all wildlife, including predators, to guarantee a healthy ecosystem. The reintroduction of grizzly bears would help to make the North Cascades a healthy ecosystem.

Grizzly bears lived in the North Cascades for thousands of years, they belong there, and I want to help chart a new future where we coexist with grizzly bears.

Grizzly bears play a key ecological role as a native keystone species in the North Cascades.

I want to pass down a wild landscape to future generations that includes all native species, including the grizzly.

Grizzly bears are culturally important to many Native American tribes and First Nations.

People in Yellowstone and the northern Rocky Mountains live, work and recreate alongside grizzly bears, and we can too in the North Cascades.

There are only a few places left where grizzly bears can exist, and the North Cascades is one of them.

Please reintroduce grizzly bears to the North Cascades.

Thank you.

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Correspondence ID: 6021Project:112008Document:124399

Address: Darrington, WA

Outside Organization: Town of Darrington Unaffiliated Individual(Official Rep.)

Received: Dec,14 2022 12:16:19

Correspondence Type: Web Form

Correspondence: To: National Park Service and National Fish and Wildlife Service

The Town of Darrington respectfully requests that the following topics be included and addressed in the latest

draft EIS for the North Cascades Grizzly Bear Reintroduction.

- Existing and future infrastructure. New road construction and decommissioning of roads in the NCE core area:
  - o Why USFS lands that are not already in Wilderness or Designated Roadless areas would be subject to decommissioning of every mile of road for every mile of new road created?
  - o How the decommissioning of these roads may impact future access for vegetation management, forest restoration, wildland fire/fuel reduction mitigation and recreation.
  - o Who would be responsible for the costs associated with decommissioning and the cost and personnel of the NEPA process.
  - o How this effects Washington State Forest lands (DNR) and private lands in or adjacent to the NCE.
- These should be included in the draft EIS:
  - o If there is evidence that the introduced bears do not thrive, and continued relocation of bears does not establish a natural, stable population of bears, there must be an established time or determination of failure that would trigger an end this experiment.
  - o Introducing a subspecies of grizzly bears that is not native to the NCE (Canada or US) could have unintended consequences to the Grizzlies that exist in the NCE, the introduced Grizzlies, and the environment as these new bears adapt to this new landscape.
  - o Displacement and possible death of the existing Black Bears and the impacts to their home range being significantly reduced and competition for food resources.
  - o Ungulates provide substantial protein to Grizzlies, especially in spring. Ungulates winter range continue to be impacted by human development. The draft EIS will need to include current status, possible impacts by proposed grizzly introduction, and monitoring of ungulates in the NCE.
- Climate Change and EIS:
  - o The NCE continues to adapt to our changing climate. The changes to NCE due to climate might be conducive to the recovery efforts or could also be detrimental. The draft EIS will need to be flexible to climate change and the short and long-term effects it may have on the NCE.
- Recreation:
  - o There is a strong likelihood that the numbers of backcountry recreationalists will continue to grow, which could force grizzlies into areas in the NCE that may not be conducive to their ability to thrive.
  - o Heavily used recreation areas and trails already have proven adverse impacts on existing wildlife home ranges.
- Rural community economies need to be addressed in the NCE EIS:
  - o Most communities closest to, or inside the NCE, rely principally on agriculture and natural resource economies. These economies are very fragile and are already at risk. What kind of safeguards will be established in the draft EIS to mitigate impacts to these livelihoods?
  - o USFS has played a large role in rural economies in many ways since their creation, and the USFS has the largest land allocation in the NCE. USFS, MBS Forest already operates with limited capacity and funding. The draft EIS will need to identify USFS obligations, funding strategies, and impacts to their revenue generation and normal body of work by this project.

Dan O. Rankin  
Mayor  
Town of Darrington

Mailed in signed hard copy 12/14/2022

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Correspondence ID:	6022Project:112008Document:124399
Address:	Stehekin, WA
Outside Organization:	Stehekin Log Cabins Unaffiliated Individual
Received:	Dec,14 2022 12:20:41
Correspondence Type:	Web Form

Correspondence: Superintendent, Don Striker  
North Cascades National Park

We are writing to comment, once again, on "reintroducing Grizzly Bears to North Cascades National Park".

While we don't doubt that many, many years ago, North Cascades were home to a few Grizzlies or that passed through, we doubt the "finding" that there was a robust population here. Our great grandfathers did not tell any tales of grizzlies nor is there much in the way of lore regarding sightings or interactions with any grizzlies. Kind of makes ya wonder. What and where is the documentation supporting that there was a thriving grizzly bear habitat? Some people would argue that we are lucky to live where we do (too right) and we should learn to get along with the grizzly. But the Courtney family has been here many decades, there was no hint of grizzly re-introduction in 1968 when North Cascades Park was made. We don't think it is going to be a "calling card" for average urban dweller to have a chance of encountering a griz (unless they are up on Highway 20, in their car. Pretty much the opposite would be my guess since many visitors are just walking up our road. Not much chance of the bears staying in the Park versus the Valley/Recreation Area, especially when the salmon are running. We don't think it would be good for the visiting public, many of whom we serve at the bakery and not good for business.

It is obviously going to have an effect for the Stehekin Valley hiker that wants to get into the high-country. There is a lot of fear generated around grizzlies that will discourage a visitor from a metropolitan area as well as the real fact that if a grizzly is encountered on a trail, those trailheads will be closed. Affecting many day-hikers, who have already lost many good trails due to the upper-valley not being accessible.

It will also be hard on the ungulate population who now must contend with a new wolf pack as well as their usual predators.

Although 10(j) management of grizzlies, seems to be best course of action, we would only support that because we have been backed into a corner (by the incessant insistence that grizzlies will be transplanted here).

We will close by echoing Representative Dan Newhouse's comments, that Central Washington residents have spoken, and we do not want to live with grizzlies. We think it is a bad idea for residents and for visitors of the Park and Recreation Area.

Yours Truly,

[REDACTED]

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Correspondence ID: 6023Project:112008Document:124399

Address: Port Washington, NY

Outside Organization: Unaffiliated Individual

Received: Dec,14 2022 12:22:22

Correspondence Type: Web Form

Correspondence: Here are just a FEW of the reasons to protect grizzly bears in the North Cascades; thank you in advance for considering my points of view with regard to this subject.

Grizzly bears lived in the North Cascades for thousands of years, and they belong here.

I want to help chart a new future where we coexist with grizzly bears

Grizzly bears play a key ecological role as a native keystone species in the North Cascades

I want to pass down a wild landscape to future generations that includes all native species, including the grizzly.

Grizzly bears are culturally important to many Native American tribes and First Nations

People in Yellowstone and the northern Rocky Mountains live, work and recreate alongside grizzly bears, and we can too in the North Cascades.

There are only a few places left where grizzly bears can exist, and the North Cascades is one of them.

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Correspondence ID: 6024Project:112008Document:124399

Address: Lancaster, NY

Outside Organization: Mrs. Unaffiliated Individual

Received: Dec,14 2022 12:23:26

Correspondence Type: Web Form

Correspondence: Please reintroduce grizzly bears to the North Cascades!

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Correspondence ID: 6025Project:112008Document:124399

Address: sedro=woolley, WA

Outside Organization: NWGC snowmobile club Unaffiliated Individual

Received: Dec,14 2022 12:23:30

Correspondence Type: Web Form

Correspondence: I can not even fathom anyone would want to bring grizzly bears into the north cascade . we have so much recreation both summer and winter . it has bee proven over and over that we do not coexist well .if the grizzly's

are brought in it will be the begging of the end for so much winter and summer activity . this will hurt so many business that are already struggling to survive. who do we call when an animal or even worse yet a person is hurt or killed .? someone should have to except reasonability for such a heretic and avoidable mistake .

---

Correspondence ID: 6026Project:112008Document:124399

Address: Los Angeles, CA

Outside Organization: Unaffiliated Individual

Received: Dec,14 2022 12:25:17

Correspondence Type: Web Form

Correspondence: I am 100% for reintroducing Grizzly Bears to the North Cascades! It's so important to continue to re-wild our lands and protect our ecosystems! Thank you.

---

Correspondence ID: 6027Project:112008Document:124399

Address: Bronx, NY

Outside Organization: Unaffiliated Individual

Received: Dec,14 2022 12:30:03

Correspondence Type: Web Form

Correspondence: I support reintroducing grizzly bears to the North Cascades and urge you to ensure that the plan to do so is strong enough to successfully reestablish a healthy grizzly population in this wild and rugged area.

I strongly oppose \*any\* rule that would allow landowners to kill bears on their property. Instead, the plan must focus on nonlethal measures to address potential conflicts between bears and humans.

Restoring grizzlies to the North Cascades will benefit not only the bears but the entire ecosystem -- and everyone rooting for their recovery

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Correspondence ID: 6028Project:112008Document:124399

Address: Washington, DC

Outside Organization: Unaffiliated Individual

Received: Dec,14 2022 12:32:26

Correspondence Type: Web Form

Correspondence: Hello - We used to live in Seattle and would visit the North Cascades. I started to hear about this issue at the Woodland Park Zoo via Chris Morgan's work. I would love to see bears be returned! Please help this happen!

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Correspondence ID: 6029Project:112008Document:124399

Address: Arlington, WA

Outside Organization: Unaffiliated Individual

Received: Dec,14 2022 12:32:59

Correspondence Type: Web Form

Correspondence: I think this is a bad idea. This will end up closing down our access to the back country in our parks.

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Correspondence ID: 6030Project:112008Document:124399  
Address: Seattle, WA  
Outside Organization: Defenders of Wildlife Unaffiliated Individual(Official Rep.)  
Received: Dec,14 2022 12:49:57  
Correspondence Type: Web Form  
Correspondence: Dear Mr. Lands and Ms. Seto,

Thank you for the opportunity to comment on the North Cascades Ecosystem Grizzly Bear Restoration Plan/Environmental Impact Statement (Plan/EIS) Notice of Intent (NOI) dated November 14, 2022. Defenders of Wildlife (Defenders) is a national non-profit organization founded in 1947 dedicated to conserving and restoring native species and the habitat upon which they depend. Our membership consists of over 2.1 million members and supporters across the U.S., 70,000 of whom reside in Washington State. Defenders has a long history of supporting agency recovery efforts by minimizing bear-human conflict, improving acceptance, and providing bear-aware outreach materials and programs to the public. Since 1997, Defenders has invested over \$1.3 million on grizzly bear coexistence projects.

Defenders is encouraged that the National Park Service (NPS) and the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service (USFWS) have resumed a recovery process for grizzly bears in the North Cascades Ecosystem (NCE). As you know, dedicated agency staff and conservation partners have been working diligently to recover the grizzly bear in the lower 48 states for many decades. Since their listing under the Endangered Species Act (ESA) in 1975, we have seen grizzly bear populations grow and begin to expand into historic habitat in the Greater Yellowstone, Cabinet Yaak, Selkirk, and Northern Continental Divide Ecosystems, yet they remain functionally extinct in the NCE (USFWS 2021). Until such time that the NCE contains a viable, self-sustaining and distributed grizzly bear population, the agencies will not have met the requirements for delisting a species under Section 4(1)(a) of the ESA.

In the 1993 recovery plan for grizzly bears, USFWS estimated that grizzly bear recovery in the NCE and Bitterroot likely would take 30-40 years. In 2023 it will be 30 years since that statement, with no concrete actions taken to restore grizzly bears in the NCE. The Trump Administration's decision to halt the previous EIS was a devastating blow to a process that is already decades behind schedule. Defenders is therefore pleased to note that the agencies will be incorporating relevant research from the previous process into this one and expect to complete a final EIS by spring 2024. Below are our comments for consideration.

#### The Potential Alternatives:

Defenders continues to support grizzly bear recovery based on the best available science, which demonstrates that proactive recovery through augmentation (a.k.a translocation) is the most effective way to recover grizzly bears to the NCE. We are therefore encouraged to see a proactive approach that includes capture and release of bears from other populations into the NCE listed as the Proposed Alternative in the NOI. While it is understood that a No Action Alternative is a standard consideration in every EIS process, Defenders urges the agencies to emphasize the efficacy of the Proposed Alternative for meeting recovery goals. The No Action alternative has been functionally in effect for the last 50 years. No recent confirmed sightings indicate that natural recruitment, also known as passive recovery, is working.

Regarding the proposal to designate reintroduced grizzly bears in the NCE as an experimental population under section 10(j) of the U.S. Endangered Species Act (ESA; 16 U.S.C. 1531 et seq.), Defenders supports this option to the extent that it promotes the recovery of the population, ensures management is humane and prioritizes non-lethal alternatives, and enables humans and grizzly bears to coexist. Given that grizzly bears are slow reproducers and dispersers, a 10(j) rule would likely be in effect for over 100 years. This necessitates the agencies to carefully consider the long-term implications of the 10(j) rule design. During the previous EIS process, we expressed

concerns that the 10(j) proposal presented as of July 2018 did not sufficiently limit mortality or adequately secure habitat to fully recover grizzlies in the NCE and recommended several modifications to the proposed rule. We plan to review any proposed 10(j) rule through the same lens and look forward to working with the agencies to develop appropriate language.

#### Scope of the Analysis:

Defenders advocates for the inclusion of the following elements in the Plan/EIS:

- Guidelines and directives that were included in the 1997 NCE Recovery chapter (USFWS 1997), updated as appropriate to incorporate recent scientific information. These include, for example: Establish the population objective for recovery and identify limiting factors (NC1), Minimize factors limiting populations (NC2), Monitor population and habitat (NC4), and Manage population and habitat prior to and following recovery (NC5).
- A schedule for implementation and a robust monitoring and evaluation plan to provide transparency and assess progress towards achieving NCE grizzly bear recovery plan goals.
- Estimated annual costs for implementation of each alternative, as was completed for the previous NCE EIS in 2017. Adequate funding is the key to successful and sustainable recovery.
- An updated roads analysis in the NCE across state and federal lands. Sections within the analysis should include current threats, priority areas for improvement, roads inventory/analyses that other agencies have conducted and how various analyses relate to grizzly bear recovery in the NCE.
- A strategy for working with Canada to achieve recovery success, since the NCE crosses an international boundary and stakeholders there are already evaluating their own grizzly bear recovery options.

With respect to evaluating the impacts of the various alternatives, Defenders specifically requests that three particular effects be analyzed in the Plan/EIS:

- Impacts to Ecosystem Resiliency and Health from Restoring Grizzly Bear

More than ever before, researchers are demonstrating the important roles that wildlife play in ecosystem health. Defenders requests that the Plan/EIS synthesize research on the contributions grizzly bears make to ecosystem health. As a large omnivore, grizzly bears are an important element of the ecosystem and their presence influences ecosystem processes and other species. In some ecosystems grizzly bears disperse nutrients after consuming salmon. In others they are important seed dispersers, and in still others they are considered a top predator limiting ungulate densities. In Yellowstone, researchers documented that grizzly bears consumed approximately 266 species within 200 genera from 4 kingdoms (Gunther et al 2014). By digging in the soil for roots, they disturb the soil, which increases alpine meadow plant diversity and makes nitrogen more available in the environment (Doak and Loso 2003). Importantly, grizzly bears are often referred to as an "umbrella" species - a wide-ranging species whose requirements include those of many other species (Groom 2006) - due to their need for large expanses of intact, variable habitat (Gunther et al 2014). The Plan/EIS is an appropriate place to detail the documented positive effects on ecosystem health that will occur from grizzly bear recovery.

- Impacts to Humans from Increasing Biodiversity and Restoring Whole Ecosystems

The Plan/EIS should address the ecosystem services and benefits to humans from returning grizzly bears to NCE landscape. Because proactive grizzly bear reintroduction will require a long-term commitment and investment by the public, it is important that the agencies communicate the significance of maintaining and increasing biodiversity for the nation's future health and wellbeing when asking the public to continue to invest in large-scale conservation and preservation initiatives like grizzly bear recovery. Natural processes sustain us, and grizzly bear recovery plays a direct role in our own future. Habitat that supports grizzly bear also supports human needs such as 1) clean water, 2) carbon storing forests, 3) future scientific discoveries from preserved biodiversity within grizzly bear habitat, including grizzlies themselves, and 4) quality landscapes to enjoy and recreate within for human mental and physical health. Defenders therefore requests that this EIS systematically present the research that has occurred within recent years that relates the importance of whole and functioning local and global ecosystems to human health.



- Balanced Economic Analysis including Impacts from Grizzly Bear Tourism

To enhance the probability of long-term survival of grizzly bears in the NCE, as stated in the Purpose and Need of the NOI, the Plan/EIS should also contain a balanced analysis of the economic impacts of actively recovering this population, including any foreseeable beneficial economic impacts to local economies. The opportunity to view bears not only provides a positive visitor experience (Taylor et al. 2014), it contributes millions of dollars to the local economies of gateway communities (Richardson et al. 2014). Grizzly bears were once reported as the top priority animal desired to be viewed by visitors to Yellowstone Park (Duffield et al 2006). With the reintroduction of grizzlies, North Cascades National Park will contain the full complement of species native to the landscape, making it more likely to draw visitors from around the world. The extent to which local communities benefit from grizzly bear tourism will incentivize long term support of their presence beyond the recovery process.

#### Information and Analyses Relevant to the Planning Process:

Defenders has undertaken considerable work to support the restoration of grizzly bears to the NCE, all of which we hope will be of value to the agencies throughout the recovery process. In 2020, Defenders published a North Cascades Ecosystem Grizzly Bear Coexistence and Core Habitat GIS Analyses, in partnership with Collective Ecological Consulting, with the goal of assisting agency staff to restore a viable grizzly bear population in the NCE through natural recolonization or augmentation. The report outlines two projects: an assessment of potential areas in need of grizzly bear coexistence measures and an analysis of grizzly bear core habitat within the NCE. We hope this research will prove beneficial to the EIS process.

Additionally, Defenders has implemented numerous human-bear coexistence projects in Washington State since 2018. We have hosted over 45 bear awareness workshops with rural, recreationalist, and BIPOC communities across the North Cascade and Selkirk Ecosystems; held four events to convene federal and state agency staff, recreation groups, farmers, waste haulers, and community leaders to collaborate on reducing human-bear conflicts in Washington State; supported the installation of bear resistant waste containers in the Methdow Valley and with the Sauk-Suiattle Tribe; and worked with landowners to install e-fencing as a non-lethal deterrent against bear predation on livestock. Through these efforts, we are preparing Washington's residents to live, work, and recreate alongside grizzly bears in the North Cascades once more.

Thank you for the opportunity to provide initial input into this process. Restoring grizzly bears to their historic home in the North Cascades is an exciting prospect and one supported by the majority of Washingtonians. Defenders appreciates the countless hours of research that have gone into studying and understanding the NCE grizzly bear population and potential opportunities to restore it through augmentation. We look forward to working with NPS and USFWS as well as other agencies as we continue to promote acceptance and minimize human-related grizzly bear mortalities through our coexistence and educational programs.

If you have any questions, please don't hesitate to contact me at 206.577.2007 or via email at [kcallaghy@defenders.org](mailto:kcallaghy@defenders.org).

Sincerely,

Kathleen Callaghy

Northwest Representative  
Defenders of Wildlife

#### References:

Doak, D. and M. Loso. 2003. Effects of Grizzly Bear Digging on Alpine Plant Community Structure. *Arctic, Antarctic and Alpine Research* 35 (4): 499-503.

Duffield, J., C. Neher and D. Patterson. 2006. Wolves and People in Yellowstone: Impacts on the Regional Economy, Report for Yellowstone Foundation.

Groom, Martha (2006). Principles of conservation biology. Sinauer Associates

Gunther, K., R. Shoemaker, K. Frey, M. A. Haroldson, S. L. Cain, F. T. van Manen, and J. K. Fortin. 2014. Dietary breadth of grizzly bears in the Greater Yellowstone Ecosystem. *Ursus* 25(1):60-72.

Gunther, Kerry et al., Habituated Grizzly Bears: A Natural Response to Increasing Visitation in Yellowstone & Grand Teton National Parks, *Yellowstone Science*: 23(2) 2015.

Richardson, L., T. Rosen, K.A. Gunther, and C.C. Schwartz. 2014. The economics of roadside bear viewing. *Journal of Environmental Management* 140:102-110.

Taylor, P.A., K.A. Gunther, and B.D. Grandjean. 2014. Viewing an iconic animal in an iconic national park: bears and people in Yellowstone. *The George Wright Forum* 31:300-310

USFWS, 2021, Grizzly Bear in the Lower 48 States, 5 Year Status Review: Summary and Evaluation, Denver, CO, pp. 4.

USFWS, 1997, Grizzly Bear Recovery Plan Supplement: North Cascades Ecosystem Recovery Plan Chapter, Missoula, MT, pp 3-24.

USFWS, 1993, Grizzly bear recovery plan, Missoula, MT, pp iii.

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Correspondence ID:	6031Project:112008Document:124399
Address:	MANORVILLE, NY
Outside Organization:	Unaffiliated Individual
Received:	Dec,14 2022 12:53:41
Correspondence Type:	Web Form
Correspondence:	BECAUSE IT'S THE RIGHT THING TO DO! OUR MOTHER EARTH NEEDS TO BE AS NATURAL AS POSSIBLE

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Correspondence ID:	6032Project:112008Document:124399
Address:	Missoula, MT
Outside Organization:	Ecological Research Services Unaffiliated Individual
Received:	Dec,14 2022 12:57:20
Correspondence Type:	Web Form
Correspondence:	If this project is to move forward, the USFWS must find a source population that is outside the lower 48 states. The NCDE cannot serve as a source population due to its threatened status and the host of inadequate regulatory mechanisms that are keeping the population threatened. Political statements that the NCDE population is recovered are just that: happy political talk that is not based on the best available scientific information.

It is not biologically ethical to remove reproductive age female grizzly bears from this population for an experiment that may not work or could be terminated for financial or political reasons. Any bear removed from the NCDE would be considered a mortality that counts towards mortality caps. The Greater Yellowstone is a different habitat and ecosystem from the North Cascades and the Cabinet-Yaak and Selkirk populations are far too low to remove female grizzly bears for an experiment.

Wells Gary Provincial Park may be a source if British Columbia will spare them. However, a recent augmentation plan within BC was shut down after the first grizzly bear to be mechanically translocated died in transit.

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Correspondence ID: 6033Project:112008Document:124399  
Address: Bellingham, WA  
Outside Organization: Unaffiliated Individual  
Received: Dec,14 2022 13:06:19  
Correspondence Type: Web Form

Correspondence: I was working in Banff National Park in Canada when I was younger. in that area my brother-in-law witnessed a Grizzly Bear in a fight with a moose completely decapitate its head with one swing of the Grizzly's arm - the strength of a Grizzly is unmatched plus they can run at a speed of up to 35 miles per hour. The Grizzly has no predators except for its own species where a Male will at times stalk and kill the cubs of a female..

When a Grizzly mother with cubs is alarmed, they will not stop attacking the innocent person passing by until they conclude they are no longer a threat.

In the Rocky Mountains two hunters were skinning out an elk when they were killed and literally eaten by 4 grizzly bears in the nearby area.

Granted, bear attacks are rare, but that is no reason to wiggle a red flag in front of the bull.

Now we have 8 billion people on the planet with more and more people going hiking, taking photographs, fishing and cross country skiing in the back woods areas.

Increasing the Grizzly population may sound noble, they are indeed a magnificent animal, but the results are not going to be so favourable 20 years from now and once the bear population has a foothold in the area, and food becomes scarce. Then the Grizzly goes lower in the search of food and soon it will be similar to the Wolf population, where they go from the thought of preservation to becoming an overwhelming threat to farm animals and farmers.

I believe you should keep some areas generally for the human species and let the area you are considering be one of these areas.

[REDACTED]

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Correspondence ID: 6034Project:112008Document:124399  
Address: Bellingham, WA  
Outside Organization: Unaffiliated Individual  
Received: Dec,14 2022 13:08:03  
Correspondence Type: Web Form  
Correspondence: Introducing Grizzly Bears

My experience with Grizzly Bears is probably greater than most others

In 1970 I was awarded a contract to operate and maintain the campgrounds and picnic areas in Banff National Park in Canada.

The Lake Louise Campground was one of the largest with hundreds of camp sites. 29 Grizzly Bears moved into the Campground and continually attacked campers, destroying the tents and vehicles.

All food had to be stored in vehicles. We advised women not to camp during their period as a grizzly will kill and eat a woman during this time.

After meeting with the Minister in charge of the park the Wardens began shooting the Grizzlies with rubber bullets driving them out of the area. They still do that today

The Black Bear is the more docile and doesn't usually attack. The Grizzly is totally unpredictable and will attack at any time. Anyone, Hunter, Logger, Miner walking in the wilderness who sees a Grizzly will immediately go the other way and hope the Grizzly did see him.

The Grizzly domain is the high country and if they over populate and feed becomes scarce they will come down and become a menace - killing livestock, property and people

The Power of the Grizzly - My brother came upon a Grizzly on the road, it had a cow moose up the bank. As the

cow moose moved the grizzly countered until it got close enough to lung and swatted the head right off the moose

City people should not be allowed near Grizzlies

Grizzlies have no predators and do what they want.

Be thankful you don't have Grizzlies

Best Regards

[REDACTED]

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Correspondence ID: 6035Project:112008Document:124399  
Address: Portland, OR  
Outside Organization: Unaffiliated Individual  
Received: Dec,14 2022 13:09:26  
Correspondence Type: Web Form  
Correspondence: Grizzly bears lived in the North Cascades for thousands of years, and they belong here.  
I want to help chart a new future where we coexist with grizzly bears  
Grizzly bears play a key ecological role as a native keystone species in the North Cascades  
I want to pass down a wild landscape to future generations that includes all native species, including the grizzly.  
Grizzly bears are culturally important to many Native American tribes and First Nations  
People in Yellowstone and the northern Rocky Mountains live, work and recreate alongside grizzly bears, and we can too in the North Cascades.  
There are only a few places left where grizzly bears can exist, and the North Cascades is one of them.

Thank you for helping to reintroduce them!

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Correspondence ID: 6036Project:112008Document:124399  
Address: Kensington, CA  
Outside Organization: Unaffiliated Individual  
Received: Dec,14 2022 13:16:10  
Correspondence Type: Web Form  
Correspondence: Gentlesouls:

Grizzly bears were a native keystone species in the North Cascades and played an outsized role in keeping the ecosystem wild and in balance--for example, their digging in alpine meadows aerates soils, disperses seeds, and facilitates plant growth. Without them, an essential part of the North Cascades is missing.

Please adopt programs to return this vital species in the North Cascades.

Thank you.

Sincerely,

[REDACTED]  
[REDACTED]

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Correspondence ID: 6037Project:112008Document:124399  
Address: SEATTLE, WA  
Outside Organization: Unaffiliated Individual  
Received: Dec,14 2022 13:17:43  
Correspondence Type: Web Form

Correspondence: Please bring grizzlies back to the North Cascades. Bears are needed to balance the ecosystem. They are part of the land and we want them back.

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Correspondence ID: 6038Project:112008Document:124399

Address: Decatur, GA

Outside Organization: Unaffiliated Individual

Received: Dec,14 2022 13:18:06

Correspondence Type: Web Form

Correspondence: Please reconsider the proposed methods in your plan to restore grizzly bears into the North Cascades Ecosystem (NCE) in the state of Washington.

While I support the recovery of grizzly bears and other native species where suitable habitat exists and when recovery efforts meet the requirements of the Wilderness Act, the Endangered Species Act, and other existing protections, I believe that your initial plan is misguided and flawed.

I oppose the capture of grizzlies from the Northern Continental Divide Ecosystem (NCDE). Grizzlies have yet to recover in the NCDE, and no "extra" bears are available to be moved to Washington. The proposed plan would weaken the NCDE grizzly population and diminish the likelihood of developing the needed population linkages between the NCDE grizzlies and those elsewhere, such as in Yellowstone.

I oppose the proposed "experimental population" designation. Under this designation, bears captured in the U.S. would lose their current protections under the Endangered Species Act (ESA). Individual bears from the NCDE, currently protected under the auspices of the ESA, could be taken from their home range and transported to Washington state, where they would lose their ESA protections. They would also lose their families. Bears are sentient beings with family structures; they should not be treated like objects to be moved hither and yon. Also, under this proposed "experimental population" designation, bears might be further traumatized by recapture. Worse, they could be shot or killed in the North Cascades.

PLEASE CONSIDER NATURAL RECOVERY ALTERNATIVES, in which the FWS and NPS would work actively with agencies in British Columbia to ensure that grizzlies are protected on both sides of the border. The agencies would identify and protect corridors so that bears could move across the border without getting killed. This kind of cooperation is essential. By creating a larger land base and more protected habitat corridors to connect populations in the US and Canada, bears would be further protected and more likely to naturally reintroduce themselves to these designated habitats. A natural recovery plan might take longer and require more patience, but it would ultimately create a more durable population sharing the landscape with a human population that is more likely to respect the bears.

Regardless of location, all plans must be implemented in line with the letter and spirit of the Wilderness Act: respect for Wilderness, bears, and all life therein. The agencies must NOT pursue plans that would entail heavy-handed, stressful management, handling, or monitoring. That means NO helicopters; NO motorized equipment; and NOT using intrusive monitoring methods (e.g., radio-collaring; and ongoing sedating, capturing, and handling). Management and monitoring methods should take place in a way that's respectful to Wilderness and bears, including the use of hair snags, camera traps, scat collection, and on-the-ground sightings to know whether the bears are thriving. Plans should ensure that Wilderness is not degraded in any way, nor bears or other species put at risk.

Thank you for considering these comments & reconsidering your proposed plan.

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Correspondence ID: 6039Project:112008Document:124399

Address: Bradenton, FL

Outside Organization: Unaffiliated Individual

Received: Dec,14 2022 13:21:23

Correspondence Type: Web Form

Correspondence: We need top predators and balance between all native species.  
Grizzlies are important in the northern Cascades environment.

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Correspondence ID: 6040Project:112008Document:124399

Address: Saint Paul, MN

Outside Organization: Unaffiliated Individual

Received: Dec,14 2022 13:28:26

Correspondence Type: Web Form

Correspondence: Grizzly bears lived in the North Cascades for thousands of years, and they belong here.

I want to help chart a new future where we coexist with grizzly bears

Grizzly bears play a key ecological role as a native keystone species in the North Cascades

I want to pass down a wild landscape to future generations that includes all native species, including the grizzly.

Grizzly bears are culturally important to many Native American tribes and First Nations

People in Yellowstone and the northern Rocky Mountains live, work and recreate alongside grizzly bears, and we can too in the North Cascades.

There are only a few places left where grizzly bears can exist, and the North Cascades is one of them.

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Correspondence ID: 6041Project:112008Document:124399

Address: Santa Maria, CA

Outside Organization: Unaffiliated Individual

Received: Dec,14 2022 13:28:33

Correspondence Type: Web Form

Correspondence: Please bring grizzlies back to the North Cascades.

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Correspondence ID: 6042Project:112008Document:124399

Address: Chicopee, MA

Outside Organization: Unaffiliated Individual

Received: Dec,14 2022 13:38:41

Correspondence Type: Web Form

Correspondence: Develop an alternative that doesn't violate the Wilderness Act. The agencies must not pursue alternatives that would violate the Wilderness Act and would entail heavy-handed, stressful management of bears. Should the NPS choose to translocate bears, the agency should first consider limiting translocation to sites outside of Wilderness. If the NPS decides to translocate within Wilderness, it must comply with the Wilderness Act: no helicopters, no motorized equipment, and no invasive monitoring.

Thank you!

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Correspondence ID: 6043Project:112008Document:124399

Address: Condon, MT

Outside Organization: Unaffiliated Individual

Received: Dec,14 2022 13:57:52

Correspondence Type: Web Form

Correspondence: I support the restoration of grizzly bears to the North Cascades. The native range of grizzlies has been drastically reduced in recent centuries, and this return to a native landscape would represent a positive step to recover health and biodiversity in a deserving landscape. Grizzlies provide crucial ecosystem services and relationships that make a habitat whole, and the future of the North Cascades will be more promising with the

presence of these bears. The North Cascades Ecosystem offers quality habitat, but it is relatively disjunct from other core habitats in the Northern Rockies, so Washington may not be able to benefit from grizzlies without this human assistance in the urgent time frame that biodiversity recovery and climate adaptation require. Grizzly bear restoration will be culturally and spiritually valuable to Indigenous people, and all future generations deserve the gift of wild, thriving places with protected, connected populations of all native species.

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Correspondence ID: 6044Project:112008Document:124399  
Address: Santa Rosa, CA  
Outside Organization: Unaffiliated Individual  
Received: Dec,14 2022 13:57:57  
Correspondence Type: Web Form  
Correspondence: I fully support effort to recover the grizzly bear population in the North Cascades. Adding this large omnivore can only improve environmental conditions and biodiversity! I love that they can have such an impact on such a large ecosystem! Keep up the good work and I look forward to seeing them roaming ASAP.

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Correspondence ID: 6045Project:112008Document:124399  
Address: Jamestown, TN  
Outside Organization: Unaffiliated Individual  
Received: Dec,14 2022 14:01:24  
Correspondence Type: Web Form  
Correspondence: Grizzly bears lived in the North Cascades for thousands of years, and they belong here. I want to help chart a new future where we coexist with grizzly bears. Grizzly bears play a key ecological role as a native keystone species in the North Cascades. I want to pass down a wild landscape to future generations that includes all native species, including the grizzly. Grizzly bears are culturally important to many Native American tribes and First Nations. People in Yellowstone and the northern Rocky Mountains live, work and recreate alongside grizzly bears, and we can too in the North Cascades. There are only a few places left where grizzly bears can exist, and the North Cascades is one of them.

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Correspondence ID: 6046Project:112008Document:124399  
Address: Chicopee, MA  
Outside Organization: Unaffiliated Individual  
Received: Dec,14 2022 14:01:35  
Correspondence Type: Web Form  
Correspondence: Thank you for moving forward with the process of restoring grizzly bears to the North Cascades Ecosystem (NCE).

A healthy population of grizzly bears belongs in the NCE, their home for thousands of years. Wherever grizzlies thrive, so does wildness, clean water, and abundant native fish and wildlife.

The National Park Service and US Fish and Wildlife Service have an obligation to restore this federally listed species in the few places where that is possible. Failure to act would result in the permanent loss of grizzly bears from the park during our lifetime. Alternatively, the successful restoration will contribute to the overall health and wellbeing of the species across multiple landscapes.

Fortunately, Grizzly restoration has worked in other parts of the country and will work here too. Please act quickly and lean on the existing mountain of information your agencies have compiled to inform your final decision. The 2017 EIS outlined multiple viable strategies that were massively popular.

Please reconsider all the past public support and the time-tested strategies that will strike a balance to meet the mutual goals of grizzly bear recovery and people.

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Correspondence ID: 6047Project:112008Document:124399  
Address: St. Petersburg, FL  
Outside Organization: Sierra club Unaffiliated Individual  
Received: Dec,14 2022 14:03:55  
Correspondence Type: Web Form  
Correspondence: We are in support of returning grizzlies to North Cascades national Park.

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Correspondence ID: 6048Project:112008Document:124399  
Address: Seattle, WA  
Outside Organization: Unaffiliated Individual  
Received: Dec,14 2022 14:13:29  
Correspondence Type: Web Form  
Correspondence: Dear NPS-  
I have lived near North Cascades National Park for the better part of 20 years and am at least an annual visitor. Grizzly bears lived in the North Cascades for thousands of years, and they belong here. I want to help chart a new future where we coexist with grizzly bears. Grizzly bears play a key ecological role as a native keystone species in the North Cascades. I want to pass down a wild landscape to future generations that includes all native species, including the grizzly. Grizzly bears are culturally important to many Native American tribes and First Nations. People in Yellowstone and in the northern Rocky Mountains live, work and recreate alongside grizzly bears, and we can too in the North Cascades. There are only a few places left where grizzly bears can exist, and the North Cascades is one of them. Please do everything you can to reintroduce grizzlies into North Cascades National Park. Thank you.

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Correspondence ID: 6049Project:112008Document:124399  
Address: Victor, ID  
Outside Organization: Center for Biological Diversity Unaffiliated Individual(Official Rep.)  
Received: Dec,14 2022 14:20:40  
Correspondence Type: Web Form  
Correspondence: A hard copy of these comments have been sent by mail as well, given pasting our comments below creates some formatting issues with the footnotes, maps, etc. Thank you for reinitiating this process.

December 14, 2022

National Park Service  
Office of the Superintendent  
810 State Route 20  
Sedro Wooley, WA 98284

U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service  
Washington Fish and Wildlife Office  
500 Desmond Drive SE  
Lacey, WA 98503

RE: Center for Biological Diversity Scoping Comments on North Cascades Ecosystem Grizzly Bear Restoration, Plan/Environmental Impact Statement, Washington (published 11/14/2022)

The following are the Center for Biological Diversity's ("Center") scoping comments in response to the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service ("FWS") and the National Park Service's ("NPS") "Notice of Intent to Prepare North Cascades Ecosystem Grizzly Bear Restoration Plan/Environmental Impact Statement, Washington", published November 14, 2022. The Center is a non-profit conservation organization dedicated to the protection of native species and their habitats through science, policy and



environmental law. The Center has 1.7 million members and supporters dedicated to the protection and restoration of endangered species and wild places. The Center has worked for many years to protect imperiled plants and wildlife, including grizzly bears.

The 1993 Recovery Plan for grizzly bears identified the North Cascades evaluation area as an area with “sufficient amounts of quality habitat to warrant grizzly bear recovery in the area.” In 1997, FWS issued a Supplement Chapter to the 1993 Recovery Plan, identifying boundaries and recovery goals for the North Cascades ecosystem (“NCE”). The 1997 Supplement identified approximately 9,565 square miles within north-central Washington as the North Cascades Grizzly Bear Recovery Zone, noting that it encompasses one of the largest contiguous blocks of Federal land remaining in the lower 48 states. As identified, the recovery zone includes all of the North Cascades National Park and most of the Mount Baker-Snoqualmie, Wenatchee, and Okanogan national forests. The area is ideal for grizzly bear recovery because about 41% of the recovery zone is within wilderness of the North Cascades National Park and about 72% has no motorized access.

Although historical records reveal that grizzly bears once occurred throughout the North Cascades ecosystem, recent estimates predict there may be very few resident bears in the North Cascades now. In fact, there have only been four confirmed grizzly bear detections in the North Cascades ecosystem in the past 15 years, all of which occurred in British Columbia and experts believe this may only be evidence from two individuals. Due to the lack of a sustainable grizzly bear population in the NCE, in 1991, FWS determined that grizzly bears in the NCE are warranted for uplisting from threatened to endangered status under the Endangered Species Act, but are precluded by higher-priority species that do not yet have any protection under the ESA. In 2016, FWS confirmed that the magnitude of the threat to grizzlies in the NCE is high and those threats are imminent.

Without augmentation of the population through agency action, grizzly bears in the NCE are at risk of local extinction. The Center therefore supports the overall strategy by the agencies to augment the population of grizzly bears in the NCE to support the long-term survival of grizzly bears in the NCE and to aid in the overall recovery of grizzly bears in the western United States. We hope that the agencies will move forward with an eye toward facilitating connectivity with other grizzly bear populations to help create an interconnected, meta-population of grizzly bears to provide greater long-term security for the species.

We also hope that the agencies will move forward to finalize a rule as quickly as possible. Given the termination of this program in 2020, recovery efforts were stalled and restarting this process from the beginning further compromises the timeline in which grizzly bears may reach recovery in the NCE. In scoping meetings last month, the agencies indicated a projected timeline that would end with a final rule in the summer of 2024. We strongly urge that the agencies stick to this proposed timeline.

## I. BACKGROUND

In accordance with the 1997 Recovery Plan Supplement and with the recognition that grizzly bears in the North Cascades are unlikely to recover on their own, in February 2015 FWS and NPS initiated a process under NEPA “to determine how to restore the grizzly bear (*Ursos arctos horribilis*) to the NCE, a portion of its historical range.” In initiating the NEPA process, NPS stated that “the Grizzly Bear Recovery Plan calls on us to fully consider restoration of the grizzly bear in the North Cascades, and this process will ensure we solicit the public for their input before putting any plan into action.”

In the Scoping Notice, the agencies stated that “given the low number of grizzly bears, very slow reproductive rate, and other recovery constraints, grizzly bears in the NCE are the most at-risk grizzly bear population in the United States today” and are at risk of extirpation. The agencies acknowledged that “natural recovery in the [North Cascades Ecosystem] is challenged by the absence of verified reproduction, as well as isolation from any contiguous population in British Columbia, Canada, and the United States.” The agencies found that action was necessary to avoid local extinction, contribute to biodiversity of the ecosystem, enhance the probability of long-term survival and conservation of the grizzly bear, contribute to overall grizzly bear recovery, and support the eventual delisting of grizzly bears.

The Center provided timely comments during this scoping process supporting grizzly bear recovery in the North Cascades Ecosystem. Others also submitted comments supporting grizzly bear augmentation and restoration to recover grizzly bears in the North Cascades, including at least fifteen conservation organizations, six non-governmental organizations, four tribal nations, and countless individuals.

In January 2017, FWS and NPS released the “Draft Grizzly Bear Restoration Plan/Environmental Impact Statement” for the North Cascades Ecosystem for public review and comment. According to the agencies, the purpose of the Plan/DEIS was to evaluate alternatives for restoring grizzly bears to the North Cascades Ecosystem. The Plan/DEIS repeated the purpose and objectives from the 1997 Recovery Plan Supplement, including the need to support the recovery of the grizzly bear.

In the Plan/DEIS, “[a]ll of the action alternatives [under consideration] would seek to restore a self-sustaining population of at least 200 bears through the capture and release of grizzly bears into the NCE.” The agencies explained in the Plan/DEIS that “[b]iological consensus is that grizzly bears in the NCE would have difficulty recovering on their own and need some form of human intervention to achieve reproduction and eventual recovery,” and that the no-action alternative would not likely achieve reproduction and recovery goals.

The Center also submitted timely comments on the DEIS supporting the overall strategy by the agencies to augment the population of grizzly bears in the North Cascades Ecosystem to support the long-term survival of grizzly bears in this region and to aid in the overall recovery of grizzly bears in the western United States.

In December 2017, then-Secretary of Interior Ryan Zinke temporarily halted the NEPA process, asking NPS to stop work on its environmental impact statement. Following widespread public outcry, in March 2018 then-Secretary Zinke traveled to Sedro-Woolley, Washington where he recanted his order to halt work on the NEPA process to recover grizzly bears in the North Cascades and instead announced support of the grizzly bear restoration efforts. The agency said that release of a final EIS was tentatively scheduled for late summer of 2018.

After two years of inaction, in July 2019, the agencies reopened the comment period on the DEIS. The agencies did not provide an explanation as to why they were reopening the comment period. Approximately one year later, on July 10, 2020, FWS and NPS abruptly announced that they had decided to “discontinue the proposal to develop and implement a Grizzly Bear Restoration Plan for the North Cascades Ecosystem” and that “the EIS process has been terminated.”

In December 2020, the Center for Biological Diversity filed a lawsuit challenging the termination of the grizzly bear restoration process in the NCE. *Center for Biological Diversity v. Haaland*, No. 1:20-cv-03697-RJL (Dec. 16, 2020). The lawsuit explicitly challenged the decision pursuant to NEPA, the ESA and the Administrative Procedure Act. The lawsuit alleged that the termination of the program violated the procedural requirements under NEPA, ESA's mandatory duty to conserve listed species and a failure to implement a Grizzly Bear Recovery Plan, among other violations. Pursuant to the re-initiation of this process the parties have filed a joint stipulation of dismissal in the case.

This brings us to the present day and this scoping process, which has begun the scoping and EIS process anew. In the notice related to these comments the agencies recognize their previous proposals on this topic and state that “comments that were provided during that prior EIS process will also inform this new EIS and the development of alternatives.” The Center herein incorporates our previously submitted scoping and DEIS comments.

## II. ENDANGERED SPECIES ACT SECTION 10(j)

Section 10(j) applies to species populations that are reintroduced to an area where they do not exist. If the agencies determine that grizzly bears do not currently exist in the NCE and determines that bears in the NCE must be managed as an experimental population, we suggest that any 10(j) rule should be narrowly tailored to provide for the conservation of the species as required by the ESA. Overly aggressive 10(j) rules that allow for

lethal removal of species have stunted recovery in other instances, and thus we would propose that any 10(j) rule limit lethal removal by residents only to clear situations of self-defense. We do not feel that protection of livestock is a valid reason for killing a grizzly bear when trying to recover the population, especially in instances where livestock owners do not first exhaust nonlethal methods.

If the NPS and FWS proceed with reintroduction of grizzly bears as an experimental population under section 10(j) of the ESA, we urge you to employ the strongest possible protections on any allowed take of grizzly bears. Take is defined under the ESA as “to harass, harm, pursue, hunt, shoot, wound, kill, trap, capture, or collect, or to attempt to engage in any such conduct.” Any proposed 10(j) rule must be designed to clearly further the conservation, and recovery, of the species. The DEIS should include detailed analysis of how the impacts of each considered management approach would change if FWS utilizes ESA section 10(j) to designate the reintroduced bears as an experimental population.

Additionally, we wish to stress that as proposed, healthy, non-conflict bears will be taken from the wild and their native ecosystems from other populations - - likely the NCDE grizzly bear population - - for this reintroduction effort. As such, every effort must be made by the FWS to ensure that these healthy, non-conflict bears will be protected to the greatest extent in regard to any allowable take under an ESA section 10(j) rule. Specifically, lethal removal of a grizzly bear should only be considered when there is a demonstrable threat to human safety. This should not include non-immediate threats.

Relocation of grizzly bears within the NCE or that leave the NCE after reintroduction should be carefully considered by the agencies. At minimum no grizzly bear that currently exists in the NCE should be relocated if the bear is not posing a threat to human safety. Doing so disincentivizes communities using proper conflict prevention measures and relocation may cause injury or death due to the stress and complications surrounding capture and relocation.

The boundary of a 10(j) designation needs to be carefully considered in the DEIS to prevent the possibility of grizzly bears in the Selkirk population being affected by the NCE 10(j) designation. The agencies must ensure the Selkirk population continues to receive full protection under the ESA. The Center suggests that the 10(j) boundary for the NCE extends no more than 25 miles east of the North Cascades Recovery Zone boundary. This will leave ample space between the NCE and the Selkirk Recovery Zone so that grizzlies originating in the Selkirk will remain fully protected pursuant to the ESA.

In other grizzly bear populations that are trying to recover in the United States, human-caused mortality is the greatest mortality threat. Thus, the agencies should do everything possible to limit human-caused mortalities in the NCE. This may include requiring livestock owners to utilize non-lethal methods to reduce conflicts, requiring residents and visitors to practice strict food storage methods and implementing other methods to reduce attractants (such as garbage, pet food, bird feeders, compost, etc.), requiring hunters, residents, visitors, and livestock owners to carry bear spray when venturing into grizzly bear habitat, and educating residents and visitors on being bear aware. Nonlethal tools may include but not be limited to fencing, fladry, range riders, guard dogs, immediate removal of carcasses and other attractants, and scare tools and tactics. Moreover, the agencies should consider prohibiting black bear hunting in grizzly bear habitat to limit the chances of mistaken identity kills.

In the event of any conflicts, including bears being drawn to residences as a result of attractants such as garbage, bears causing property damage, bears that depredate on livestock, or bears that injure or kill a human as defensive behavior but do not receive a food reward, relocation should always be implemented before lethal removal is considered. Additionally, steps should be taken to remove attractants or to implement nonlethal measures so that the chance of repeated conflicts is lessened.

### III. NEPA DEIS CONSIDERATIONS

#### A. Ecological Benefits of Recovering Grizzly Bears

NEPA requires that an agency fully analyze all direct, indirect, and cumulative impacts from a project in its

environmental analysis. See 40 C.F.R. § 1502.16. Direct effects include those “which are caused by the action and occur at the same time and place.” Id. § 1508.8(a). Indirect effects include those “which are caused by the action and are later in time or farther removed in distance, but are still reasonably foreseeable. Indirect effects may include growth inducing effects and other effects related to induced changes in the pattern of land use, population density or growth rate, and related effects on air and water and other natural systems, including ecosystems.” Id. § 1508.8(b). Finally, cumulative impacts include those “which result from the incremental impact of the action when added to other past, present, and reasonably foreseeable future actions regardless of what agency (Federal or non-Federal) or person undertakes such other actions. Cumulative impacts can result from individually minor but collectively significant actions taking place over a period of time.” Id. § 1508.7.

Trophic cascades occur when predators limit the density or behavior of their prey and thereby enhance survival of the next lower trophic level. The removal of apex predators can cause the “release” of mid-sized or “mesopredators” like foxes, raccoons, and skunks that are not at the top of the food chain in the presence of large carnivores like wolves. For example, studies have also shown how wolves can aid pronghorn populations because “wolves suppress[] coyotes and consequently fawn depredation.” Increased abundance of mesopredators in turn can negatively affect populations and diversity of other species, including ground-nesting birds, rodents, lagomorphs, and others. In some cases, declines in these species results in reduced prey for other predators and contribute to their decline and extirpation.

Grizzly bears are also known for helping vegetation generation. For example, grizzly bears often dig in the dirt to uncover food sources such as insects and roots. In doing so, they spread seeds that helps the planting and generation of trees and plants.

Focusing on the benefits of having grizzly bears on the landscape is not only important because it is an environmental consideration legally requiring analysis, but this information may also aid in increasing the social tolerance for the reintroduction efforts.

## B. NCE Carrying Capacity

The agencies must use the best available data to determine how many grizzly bears the ecosystem can support and propose actions to reach those identified population goals. As noted in the 1997 Supplement, this will include “an intensive research and monitoring effort to determine grizzly bear population size and distribution, habitat use, and home ranges in the NCE.” This should not be a one-time effort but an ongoing monitoring process to determine the impacts to the grizzly bear population during augmentation.

In developing recovery goals, the agencies must use the best available science to determine recovery goals that will truly support a viable, self-sustaining grizzly bear population without the need of future human assistance. The agencies must bear in mind the slow reproductive capabilities of grizzly bears and how this impacts population growth, as well as the potential for human-induced mortality (known and unknown) across the ecosystem. Furthermore, given the current lack of connectivity with other grizzly bear populations, the agencies must determine how to deal with any future genetic depression that may arise. In order to decrease the potential for genetic depression, areas between the North Cascades ecosystem and the Selkirk Mountains and British Columbia Coast Range should be evaluated for management as necessary connectivity corridors to support dispersal of grizzly bears. And at this early stage, the agencies should make suggestions as to what adequate regulatory mechanisms should be put in place to ensure recovery goals, once met, are maintained.

The 2017 DEIS relied upon a carrying capacity model to assert that “the most plausible carrying capacity for the U.S. portion of the NCE is approximately 280 bears.” We encourage the agencies to evaluate more recent science in the updated process and give themselves the ability through adaptive management to change this figure should additional information become available. The Lyons model, while potentially the most current available science analyzing carrying capacity in the NCE, has some limitations. Due to the lack of data on various issues--including, for example, the volume of traffic on roads in the NCE, grizzly home range data for the NCE, and the lack of quantifiable information on the relationship between survivorship and habitat quality--it is clear that there are many variables that should be assessed in the future before any final carrying capacity level is

determined.

Due to the lack of data of numerous variables in the NCE, the authors in Lyons et al. (2016) had to make assumptions and adjustments to run its model. For example, the authors admit that “to reduce the complexity of the model, we used a female-only, single-sex model structure.” However, a single-sex scenario is not realistic, and thus this simplification may have skewed the accuracy of the results. Additionally, while the authors appropriately considered the impact of how roads may impact carrying capacity, the authors assumed that all currently open roads will remain open into the future. But land managers have the option to close roads to benefit wildlife, especially when threatened and endangered species are at issue. Should roads currently open be closed and re-vegetated in the future, it follows that the carrying capacity for grizzly bears in the NCE is likely to increase. The authors also were not able to model road influences based on traffic volumes, because the data was not available for the entire ecosystem, but one would generally assume that traffic volumes in this relatively remote area is likely quite low. Additionally, while bear home ranges often overlap, it is not clear whether the authors considered this fact, or ran the home ranges as exclusive of one another.

Moreover, it is important to note that Lyons et al. (2016) did not definitively conclude that the carrying capacity for grizzly bears in the NCE was 280 bears. Rather, the authors concluded a range of 83-402 females, or 215 to 758 total bears. 280 bears is just their estimate based on mid-range scenarios when manipulating multiple variables. Thus, the agencies should not rely upon Lyons et al. (2016) to assert that the carrying capacity of the NCE is 280 bears.

In any event, if the agencies determine the capacity is 280 bears or some other number in the future, we urge the agencies to consider this number a minimum necessary to create a sustainable population in the NCE, not a cap above which bears will be lethally removed from the population or parameters to keep bears alive will decrease.

### C. Importance in Protecting Connectivity Corridors

One of the greatest threats facing grizzly bears in the lower 48 states is the isolation of populations, and the lack of suitable connectivity corridors to facilitate connection. The agencies recognize that currently, the main threat to grizzly bears in the NCE is the low population, which in turn can create demographic and genetic issues.

As seen on this map, the grizzly bear's historic range connected grizzly bears in the NCE to other grizzly bears in Idaho, including other identified recovery areas including the Selkirks, the Cabinet-Yaak, and the as of yet unpopulated Selway-Bitterroot area. We believe that it would be wise for the agencies to protect existing connectivity corridors to encourage genetic exchange between the NCE and other grizzly bear populations. Scientists have also championed the assessment and protection of potential linkage zones to alleviate potential population isolation of bears in the NCE.

Similarly, it may be important to work with officials in British Columbia to ensure that bears in the NCE that cross the Canadian boundary are adequately protected. Allowing for connectivity between the U.S. and Canada for these bears to roam is helpful and necessary to facilitate recovery and connectivity with other bears in the U.S.

### CONCLUSION

We appreciate the agencies' continued efforts on the process of working to reintroduce grizzly bear into the NCE. We urge the agencies to carefully consider these scoping comments as well as previous comments submitted by the Center related to the reintroduction of grizzlies in the NCE. We look forward to further participating in this process and to seeing grizzly bear recovery in the NCE move forward.

Sincerely,

/s/ Andrea Zaccardi  
Andrea Zaccardi  
Carnivore Conservation Program Legal Director

Center for Biological Diversity  
azaccardi@biologicaldiversity.org

Sophia Ressler  
Staff Attorney  
Center for Biological Diversity  
sressler@biologicaldiversity.org

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Outside Organization: Glacier Peak Institute Unaffiliated Individual  
Received: Dec,14 2022 14:25:22  
Correspondence Type: Web Form  
Correspondence: Thank you for your work and consideration.

In the Scoping, we would like the following to be addressed in order to support a thorough scientific, ecosystem and cultural plan:

1. Current plans for introduction focus on a sub-species of grizzly (Canadian Rocky Mountain) more distant to the current or historic populations of grizzly bears endemic to the North Cascades (NC).

-A. Identify what was the diet of historic populations of grizzly bears in the NC. Specifically, what % of annual growth of the grizzly bears was dependent on salmon? (The WSU Bear Center has previous research). This question is not asking what % of their diet, but what % the bears actual growth is dependent on Marine Derived Nutrients.

With this information, identify comparable grizzly bear populations have a similar diet.

-B. Identify what haplotype of grizzly bear was endemic to the North Cascades (there is at least one scientific study on this information).

With this information, identify populations with a similar haplotype.

-Given A. and B., what plans will reintroduction/augmentation attempt to match historical populations with the reintroduced populations of grizzly bears? What justification is provided for variance from historical populations, and what risks are there for creating a different ecosystem going forward?

-C. Work with the WSU Bear Center (or comparable research team) to create a profile of both historic and potential grizzly populations.

2. Current on the ground conditions to be addressed:

-A. What is the abundance of food, specifically protein sources? Previous studies identified available food sources. However, in reading through these, I noticed a gap in abundance/availability. There can be a needle (food) in a haystack (the ecosystem). Introduced grizzly bears will suffer without sufficient protein.

-B. What is the current status of suitability of lands? In the models used in the previous scoping the baseline for habitat was an 80s inventory of forest conditions, much of the area in the Darrington and Concrete area that is defined as suitable includes areas that were clearcut in the 1970s and 80s. Due to lack of timber harvests, few of these lands have the same plant diversity, much of them are in tight stands lacking biodiversity especially ground dwelling plants. Furthermore, high alpine areas have been in decline and meadows are reduced. A recent analysis of current plant diversity and ecosystems should be utilized for the basis of decisions.

-C. What is the current infrastructure outside of the National Park for Grizzly Bears? In the Mount Baker Snoqualmie National Forest, there are no to few bear boxes at campgrounds. We did not see this addressed in the previous EIS. Furthermore, there is a number of dispersed camping sites throughout the forest that provide important community and tourist infrastructure. This differs from much of the infrastructure of the NCNP. What funding would be provided/is needed for the Mt. Baker Snoqualmie and DNR to prepare for and support safe recreation in the recovery area? This should include developed, backcountry and dispersed camping areas. Knowledge of local infrastructure is important. DNR and FS personnel actively working in these areas should be included in the EIS.

3. Economic impacts and potential inclusion of the rural communities of the Grizzly Bear plans. Given that the Darrington and Concrete School Districts have the highest poverties, and have been in decline over the past 30 years in their counties since the NorthWest Forest Plan has gone into effect, how will these plans effect them? The rural communities have faced cuts to economic development, decreases in resource extraction, cuts to federal jobs, and cuts to schools as jobs have been lost. Much of this has occurred due to diverse reasons including impacts of plans to improve habitat for Spotted Owls, Marbled Murrelets, and Salmon. Despite these restrictions on rural communities, these listed species continue to decline in population. Most of the family wage jobs available are resource dependent (logging, millwork, mining, hauling resources, hydroelectric, federal agencies). Statements in support of grizzly bear introduction and in the previous EIS seem to meet the argument for bears

such as both stating that grizzly bears will not come by roads, and that the grizzly bears will bring in tourist dollars as they flock to see the bears by driving on roads. Often statements supporting Environmental Impact Statements are made saying that a proposed environmental decision/policy will benefit the rural community, yet the reality on the ground is different.

-A. How will grizzly bear introduction affect local economies, specific to the rural economies where they are based? (Often, economic studies on tourism include all the tourist dollars spent in the cities such as Seattle for a visit to the Forest in Darrington). For example, there is not a single guide company in the Darrington School District. Yet, the tourist dollars generated by guides coming from Leavenworth and/or Bellingham are included in the economic impact of tourism. Furthermore, these businesses pay their sales taxes for their services not to the rural communities where they are basing their programs out of, but to where their urban businesses are based. It is important that these economic factors be individualized to the rural economies where the grizzly bears will be introduced.

-B. How will reintroduction efforts employ/contract with locals and tribes? Much of the current work involves employing researchers and agencies from outside of the introduction area from communities that are not likely to be heavily impacted by grizzly bear introduction. For rural communities to be sustainable and to improve success of buy in on grizzly bear introduction, it is important that the land management decisions involve, employ and contract locals/businesses living on the lands being impacted. We suggest that the EIS include potentials for direct economic benefit for the Concrete and Darrington School Districts.

-C. How could different reintroduction plans disempower each rural community (Darrington, Concrete, etc) and each local tribe? This is important for local buy in and long term success of proposed plans.

Wishing you a great December and 2023!

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Correspondence ID:	6051Project:112008Document:124399
Address:	Carson City, NV
Outside Organization:	Unaffiliated Individual
Received:	Dec,14 2022 14:25:29
Correspondence Type:	Web Form
Correspondence:	My early college years were spent in Oregon and exploring the Cascade Range was an important part of my youthful experience, including the unique wildlife that belong in the Cascades ecosystem.

I learned that grizzly bears had lived in the North Cascades for thousands of years and had a historic connection to the land. Crucially, grizzly bears play a key ecological role as a native keystone species in the Northwest but in the years since my college days it has become a sad reality that there are only a few places left where grizzly bears can exist, and the North Cascades is one of them.

I want to help chart a new future where we coexist with grizzly bears - People in Yellowstone and the northern Rocky Mountains live, work and recreate alongside grizzly bears, and so can people who live around the North Cascades.

I want to pass down a wild landscape to future generations, including Native Americans and the First Nations peoples, that includes all native species, including the grizzly.

Thanks for your consideration.

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Correspondence ID:	6052Project:112008Document:124399
Address:	Boise, ID
Outside Organization:	Idaho Office of Species Conservation & Idaho Department of Fish and Game Unaffiliated Individual(Official Rep.)
Received:	Dec,14 2022 14:29:25
Correspondence Type:	Web Form
Correspondence:	December 14, 2022



Don Striker, Superintendent  
Office of the Superintendent  
North Cascades National Park Service Complex  
810 State Route 20, Sedro-Woolley, WA 98284

Re: NOI to Prepare North Cascades Ecosystem Grizzly Bear Restoration Plan/EIS  
Document No. 2022-24717

Dear Superintendent Striker:

The important work of grizzly bear conservation is at a crossroads.

Grizzly bear conservation in Idaho and adjacent states has been successful. State, federal, tribal, local governments, and particularly our rural communities, have invested considerable resources in this successful enterprise.

While it is important for grizzly bear conservation to continue, we find ourselves at odds with a proposal to expand occupancy into unoccupied habitat in the North Cascades through the ESA's 10(j) provisions as a nonessential experimental population.

This is not because we oppose restoring a small number of bears into the North Cascades based on interests of potentially affected state, federal, tribal, provincial, and local authorities.

Instead, we are against conducting restoration as proposed under the ESA's 10(j) provisions.

The scoping announcement comes at a time when the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service (USFWS) has been silent on key issues concerning areas currently occupied by grizzly bears. USFWS has not responded to any of the grizzly bear delisting petitions submitted by the Governors of Idaho, Montana, and Wyoming. The time for 12-month findings for these petitions is close at hand, and the USFWS never made 90-day findings. Nor has USFWS been able to tell us how, or even if, it is completing the court-required "remnant analysis" to proceed with designating and delisting distinct population segments such as the Greater Yellowstone Ecosystem from within the lower-48 listed entity.

As described in Idaho's pending petition to delist grizzly bears, a combination of court decisions and administrative determination have tied delisting procedures in knots. The USFWS has not identified a clear path to delisting recovered and robust grizzly populations in the lower-48 states. It is unwise at best, and at worst counter to continued grizzly bear conservation in occupied areas, to proceed with a 10(j) designation to restore an isolated population of 200 bears in the absence of a functioning legal framework for delisting robust populations in the Rocky Mountains.

The 1975 listing of grizzly bears in the conterminous (lower-48) does not meet the current ESA definition of "species," because it is not a taxonomic species, taxonomic subspecies, or distinct population segment [Endnote 1]. The 1975 listed entity does not define a discrete population that interbreeds when mature and that is significant to the taxonomic subspecies under USFWS' 1996 DPS Policy. It has become clear that the framework that might have applied to grizzly bear listing and delisting under the ESA in 1975 does not exist today. The 1993 Recovery Plan for "lower-48" grizzly bears identified a phased delisting strategy (i.e., delisting recovery areas identified in the 1993 Plan as each achieved recovery criteria and then delisting the remainder of the listed entity). Recent court decisions, however, have rejected this framework.

If a delisting does not encompass the entire lower-48 listed entity, case law indicates it must qualify as a distinct population segment. In addition, the appellate court decision remanding the 2017 rule designating and delisting the Greater Yellowstone Ecosystem prevents the USFWS from delisting a DPS from within the lower-48 listed without analyzing the remainder to ensure it is a protectable entity that is not an "orphan unto the law."

Based on our review, the 10(j) proposed action for restoration of grizzly bears in the North Cascades would only add complexity to a situation that does not need it. To authorize the release of an experimental population under 10(j), USFWS must determine that the release would further conservation and recovery of a listed species (recognizing that the 1975 listed entity does not meet the current definition of "species"). USFWS has not adequately explained how use of 10(j) rulemaking to translocate bears to the North Cascades for an isolated population of 200 bears over the next 60-100 years promotes recovery of any specific distinct population segment warranting ESA protection. Nor has USFWS adequately explained how the 10(j) proposed action will make delisting robust, recovered populations elsewhere in the lower-48 states any easier.

Grizzly bears have increased in number and expanded in area. Populations have recovered from an ESA perspective. Without the ability to delist recovered and robust populations, we risk loss of social tolerance and conservation commitment when the management flexibility that was promised with bear population growth fails to materialize.

Until there is a clear path to delisting recovered populations, we cannot support actions that appear to only make that path more difficult. Creating an additional small, isolated population that cannot meet USFWS criteria for resilience or short-term genetic fitness appears to divert from recovery achievements in currently occupied areas rather than promoting them. A 10(j) population effort also diverts ESA resources away from grizzly bears in currently occupied areas and supplants other ESA priorities (for species other than grizzly bears) that have a better prospect of meeting ESA requirements.

As long as there isn't a clear path to delisting for currently occupied areas and recovered populations, it is only sensible to avoid making the current ESA quagmire larger and more complicated with a 10(j) rulemaking. Instead, it's reasonable for us to prioritize and focus resources on occupied grizzly bear recovery areas.

In addition, the proposed action for a 10(j) population of 200 grizzly bears in the next 60-100 years does not appear structured to achieve demographic criteria that USFWS has used to determine resilience or short-term genetic fitness for isolated populations [Endnote 2]. Because the populated Okanagan and Spokane Valleys are unsuitable habitat, grizzly bears in the North Cascades would be isolated from grizzly bears further east in the lower-48.

Indeed, the USFWS Species Status Assessment for grizzly bear in the lower-48 states acknowledges that there is no connection between the North Cascades and other grizzly bears in the lower-48 listed entity. Instead, the SSA referred to potential connectivity between the NCE and British Columbia Population Units lying northward. "For natural connectivity to occur between the South Chilcotin Ranges through the Stein-Nahatlatch and into [British Columbia's] North Cascade GBPU, a considerable amount of population and connectivity recovery needs to occur" [Endnote 3].

It is unclear what DPS warranting ESA protection the proposed 10(j) North Cascades population is designed to aid in recovery. The ESA, 50 CFR regulations, and the USFWS' Distinct Population Segment Policy refer to a "population" and "DPS" as a common spatial arrangement that interbreeds when mature. There is no indication that a reintroduced separate population of 200 grizzly bears in the North Cascades would constitute a DPS in combination with other grizzly bears in the lower-48.

USFWS' public discussion of this proposal indicates that federal agencies envision a coordinated restoration with British Columbia in a combined transboundary "North Cascades" unit. If the success of a restoration program in the North Cascades depends on occupancy in Canada, a 10(j) listing under the current lower-48 listing is not appropriate, and the agencies should consider an alternative legal framework for restoration.

Conservation can and does occur effectively outside of the ESA. If restoration of a small grizzly bear population to this area is important to the affected provincial, state, and federal interests, the federal agencies could consider an alternative proposed action. They could consider proceeding with restoration, not as an ESA-listed population, but as a non-listed population under other protections afforded by a combination of federal, Washington state, and provincial authorities.

Based on our experience, it is also unwise to rely on USFWS' promises of management flexibility under 10(j) provisions and demographic objectives, no matter how sincere USFWS is in making them.

We have seen USFWS's promises for 10(j) flexibility (e.g., under accompanying 4d rules or section 10 permits) evaporate in the face of a litigation parade, AFTER a population is introduced. For example, a recently filed lawsuit challenges a 2022 revision in the 10(j) rule and related section 10 permit for "Mexican" gray wolves, alleging violations of the ESA and NEPA [Endnote 3]. The lawsuit challenges continuation of the "nonessential" designation originally identified for the experimental population of wolves reintroduced to Arizona and New Mexico under a 1998 10(j) rule. This lawsuit also challenges the flexibility of the 10(j) take provisions, alleging they allow "for too much take and killing of Mexican wolves in the wild." This lawsuit also challenges the population objective as well-below that needed for long-term recovery, genetic objectives, and restrictions on dispersal of wolves. Notably, this lawsuit challenges a 2022 revision to the 10(j) that was the result of a court remand of a 2015 revision to the Mexican gray wolf 10(j) rule. The court found that the 2015 revision of the 10(j) rule failed to further the conservation of Mexican wolves in the wild [Endnote 5].

This recent litigation follows a familiar pattern. USFWS assured states and tribes that the 10(j) reintroduction of wolves into the Northern Rocky Mountains in 1995-1996 would provide management flexibility to address unacceptable impacts of wolf predation on elk and other ungulated populations, as well as to address impacts of wolf predation on livestock and domestic animals. However, litigation, threatened litigation, and related federal agency actions hamstrung management flexibility promised under the 10(j) rule AFTER wolf reintroduction in the Northern Rocky Mountains, such that states were unable to use 10(j)-related provisions to protect ungulate populations [Endnote 6].

We ask the federal agencies to step back from evaluating a 10(j) proposal to move grizzly bears to the North Cascades until the agencies can identify a viable legal framework and criteria for delisting grizzly bears in the lower-48 states. Such a framework is important to continued grizzly bear conservation in Idaho and adjacent states.

Sincerely,

/s/ Mike Edmondson, Administrator  
Office of Species Conservation

/s/ Ed Schriever, Director  
Idaho Department of Fish and Game

Endnotes:

1. The taxonomic species (brown bear) and taxonomic subspecies of (grizzly bear) are secure. The 1996 USFWS and NOAA DPS Policy describes criteria for designation of distinct population segments for ESA protection, which is to be used "sparingly." Policy Regarding the Recognition of Distinct Vertebrate Population Segments Under the Endangered Species Act. 61 Fed. Reg. 4,722-5.
2. The current USFWS Species Status Assessment identifies populations as < 400 as low resiliency; 400-799 moderate resiliency and ≥ 800 high resiliency. Longstanding demographic criteria identify 500 grizzly bears as the minimum for short-term genetic fitness.
3. E.g., USFWS 2022 Species Status Assessment at 323-4.
4. Grand Canyon Wolf Recovery Project v. Haaland, Case No. 4:22-CV-453-BGM (D. Arizona 2022).
5. Center for Biological Diversity v. Jewell, 2018 WL 1586651 (D. Ariz., Mar. 31, 2018)

6. See, e.g., Glaser, Defenders of Wildlife (et al.) v. Hall, Case No. 9:08-cv-00014-DWM (D. Mont. 2008).

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Correspondence ID: 6053Project:112008Document:124399  
Address: Twisp, WA  
Outside Organization: Unaffiliated Individual  
Received: Dec,14 2022 14:34:12  
Correspondence Type: Web Form  
Correspondence: This is a joke. You have no interest in locals opinion or true science. There is not enough food for the grizzly so they will ,as apex predators start attacking the tourists and we will get rid of one pest,and will have to kill the grizzly.I have cut timber in the north cascades for allmost 40 years and have a bs in geology. My family has farmed since 57 so I am aware of your arrogance and ignorance which afflicts 90% of your emplyoyees. The only bright spot is that you never passed 3rd year microbiology so you have the the clot shot and all the problems associated with it.

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Correspondence ID: 6054Project:112008Document:124399  
Address: ROLLINSVILLE, CO  
Outside Organization: Unaffiliated Individual  
Received: Dec,14 2022 14:37:27  
Correspondence Type: Web Form  
Correspondence: It was with great pleasure that I state that I am in favor of reintroducing grizzly bears to the North Cascades.  
I remember when my son, who is now a lawyer serving the Air Force in Germany, during our many visits to National Parks and forests in his youth, was fascinated with the difference between brown bears and grizzly bears. We would study these two types of bears and write down the characteristics of each, and draw pictures. I recall how thrilled we were when we saw brown bears in Yellowstone.  
I have noted in our travels over the years that Americans were always more interested in shooting animals with cameras than with guns - we certainly were. Animals need to be there for our children and their children and subsequent generations.  
Grizzly bears lived in the North Cascades for thousands of years and how amazing that they could be going back there. My son and I often studied native peoples and these bears are important to them.  
Thank you for the amazing system of parks and wildlands in this great country.

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Correspondence ID: 6055Project:112008Document:124399  
Address: Bellingham, WA  
Outside Organization: Self Unaffiliated Individual  
Received: Dec,14 2022 14:40:47  
Correspondence Type: Web Form  
Correspondence: 12/14/2022  
Douglas Huddle  
Public Scoping Comments  
Notice of Intent To Prepare North Cascades Ecosystem Grizzly Bear Restoration Plan/EIS, WA  
Preliminary Proposal on How Best To Restore Grizzly Bears to the North Cascades Ecosystem.  
2022 North Cascades Ecosystem Grizzly Bear Restoration Plan/EIS

The following are topics, issues and lines of inquiry I am suggesting be encompassed in the coverage, responses and explanations contained in the above titled 2022 North Cascades Ecosystem Grizzly Bear Restoration Plan environmental impact statement. If applicable, responses to the items listed below should be offered for both alternatives B & A as appropriate.

A) As a justification for the reintroduction scenario using an out-of-area brown bear donor stock, enumerate and

evaluate reasons why it's presumed that volitional repatriation via range extension has not already occurred in the designated North Cascades release (recovery) area in the intervening period between the cessation of trophy and control (bounty) hunting in Washington State and present day.

B) Elucidate what scientifically valid methodology(ies) has/have been used to obtain field census data to inform the current brown bear population estimate for the North Cascades ecosystem. This should include details regarding: temporal and spatial sampling format(s) in field phase(s), mode(s) of detection (direct or indirect), analysis of data, modeling framework(s) and replicative effort elements.

C) Restate presumptions, findings and assessment conclusions contained in the 2017 EIS regarding presumed factors constraining (limiting) an increase (resurgence) of the indigenous North Cascades brown bear population.

D) Cover conclusions on why the existing remnant population has not responded to the elimination or substantial reduction of major non-natural mortality (such as recreational hunting, predator control (poisoning, trapping), traffic accidents & quantitative reduction of forage base).

E) Re-visit and test objectively presumption(s) that the North Cascades montane eco-system is so far out of balance that restoration of a relatively small population of apex omnivore species animals is necessary or essential, not just a wistful romantic throwback to the good old days.

- What currently excessive conditions (over or under populated condition of subordinate (prey/forage) plant/animal species) would be adjusted/moderated by increased brown bear presence.
- How are existing species exaggerating their presence (range extension, occupying non-traditional habitats) and what are those impacts explicitly due to the apparent lack of brown bear presence.

F) Discuss thoroughly the distinction between innately triggered versus learned behaviors. What portion of the brown bear repertoire of behaviors is 'innate' instinctive exhibited without parental presence as opposed to 'learned' or adopted actions stemming from repeated parent/offspring interaction and over many multiple generations.

G) Evaluate the adjustment response of and potential genetic inhibitors to behavioral adaptation of donor stock animals to the following:

1. the longer annual photo-period (relocation from a more northerly latitude to below the 49th parallel).
2. Interannual temporal variability in localized seasonal meteorologic conditions (i.e. onset of snow pack accumulation) in the North Cascades versus their former more northerly home range.
3. differences in relative forage (plant and animal) diversity/abundance between the North Cascades recovery area and the former home territory of the bear donor stock.
4. differences in relative nutritional sourcing/benefit in the North Cascades and former home range(s), i. e. plants and animals in their diet on former home range that are not available in the North Cascades or have less nutritional value.
5. response to road density on lands adjacent to North Cascades release zones, if animals decide to stray (depart from) their intended new home range(s).
6. overarching questions to be clarified are: Will transplanted animals perform as desired or planned? What is the likelihood they will deviate from planned responses, complicating management and causing unintended impacts that will increase project costs, become a public safety problem and require imposition of significant and far-reaching closure of public lands now open for a variety of legal and valued activities.

H) Include a legal opinion concerning potential liability accruing to the federal government from handling/managing/relocating (transplanting) top-of-food web omnivores with predatory instincts and immense physical strength. In the body of juris prudence, courts of limited jurisdiction (at state level) have found in analogous situations that government agencies liable for damages resulting from the deaths of humans killed by relocation of so-called dangerous wildlife (principally, cougars). To the point: Why would the National Park Service and U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service NOT be liable if a transplanted grizzly injured or killed a human visitor inside the core release zone or a transplant animal strayed onto adjacent private lands where it damaged property or harmed human rural residents or visitors.

I) With a liability potential in mind, fully disclose and explain the suite of contingencies in the recovery plan specifically related to modifying, curtailing or eliminating public use of national forest lands as well as those protocols for managing and resolving public safety incidents.

J) Designate the potential brown bear donor sub-populations for transplant in the North Cascades zones (by geographic area (presumably from British Columbia, the Yukon and perhaps Alaska)).

- Disclose if (including present information on base encounter rates) there are indications of predacious behavior on humans exists in the various donor animal groups. These can be separate from 'surprise' encounters and protection of offspring defensive responses.

K) Revisit and update both the social and economic consequences (impacts) in Whatcom County to community business income, state tax revenues, loss of property values resulting directly from a reduction in human access and use of both core and buffer areas in the North Cascades zone. Another economic impacts segment should assess costs imposed on such items as livestock production and costs to local governments of changes in their operations in response to grizzly bear interaction incidents and presence.

L) Discuss the legal and practical necessities for as well as the attendant protocol response procedures and their ramifications stemming from applying the 'experiment' tag to this proposed wildlife reintroduction project. What does that mean for the day-to-day administration and management of the project as well as deviations from the plan and increased operational costs.

M) Explain if/how subordinate federal agencies (U.S. Forest Service) and other jurisdictions (i.e.: state departments of fish and wildlife and natural resources plus state, county public safety (law enforcement) will have time to integrate resolution of and compliance to ESA directives and mandates in their own public involvement processes. Example: Will the Forest Service have time to adjust the Forest and Access Travel Management plans via their public involvement processes or will that responsibility and chance for public contribution to policy implementation be truncated or eliminated by directives simply to comply with ESA section 7 consultations? Also how will this grizzly reintroduction affect ground operations of the Department of Homeland Security (Customs and Border Protection) in accessing and monitoring contiguous international Boundary zones in the North Cascades and interdicting illegal border crossing into and out of the United States.

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Correspondence ID: 6056Project:112008Document:124399  
Address: Seattle, WA  
Outside Organization: National Parks Conservation Association Unaffiliated Individual(Official Rep.)  
Received: Dec,14 2022 14:41:01  
Correspondence Type: Web Form  
Correspondence: December 14, 2022

Frank Lands, Regional Director, National Park Service  
810 State Route 20,  
Sedro-Woolley, WA, 98284

Nanette Seto, Acting Regional Director, U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service  
500 Desmond Dr. SE,  
Lacey, WA, 98503

RE: Notice of Intent to Prepare North Cascades Ecosystem Grizzly Bear Restoration Plan/Environmental Impact Statement, Washington

Dear Regional Director Lands and Acting Regional Director Seto:

The National Parks Conservation Association (NPCA) submits these comments specific to the scoping phase of the National Park Service (NPS) and U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service (FWS) development of an environmental

impact statement (EIS) for the North Cascades Ecosystem Grizzly Bear Restoration Plan to determine how to restore grizzly bears to the North Cascades Ecosystem (NCE). We commend the NPS and FWS for advancing this process to ensure the public has a chance to help shape the future of grizzly bear restoration in the NCE.

NPCA's mission is to protect and enhance America's National Park System for present and future generations. NPCA represents 1.6 million members and supporters with approximately 42,000 located in Washington state. Our organization has a long history of advocating for the restoration of grizzly bears to the NCE. Grizzly bears only occupy approximately 2% of their historic range. The NCE is one of the few remaining areas in the continuous U.S where it is still possible to recover and maintain a healthy grizzly bear population.

Charting a path forward to actively restore grizzlies to the NCE is an essential component of the successful recovery of grizzly bears in the lower 48. The restoration of grizzly bears in the NCE will restore one of the major species that was exterminated in this area due to European colonization, improve ecosystem function, and complete the suite of important species in this vast and ecologically rich ecosystem.

#### Grizzly Bears Provide Significant Ecological Benefits

Grizzly bears provide key ecosystem benefits that will enhance the overall health of the NCE for generations to come. Grizzly bears distribute seeds across elevations, enhance soils and disperse seed beds for grasses and forbs. Some of these types of seeds would otherwise struggle to move across the landscape. The grizzly bear's long claws allow it to dig and aerate alpine and subalpine soils, facilitating wildflower growth. Their digging and seed dispersal serves as a form of meadow maintenance resulting in the reduction of conifer encroachment on alpine meadows. Scientists are also still learning about how grizzly bears impact the dynamics of predator and prey interactions in the system. We do know that the grizzly's ability to take kills from cougars and wolves requires those other species to work harder to find prey, since their kills can sometimes be claimed by grizzly bears, which in turn has a cascading impact on ungulates and other prey species. As we have learned from the restoration of wolves in Yellowstone, a system with highly functional predators and available prey can result in positive impacts for vegetation in riparian habitat, which directly benefits insects, birds, and fish that otherwise suffer from overgrazing ungulates, especially near rivers and streams. Scientists still have much to learn about the ecological role grizzly bears play in the North Cascades, but we are confident that their presence likely has even more ecological benefits that we don't yet fully understand.

#### Grizzly Restoration is Working Elsewhere

We are confident that restoration will work, especially considering the FWS's heartening efforts in the Cabinet-Yaak system, where grizzly restoration is ongoing. The agencies have demonstrated that they have the tools, knowledge, and understanding required to successfully restore grizzly bears. Grizzly restoration through capture and release programs is a scientifically driven process that is working in other ecosystems and can work here, too. We encourage the agencies to tout the efficacy of these programs in other locations to show the public that these programs produce tangible results and are good investments.

#### Grizzly Bears Enhance the Visitor Experience

Many outdoor recreationists express that recreating in grizzly bear country provides a unique outdoor experience that many seek out. The presence of grizzly bears in an ecosystem enhances the "wildness" one would expect to find in wilderness areas. The increased wildness increases a visitor's awareness of their surroundings, and appreciation of the primeval nature of the North Cascades. The opportunity to witness a grizzly bear in its natural habitat is a dream for many - and creates what some call "forever memories" that they treasure throughout their lives, pass on to their children and grandchildren. The abundance of wildlife is part of what makes our national parks and public lands such spectacular resources, which ought not be slowly degraded by the decline and ultimate extirpation of the suite of species that call these lands home. As managers of these lands and resources, the agencies have both moral and legal obligations to conserve park resources and provide for their use and enjoyment "in such a manner and by such means as will leave them unimpaired" for future generations.

There are too few places where we may experience the ancient character of wildlands that include the full complement of species that evolved over thousands of years. Similarly, there are many places outdoor recreationists can visit in Washington state where they will not encounter grizzly bears, including major national

parks like Olympic, and Mount Rainier. We believe that a diversity of experience is important for park users, and the North Cascades has the capacity to provide a unique visitor experience, setting itself apart from what one may experience when visiting many other public lands in Washington. Moreover, users have more tools and knowledge than ever to safely recreate in grizzly bear country. We appreciate the park's continued efforts to educate visitors, encouraging them to pack bear spray, travel in groups, make noise on the trail, properly store food, and employ other best practices that contribute to visitor safety.

#### NPCA Concerns and Questions:

We appreciate the opportunity to offer input specific to the scoping phase of the process. This comment letter briefly highlights NPCA's recommendations and questions that we hope will be further addressed during the development of the EIS for the North Cascades Ecosystem Grizzly Bear Restoration Plan.

#### Restoration under 10(j) Designation:

The proposed action put forth in the scoping materials includes a proposal to designate the reintroduced grizzly bears as an experimental population under section 10(j) of the Endangered Species Act (ESA). NPCA recognizes that restoring some populations under a 10(j) designation, which allows additional management flexibility, can be a valuable tool to build acceptance in local communities to advance species conservation.

The 10(j) designation could create more flexibility for preemptive relocations when a bear may be in areas where the possibility of conflict is higher, especially on private lands. The use of 10(j) status can be a tool to help build acceptance in local communities that may be concerned that the restoration of grizzlies could eliminate existing uses like timber harvest on public lands or access for firewood cutting or berry picking. The use of 10(j) can also enhance the potential for success in outreach and messaging about management flexibility to both assure the success of the reintroduction effort and to build public confidence that management agencies will be responsive to public needs and concerns.

NPCA encourages the NPS and FWS to consider the following when evaluating the use of the 10(j) designation:

- The application of the Interagency Grizzly Bear Guidelines should be the basis of the management system applied to human-bear conflict management in NCE. These Guidelines provide a framework for conflict management that allows necessary flexibility but clear guidance on the application of such flexibility. These Guidelines have proven successful after decades of use in ecosystems with grizzly bears in Montana, Wyoming and Idaho.
- NPCA urges the agencies to avoid drawing hard lines on a map which can create the perception that there are "no bear" zones where bears would be removed automatically. Instead, the agencies should consider increased flexibility in management actions related to human-bear conflicts on the periphery of the ecosystem with increasing levels of private ownership.
  - o The EIS should identify the core areas, which are primarily public lands, as the areas where bear recovery is emphasized. Management plans should make it clear that agencies will respond to any human-bear conflicts on both public and private lands and that decisions on the disposition of any bears in such conflicts will be per the Interagency Grizzly Bear Guidelines, which call for increasing efforts to prevent conflict on private lands and enhanced responses on private lands should conflicts occur. There should also be a commitment to increased education and enhanced sanitation at all public campgrounds and facilities like visitor centers.
  - o Further from the core recovery area, the FWS could evaluate a more flexible management approach that still includes enhanced efforts to assist landowners to secure attractants like garbage, livestock and fruit trees on private lands to reduce the probability of conflicts using techniques such as electric fencing. Actual bear management actions in these peripheral areas might include preemptive relocation of bears from such areas prior to conflicts and potential removal of bears that do get into severe or repeated conflicts in such areas to preclude the possibility of conflict reoccurrence. It should not include moving bears for simply being on the landscape.
- NPCA strongly opposes any consideration of permits under a 10(j) designation to allow a landowner or private citizen to harm or harass bears as this is a safety issue and will likely lead to increased conflicts. Allowing the public to harass bears will also lead to the application of such techniques to bears that may just be occasionally visible rather than the specific bears that are involved in conflicts. Bear management should be left to experienced professionals in state and federal agencies.



- NPCA also strongly opposes any consideration of permits under a 10(j) designation to allow the public to kill a grizzly bear in the context of conflict management. Grizzly bears can be killed by the public in self-defense or defense of other people as per 50 CFR 17.40. Any such self-defense killings would be investigated by federal and state law enforcement authorities to confirm that it was indeed self-defense. The agencies should make it clear in public messaging that while the management of grizzly bears under 10(j) status can include enhanced management flexibility, all grizzly bears under 10(j) status are still fully protected by the ESA from illegal killing and that any such illegal killing of a grizzly bear will be fully prosecuted by federal authorities.
- NPCA urges the NPS and FWS to maintain road density standards even if moving forward with restoration under a 10(j) status. While 10(j) status eliminates the need to require FWS Section 7 consultations on all projects with a federal nexus such as timber sales on U.S Forest Service lands, NPCA recommends that road densities remain carefully managed on public lands. Motorized use of roads displaces grizzly bears and other wildlife like elk from valuable habitat. Roads also increase mortality risk for bears as they bring more people into potential contact with bears. It should be clear made clear that a 10(j) designation is not an authorization to allow unbridled road development and associated recreation on public lands.

#### Responsive Agency Commitments:

The long-term success of any restoration efforts relies on the commitments of the federal and state agencies to be responsive to prevent and manage conflict should it arise. NPCA believes it is crucial that commitments are made to ensure that human-bear conflict management infrastructure and personnel are in place with any reintroduction (with or without a 10(j) designation) so the public can be confident that bear managers are available to respond to any potential conflicts even though such conflicts will likely be minimal.

- What role will the Washington Department of Fish & Wildlife (WDFW) play in the restoration and management of grizzly bears in the NCE? NPCA believes restoration would be more successful if WDFW can provide dedicated and fully equipped bear managers prior to reintroductions. NPCA encourages FWS and NPS to nurture their strong partnership with WDFW personnel to improve management of grizzly and black bears in the NCE. WDFW bear management and information and education personnel can play an important role supporting outreach and education about bears to residents within the NCE.
- o In other areas with grizzly bear populations, state bear management personnel have been critical to building and maintaining public support and understanding about grizzly bears. The presence of state bear management personnel can be the glue that maintains public confidence in bear management as they respond to any human-bear conflicts. The FWS and NPS should ensure state personnel have the training and resources to respond to any conflicts with both black bears and grizzly bears and be equipped to implement actions to assist residents in securing attractants that might result in human-bear conflicts and capturing and relocating bears.
- Have the NPS and FWS considered developing resources to support compensation and conflict prevention should it occur on the landscape? NPCA encourages exploring the potential to develop or contribute to existing state-run compensation and conflict prevention funds to compensate ranchers and farmers for documented livestock losses due to grizzly bears and provide resources to support preventative practices such as electric fencing. While such a program will likely have little use in the early period of reintroduction, the existence of such a program from the beginning could help address conflicts should they arise. There should also be explicit recognition that documented grizzly bear damages to orchards will be compensated along with efforts to assist in securing orchards using electric fencing and other means.

#### U.S Forest Service:

The landscape that is being considered as part of the restoration process is primarily managed by the National Park Service and the U.S Forest Service. NPCA urges the NPS and FWS to work with the U.S Forest Service to take important steps to support the successful restoration of grizzlies to the NCE.

- We urge a renewed commitment from the Forest Service to be a fully participating cooperating agency in the grizzly reintroduction process. This means that the Forest Service should commit to securing garbage and human

foods from bears in all campgrounds and facilities in the NCE starting at the north end and working south to I-90. This is a needed commitment even if grizzly bears are not reintroduced due to the many black bears that can also get into human-bear conflicts if garbage and human foods are not secured in campgrounds and facilities.

- We recommend that the Forest Service implement the backcountry food storage orders already in place in the Greater Yellowstone Ecosystem (GYE) grizzly bear area. This is again good stewardship for black bears even if grizzly bears are not reintroduced. The existing food storage orders in the GYE are already written and specific to backcountry users in National Forests and thus could be easily transferred to the NCE.
- Will an evaluation of public land grazing allotments be part of the EIS process? NPCA recommends careful evaluation of existing Forest Service grazing allotments to assess the potential for both grizzly and black bear conflicts. There are many existing proactive conflict reduction efforts available to reduce conflicts between bears and livestock. A careful evaluation of existing grazing allotments would allow application of appropriate conflict reduction techniques in those areas where conflicts with black bears have occurred in the past and where conflict with grizzly bears could occur.

### Education and Outreach

NPCA believes the foundation of a successful restoration program is ongoing and proactive engagement concerning grizzly bears and living with grizzly bears with communities, recreation users, livestock producers and other agricultural interests. There are many existing outreach and education programs in Montana and Wyoming that have built partnerships and trust between bear managers and livestock owners and agricultural interests. Many of these programs stress the shared interests of agencies responsible for grizzly bear recovery and these livestock and agriculture communities. Both agencies and producers share interest in prevention of livestock depredations and prevention of damage to agricultural interests such as orchard damage. Recognition of shared interests can be the basis of forming strong working relationships between communities and agencies to achieve these shared interests.

Education and outreach efforts may require local public meetings to discuss the restoration process. NPCA encourages the agencies to visit a diversity of locations on both the west and east sides of the Cascades. Both rural and urban audiences deserve equal opportunities to engage, and both audiences recreate and otherwise use public lands in the recovery zone, with significant numbers coming from the most populated parts of the state. Online public meetings ought to also be an option, so people who cannot make in-person meetings can participate.

### Canadian and Indigenous Cooperation

NPCA encourages the agencies to enhance cooperation with Canadian authorities and Indigenous communities on both side of the US-Canada border. We realize that this has been ongoing, and we encourage enhancement of these joint efforts across communities, tribal nations, first nations and international borders. Grizzly bears in the north end of the North Cascades will eventually have dual US and Canadian citizenship as they will cross the border going both ways. Grizzly bears have an important cultural significance to Indigenous communities on both sides of the US-Canadian border. Eventual restoration of grizzly bears in the North Cascades will be both a biological and a cultural restoration.

### Restoration Process - Origins and Placement of Bears:

NPCA encourages the agencies to consider the published literature , , , , as well as the extensive process from the effort to achieve Grizzly Bear Recovery in the Bitterroot Ecosystem in the development of the specifics of the origins of the bears, the age and sex to be selected, and time and location of releases. We have confidence that the agencies will make use of this information as they develop the specific plans for the North Cascades.

### Past Public Comments:

During the 2022 online public scoping meetings on November 15th, 18th and December 1st and 2nd, agencies made a commitment to consider all public comments made during the previous environmental review process. NPCA thanks the agencies for this commitment. We are confident that this process will greatly benefit from those

past comments.

We would like to emphasize some of these past comments. In particular, the 2019 "Grizzly Bear Memo" produced by William Gaines, Andrea Lyons, Michael Proctor, Christopher Servheen, Joe Scott, and Lana Ciarniello which makes clear that grizzly bears are unlikely to repopulate the North Cascades on their own. These biologists cite six studies from 1978 to 2018 which conclude that small grizzly bear populations (<50 animals) are considered in decline, and are particularly vulnerable in isolated ecosystems, as is the situation in the NCE. Due to the loss of habitat connectivity and the incredibly low number of bears in southern British Columbia, NPCA believes bears in the NCE will not be able to recover without human assistance, thereby rendering any "no action" alternatives ineffective.

Additionally, according to documentation from the prior environmental review produced by NPS (via a Freedom of Information Act request), grizzly restoration was incredibly popular. A summary of comments the agencies received on the 2017 DEIS resulted in:

- 159,000 signatures in general support of grizzly restoration (109,000 correspondences recorded);
- 135,000 signatures endorsed Alternative-C, Incremental Restoration (92,000 correspondences recorded);
- 7,600 signatures endorsed Alternative-D, Expedited Restoration (7,600 correspondences recorded);
- 1,300 signatures opposed grizzly restoration, with only 1,000 supporting the "no action" alternative.

These previously submitted comments indicate strong support for the restoration of grizzly bears in the NCE from both within Washington and across the U.S.

The restoration of grizzly bears to North Cascades National Park and the broader landscape offers a once-in-a-lifetime conservation opportunity to bring back the last major missing mammal of an incredibly wild, robust, and spectacular ecosystem. The effort would represent an enormous victory for our national parks, the people who enjoy them, and future generations that we will pass these lands onto. We appreciate the opportunity to provide input during the scoping phase of this planning process.

Best Regards,

Rob Smith  
Northwest Regional Director  
National Parks Conservation Association

NPCA has provided a copy of the 2019 Grizzly Bear Memo and 2017 Briefing Statement Comment Analysis referred in these comments to the email address provided by the NPS: [nce\\_grizzly@nps.gov](mailto:nce_grizzly@nps.gov)

#### References:

Servheen, C., Kasworm, W., Christensen, A. 1986. Approaches to augmenting grizzly bear populations in the Cabinet Mountains, Montana. *Int. Conf. Bear Res. and Manage.* 7:363-367.

Servheen, C. W. Kasworm and T. Thier. 1994. Transplanting grizzly bears as a management tool: Results from the Cabinet Mountains, Montana. *Biological Conservation* 71:261-268.

Kasworm, W., T. Their, and C. Servheen. 1998. Grizzly bear recovery efforts in the Cabinet/Yaak ecosystem. *Ursus* 10: 147-153.

Maguire, L. and C. Servheen. 1991. Integrating biological and sociological concerns in endangered species management: augmentation of grizzly bear populations. *Conservation Biology* 6: 426-434.

Kasworm, W., M. Proctor, C. Servheen and D. Paetkau. 2007. Success of grizzly bear population augmentation on Northwest Montana. *Journal of Wildlife Management*. 71:1261-1266.

Roy, J., C. Servheen, W. Kasworm, and J. Waller. 2001. Restoration of grizzly bears to the Bitterroot wilderness: the EIS approach. Pp. 205-224 in D.S. Maehr, R.F. Noss and J.L. Larkin, eds. *Large mammal restoration: Ecological and sociological challenges in the 21st century*, Island Press, Washington, D.C.

Address: St George, UT  
Outside Organization: Darrington Area Resources Advocates Unaffiliated Individual(Official Rep.)  
Received: Dec,14 2022 14:44:01  
Correspondence Type: Web Form  
Correspondence: RE: Response to November 14, 2022, Notice of Intent to Prepare North Cascades Ecosystem Grizzly Bear Restoration Plan/Environmental Impact Statement (NOI)

By letter dated December 14, 2022, Darrington Area Resources Advocates (DARA) submitted extensive comments on the first Grizzly Bear DEIS (GBDEIS) addressing introduction of Grizzly Bears into the North Cascades Ecosystem (NCE).

This letter summarized our concerns at that time as follows:

1. The GBDEIS does not present compelling evidence that a substantial grizzly bear population ever existed in the NCE.
2. The DEIS presents no evidence that the NCE is impaired in any way due to the absence of grizzly bears nor does it address in any substantive way impacts to listed salmonid species that occupy habitat within and adjacent to the NCE.
3. The DEIS does not describe a compelling essential need to reintroduce grizzly bears into the NCE at this time based on the current status of the species in the coterminous United States and nearby robust grizzly bear populations in British Columbia.
4. Local communities within and surrounding the NCE may be adversely impacted by introduced grizzly Bears who likely will roam off federal lands onto low elevation private lands within and adjacent to the NCE.

We believe this list remains valid today and that addressing items 1-3 in particular in the new DEIS is necessary to establish the need for the project at all.

It is unclear to us why the original DEIS is being set aside. Nonetheless, we are encouraged that our previous efforts were not wasted given this language in the NOI: "The NPS and the FWS previously proposed to restore grizzly bears to the NCE and produced a draft EIS for public review and comment in 2017 (82 FR 4416, January, 13, 2017). Public comments that were provided during that prior EIS process will also inform this new EIS and the development of alternatives."

It is common that a FEIS contains an Appendix which describes how comments on a DEIS have been addressed in a FEIS. We respectfully submit this practice be extended to the present situation where an Appendix describes how comments to the first DEIS have been responded to in the new DEIS. Among other things doing so would greatly expedite reviews of the new DEIS.

Please do not hesitate to contact me if you have any questions about this letter or our previous letter of December 14, 2022 (waltdortch@gmail.com, 360-322-4817).

Sincerely,

/s/ WALTER A. DORTCH  
Chair, DARA

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Correspondence ID: 6058Project:112008Document:124399  
Address: Kalamazoo, MI  
Outside Organization: Unaffiliated Individual  
Received: Dec,14 2022 14:46:28  
Correspondence Type: Web Form

Correspondence: I support reintroducing Grizzly Bears in the North Cascades. They are vital players in the ecosystem and it would be a great natural and cultural loss if this species continues on a path to extinction.  
Thank you

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Correspondence ID: 6059Project:112008Document:124399

Address: Lopez Island, WA

Outside Organization: Unaffiliated Individual

Received: Dec,14 2022 14:48:54

Correspondence Type: Web Form

Correspondence: Dear Sirs

I support the general goals for the proposed North Cascades Ecosystem Grizzly Bear Restoration Plan as stated in the scoping letter .

I believe that the new Draft EIS needs to include multiple Action Alternatives, as the 2017 DEIS did. This would greatly improve both the data and logic used to support the Preferred Alternative that would be selected by the action agencies. This proposed action is controversial and will likely continue to get wide public attention, so the NEPA process needs to be as transparent and thorough as possible, with clear evidence and logic track as to why and how the Preferred Alternative best meets the stated purpose and need. Everything needs to point back to and support the purpose and need.

The DEIS needs to include the locations, mileages, and current conditions and uses of the roads and trails proposed to be either seasonally or permanently closed, clearly specifying which action is proposed, why needed, and the likely scope and scale of impacts to land management and public recreation. Any additional resource benefits of closures (e.g. reduced potential of delivery of sediments to streams in poorly maintained roads) also needs to be described and considered during selection of the preferred alternative. Since these closures will likely be one of the most controversial aspects of the proposed action it would not be appropriate or sufficient to only state a relatively wide range of possible closures, The DEIS needs to describe either all specific proposed closures, or at least both the most likely specific closures and the maximum number and locations of closures that may occur under each of the Action Alternatives.

The 2017 DEIS may have already included some detailed reference to past similar GB relocations and their current status and relative success. If it did not, the new DEIS would greatly benefit by such information. Even if no such earlier relocations have occurred (which seems unlikely) I would still support this proposed actions since someone needs to be first to attempt it. A principal concern would be possible mortality of the relocated GBs if either they could not thrive and/or due to predation by humans. The proposed incremental introduction in the sole current Action Alternative may or may not be able to adequately to address this. A additional Action Alternative, such as the 'possible' experimental reintroduction alluded to in the scoping letter would seem to be an appropriate and needed additional Action Alternative.

Thank you for the opportunity to comment on the scoping letter. I look forward to reviewing and commenting on the DEIS when its made available to the public.

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Correspondence ID: 6060Project:112008Document:124399

Address: St. Paul, MN

Outside Organization: Unaffiliated Individual

Received: Dec,14 2022 14:49:00

Correspondence Type: Web Form

Correspondence: I am writing in support of the proposed plan to reintroduce grizzly bears to the North Cascade Mountains. For thousands of years, grizzly bears lived in the North Cascades, where they were culturally significant to many Native American and First Nation tribes and to the Cascades ecosystem as a whole.

It is critical that the National Parks Service work to strengthen this ecosystem by reintroducing grizzly bears, as there are only a few places left where these magnificent creatures can exist. People in and around Yellowstone and

the northern Rocky Mountains live, work, and recreate alongside grizzly bears, and I'm confident that the people of the North Cascades can do the same.

The NPS must do its part to create and protect wild landscapes for current and future generations to enjoy that include all surviving native species. And that means reintroducing grizzly bears to the North Cascades.

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Correspondence ID: 6061Project:112008Document:124399  
Address: Stehekin, WA  
Outside Organization: Unaffiliated Individual  
Received: Dec,14 2022 14:54:13  
Correspondence Type: Web Form  
Correspondence: I am opposed to the unnatural introduction of grizzly bears into the North Cascades National Park and the NRA for the following reasons. 1) If the habitat were suited for grizzly it seems to me there is no impediment to them migrating on their own from Canada and other areas, and they haven't. 2)Where is the historical proof that they ever existed in this area before, so why introduce a species that was not present in the past? 3) In other areas (Yellowstone, Glacier) where reintroduction has occurred, camping in anything but hard sided structures (campers, trailers) is not allowed in some areas thus limiting tent camping. We, because of the closed road can only tent camp, thereby further limiting camping opportunities . 4) If experimental introduction is allowed, special regulations can be introduced that would further limit hiking and camping opportunities within the park and the NRA. 5) The already very restrictive use of horses to move supplies and people into the back country would most likely be curtailed further or stopped completely. 6) With the lack of road access to the majority of the park (unlike Yellowstone, Glacier) the access would become even more limited to the older segment of our population. 7) The potential of grizzly human interaction would deter more people from wanting to hike and backpack with no other options, ie as you can't drive anywhere within the park. 8)In Stehekin we have a significant Kokanee spawn every fall so much so that the lower valley smells of fish, this would be a huge draw for grizzly bears wanting to fatten up before hibernation, most likely resulting in a higher concentration of bears, thus increasing the chance of negative bear human interaction. Even though this is a short term situation it could result in a horrific situation for humans, to those both visiting and residing in the lower valley. This would put both humans and the grizzly, in grave danger. 9) If a grizzly human interaction resulted in an injury, medical care is very limited and not very timely. 10) The present population of deer and elk would be severely impacted the elk herd is small and just starting to establish itself. We have now seen wolves in the valley, another introduced species. 11) All of the businesses in the lower valley fishing, pack trips,and hospitality could be severely impacted as a result of this project with no means of remediation. For me there are far to many negatives than positives to even consider this as a viable project. Who benefits? Not the grizzly or it would have moved in on its own, not the visitors, not the residents, who does benefit???

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Correspondence ID: 6062Project:112008Document:124399  
Address: Elgin, IL  
Outside Organization: Unaffiliated Individual  
Received: Dec,14 2022 15:02:40  
Correspondence Type: Web Form  
Correspondence: I whole heartedly support efforts to reintroduce grizzly bears to the North Cascades, their native territory. As a person who is actively trying to reintroduce native organisms to my own backyard I can only relate how rewarding it is to know that we can right the wrongs of past generations. The more we can do to repair the damage done in the past the better our future as humanity will be.

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Correspondence ID: 6063Project:112008Document:124399  
Address: Eagan, MN  
Outside Organization: Unaffiliated Individual  
Received: Dec,14 2022 15:36:59  
Correspondence Type: Web Form

Correspondence: Grizzly bears lived in the North Cascades for thousands of years and they belong there; paying a key ecological role as a native keystone species. We need to help chart a new future where we coexist with grizzly bears. People in Yellowstone and the northern Rocky Mountains live, work, and recreate alongside grizzly bears, and we can too in the North Cascades. There are only a few places left where grizzly bears can exist and the North Cascades is one of them. Thank you.

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Correspondence ID: 6064Project:112008Document:124399  
Address: Hoquiam, WA  
Outside Organization: Olympic Public Access Coalition Unaffiliated Individual(Official Rep.)  
Received: Dec,14 2022 15:40:26  
Correspondence Type: Web Form  
Correspondence: 12.14.2022  
Superintendent  
North Cascades National Park Service Complex  
810 State Route 20  
Sedro-Woolley, WA 98284

Thank you for the opportunity to comment on the North Cascade Ecosystem Grizzly Bear Restoration Plan/Environmental Impact Statement, Washington.

As an organization who advocates for access and safety in our public lands, OPAC is submitting their position of:

No Action Alternative - Existing Management

1) The North Cascades habitat has proven to not be supportive of growing the population, naturally.

2) Washington State has spoken loudly and clearly, in RCW 77.12.35: "Grizzly bears shall not be transplanted or introduced into the state." This legislation passed the Senate 44-5 and the House 96-0. It is obvious the surrounding communities do not support this action.

3) The introduction of more grizzlies moved to the North Cascades is in opposition to:

NPS Management Policies 2006 - 4.4.2.2 Restoration of Native Plant and Animal Species

"The Service will strive to restore extirpated native plant and animal species to parks whenever all of the following criteria are met: "The species does not, based on an effective management plan, pose a serious threat to the safety of people in parks, park resources, or persons or property within or outside park boundaries.&quot;

4) As an organization, we believe resources for this project could be allocated for much more important, pressing environmental issues. In alignment with your management policy:

NPS Management Policies 2006 - 1.9.5.1. Financial Sustainability

"The Park Service will strive to be an effective and efficient steward of appropriated and non-appropriated funds and services."

Thank you again for this opportunity to comment.

Respectfully,

Dan Boeholt  
For the Olympic Public Access Coalition  
Board of Governors

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Correspondence ID: 6065Project:112008Document:124399  
Address: Seattle, WA  
Outside Organization: Woodland Park Zoo Unaffiliated Individual(Official Rep.)  
Received: Dec,14 2022 15:41:36  
Correspondence Type: Web Form  
Correspondence: December 12, 2022

Superintendent Don Striker  
North Cascades National Park Service Complex  
810 State Route 20  
Sedro Woolley, WA 98284

Dear Mr. Striker,

On behalf of Woodland Park Zoo, we appreciate this opportunity to comment on the preliminary proposal to recover grizzly bears in the North Cascades Ecosystem (NCE). The zoo fully supports grizzly bear restoration and looks forward to a day in the not-too-distant future when an ecologically functional grizzly population once again inhabits this region.

Over a decade ago, prior to our employment with the zoo, we were part of the dedicated team of field biologists who deployed hundreds of corral-type hair-snagging stations in hopes of detecting grizzly bears in the NCE. This survey method, described in our book, *Noninvasive Survey Methods for Carnivores* (Island Press, 2008), has been highly effective at detecting grizzlies in other regions. As you know, our collective efforts in the NCE were fruitless, yielding only black bear genetic data summer after summer.

Since beginning our work with the zoo in 2013, we've continued to conduct carnivore surveys in the NCE, primarily focused on wolverines and Canada lynx. We now pair our remote cameras with an automated scent dispenser that we co-developed with Microsoft, allowing us to continue surveying carnivores throughout the winter. We've reviewed hundreds of thousands of camera-trap photos acquired from the NCE during these surveys, including images of black bears, wolverines, lynx, wolves, coyotes, Cascade red foxes, cougars, badgers, bobcats, (reintroduced) fishers, Pacific martens, and weasels. There is only one native carnivore missing from our vast data collection.

The zoo recognizes the importance of grizzly bears for their ecological, cultural, and intrinsic values. We're also in a unique position to witness the popularity of these charismatic animals among members of the public, who are passionate about the three brown bears in our care. These bears, including one adult and two recently rescued cubs from Alaska and Montana, respectively, serve as powerful ambassadors for co-existing with grizzlies in the NCE.

You may have seen our recent op-ed supporting grizzly bear recovery in the *Seattle Times*. This editorial generated much interest among the newspaper's readers. We are committed to continuing to use our platform to promote bear-human coexistence and the return of a healthy grizzly bear population to the NCE. Thank you for your ongoing efforts to make this process possible.

Sincerely,

Paula MacKay, Carnivore Conservation Specialist  
Robert Long, Senior Conservation Scientist and Director, Living Northwest Program  
Woodland Park Zoo

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Correspondence ID: 6066Project:112008Document:124399  
Address: Los Angeles, CA



Outside Organization: self Unaffiliated Individual  
Received: Dec,14 2022 15:44:20  
Correspondence Type: Web Form  
Correspondence: As a concerned American citizen and taxpayer, I appreciate your considering my comments.

Grizzly bears lived in the North Cascades for thousands of years, and they belong here. Grizzly bears play a key ecological role as a native keystone species in the North Cascades. Grizzly bears are culturally important to many Native American tribes and First Nations.

People in Yellowstone and the northern Rocky Mountains live, work and recreate alongside grizzly bears, and we can too in the North Cascades. There are only a few places left where grizzly bears can exist, and the North Cascades is one of them.

Thank you.

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Correspondence ID: 6067Project:112008Document:124399  
Address: Helena, MT  
Outside Organization: Alliance for the Wild Rockies Unaffiliated Individual(Official Rep.)  
Received: Dec,14 2022 15:50:16  
Correspondence Type: Web Form  
Correspondence: If this project is to move forward, the USFWS must find a source population that is outside the lower 48 states. We do not believe that the NCDE cannot serve as a source population because the FWS has stated that grizzly bears in the lower 48 states are at extreme risk for extinction and the host of inadequate regulatory mechanisms that are keeping the population threatened.

It is not biologically ethical to remove reproductive age female grizzly bears from this population for an experiment that may not work or could be terminated for financial or political reasons. For example, most of the grizzly bears moved into the Cabinet mountains die or are killed. Any bear removed from the NCDE would be considered a mortality that counts towards mortality caps. The Greater Yellowstone is a different habitat and ecosystem from the North Cascades and the Cabinet-Yaak and Selkirk populations are far too low to remove female grizzly bears for an experiment.

Please consider securing a corridor so grizzlies can move down from Canada on their own.

Wells Gary Provincial Park may be a source if British Columbia will spare them. However, a recent augmentation plan within BC was shut down after the first grizzly bear to be mechanically translocated died in transit.

We oppose the proposal to designate the reintroduced grizzly bears in the NCE as an experimental population under section 10(j) of the U.S. Endangered Species Act (ESA; 16 U.S.C. 1531.

Thank you for your time and consideration of our comments.

et seq.).

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Correspondence ID: 6068Project:112008Document:124399  
Address: Seattle, WA  
Outside Organization: Outdoor Alliance Washington Unaffiliated Individual(Official Rep.)  
Received: Dec,14 2022 15:52:34  
Correspondence Type: Web Form

Correspondence: Dear Superintendent Striker,

Thank you for the opportunity to provide scoping comments on the North Cascades Ecosystem Grizzly Bear Restoration Plan.

Outdoor Alliance Washington is a network of member-based organizations representing the human-powered outdoor recreation community in Washington. The network includes Access Fund, American Whitewater, Evergreen Mountain Bike Alliance, The Mountaineers, the American Alpine Club, Surfrider Foundation, and Washington Trails Association. We represent the thousands of Washingtonians who climb, paddle, mountain bike, hike, and enjoy coastal recreation on public lands and waters.

As a group, we help contribute over \$8 million to the Pacific Northwest Region in recreation user fees annually and help maintain thousands of miles of trails, leverage grant funds for recreation, and volunteer at recreation sites for activities such as outdoor education and youth programs. The outdoor recreation economy in Washington State generates \$26.5 billion in annual consumer spending and \$3.4 billion in state and local tax revenue and directly employs 264,000 people in our state.

Our groups submitted scoping comments in 2015 on the North Cascades Ecosystem Grizzly Bear Restoration Plan and comments in 2017 on the Draft Environmental Impact Statement (DEIS). It is our understanding that those comments will still be considered in the development of the new EIS.

We request that the new EIS provides robust details on recreation, trails, and public safety impacts and management techniques in each of the potential alternatives. As our 2017 comment letter reads, the previous DEIS vaguely identified these issues and provided little detail or direction.

Please consider the following issues to analyze for the EIS and provide specific detail regarding how the following may be impacted and recreation management techniques that are likely to be utilized:

Restrictions on Use of Public Lands - Continued access to the special places people love to visit in the North Cascades is incredibly important to hikers, climbers and other recreationists. What kind of uses will be altered for grizzly bear recovery? Please address how the following may be impacted and recreation management techniques that are likely to be utilized:

- Access to developed and dispersed recreation sites by motor vehicle;
- Recreation activities that utilize trailed and trail-less areas such as hiking, climbing, mountaineering, mountain biking, electric mountain biking, and trail running;
- Day trip party size restrictions, both minimum and maximum;
- Overnight backcountry use and party size restrictions, both minimum and maximum;
- Outfitters and guides; and
- Permanent, seasonal and temporary trail and backcountry closures.

If the DEIS will contain a map with potential staging and release areas, please include all recreational sites, including campgrounds, trails, major roads, and other recreational sites.

Restrictions on New and Existing Trails - The majority of hikers and other recreationists depend on trails to reach their favorite recreation destinations. How will the development of new trails be impacted by grizzly bear recovery? How will existing trails and the maintenance of those trails be impacted by grizzly bear recovery?

Human Health and Safety -Please specifically address how human health and safety will be impacted in each alternative, including food handling, backcountry food storage, and sanitation. What are the potential risks to human safety?

Grizzly Bear Habitat & Adjacent Lands - How will grizzly bears and their habitat be managed? How will core habitat evaluation be handled in the North Cascades Ecosystem? The baseline for core habitat in Mount Baker-Snoqualmie National Forest was established in the 1990s. Will the EIS re-establish the baseline for core habitat

and trail and road usage inventories? How will lands outside of the grizzly core area be affected by grizzly bear management?

Designated Wilderness - How will the project and associated tools such as aircraft affect wilderness character, visitor experience, and primitive recreation in designated wilderness areas of the North Cascades?

#### Public Involvement and Outreach

Given the scope of North Cascades Ecosystem Grizzly Bear Restoration Plan and the potential impacts to high use, popular trails, recreation sites and access roads, Outdoor Alliance Washington partners recommend ongoing outreach and public involvement with the restoration plan in addition to the formal public process. In particular, we welcome a continued dialogue with hikers, climbers, trail runners, mountain bikers, electric mountain bikers, and others who recreate in the North Cascades and are interested in the potential impacts they may face in the years to come from the recovery of grizzly bears. We ask that the Plan team fully consider the complex array of factors that impact recovery and recreation.

#### Conclusion

Thank you for considering our scoping comments on the North Cascades Ecosystem Grizzly Bear Restoration Plan. We look forward to continued involvement in this project as it develops. Please let us know if you have any questions or if we can be helpful.

Sincerely,

Betsy Robblee  
Washington Policy Manager  
Outdoor Alliance Washington

Cc:

Ty Tyler, Stewardship Director, Access Fund  
Thomas O'Keefe, Pacific Northwest Stewardship Director, American Whitewater  
Yvonne Kraus, Executive Director, Evergreen Mountain Bike Alliance  
Liz Schotman, Washington Regional Manager, Surfrider Foundation  
Eddie Espinosa, Director of Community Programs, the American Alpine Club  
Betsy Robblee, Conservation and Advocacy Director, The Mountaineers  
Michael DeCramer, Policy and Planning Manager, Washington Trails Association

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Correspondence ID: 6069Project:112008Document:124399  
Address: Darrington, WA  
Outside Organization: Darrington Strong, Inc Unaffiliated Individual(Official Rep.)  
Received: Dec,14 2022 15:56:33  
Correspondence Type: Web Form  
Correspondence: By our last letter dated December 14, 2022, Darrington Strong submitted extensive comments on the first Grizzly Bear DEIS (GBDEIS) addressing introduction of Grizzly Bears into the North Cascades Ecosystem (NCE).

This letter summarized our concerns at that time as follows:

1. The GBDEIS does not present compelling evidence that a substantial grizzly bear population ever existed in the NCE.
2. The DEIS presents no evidence that the NCE is impaired in any way due to the absence of grizzly bears nor does it address in any substantive way impacts to listed salmonid species that occupy habitat within and adjacent to the NCE.
3. The DEIS does not describe a compelling essential need to reintroduce grizzly bears into the NCE at this time based on the current status of the species in the coterminous United States and nearby robust grizzly bear populations in British Columbia.

4. Local communities within and surrounding the NCE may be adversely impacted by introduced grizzly Bears who likely will roam off federal lands onto low elevation private lands within and adjacent to the NCE.

We believe this list remains valid today and that addressing items 1-3 in particular in the new DEIS is necessary to establish the need for the project at all.

It is unclear to us why the original DEIS is being set aside. Nonetheless, we are encouraged that our previous efforts were not wasted given this language in the NOI: "The NPS and the FWS previously proposed to restore grizzly bears to the NCE and produced a draft EIS for public review and comment in 2017 (82 FR 4416, January, 13, 2017). Public comments that were provided during that prior EIS process will also inform this new EIS and the development of alternatives."

It is common that a FEIS contains an Appendix which describes how comments on a DEIS have been addressed in a FEIS. We respectfully submit this practice be extended to the present situation where an Appendix describes how comments to the first DEIS have been responded to in the new DEIS. Among other things doing so would greatly expedite reviews of the new DEIS.

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Correspondence ID: 6070Project:112008Document:124399

Address: Orting, WA

Outside Organization: Unaffiliated Individual

Received: Dec,14 2022 15:56:48

Correspondence Type: Web Form

Correspondence: Grizzly bears were once prevalent in Washington State many years ago. Due to the hunting and urbanization of humans, these creatures were taken away from their home and do not freely roam as they once did. Humans are the reason these animals are gone, and humans need to be the reason they come back. These creatures were critical to the ecosystem here in the Pacific Northwest. They were a link in the food chain that people had no right to take away. Every creature, from the biggest bear to the smallest insect, is a player in the ecosystem and are the reason it works. If we continue to disrupt these systems by taking away native animals we inevitably disrupt and potentially destroy these systems. It only makes sense to bring grizzly bears back home to Washington State. Humans have done so much damage, it's time to start repairing it for our future.

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Correspondence ID: 6071Project:112008Document:124399

Address: springfield, MO

Outside Organization: Unaffiliated Individual

Received: Dec,14 2022 16:03:44

Correspondence Type: Web Form

Correspondence: Grizzly bears lived in the North Cascades for thousands of years, and they belong here.

I want to help chart a new future where we coexist with grizzly bears

Grizzly bears play a key ecological role as a native keystone species in the North Cascades

I want to pass down a wild landscape to future generations that includes all native species, including the grizzly.

Grizzly bears are culturally important to many Native American tribes and First Nations

People in Yellowstone and the northern Rocky Mountains live, work and recreate alongside grizzly bears, and we can too in the North Cascades.

There are only a few places left where grizzly bears can exist, and the North Cascades is one of them.. Thank you for your time

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Correspondence ID: 6072Project:112008Document:124399

Address: Wenatchee, WA

Outside Organization: Unaffiliated Individual

Received: Dec,14 2022 16:06:35

Correspondence Type: Web Form

Correspondence: I wish to express my full support of the effort to complete the Environmental Impact Statement (EIS) process evaluating ways to recover grizzly bears in the North Cascades Ecosystem (NCE) and to outline a proposal to reintroduce grizzly bears into the NCE for the public to review. The decline and extinction of grizzly bears in Washington's NCE was due to excessive and uncontrolled human-caused mortality starting in the 1800s when European settlers first arrived. A similar situation occurred in southern British Columbia adjacent to the US border which makes a natural recolonization challenging.

I believe there is a high degree of knowledge and skill amongst professional staff within collaborating agencies to implement public scoping and to produce an EIS for a successful grizzly bear reintroduction program in the NCE. Such a process would of course be a long-term and incremental effort involving cooperation between US, Canadian, and First Nations jurisdictions. There are only a few areas remaining in the lower 48 United States that have the habitat and space necessary to support recovery of grizzly bears and the NCE is certainly one of these.

While I fully recognize your expertise and comprehension, I offer the following considerations as you proceed with the EIS proposal on grizzly bear recovery in the NCE.

- Given past criticism from public officials, care is necessary to be sure that public input and comment be as inclusive as possible throughout the process. I recognize that there will never be consensus, and some will object to the process. That's why it is important that public involvement be documented and as geographically representative as possible so that all have input into the proposal.
- I encourage federal agencies to propose an enhanced partnership with state agency personnel to manage grizzly bears in the NCE. Jurisdictional agency personnel will be the front line of outreach and education about bears to residents on both sides of the border within the NCE and they are crucial in building support. I also recommend proposing an inter-agency training program for personnel that may respond to any conflicts or capture and relocate with both black bears and grizzly bears and that each be equipped to implement actions to assist residents in securing attractants or improving husbandry practices that might result in human-bear conflicts.
- Although challenging, I would like consideration to be given towards working with Washington legislators to potentially revise RCW 77.12.035. This RCW currently states that "Washington Department of Fish and Wildlife (WDFW) may not transplant or introduce grizzly bears into the state and may only use bears native to the state for management programs. ...." and "if federal agencies transplant grizzly bears from other states or Canada, WDFW will not be involved in that action". Without a full partnership from the start, this law presents challenges that could compromise and impede efforts to make this proposal effective by hampering a crucial member of the inter-agency collaborative.
- I recommend a keen awareness towards sanitation to preventatively secure human-provided food sources and garbage in public campgrounds and facilities prior to any potential grizzly reintroductions. This includes bear-resistant garbage containers and a detailed plan for pickup and disposal services (including transfer stations) so that these sites do not pose a risk to any reintroduced bear(s). I recommend, beginning throughout the northern half of the NCE (then southward as funding allows), bear-resistant food storage lockers be in every US Forest Service and National Park System campground, like areas within the Rocky Mountains and adjacent areas of Canada where reintroductions have already occurred. Similar efforts should be made to work with State jurisdictions within Washington (WDFW, DNR, State Parks, etc.), who manage millions of acres under their management authority to do the same. Finally, that land authorities where hunting and fishing seasons occur, work together on guidelines for field-dressing animals and cleaning fish killed by the sporting public (e.g., field dressing must occur a minimum of 100 yards from a road or trail and not within campgrounds; all fish entrails must be thrown back into the water source).
- I recommend that there be a program outlined to compensate ranchers for documented livestock losses due to grizzly bears. While such a program will likely have little use in the initial phases of this work, the existence of such a program from the beginning will help build support from the livestock community. I also recommend a similar program for orchardists be proposed and efforts to assist in securing orchards from bears using electric fencing and other means in the rare event that there will be grizzly bear damage in fruit orchards.

- I recommend a plan be established to maintain connectivity across transportation corridors including an assessment of transportation corridors in the recovery zone to identify areas that should be prioritized for crossing structures in the future to facilitate bear movement and gene flow.

- Finally, outreach and education are key factors in building public acceptance of grizzly bears and allowing recreationists and people living in these areas to understand grizzly bears and how to minimize the potential for conflicts. We recognize this has been ongoing but continuing and expanding efforts will help build acceptance of grizzlies and foster an environment where bears and people can co-exist with minimal conflict.

Overall, I am 100% supportive of this effort to recover grizzly bears in the NCE as they play an important role in the ecological community of this ecosystem. I wish you success in your efforts and will help any way we can.

Thank you for the opportunity to comment on this important grizzly bear recovery effort.

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Correspondence ID: 6073Project:112008Document:124399  
Address: Arcata, CA  
Outside Organization: Unaffiliated Individual  
Received: Dec,14 2022 16:17:53  
Correspondence Type: Web Form  
Correspondence: I support proceeding toward reintroduction of grizzly bears in North Cascades National Park. This support is not diminished in any way from my knowledge that grizzlies are dangerous animals in situations where people encounter them at close range. I believe that preserving nature means recognizing the occasional dangers that nature may have in store for us, and accepting those dangers. The fact is that there are few places in the U.S. where grizzly habitat is available in sufficient acreage to enable a reintroduced population to develop and thrive. This is an iconic animal in North America, and absolutely must be supported to have an adequate population that is sufficiently connected to other populations so that genetic isolation won't be a factor in reducing overall population stability. The North Cascades area has that connectivity with areas over the Canadian border that also can, or currently do, support grizzlies. I'm very pleased that NPS is examining reintroduction of grizzlies in North Cascades NP and I hope that you will proceed with this step!

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Correspondence ID: 6074Project:112008Document:124399  
Address: Santa Rosa, CA  
Outside Organization: Humane Decisions Unaffiliated Individual(Official Rep.)  
Received: Dec,14 2022 16:24:17  
Correspondence Type: Web Form  
Correspondence: Dear National Park Service,

Grizzly bears lived in the North Cascades for thousands of years, and they belong here. We humans need to coexist with grizzly bears as we do with all wildlife. We share the earth with them.

Grizzly bears play a key ecological role as a native keystone species in the North Cascades. I want to pass down a wild landscape to future generations that includes all native species, including the grizzly. Plus, Grizzly bears are culturally important to many Native American tribes and First Nations. People in Yellowstone and the northern Rocky Mountains live, work and recreate alongside grizzly bears, and we can too in the North Cascades.

There are only a few places left where grizzly bears can exist, and the North Cascades is one of them. Please PROTECT them, and educate people to learn to coexist with wild animals and help them learn to stay safe, and help the Grizzly's stay safe too.

Thank you,

Correspondence ID: 6075Project:112008Document:124399

Address: Watertown, MA

Outside Organization: none Unaffiliated Individual

Received: Dec,14 2022 16:42:40

Correspondence Type: Web Form

Correspondence: We are writing to support the long-needed efforts to reestablish grizzly bear populations in the U.S. Northwest. We are asking the Government to:

- Reestablish thriving grizzly bear populations in the North Cascades Ecosystem.
- Explore the benefits to the ecosystem and other wildlife populations from bringing back a keystone species.
- Promote the health of the North Cascades Ecosystem over the interests of ranchers and private landowners.
- Keep bears safe by including a bear-hunting ban in surrounding areas and educating the public on measures to minimize interactions, such as sanitation control.

All of the above points are crucial in successful grizzly bear populations reintroduction and we strongly support all 4 points.

Sincerely, [REDACTED]

Correspondence ID: 6076Project:112008Document:124399

Address: Richmond, CA

Outside Organization: none Unaffiliated Individual

Received: Dec,14 2022 16:43:43

Correspondence Type: Web Form

Correspondence: We are writing to support the long-needed efforts to reestablish grizzly bear populations in the U.S. Northwest. We are asking the Government to:

- Reestablish thriving grizzly bear populations in the North Cascades Ecosystem.
- Explore the benefits to the ecosystem and other wildlife populations from bringing back a keystone species.
- Promote the health of the North Cascades Ecosystem over the interests of ranchers and private landowners.
- Keep bears safe by including a bear-hunting ban in surrounding areas and educating the public on measures to minimize interactions, such as sanitation control.

All of the above points are crucial in successful grizzly bear populations reintroduction and we strongly support all 4 points.

Sincerely, [REDACTED]

Correspondence ID: 6077Project:112008Document:124399

Address: San Francisco, CA

Outside Organization: Dr. (Mr.) Unaffiliated Individual

Received: Dec,14 2022 16:44:33

Correspondence Type: Web Form

Correspondence: We are writing to support the long-needed efforts to reestablish grizzly bear populations in the U.S. Northwest. We are asking the Government to:

- Reestablish thriving grizzly bear populations in the North Cascades Ecosystem.
- Explore the benefits to the ecosystem and other wildlife populations from bringing back a keystone species.
- Promote the health of the North Cascades Ecosystem over the interests of ranchers and private landowners.
- Keep bears safe by including a bear-hunting ban in surrounding areas and educating the public on measures to minimize interactions, such as sanitation control.

All of the above points are crucial in successful grizzly bear populations reintroduction and we strongly support all 4 points.

Sincerely, [REDACTED]

Correspondence ID: 6078Project:112008Document:124399

Address: Waltham, MA  
Outside Organization: none Unaffiliated Individual  
Received: Dec,14 2022 16:45:28  
Correspondence Type: Web Form  
Correspondence: We are writing to support the long-needed efforts to reestablish grizzly bear populations in the U.S. Northwest. We are asking the Government to:  
- Reestablish thriving grizzly bear populations in the North Cascades Ecosystem.  
- Explore the benefits to the ecosystem and other wildlife populations from bringing back a keystone species.  
- Promote the health of the North Cascades Ecosystem over the interests of ranchers and private landowners.  
- Keep bears safe by including a bear-hunting ban in surrounding areas and educating the public on measures to minimize interactions, such as sanitation control.  
All of the above points are crucial in successful grizzly bear populations reintroduction and we strongly support all 4 points.  
Sincerely, [REDACTED]

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Correspondence ID: 6079Project:112008Document:124399  
Address: Jacksonville, FL  
Outside Organization: Unaffiliated Individual  
Received: Dec,14 2022 16:48:18  
Correspondence Type: Web Form  
Correspondence: Thank you for moving forward with the process of restoring grizzly bears to the North Cascades Ecosystem (NCE).

A healthy population of grizzly bears belongs in the NCE, their home for thousands of years. Wherever grizzlies thrive, so does wildness, clean water, and abundant native fish and wildlife.

The National Park Service and US Fish and Wildlife Service have an obligation to restore this federally listed species in the few places where that is possible. Failure to act would result in the permanent loss of grizzly bears from the park during our lifetime. Alternatively, the successful restoration will contribute to the overall health and wellbeing of the species across multiple landscapes.

Fortunately, Grizzly restoration has worked in other parts of the country and will work here too. Please act quickly and lean on the existing mountain of information your agencies have compiled to inform your final decision. The 2017 EIS outlined multiple viable strategies that were massively popular.

Please reconsider all the past public support and the time-tested strategies that will strike a balance to meet the mutual goals of grizzly bear recovery and people.

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Correspondence ID: 6080Project:112008Document:124399  
Address: Lake Geneva, WI  
Outside Organization: Unaffiliated Individual  
Received: Dec,14 2022 16:49:39  
Correspondence Type: Web Form  
Correspondence: I am writing to preserve the ecosystem. Returning wildlife to their natural habitats is part of that process. If it is done carefully wildlife and man can live side by side in harmony. This is a critical step to preserving nature and ultimately preserving the life that is interconnected on our planet.  
I want to help chart a new future where we coexist with grizzly bears  
Grizzly bears lived in the North Cascades for thousands of years, and Grizzly bears play a key ecological role as a native keystone species in the North Cascades  
I want to pass down a wild landscape to future generations that includes all native species, including the grizzly.  
People in Yellowstone and the northern Rocky Mountains live, work and recreate alongside grizzly bear.  
There are only a few places left where grizzly bears can exist, and the North Cascades is one of them.

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Correspondence ID: 6081Project:112008Document:124399  
Address: Jacksonville, FL  
Outside Organization: Unaffiliated Individual  
Received: Dec,14 2022 16:50:29  
Correspondence Type: Web Form  
Correspondence: Thank you for moving forward with the process of restoring grizzly bears to the North Cascades Ecosystem (NCE).

A healthy population of grizzly bears belongs in the NCE, their home for thousands of years. Wherever grizzlies thrive, so does wildness, clean water, and abundant native fish and wildlife.

The National Park Service and US Fish and Wildlife Service have an obligation to restore this federally listed species in the few places where that is possible. Failure to act would result in the permanent loss of grizzly bears from the park during our lifetime. Alternatively, the successful restoration will contribute to the overall health and wellbeing of the species across multiple landscapes.

Fortunately, Grizzly restoration has worked in other parts of the country and will work here too. Please act quickly and lean on the existing mountain of information your agencies have compiled to inform your final decision. The 2017 EIS outlined multiple viable strategies that were massively popular.

Please reconsider all the past public support and the time-tested strategies that will strike a balance to meet the mutual goals of grizzly bear recovery and people.

---

Correspondence ID: 6082Project:112008Document:124399  
Address: Olney, MD  
Outside Organization: Unaffiliated Individual  
Received: Dec,14 2022 16:50:44  
Correspondence Type: Web Form  
Correspondence: Please keep grizzlies and bears a protected group that enriches our national wilderness. Keep these apex predators in a healthy habitat now and for future generations!  
Thank you for the consideration of my comments!

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Correspondence ID: 6083Project:112008Document:124399  
Address: Helena, MT  
Outside Organization: Montana Fish, Wildlife, & Parks Unaffiliated Individual  
Received: Dec,14 2022 16:51:41  
Correspondence Type: Web Form  
Correspondence: RE: North Cascades Ecosystem Grizzly Bear Restoration Plan

To whom it may concern,

This comment is submitted in response to the National Park Service's (NPS) and U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service's (USFWS) Notice of Intent to Prepare a North Cascades Ecosystem (NCE) Grizzly Bear Restoration Plan/Environmental Impact Statement (EIS). Montana Fish, Wildlife and Parks (MFWP) requests the following comments be considered prior to preparing a North Cascades Restoration Plan and EIS.

A priority for the State of Montana is de listing of the recovered Greater Yellowstone (GYE) and Northern Continental Divide (NCDE) grizzly bear population segments. Montana is concerned that USFWS resources and capacity to work on response to petitions to delist these two populations and work on proposed de listing rules may be diverted to the North Cascades Restoration Plan/EIS effort to the detriment of delisting efforts for recovered populations. We strongly encourage the USFWS to make delisting the GYE and NCDE their highest priority and not divert resources away from that to the NCE. Delisting recovered populations in the GYE and

NCDE will demonstrate to Washington and its citizens that the ESA works which should reduce opposition to the North Cascades recovery efforts.

Upon delisting of recovered grizzly bear populations in the GYE and NCDE, Montana would, if requested by the USFWS and the State of Washington, work with these partners to describe and initiate capture efforts targeting delisted NCDE grizzly bears for relocation to the North Cascades. Montana would not support removal of grizzly bears from the NCDE demographic monitoring area (DMA) if that removal results in exceeding agreed upon mortality thresholds or has any impact on de listing of the NCDE population segment.

Sincerely,

Henry "Hank" Worsch  
Director

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Correspondence ID:	6084Project:112008Document:124399
Address:	San Leandro, CA
Outside Organization:	Unaffiliated Individual
Received:	Dec,14 2022 16:52:54
Correspondence Type:	Web Form
Correspondence:	I'm writing simply to ask that the NPS prioritize bear conservation in the North Cascades. Humans, especially members of the First Nations, have coexisted peacefully with bears in Yellowstone and the Rocky Mountains, and the same is possible in the North Cascades.

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Correspondence ID:	6085Project:112008Document:124399
Address:	Portland, OR
Outside Organization:	Non-Governmental(Official Rep.)
Received:	Dec,14 2022 16:57:45
Correspondence Type:	Web Form
Correspondence:	December 14, 2022

Superintendent  
North Cascades National Park Service Complex  
810 State Route 20  
Sedro-Woolley, WA 98284

Docket No. PPWONRADE2, PMP00EI05.YP0000

Re: Comments on Notice of Intent To Prepare North Cascades Ecosystem Grizzly Bear Restoration Plan/Environmental Impact Statement

## INTRODUCTION

Wildlands Network submits these scoping comments to the National Park Service ("NPS") and the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service ("FWS") (collectively, "the agencies") to positively impact the development of the North Cascades Ecosystem Grizzly Bear Restoration Plan ("NCRP") Environmental Impact Statement ("EIS"). Wildlands Network is an international non-profit organization specializing in protecting wildlife's ability to move across connected landscapes, and, as an organization, we applaud the agencies decision to reinitiate the process for developing and implementing a Grizzly Bear Restoration Plan for the North Cascades Ecosystem.

Wildlands Network submits these responses to the questions posed by the agencies in the "North Cascades Ecosystem Grizzly Bear Restoration Plan/Environmental Impact Statement Newsletter."

1. What other alternatives, alternative elements, or management tools should be considered?

Wildlands Network is looking forward to grizzly bear reintroduction in a landscape where they have been "functionally extirpated," and where the land has a carrying capacity for over 250 grizzly bears. While preparing the NCRP EIS, we encourage the agencies to explore alternatives that restore grizzly bears to the North Cascades ecosystem ("NCE") in an efficient and expeditious manner. We support this effort because the establishment of a robust NCE grizzly population will further boost the resiliency, redundancy, and representation of the species and contribute to the long-term recovery mission of the FWS Grizzly Bear Recovery Program.

Across all alternatives, Wildlands Network asks the agencies to explore options that:

- increase the approximate number of released grizzly bears each year from the proposed 3 to 7 each year to 10 or more per year;
  - raise the initial population level from the proposed 25, before an adaptive management phase would commence, to 50;
  - raise the desired NCE population of grizzly bears above the proposed 200; and
- accomplish all these options in a timeframe under the proposed 60 to 100 years.

Outside of these general recommendations, Wildlands Network proposes the following three alternatives.

#### Alternative 1: Restore Grizzly Bears as a Threatened Population

Wildlands Network supports including an alternative to restore grizzlies as a threatened population without an experimental population designation. In this alternative, we recommend the agencies examine a reintroduction of grizzlies with an accompanying critical habitat designation, blanket 4(d) rule protections, a Section 7 consultation requirement, and a recovery plan to guide recovery efforts.

We recommend this alternative due to our concern that the current proposed action would effectively downgrade the Endangered Species Act ("ESA") protections in place for captured bears from the Northern Continental Divide Ecosystem once they are released in the NCE. Downgrading concerns would not be ameliorated if capture occurred in Canada, as many of the populations in southern British Columbia are "threatened." Moreover, the breeding habits of grizzlies overall are vastly different from wolves the agencies successfully reintroduced in Yellowstone National Park using a 10(j) classification. As one author wrote, as compared to wolves "grizzly populations [are] more fragile" and "[cannot] sustain even minimal losses as wolves could."

#### Alternatives 2 & 3: Future Scenario Alternatives

In the January 2022 "Species Status Assessment for the Grizzly Bear in the Lower-48 States," the FWS used scenario planning to "describe plausible futures for the grizzly bear" and explored a "range of possible future conditions for the grizzly bear." These scenarios depended on differing conditions along a range of "source, stressor, activity, or conservation action[s]." Of the five "plausible" scenarios examined, two scenarios titled "increased conservation" and "significantly increased conservation" resulted in outcomes over a 30-to-45-year timeframe where grizzly bears in the NCE transitioned from a "functionally extirpated condition[] with no resiliency" and "so do not currently contribute to redundancy or representation" to one of "low resiliency" that represented "an increase in redundancy and representation." As the FWS noted, "this improvement in redundancy reduces risk to the grizzly bear from catastrophic events."

We encourage the agencies to examine the "increased conservation" scenario and "significantly increased conservation" scenario as Alternatives 2 & 3. We acknowledge that several of the stressors, activities, and conservation actions considered in this scenario planning are largely outside the agencies' control (i.e., funding). However, we encourage the agencies to examine the variables within the agencies' control, especially those that influence qualities deemed essential for grizzly bear recovery, such as "access to large, intact blocks of land with limited human influence that provide cover, high-caloric foods, dens, and areas for dispersal" qualities deemed essential for grizzly bear recovery.

#### Alternative Elements and Management Tools

Wildlands Network recommends that the agencies consider stressors identified by FWS in Chapter 5 of the 2022 Special Status Assessment ("SSA") as elements the agencies should consider when evaluating the restoration of grizzly bears in the NCE and management tools developed to support this restoration. One of the purported qualities of the proposed action is the "designation of grizzly bears released into the NCE as an experimental population would allow the FWS to specify protective regulations to provide greater management flexibility [] in the event of human--grizzly bear conflict situations." However, these management tools must be balanced with the knowledge that grizzly bears need limited human interference to succeed. Consequently, we recommend the agencies consider the listed SSA stressors when developing avoidance, minimization, and mitigation measures.

## 2. What issues should be considered when evaluating the restoration of grizzly bears in the NCE?

Wildlands Network advocates for wildlife's ability to move across connected landscapes. Consequently, we recommend that the agencies consider potential barriers to grizzly bears, like fencing, and means to ensure safe passage for grizzly bears moving throughout this landscape while developing the EIS. Several roadways and railways bisect the NCE and have the potential to affect grizzly bears through disruption, in terms of avoidance due to disturbance from traffic, or attraction, in the case of providing a relatively convenient and unobstructed means of travel (i.e., railway lines). Unfortunately, roads and railways can increase mortality risk due to collisions, and roads alone can affect grizzly bears through the increased potential for poaching and as a precursor for future development and habitat removal. Therefore, we encourage the agencies to consider connectivity issues, and ways and means to mitigate them within the NCE.

We also encourage the agencies to examine means to encourage connectivity and migration outside the United States portion of the NCE into the Canadian portion of the NCE in British Columbia. Close collaboration with our Canadian colleagues is essential to this effort.

The need for this effort is succinctly explained in the FAQ document:

"Habitat and population connectivity between the nearest populations in British Columbia and the U.S. portion of North Cascades Ecosystem is increasingly fragmented and grizzly bears face as many, or more, challenges immediately north of the U.S. border as they do to the south. Recovering a sustainable population will likely require active restoration in the U.S. portion of the ecosystem as well as strong cooperative efforts to sustain connectivity with viable grizzly populations in Canada."

Habitat connectivity between the habitat of Canadian bears and any future NCE bears is critical due to population and distance dynamics and the eventual need for genetic dispersal for the long-term survival of an NCE population. In terms of population, even if the NCE achieves its desired maximum goal of grizzly bears - presently set at 200 - that number alone may not be sufficient to hold a "minimum effective population" to ensure genetic diversity. In terms of distance, once introduced, the NCE will be genetically isolated from other grizzly populations as it is unlikely that those bears will be able to have an opportunity to breed with the nearest population of grizzlies in the United States located in the Selkirk Recovery Zone, hundreds of miles away. Consequently, the ability of NCE grizzly bears to migrate to and from a breeding population in Canada is more likely than migration to another U.S. population, and cross-border coordination will be essential for the genetic health of the NCE population.

Finally, two additional factors underscoring the critical nature of connectivity - both within the NCE and outside the NCE into Canada - are the unpredictability of the future climate and the potential for changes to the NCE habitat. Within the proposed 60-100-year timeframe proposed by the Notice, the climate of the NCE may dramatically change and grizzly bears may need to disperse to more favorable habitats. That habitat may be to the north, in Canada. A need for relatively quick movement also may be relevant in the near term due to fire or other natural events. Simply put, the ability of grizzly bears to move safely and effectively across connected landscapes will likely result in better genetic health and an overall increase of grizzly abundance. Thus, the agencies should examine this issue and ways to ensure habitat connectivity while developing the EIS.

## 3. What do you like and dislike about the preliminary alternative concepts, and why?

Wildlands Network supports the agencies efforts to enhance public education and outreach and to improve sanitation on public lands as described in the "Actions Common to All Action Alternatives." Generally speaking, it is widely believed that "people that live with bears have fewer concerns than those that don't." Consequently, education that results in both minimizing the chance of a human-bear interaction and minimizing the occurrence of a negative human-bear interaction if one occurs will only serve to benefit the future viability of grizzly bears in the NCE. Relatedly, Wildlands Network also supports the agencies efforts to improve sanitation within the NCE. Installing bear-resistant trash cans and waste systems can also minimize the chance of a human-bear interaction and decrease the possibility of a negative human-bear interaction. Both education and sanitization can occur with immediate effect, and we support the agencies efforts on this matter.

## CONCLUSION

We appreciate the opportunity to participate in the scoping process for the North Cascades Ecosystem Grizzly Bear Restoration Plan and EIS. Please do not hesitate to contact us if you have questions or comments.

Sincerely,

Ron Sutherland  
Chief Scientist

Colin Reynolds  
Oregon Project Manager

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Correspondence ID:	6086Project:112008Document:124399
Address:	Melbourne, FL
Outside Organization:	Unaffiliated Individual
Received:	Dec,14 2022 17:03:48
Correspondence Type:	Web Form
Correspondence:	Grizzlies are endangered. We are destroying our water, air, insects, birds, animals. There are few places suitable for grizzlies. Please protect and help them survive.

---

Correspondence ID:	6087Project:112008Document:124399
Address:	Blaine, WA
Outside Organization:	Unaffiliated Individual
Received:	Dec,14 2022 17:07:35
Correspondence Type:	Web Form
Correspondence:	Oppose the capture of grizzlies from the Northern Continental Divide Ecosystem. The federal agencies plan to kidnap bears from either British Columbia or the Northern Continental Divide Ecosystem (NCDE) around Glacier National Park to move to the North Cascades. But grizzlies have still not recovered in the NCDE, and there are no "extra" bears there to move to Washington. Such a plan would weaken the NCDE grizzly population and diminish the likelihood of developing the needed population linkages between the NCDE grizzlies and those elsewhere, such as in Yellowstone. Oppose an "experimental population" designation. The agencies must create and analyze an alternative that does not rely on the so-called "experimental" population designation. Under such a designation, individual bears from the NCDE--which are currently protected under the Endangered Species Act--would be taken from their home range and transported to Washington state, where they would lose their protections under the ESA. Analyze a natural recovery alternative. This is NOT the same as the No Action alternative. Under a natural recovery alternative, the FWS and NPS would actively work with agencies in British Columbia to ensure that grizzlies are protected on both sides of the border. Under this alternative, the agencies would identify and protect corridors and connectivity so that bears could move across the border without getting killed.

Develop an alternative that doesn't violate the Wilderness Act. The agencies must not pursue alternatives that would violate the Wilderness Act and would entail heavy-handed, stressful management of bears. Should the NPS choose to translocate bears, the agency should first consider limiting translocation to sites outside of Wilderness. If the NPS decides to translocate within Wilderness, it must comply with the Wilderness Act: no helicopters, no motorized equipment, and no invasive monitoring.

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Correspondence ID: 6088Project:112008Document:124399  
Address: Austin, TX  
Outside Organization: Unaffiliated Individual  
Received: Dec,14 2022 17:09:50  
Correspondence Type: Web Form  
Correspondence: Everything possible needs to be done to re-introduce brown bears to the North Cascades National Park!

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Correspondence ID: 6089Project:112008Document:124399  
Address: Great Bend, PA  
Outside Organization: Unaffiliated Individual  
Received: Dec,14 2022 17:21:01  
Correspondence Type: Web Form  
Correspondence: Bring grizzly bears back to the area!

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Correspondence ID: 6090Project:112008Document:124399  
Address: Arlington, WA  
Outside Organization: Unaffiliated Individual  
Received: Dec,14 2022 17:36:28  
Correspondence Type: Web Form  
Correspondence: I do not support the introduction of grizzly bears to this ecosystem. I do not support any notion that could reduce public land access for all recreation groups

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Correspondence ID: 6091Project:112008Document:124399  
Address: Lake Chelan, WA  
Outside Organization: Chelan/Douglas County Farm Bureau Unaffiliated Individual(Official Rep.)  
Received: Dec,14 2022 17:37:38  
Correspondence Type: Web Form  
Correspondence: Notice of Intent to Prepare and Environmental Impact Statement, North Cascades Ecosystem Grizzly Bear Restoration Plan  
Previous Federal Actions in the North Cascades Ecosystem -  
On November 14, 2022, the National Park Service (NPS) and the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service (Services) published a Notice of Intent (NOI) in the Federal Register to prepare a North Cascades Ecosystem (NCE) Grizzly bear restoration plan and environmental impact Statement (EIS).<sup>1</sup> The NOI initiated another National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA) scoping process, and opened a 30-day public comment period to which this document responds.  
At 87 FR 68192 of the Federal Register notice the Services State that "Public comments that were provided during that prior EIS process will also inform this new EIS and the development of alternatives." In the associated FAQs/Background document, the Services also state that "Comments that were provided during the previous EIS process, however, will inform this new EIS and the development of alternatives."  
This Statutory and Policy Analysis paper builds upon and supplements previous analysis prepared by Stillwater Technical Solutions (STS) for the Chelan/Douglas county Farm Bureau, Washington.<sup>2</sup> Those documents were submitted to the public record during previous agency actions that proposed the same outcome - introduction of grizzly bears into the National Park System and areas characterized by human systems.  
Conflicts With National Park System Policy -  
There are two common names for the holarctic species *Ursus arctos*: Grizzly bear in North America, and Brown

Bear that have resident populations in North American and 46 European and Asian nations. *U. arctos* is a habitat generalist with strong, seasonal habitat associations that adjust to local plant and prey availability. *U. arctos* is morphologically and dominantly carnivorous and can be behaviorally omnivorous.<sup>3</sup>

With the North Cascades National Park (NCNP) near its geographic center, the proposal to import *U. arctos* individuals to the NCE would violate Section 1.9.1.4 of the NPS Management Policies 2006 which mandate the safeguarding of human life:

“The safety and health of employees, contractors, volunteers, and the public are core Service values. In making decisions on matters concerning employee safety and health, NPS managers must exercise good judgment and discretion and, above all, keep in mind that the safeguarding of human life must not be compromised.”

1 FR 87 68190, Notice of Intent to Prepare North Cascades Ecosystem Grizzly Bear Restoration Plan/Environmental Impact Statement, Washington.

2 Comments, Issues and Recommendations on the Grizzly Bear Introduction Plan and Environmental Impact Statement. Stillwater Technical Solutions. October 23, 2019.

3

McLellan, B.N., Proctor, M.F., Huber, D. & Michel, S.

2017. *Ursus arctos* (amended version of 2017 assessment). The

IUCN Red List of Threatened Species 2017: e.T41688A121229971. <http://dx.doi.org/10.2305/IUCN.UK.2017-3.RLTS.T41688A121229971.en>.

1

As documented in Attachment B, *U. arctos* is an aggressive apex predator capable of sudden and unprovoked attacks on humans. Since 2010, *U. arctos* individuals have killed five people within NPS-managed park and/or national recreation units. NPS has a fundamental agency responsibility to ensure that its programs protect all human life and interests, not just individuals working within NPS park units.

The proposed species restoration project also would violate NPS Management Policies 2006<sup>4</sup> Section 1.4.7.1 which covers unacceptable impacts. Both science and history demonstrate that is reasonably foreseeable to anticipate that a *U. arctos* individual may attack, injure, or even kill a park unit visitor, employee, or contractor. Section 1.4.7.1 states:

“Park managers must not allow uses that would cause unacceptable impacts ... for the purposes of these policies, unacceptable impacts are impacts that, individually or cumulatively would ... create an unsafe or unhealthful environment for visitors or employees...”

The proposed introduction of imported *U. arctos* individuals also would violate NPS Management Policies 2006, Section 4.4.2.2, which covers the restoration of native plant and animal species only when all of five criteria have been met. In this Policy we are mindful that “the safeguarding of human life must not be compromised” when we find that the proposed restoration actions fail to meet the second criterion:

“The species does not, based on an effective management plan, pose a serious threat to the safety of people in parks, park resources, or persons or property within or outside park boundaries.”

As noted, that there have been at least five fatal *U. arctos* attacks on humans in NPS-managed park units since 2010. We have not included those people who have lost their lives to *U. arctos* attacks outside park boundaries that are near NPS park units. Section 4.4.2.2 may also be read to extend the NPS prohibition against restoring populations of *U. arctos* to adjacent private lands or impacted properties managed by federal, state, or local government entities.

Stability of *U. arctos* Populations -

The International Union for the Conservation of Nature (IUCN) recently determined that *U. arctos* is a species of least concern. There are estimated to be more than 200,000 individual bears throughout the species' estimated 2,400,000 km<sup>2</sup> occupied range, of which about 110,000 are mature individuals. The IUCN concludes that the current population trend of *U. arctos* is stable.<sup>6</sup>

There are approximately 58,000 *U. arctos* individuals living in one interconnected continental population across most of Alaska, Yukon, and British Columbia as well as portions of the Northwest Territory, Nunavut, and Alberta. There are also several populations that are naturally isolated and others that are isolated due to human settlement, other developments, and excessive human-caused mortality. Some of those populations are in the lower 48 United States.

4 National Park Service. Management Policies 2006. ISBN 0-16-076874-8 5

6 The IUCN Red List of Threatened Species: *Ursus Arctos* -- Assessment dated February 2, 2016, published 2017.

McLellan, B.N., Proctor, M.F., Huber, D. & Michel, S.

Red List of Threatened Species 2017: e.T41688A121229971. [http://dx.doi.org/10.2305/IUCN.UK.2017-2017.Ursus arctos](http://dx.doi.org/10.2305/IUCN.UK.2017-2017.Ursus_arctos) (amended version of 2017 assessment). The IUCN

3.RLTS.T41688A121229971.en.

The Committee on the Status of Endangered Wildlife in Canada (COSEWIC) completed a status assessment for *U. arctos* in May 2012, estimating the species' population in Canada at about 26,000 individuals, of whom approximately 10,000 are fully mature.<sup>7</sup>

The IUCN classifies the Cascades, Washington, and British Columbia subpopulation as critically endangered (CR) within its approximately 15,000 km<sup>2</sup> area.<sup>8</sup> This information, specific to the North Cascades Ecosystem (NCE) in Washington and British Columbia, was the only information attributed to IUCN by the Services, and it was not included in the printed materials presented during the scoping period by the Services. A single map depicting the ecosystem was included during the online public scoping meetings. There was no mention of COSEWIC during the scoping meetings whatsoever.

Omission of the IUCN and COSEWIC data and selective presentation of information by agency biological activists can mislead the public and scientific community into believing the threats to *U. Arctos* are broader than is exhibited by actual science. Because the IUCN and COSEWIC data are part of a broader continental and global context, the full suite of data for *U. Arctos* must be presented as part of the scoping and EIS process.

#### State Delisting Petitions -

The Department of the Interior (DOI) has received petitions from the States of Montana, Wyoming, and Idaho that call for the delisting of *U. arctos*. Two of the delisting petitions are for specific ecosystems, and the third calls for delisting throughout the entire Lower 48 United States. According to congressional testimony by previous FWS Director Aurelia Skipwith, both *U. arctos* and *Canis lupus* (wolf) are functionally recovered, need to be delisted, and scarce governmental resources should be reallocated to recovery of species that are genuinely imperiled.<sup>9</sup>

A Services-assisted introduction of imported *U. arctos* individuals into the NCE may well establish a subpopulation of *U. arctos*, but that effort would not meaningfully contribute to the overall recovery of a species that is in no danger of extinction throughout a significant portion of its range. Establishment and long-term active support of a non-essential experimental 10(j) population of *U. arctos* in the NCE would, however, further imperil such species as the Lesser prairie-chicken, the Northern long-eared bat, or similarly situated endangered species who might need scarce resources more than does *U. arctos*.

#### Summary of Policy Findings and Analysis -

1. The proposed introduction of *U. arctos* would increase the frequency of human/bear contact, and possibly human mortality from bear attacks. As contemplated, the action violates NPS Management Policies 2006, Section 1.9.1.4.

2. The Services' proposed actions would violate the human life, health, and safety elements of NPS Management Policies 2006, Section 1.4.7.1.

7 COSEWIC. 2012. COSEWIC assessment and status report on the Grizzly Bear *Ursus arctos* in Canada. Committee on the Status of Endangered Wildlife in Canada. Ottawa. xiv + 84 pp.

[https://sararegistry.gc.ca/virtual\\_sara/files/cosewic/sr\\_ours\\_grizz\\_bear\\_1012\\_e.pdf](https://sararegistry.gc.ca/virtual_sara/files/cosewic/sr_ours_grizz_bear_1012_e.pdf)

8 Brown Bear (*Ursus arctos*) Isolated Subpopulations Supplementary Information. IUCN Red List of Threatened Species, pp. 7,8

9 Archived webcast of the Hearing on the Nominations of Aurelia Skipwith to be Director of the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service and Katherine Lemos to be Member and Chairperson of the Chemical Safety and Hazard Investigation Board, U.S. Senate Committee on Environment and Public Works. September 11, 2019.

3. The Services' proposed action cannot satisfy National Park Service policy criterion for restoration, and would violate NPS Management Policies 2006 at Section 4.4.2.2 of the subject animal species.

4. Documents provided by the Services during the current public comment scoping process neglected to present essential information that report the actual global status of *U. arctos*. The lack of key scientific information renders it difficult for the public to draw accurate and informed conclusions about the scoping and introduction proposal.



5. Delisting petitions for *U. arctos* by the States of Montana, Idaho, and Wyoming have not been acted upon by FWS. Until final decisions are made on all three of the State delisting petitions, the proposed EIS and this scoping process is premature.
6. The Services have neglected to include a delisting alternative for *U. arctos* in the scoping process of the EIS. Because three States have petitioned for *U. arctos* delisting, and because the previous FWS director stated before Congress that *U. arctos* is biologically recovered, the services should include and meaningfully consider a delisting alternative in the EIS.
7. Because the proposed action is not essential for the continued existence of *U. arctos*, which the IUCN classifies as “a species of least concern,” and because the NCE is not geographically segregated from existing *U. arctos* populations, the proposal to establish an ESA Section 10(j) experimental population of *U. arctos* cannot scientifically or regulatorily be justified.
8. Washington statute RCW 77.12.035 prohibits the transplantation or introduction of grizzly bears into the state. The Services' assertion that the statute does not restrict federal grizzly bear recovery efforts in Washington is insufficient in light of a plain rendering of the statute and federalism concerns.

#### Regulatory History; Previous Attempts to Introduce *U. Arctos* -

On February 19, 2015, the DOI published a NOI in the Federal Register<sup>10</sup> to develop a grizzly bear restoration plan for the NCE. When the Services initiated the planning and environmental review process, there was a lack of widespread public involvement. With the change of administration in 2017, DOI held several public meetings, Tribal consultations, and over 70 stakeholder briefings, while facilitating two public review and comment periods<sup>11</sup> and a draft EIS. More than 143,000 comments were submitted into this process. These efforts yielded overwhelming opposition to the proposal to introduce *U. arctos* into the NCE.

10 80 FR 8894

11 82 FR 4336; 82 FR 4416; 84 FR 36099

#### 12 Comments on the Grizzly Bear Restoration in the North Cascades Ecosystem

During the public review and comment process on the previous initiative to introduce *U. arctos*, the Okanogan County Farm Bureau led efforts in coordinating with Washington counties and some Washington Farm Bureau county members in the affected region.<sup>12</sup> Documents placed into the public record at that time identified many of the same NEPA compliance issues, inconsistencies with Washington Statutes, potential violations of NPS policy, and interagency conflicts with the US Forest Service Bighorn Sheep program.

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As a result of public input, the Secretary of the Interior ended the proposal to develop a Grizzly bear restoration plan for the NCE, and in doing so, terminated the NEPA procedural process.<sup>13</sup> On July 7, 2020, Secretary of Interior David Bernhardt visited Omak, Washington and personally delivered the message that the DOI would not go forward with the draft Grizzly bear restoration plan for the NCE or its associated EIS. During remarks, Secretary Bernhardt complimented Washington Congressional Representative Dan Newhouse:

“Representative Newhouse has been a tireless advocate for his community and his constituents regarding plans to reintroduce grizzly bears into the North Cascades Ecosystem,”

And,

#### State Delisting Petitions -

On December 17, 2021, the Governor of Montana issued a formal petition pursuant to 50 C.F.R. § 424.14(c) and (d) to FWS to delist the distinct population segment (DPS) of *U. arctos* within the Northern Continental Divide Ecosystem (NCDE). On March 17, 2022 Montana Senator Daines and Congressman Rosendale issued a joint letter to the USFWS stating:

“It has come to our attention that the 90-day statutory timeframe for the agency to respond to the petition elapsed today. We urge you to respond both expeditiously and favorably to the Governor's petition.”<sup>14</sup>

On January 10, 2022 the State of Wyoming issued a similar petition to delist *U. arctos* within the Greater Yellowstone Ecosystem (GYE).

On March 9, 2022, the State of Idaho -- after reviewing the delisting petitions of Montana and Wyoming -- issued its own delisting petition, calling for FWS to delist *U. arctos* across the Lower 48 United States:

“The framework that applied to grizzly bear listing under the ESA in 1975 no longer exists. The 1993 Recovery Plan for “lower-48” grizzly bear identified a phased delisting strategy (i.e., delisting recovery areas identified in the 1993 Plan as each achieved recovery criteria and then delisting the remainder of the listed entity). Recent court decisions, however, have rejected this framework.”

And,

13 termination-notice-grizzly-bear-restoration-eis-july-2020\_0.pdf (doi.gov) 14 fws\_-\_ncde\_grizzly\_petition\_final\_2022.03.17.pdf (house.gov)

"The Trump Administration is committed to being a good neighbor, and the people who live and work in north central Washington have made their voices clear that they do not want grizzly bears reintroduced into the North Cascades. Grizzly bears are not in danger of extinction, and Interior will continue to build on its conservation successes managing healthy grizzly bear populations across their existing range."

"Absent viable delisting alternatives, the only way to cut through the hopeless tangle caused by the errors of the 1975 "lower 48" grizzly bear listing is to confront those errors head-on. Idaho therefore petitions for delisting of the "lower-48" listed entity because it is not a "species" under the ESA."

5

On November 17, 2022, the Idaho Congressional Delegation issued a letter<sup>15</sup> to Martha Williams of FWS:

"We write regarding the March 9, 2022, petition submitted by the State of Idaho to delist the grizzly bear in the lower forty-eight States under the Endangered Species Act (ESA). We urge your agency to respond in a timely manner to this petition."

And,

On November 14, 2022, three days before the Idaho Delegation issued the above letter, DOI issued a Notice of Intent (NOI) to prepare a North Cascades Ecosystem Grizzly Bear Restoration Plan/Environmental Impact Statement.<sup>16</sup> With no preliminary notice<sup>17</sup> from NPS or FWS to Washington county governments, DOI issued the current NOI providing only a 30-day scoping period.

The affected Farm Bureaus and local governments presumed that the termination of the first EIS would preclude federal agencies from reinitiating a costly, unnecessary, and controversial proposal in the short term.<sup>18</sup> This is especially true in light of the three State delisting petitions for which FWS has exceeded the statutory response window.

Conflicts with Washington State Statutes -

The Revised Code of Washington (RCW 77.12.035) unambiguously prohibits transplantation or introduction of grizzly bears into the State, including Federal initiatives:<sup>19</sup>

"The commission shall protect grizzly bears and develop management programs on publicly owned lands that will encourage the natural regeneration of grizzly bears in areas with suitable habitat. Grizzly bears shall not be transplanted or introduced into the State. Only grizzly bears that are native to Washington State may be utilized by the department for management programs. The department is directed to fully participate in all discussions and negotiations with federal and State agencies relating to grizzly bear management and shall fully communicate, support, and implement the policies of this section."<sup>20</sup>

<sup>15</sup> Idaho Delegation Urges Fish and Wildlife Service to Review Idaho Petition to Delist Grizzly Bear / Press Releases / Congressman Russ Fulcher (house.gov)

<sup>16</sup> Federal Register / Vol. 87, No. 218 / Monday, November 14, 2022 / Notices

<sup>17</sup> 40 CFR §1506.6; Okanogan County Code 18.04.080, 18.04.070, 18.04.060

<sup>18</sup> California v. Bernhardt, 472 F.Supp.3d 573 "While the Executive branch holds the power to issue executive

orders, an agency cannot flip-flop regulations on the whims of each new administration."

<sup>19</sup> Okanogan County Code 18.04.050(F) Federal and State agency actions proposed or taken - "Shall, in absence of a direct

constitutional conflict (United States and Washington State Constitutions), coordinate with Okanogan County so as to comply

with federal and State statutes and regulations, and county laws, policies and plans, including the comprehensive plan"

<sup>20</sup> Wash. Rev. Code 77.12.035 Protection of grizzly bears-Limitation on transplantation or introduction-Negotiations with federal

and State agencies (Revised Code of Washington, 2022 Edition). 6

"The ESA requires that the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service (USFWS) decide within 90 days whether or not a filed petition contains evidence that delisting is warranted. Unfortunately, this timeline has not been maintained

with Idaho's petition and has exacerbated serious issues currently experienced in Idaho's bear country. It also calls into question the agency's ability to make and publish findings within 12 months after receiving such a petition as required under the ESA.&quot;

In their FAQs/Background document the Services purport that Washington State law applies only to the Washington Department of Fish and Wildlife (WDFW), and does not restrict federal grizzly bear recovery efforts in Washington. The Services also contend that WDFW's interests would be represented in the final environmental analysis because the statute directs WDFW to &quot;... fully participate in all discussions and negotiations relating to grizzly bear management ...&quot;

A plain rendering of the Washington statute and its context demonstrates that the Services' interpretation of RCW 77.12.035 is incorrect. This should be investigated under the NEPA regulations from the Council on Environmental Quality (CEQ), and DOI policy.<sup>21</sup> In proposing to violate Washington State Law the Services also neglect the 10th Amendment's reservations principal of the United States Constitution,<sup>22</sup> which states:

&quot;The powers not delegated to the United States by the Constitution, nor prohibited by it to the States, are reserved to the States respectively, or to the people.&quot;

RCW 77.12.035 is a clear Statement of the intent of the legislature of the State of Washington to exercise its prerogative over wildlife within Washington's boundaries, with particular attention to U. arctos.

Because U. arctos is not in danger of extinction throughout a significant portion of its range, and because establishment of an experimental population of U. arctos individuals within the boundaries of the NCE would not have significant impact upon the recovery of U. arctos, the use of ESA Section 10(j) permitting programs is inappropriate, unnecessary, and scientifically unjustified. Similarly, translocation of U. arctos into the State of Washington conflicts with both state law and state sovereignty.

RCW 77.12.035 contains nine (9) distinct mandates. For the purposes of the statute, &quot;Commission&quot; means the Washington Fish and Wildlife Commission and &quot;Department&quot; means the Washington Department of Fish and Wildlife.

RCW 77.12.035 reads as follows:

1. The Commission shall protect grizzly bears
2. The Commission shall develop management programs on publicly owned lands.
3. The Commission shall encourage the natural regeneration of grizzly bears.
4. Grizzly bears shall not be transplanted or introduced into the State.
5. Only grizzly bears that are native to Washington State may be utilized by the department for management purposes.
6. The Department is directed to fully participate in all discussions and negotiations with federal and State agencies relating to grizzly bear management.
7. The Department shall fully communicate the policies of this section.
8. the Department shall fully support the policies of this section.

21 40 CFR §1506.2(c), (d) Elimination of duplication with State and local procedures; Okanogan County Code 18.04.050(B) - &quot;Federal and State agencies shall coordinate procedures to the fullest extent possible with Okanogan County on an equal basis and not with Okanogan County as subordinate, prior to and during the taking of any federal or State action&quot;; Stevens County Comprehensive Plan - 1.1, 1.2-GP1, GP2

22 EO 13132§2(b) &quot;The people of the States created the national government and delegated to it enumerated governmental powers. All other sovereign powers, save those expressly prohibited the States by the Constitution, are reserved to the States or to the people.&quot;

7

9. The Department shall fully implement the policies of this section.<sup>23</sup>

The first three mandates pertain to the Washington Fish and Wildlife Commission, to whom the WDFW is accountable.

The fourth mandate, the prohibition on the transplantation or introduction of U. arctos into the State is not assigned solely to the commission or to the department. It therefore applies to all private parties, and local, state, and federal governments.

The last five mandates apply to the WDFW and implement the programs (policies) that the commission develops to protect, manage, and encourage the natural regeneration of U. arctos in areas with suitable habitat. The department is also directed to fully engage with federal and other state agencies in all aspects relating to U. arctos

management.

Inappropriate Application of ESA and Section 10(j) Policies -

The ESA does not provide a rational basis for the introduction of *U. arctos* into the NCE when the conditions for recovery of the species have already been met. If a species is stable throughout a significant portion of its range, agencies have no rational basis under the ESA to seek introduction of any species into a region where it was extirpated.<sup>24</sup>

Endangered Species are defined in the ESA as:

The term "endangered species" means any species which is in danger of extinction throughout all or a significant portion of its range other than a species of the Class Insecta determined by the Secretary to constitute a pest whose protection under the provisions of this Act would present an overwhelming and overriding risk to man.

Threatened Species are defined in the ESA as:

The term "threatened species" means any species which is likely to become an endangered species within the foreseeable future throughout all or a significant portion of its range.

The clearly defined and qualified terminology of the ESA demonstrate the need for delisting of *U. arctos* <sup>25</sup> across the lower 48 United States to be greater than pursuit of a Section 10(j) experimental population within a localized, extirpated region such as the NCE. Currently, Wyoming and Montana have stable and growing *U. arctos* populations; the current NCE proposal raises questions as to why FWS and NPS are again pursuing an introduction of *U. arctos* at the expense of reviewing three delisting petitions that have been before the agency for up to a year.

The potential loss of human life, livestock depredation, and increased regulatory costs to local governments are exacerbated when *U. arctos* is listed as "threatened" under the ESA. States like Montana, which has a long history of the presence of *U. arctos*, have tools to manage *U. arctos* issues but are inhibited in doing so by listing under the ESA.

States that do not have a *U. arctos* presence would face even greater economic impacts in the event of a ESA Section 10(j) experimental introduction of *U. arctos*. As the Montana

<sup>23</sup> Ibid.

<sup>24</sup> 42 USC § 4335 Efforts supplemental to existing authorizations - "The policies and goals set forth in this Act are supplementary to those set forth in existing authorizations of federal agencies."

<sup>25</sup> Governor Gianforte Blasts Federal Overreach From Biden FWS (mt.gov) 8

Governor and comments to the record by a coalition of Montana counties<sup>26</sup> made clear in the public record, the recent 10(j) historic range rule proposal by the FWS<sup>27</sup> would impact states without a historical presence of *U. arctos*:

"...will not be prepared to absorb the economic harm caused by an experimental population of grizzly bears. As such the economic harm will be significantly harsher for those economies to address."<sup>28</sup>

NCE Proposal Conflicts with Other Agency Programs -

Bighorn sheep (*Ovis canadensis*) have been designated by USDA Forest Service (USFS) Region 6 as a sensitive species. This designation indicates concern for the long-term viability and conservation of the species on National Forest System (NFS) lands.

Bighorn sheep were extirpated from the State of Washington by 1935 and have more recently been reestablished in multiple herds in a fraction of their former range. This occupied range overlaps habitat proposed for *U. arctos*.  
Breeding Range Map

The green area shows the predicted habitats for breeding only.

[Click for more information](#)

During the previous reintroduction proposal

the Services reported that *O. canadensis* is unlikely to be affected by *U. arctos* introduction. Although *U. arctos* may be behaviorally omnivorous in some ecosystems, its dentition, jaw morphology, forward-looking eyes, and other physical characteristics indicate that it is evolutionarily carnivorous. Despite their occasional omnivorous behavior, *U. arctos* has a digestive tract of a carnivore. Different bears consume varying ratios of meat-to-vegetation depending on environmental factors, but they all tend to consume meat as it becomes available. In the northern Rockies, grizzlies obtain most of their meat from large herbivores such as elk, deer, bison, moose, and cattle. Other herbivores, including goats and sheep, are also at risk when depredation opportunity presents itself. When grizzlies emerge from hibernation, they immediately seek food sources, and will travel significant distances in search of sustenance. In the spring, with vegetation in short supply, the carnivore behavior tends to dominate,

with the bears using a variety of foods with varied intent. The lambing cycle of *O. canadensis* coincides with the *U. arctos* emergence from hibernation, and placentas have proven to be potent attractants for carnivores and scavengers, including hungry *U. arctos* emerging from their dens.

26 Survey of the Proposed Fish and Wildlife Service ESA Section 10(j) Historical Range Rule. Stillwater Technical Solutions. J.R. Carlson, et. al. August 5, 2022.

27 Federal Register / Vol. 87, No. 109 / Tuesday, June 7, 2022. 28 8-8-22\_Comment\_on\_ESA\_Rule.pdf (mt.gov)

9

In the fall, male bighorns battle for mating access in head-to-head combat, and the sound of colliding horns are a dinner bell that can be heard for miles by grizzlies in their pre- hibernation hyperphagic stage. The presence of *U. arctos* in *O. canadensis* habitat represents a reasonably foreseeable adverse impact to the health and safety of individual bighorn sheep at all life stages and to the overall health and safety of the recovering populations of the species in the northern Cascades.

Forest Service Manual (FSM) Sections 2670.32 and 2672.1 provide direction to the agency to avoid or minimize impacts to designated sensitive species. Because the Services cannot predict the degree to which *U. arctos* individuals brought into proximity with *O. canadensis* populations would select bighorn sheep for predation, it is not possible to determine whether depredation impacts to one or more herds would significantly reduce this sensitive species' numbers. Thus, human-assisted augmentation of the number of *U. arctos* individuals in proximity to *O. canadensis* occupied habitat is incompatible and inconsistent with the purposes and needs of the *O. canadensis* recovery effort.

Because there is a foreseeable chance that some *U. arctos* individuals proposed for introduction could cause predation to recovering herds of bighorn sheep, the USFS is obligated by its own policies to ensure protection of the bighorn sheep. Thus, the proposal introduces an intra-agency conflict that must be resolved in any potential EIS.

Potential Conflicts with Trail Programs by Other Federal Agencies -

The congressionally mandated Pacific Northwest National Scenic Trail (PNWNST) bisects the NCE and adjacent federal lands. Currently in its own scoping process, the trail would introduce additional federal employees, contractors, volunteers, and visitors into the NCE. If the proposed action to establish a *U. arctos* population in the NCE moves ahead, incidence of human/bear interactions will increase. This is especially problematic as between 2010 and 2022, 25 fatal *U. arctos* attacks on humans, some depredatory rather than defensive, have been documented in the public record (Attachment B).

The NEPA CEQ Regulations require all Federal interagency issues and conflicts to be resolved during the scoping and EIS process.

Federal Data Quality Act and Peer Review -

The Services have issued the proposal to reintroduce grizzlies into the NCE without citing any new science that justifies this action. The current proposal was initiated even after previous attempts were terminated only two years ago. The principal new science and data introduced since that termination are found in the state petitions to delist *U. arctos* and that information supports delisting of *U. arctos*, not a complex regulatory introduction program.

The Data Quality Act (DQA)<sup>29</sup> requires that information disseminated by federal agencies incorporate four components: quality, objectivity, utility, and integrity. With respect to the quality of information for decision-making, the Office of Management and Budget (OMB)<sup>30</sup> specifically requires:

29 Section 515(a) US Treasury and General Government Appropriations Act of 2001, Pub.L. 106-554

30 70 FR 2664, Notice of Policy Statement, Endangered and Threatened Wildlife and Plants: Notice of Interagency Cooperative

Policy for Peer Review in Endangered Species Act Activities, July 1, 1994.

10

"The more important the information, the higher the quality standards to which it should be held, for example, in those situations involving 'influential scientific, financial, or statistical information:'"  
"Quality" is an encompassing term compromising utility, objectivity, and integrity. The guidelines sometimes referred to these four statutory terms, collectively, as "quality."  
"Utility" refers to the usefulness of the information to its intended users, including the public.  
"Objectivity" includes whether disseminated information is being presented in an accurate, clear,

complete, and unbiased manner. It also involves a focus on ensuring that the information be accurate, reliable, and unbiased.

“Integrity” refers to the security of information -- protection of the information from unauthorized access or revision -- to ensure that the information is not compromised through corruption or falsification.

“Influential” when used in the phrase “influential scientific, financial, or statistical information”, means that the agency can reasonably determine that dissemination of the information will have a clear and substantial impact on important public policies or important private sector decisions.

“Reproducibility” means that the information is capable of being substantially reproduced, subject to an acceptable degree of imprecision.

Recent reports from the House Natural Resource Committee indicate that the FWS scientific peer review process under some administrations is selective, clannish, and biased.<sup>31</sup>

The Information Quality Guidelines policy from FWS itself define influential information to be that which “will have or does have a clear and substantial impact on important public policy or private sector decisions, and thus, a decision or action to be taken by the Director” of the FWS.<sup>32</sup> In the current action the Services are seeking to reintroduce U. arctos which would have clear and substantial impact on public policy and private sector decision-making.

During and as part of this EIS scoping process FWS must justify its reasoning for the proposed introduction in light of the previous termination of U. arctos of a substantially similar introduction proposal; conflicts with state law; delisting petitions from three States; and international data that conclude U. arctos is not in jeopardy of survival across a significant portion of its range.

The National Environmental Policy Act (Significance) -

This Major Federal Action will have indefinite cumulative effects throughout the region of influence (ROI) and eventually, as demonstrated in Montana, outside the ROI. The former DEIS was focused on the “unlikely” impacts of the primary phase of introduction and does not provide due diligence to the likely impacts that would occur during the secondary phase where U. arctos individuals disperse to ecosystems outside the NCE.

<sup>31</sup> Under the Microscope. An examination of the questionable science and lack of peer review in Endangered species listing decisions. Majority Staff Report. U.S. House of Representatives Committee on Natural Resources. December 15, 2014.

<sup>32</sup> U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, Information Quality Guidelines and Peer Review. 11

For the present scoping and EIS process, quantification of the human, socioeconomic, and cultural impacts on the human environment as required by the NEPA CEQ regulations is required.

Impacts to the human environment from the proposed introduction would likely be less prevalent from direct effects than from indirect effects. As a result, any EIS emerging from this scoping process must focus analysis of the impacts that will likely occur in the future (40 CFR § 1502.10):<sup>33</sup>

NPS Policy 2.1.2.

“At key points of planning and decision-making, the Park Service will identify reasonable alternatives and analyze and compare their differences with respect to: short- and long-term costs; and environmental consequences that may extend beyond park boundaries.”

The NPS policy language at 2.1.2 is consistent with the NEPA requirement at 40 CFR §1508.8 that all reasonable direct and indirect effects and alternatives that differ from the preferred alternative be investigated. The costs and consequences associated with introductions of U. arctos in close proximity to human activities warrants careful consideration of the delisting alternative in the Lower 48 United States.<sup>34</sup> Based upon significant data and petitions from three states, delisting U. arctos has the highest potential to mitigate the costs and potential human impacts associated with the presence of apex predators such as U. arctos.<sup>35</sup>

40 CFR §1508.14 states that the:

“Human environment shall be interpreted comprehensively to include the natural and physical environment and the relationship of people with that environment. . .”

And,

“... When an environmental impact statement is prepared and economic or social and natural or physical environmental effects are interrelated, then the environmental impact statement will discuss all of these effects on the human environment.”

<sup>33</sup> 40 CFR §1502.1 “Agencies shall focus on significant environmental issues and alternatives and shall

reduce paperwork and the accumulation of extraneous background data. Statements shall be concise, clear, and to the point, and shall be supported by evidence that the agency has made the necessary environmental analysis.&quot;

34 35

40 CFR § 1500.2(e) &quot;Use the NEPA process to identify and assess the reasonable alternatives to proposed actions that will avoid or minimize adverse effects of these actions upon the quality of the human environment.&quot;

40 CFR § 1500.2(f) &quot;Federal agencies shall to the fullest extent possible: (f) Use all practicable means ... to restore and enhance the quality of the human environment and avoid or minimize any possible adverse effects of their actions upon the quality of the human environment.&quot;

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#### Reasonably Foreseeable Implications (Comparative Ecosystems) -

The Northern Cascades Ecosystem (NCE) shares similar characteristics to the Northern Continental Divide Ecosystem (NCDE). The NCE is approximately 9,500 square miles in area; and the NCDE is approximately 9,600 square miles. For comparison, the Greater Yellowstone Ecosystem (GYE) is 9,200 square miles. The NCDE and the GYE have experienced a rapid increase in U. arctos population density resulting in habitat pressure and dispersion outside the initial recovery areas. The 2019 Conservation Strategy for the Grizzly Bear in the Northern Continental Divide

Ecosystem consists of three management zones outside the NCDE recovery area, spanning a vast landscape area of millions of acres of private farm and ranch lands located in multiple jurisdictions.

These U. arctos conservation strategies include multiple layers of regulation imposed on the public who remain liable for fines and penalties if found in noncompliance in responding to bear problems: &quot;Legally enforceable attractant storage requirements on public lands have been implemented or will be implemented on 87% of lands within the Primary Conservation Area (PCA) (all USFS, GNP, BLM, MFWP, and Tribal). Attractant storage requirements for contractors or permitted activities occur on 91% of lands inside the PCA (Food Storage with contractors/permitted activities: All NFS, GNP, BLM, MFWP, Tribal and DNRC).&quot; Chapter 6 of the Conservation Strategy for the Grizzly Bear in the Northern Continental Divide Ecosystem states the regulatory mechanisms and conservation framework would continue in the absence of ESA protections. The cost burdens for these controls must be quantified and accounted for in the NCE EIS and scoping process.

The NCDE has a bear population of more than 1,000 bears, and the GYE has over 800 bears, yet they remain protected under the ESA. All the alternatives in the previous draft plan/EIS within the NCE aimed to establish a population of more than 200 grizzly bears over time. The 1982 Grizzly Bear Recovery Plan recognized that there was incomplete or missing data necessary to publish a number that would constitute recovery success in the NCE. If the NCDE has more than 1,000 grizzly bears, and they still enjoys ESA protection, the question is what the final threshold quantity of bears for the NCE may be.

It is noteworthy that as an agency, US Fish and Wildlife Service is characterized by a pattern of quantitative avoidance when it comes to species reporting, and dismissal of requests to issue geodetically surveyed threatened and endangered species maps at the local level. To the regulated community, such legislative changes to the ESA might be well received.

Management zones for 2019 conservation strategy for NCDE

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#### Depredation; Socioeconomic Impacts -

##### a. Flawed Predictive Models

Previous initiatives demonstrate that FWS does not have a reliable and predictive methodology to accurately project U. arctos population increases and dispersion rates. As demonstrated, the regulatory framework from Montana reveals bear population and dispersion rates that far exceed projections by FWS and other agencies.<sup>36</sup> Heavy reliance on predictive calculations, as opposed to the use of objective empirical data methodologies, has led to substantive miscalculations by FWS of U. arctos restoration efforts in both the GYE and the NCDE. The predictive methodology/calculations used by FWS in the NCDE in 2004 and 2010 mispredicted U. arctos population growth and dispersion by a significant amount of animals.<sup>37</sup> Significantly, the errant methodologies used by the agency

to justify a no action alternative for controlling U. arctos expansion has led to increased levels of human/bear

contact.

U. arctos restoration in the GYE and NCDE demonstrates that these bears are both unpredictable and uncontrollable. Despite the vast resources spent on precautionary measures to reduce contact, interactions between grizzlies and humans are documented to be increasing across the range, with an associated level of human mortality (attachment B). Agency miscalculations and bias against the human environment have allowed the U. arctos population to expand and disperse unchecked across a 15,000 square mile area outside of the 9,600 square mile NCDE recovery area.<sup>38</sup> Instead of mitigating bear dispersion and protecting domestic sheep grazing allotments from depredation within USFS rangelands and NPS systems, domestic sheep allotments are being phased out.<sup>39</sup>

The original DEIS on page 147 states that:

“impacts per grizzly bear are also likely to be much less than in GYE because grizzly bears relocated under this alternative would be less carnivorous than grizzly bears in the GYE based on their feeding habits in source areas; therefore, any depredation is expected to occur at a much lower rate than grizzly bears in the GYE.”  
36 NPS Policy 2.1.2: “At key points of planning and decision-making, the Park Service will identify reasonable alternatives and analyze and compare their differences with respect to: short- and long-term costs; and environmental consequences that may extend beyond park boundaries.”

37 Bear Biologist Cecily Costello says grizzlies have nearly doubled their original range in the NCDE, and expanded faster than FWP predictions, leading to an increase in livestock depredations along the eastern edge of the ecosystem. The estimated occupied range for the NCDE grizzly bear population is almost 25,000 square miles, which is a 42% increase from what was estimated in 2004, and it's a 25% increase from what was estimated in 2010. <https://www.mtpr.org/post/montana-wool-growers-want-more-funding-livestock-depredation-investigations>

38 <https://www.mtpr.org/post/montana-wool-growers-want-more-funding-livestock-depredation-investigations>

39 “Inside the YGBRZ, no new grazing allotments can be created and sheep are being phased out of allotments because they are commonly preyed upon by grizzly bears” (U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service 2007) (Wells 2017) Livestock Depredation by Grizzly Bears on Forest Service Allotments in the Greater Yellowstone Ecosystem, pg. 8.

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The Services' appear to be carrying forward a previous notion that has been proven to be incorrect. The NEPA CEQ regulations at 40 CFR §1502.24 state that agencies:

“shall make explicit reference by footnote to the scientific and other sources relied upon for conclusions in the Statement.”

The citations below demonstrate this conclusion to be misleading and errant:

- “Grizzly bears are opportunistic omnivores” (Wells 2017 pg. 6).<sup>40</sup>

Fiscal loss is simply shifted from the directly affected property owner to indirectly affected taxpayers. If the NPS is to uphold its policy at 1.9.5.1. “strive to be an effective and efficient steward of appropriated and non-appropriated funds and services” then compensation programs must not be viewed as a mechanism to mitigate impacts, nor to avoid significance as defined by NEPA. Compensation should be provided when property is lost due to federal decisions or regulatory takings of private property,<sup>41</sup> but the transfer of liability through governmental depredation compensation programs does not change the severity of impacts for U. arctos damage.

- “While it is unknown how many individual bears are responsible for depredations at high bear densities, the positive relationship between bear density and depredation event counts suggests that as more grizzly bears become spatially associated with livestock, they kill livestock at a higher levels, which could indicate that bears depredated on livestock opportunistically rather than a few problem bears repeatedly depredating” (Anderson et al. 2002).

- “Livestock depredation by grizzly bears in the GYE during 1992-2000 has been found to be unrelated to the availability of bear foods” (Gunther et al. 2004).

#### b. Taxpayer Burdens From Depredation Compensation Programs

Government compensatory programs only transfer the depredation cost burden to the American taxpayer:

The agencies purport that destruction of gardens, orchards, beehives, or protection of sheep is relatively easy to prevent through the use of electric fencing. This may be true in a small farm or ranch applications, but for livestock operations with larger acreages of pasture, or public lease lands, fencing out U. arctos either with grizzly-grade electric or traditional fencing is prohibitively expensive. “Electric or traditional fencing can protect



livestock from interactions with grizzly bears but can be expensive and unrealistic on public lands” (Wilson et al. 2005).

As a result, the NEPA CEQ Regulations require the EIS process account of indirect cost impacts to the human environment and systems from the proposed introduction of U. arctos.

40 Livestock Depredation by Grizzly Bears on Forest Service Allotments in the Greater Yellowstone Ecosystem  
41 U.S. Constitution Article V, XIV; EO 12630; Washington State Constitution, Article 1, Section 16.; WA Office of Attorney General - Advisory Memorandum and Recommended Process for Evaluating Proposed Regulatory or Administrative Actions to Avoid Unconstitutional Takings of Private Property September 2018; Okanogan County Code - 18.04.050 (H); Stevens County Comprehensive Plan - 1.1, 1.2 GP1

15

### c. Takings Implications

Presidential Executive Order 12630 requires federal agencies to analyze the economic effects or takings implications of their proposed policies, decisions, rules, and regulations on the private property, private property rights and investment backed expectations of individual citizens. The Services have a civic duty to obey this mandate.

Executive Order 12630 directs administrative agencies to assess the potential takings of private property under the 5th and 14th amendments of the U.S. Constitution during the pre- decisional analyses. For the current proposal this means the agencies are to quantitatively assess the implications of the preferred alternative of introducing U. arctos into the NCE ecosystem. The just compensation clause in Article 1, Section 16 of the Washington State Constitution and implementing statutory requirements in the Washington Protection of Private Property Act<sup>42</sup> also reaffirm this important principle at the State level.

“Responsible fiscal management and fundamental principles of good government require that government decision-makers evaluate carefully the effect of their administrative, regulatory, and legislative actions on constitutionally protected property rights.”<sup>43</sup>

For the proposed action, the Services are required by Executive Order 12630, DOE Departmental Manual 318 DM 1, the NEPA CEQ Regulations, and other federal law<sup>44</sup> to evaluate, quantify and report during the EIS and scoping process the potential takings implications to private lands and properties that foreseeably could result from the capture and release of 3 to 7 grizzly bears into the NCE over the proposed 10-year period.

A detailed inventory of the lands and properties to be included in the Evaluation of Risk and Avoidance of Unanticipated Takings analysis required by EO 12630 is included in Attachment D.

### Public Health and Safety -

Public health and safety falls under the police powers of state and local governments. The doctrine of in para materia requires that all like kind statutes are to be interpreted as a whole. “Statutes” Justice Frankfurter once wrote, “cannot be read intelligently if the eye is closed to considerations evidenced in affiliated statutes.”<sup>45</sup>

The present proposal for reintroduction of U. arctos contravenes Washington State Statutes, NPS policy, and could pose federalism implications (EO 13132). Executive Order 13132 was issued in order “to ensure that the principles of federalism established by the Framers guide the executive departments and agencies in the formulation and implementation of policies, and to further the policies of the Unfunded Mandates Reform Act.” As stated in EO 13132 “Federalism is rooted in the belief that issues that are not national in scope or significance are most appropriately addressed by the level of government closest to the people.”<sup>46</sup> EO 13132 is also applicable to federal rule making per 318 DM 1.

42 RCW 36.70A.370; Okanogan County Code 18.04.050(H), 18.04.130, (Ord. 2000-2 § 3, 2000) 43 EO-12630

44 PUBLIC LAW 104-4--MAR. 22, 1995, 2 USC 1501

45 Antonin Scalia and Bryan A Garner, Reading Law: The Interpretation of Legal Texts, St. Paul MN Thomas/West 2012 p. 252;

Felix Frankfurter, Some Reflections on the Reading of Statutes, 47 Colum. L. Rev. 527, 539 (1947); Goodyear Atomic Corp. v. Miller, 486 U.S. 174, 184-85 (1988) (per Marshal, J.); State v. French, 460 N.W.2d 2 (Minn. 1990); United States v. Stewart, 311 U.S. 60, 64 (1940); State v. Hormann, 805 N.W.2d 883, 893 (Minn. Ct. App. 2011)

46 EO 13132§2(a)

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In September 2018 the Washington Attorney General issued an Advisory Memorandum and Recommended

Process for Evaluating Proposed Regulatory or Administrative Actions to Avoid Unconstitutional Takings of Private Property. The context of that Memorandum addresses the police power of States:

“State governments have the authority and responsibility to protect the public health, safety, and welfare. This authority is an inherent attribute of State governmental sovereignty and is shared with local governments in Washington under the State constitution ...” “... Substantive due process is the constitutional doctrine that legislation must be fair and reasonable in content and designed so that it furthers a legitimate governmental objective. The doctrine of substantive due process is based on the recognition that the social compact upon which our government is founded provides protections beyond those that are expressly Stated in the U.S. Constitution against the flagrant abuse of government power. *Calder v Bull*, 3 U.S. 386 (1798).”<sup>47</sup>

Federal land use statutes<sup>48</sup> also reinforce the principle that the police power is reserved to the States. Title 7 of the Federal Land Policy and Management Act (FLPMA)<sup>49</sup> at 43 U.S.C. 1701, note(g)(6) states that “Nothing in this Act shall be construed as limiting or restricting the power and authority of the United States or - (6) as a limitation upon any State criminal statute or upon the police power of the respective States, or as derogating the authority of a local police officer in the performance of his duties ... on the national resource lands.”<sup>50</sup>

Inholdings within the North Cascade Ecosystem -

While there are few permanent human habitations within the North Cascades National Park (NCNP) itself, there are significant State and Federal lands within and immediately adjacent to the NCE area. These include:

.....

47 WA Office of Attorney Administrative Actions

The NPS-managed Ross Lake National Recreation Area; The NPS-managed Lake Chelan National Recreation Area; The Mount Baker National Forest and its inholdings;

The Okanogan National Forest and its inholdings;

The Methow Valley from north of Mazama, WA to Pateros, WA; The Okanogan Basin; and,

Numerous towns and cities along Washington SR-20 westward from the NCNP boundary at Portage, WA.

General - Advisory Memorandum and Recommended Process for Evaluating Proposed Regulatory or to Avoid Unconstitutional Takings of Private Property. (September 2018).

48 43 U.S.C. §§ 315n.

49 43 U.S.C. 1701note(g)(6).

50 *NFIB et. al. v. Sebelius* 567 U.S. 519 (2012) “The independent power of the States also serves as a check on the power of the

Federal Government: 'By denying any one government complete jurisdiction over all the concerns of public life, federalism protects the liberty of the individual from arbitrary power.'”

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#### a. The Methow Valley

The Methow Valley is one of the most significant inholdings that juts directly into the heart on the North Cascades Ecosystem. Agriculture in the Methow Valley has a rich past when at one time the valley floor was dotted with family-run farms. Today, there are dozens of small farms that produce livestock, dairy, hay, orchard fruits, grains, and vegetables. Roughly 9,000 of the valley's privately-owned irrigated and dryland acres are currently used for farming and ranching.<sup>59</sup>

Land use in the Valley is best illustrated by this graphic:<sup>60</sup>

There is approximately 60 river miles from Pateros to Mazama that is part of North Cascades Ecosystem. The North Cascades Ecosystem encompasses both sides of the Valley. This area is easily accessible and is a prime location for grizzly bear and human conflicts that need to be quantified and assessed during the EIS scoping process. Population dynamics demonstrate that the Valley is well developed.<sup>61</sup> As of 2020 Totals population is 10,780 which breaks down to 6400 full-time, and 4,380 part-time.<sup>62</sup>

The upper Methow is already experiencing a high rate of human/black bear contacts. There is a larger population and food resources are limited due to recent forest fires forcing bears to feed on garbage can refuse. At this point the response is to encourage Waters-wise collection service to invest in bear proof garbage cans. Methow Bear Aware organization is seeking funding for the cans. The first round of the effort plans kicking off with \$15,000. But the issue just begins with trash cans. Recently, black bears aggressively went after the hives of local beekeepers. This is one example of increased costs and attempts to accommodate black bears on private lands and in local businesses. Grizzly bears will bring a much higher price and limit personal freedom to enjoy life in the Methow valley.

The central policy question is that if the Washington Fish and Wildlife can't manage local black bears, how can Federal agencies manage experimental populations of grizzly bears?<sup>63</sup> We believe the response is they are not able to manage unpredictable and dangerous Apex predators.

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The population growth dynamic is illustrated by this graphic:

Consideration must be given to the recreation and tourism that bring a large influx of people to the Methow which is also integral to both the Valley and greater Okanogan County economic viability. The Methow valley during the summer and winter offer many opportunities to get outdoors and close to the beauty of the Valley: river rafting, mountain and road biking, horseback riding and pack trips, hiking in the nearby North Cascades and local trails, snow sports in winter: ice skating, snowmobiling, cross country skiing and downhill skiing.<sup>64</sup>

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Other activities and organizations lead to events that bring people to the Methow experience: marathons and endurance running competitions, Outward Bound<sup>67</sup>, North Cascades Mountain Guides, The Bush School,<sup>68</sup> and the many accommodations that offer outdoor activities as well. Sun Mountain Lodge holds outdoor camp side breakfasts and dinners. Their experience with black bears shows the potential conflicts that can occur with grizzly bears. Black bears often attend the camp side breakfasts or dinners. The temptation for food leads some to become a threat or nuisance to guests. This results in requiring Washington Fish and Wildlife Service to trap and relocate the bear or a more recent policy will lead to euthanizing the bear. If grizzly bears are present, they will shut down this event.<sup>69</sup> In summary the Methow will be a grizzly bear magnet that will create many opportunities for bear-human conflicts.

#### b. The Okanogan Basin

The east slope of the Cascade along the Okanogan Basin is the primary agriculture region for Okanogan County. In the Loomis State Forest within the NCE there are 3,415 acres of active privately owned range lands, and private residential property. There are 1941 acres in the Okanogan National Forest south of the Loomis State Forest to the Wenatchee Nation Forest which are also within the NCE.

Okanogan County has over 28,000 acres of deciduous

fruit trees producing many varieties of apples, pears, cherries and stone fruits. The tree fruit industry is by far the largest industry in the county generating over \$250,000,000 in revenue, dollars that remain in the community<sup>70</sup>.

Washington Department of Natural resources leases

lands for agricultural purposes.<sup>71</sup>

Crop

Acres

Dry Land 283 Irrigated land 210

Apples 38

General Agriculture

2,203

These DNR leased lands are primarily along the Okanogan River and Columbia River as are privately owned orchard lands. Their location and intersection with the NCE projected boundary mean they are also accessible to bears. Another concern is depredation on cattle especially for ranchers who use US Forest Service and DNR lands for grazing leases and allotments. In Okanogan County M-1 management on USFS lands are within the NCE. In the Okanogan National Forest, the M-1 lands extend from the Okanogan basin side into the NCE as far at Yellow Jacket Cr. near Lost River in the Methow.

#### c. Lake Chelan in Chelan County

The east side of the lake from Manson turns into the Wenatchee National Forest where the private inholdings begin. Property ownership continues up Lake Chelan through the Lake Chelan Saw-tooth Wilderness, Stephan Mather Wilderness which also encloses the Lake Chelan National Recreation Area.

Private land ownership extends far into the Stephan Mather Wilderness along the Stehekin River to T33NR27E Section 37. 284 privately owned properties or 2,151.61 acres, exist in these forest, wilderness and recreation areas associated with recreation, secluded living and part time residents. The attraction of Lake Chelan and the town makes this region a tourist attraction. A detailed inventory of the lands and properties to be included in EIS Scoping and the Evaluation of Risk and Avoidance of Unanticipated Takings analysis required by EO 12630 is

included in Attachment D.

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Correspondence ID: 6092Project:112008Document:124399  
Address: Carlton, WA  
Outside Organization: Unaffiliated Individual  
Received: Dec,14 2022 17:43:12  
Correspondence Type: Web Form  
Correspondence: With our black bears struggling to maintain a healthy weight  
And the interaction between humans and black bears because of lack of food have been more aggressive this year  
It has been noted the black bears went into hibernation in. 2021 under weight and entered into hibernation  
suffering the same situation of underweight this year because of lack of foraging present in our mountains  
I think it is not advisable to introduce grizzly bears into the north cascades

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Correspondence ID: 6093Project:112008Document:124399  
Address: Glacier, WA  
Outside Organization: Graham's Store Unaffiliated Individual(Official Rep.)  
Received: Dec,14 2022 17:43:40  
Correspondence Type: Web Form  
Correspondence: Public Scoping Comments

Notice of Intent To Prepare North Cascades Ecosystem Grizzly Bear Restoration Plan/EIS, WA  
Preliminary Proposal on How Best To Restore Grizzly Bears to the North Cascades Ecosystem.  
2022 North Cascades Ecosystem Grizzly Bear Restoration Plan/EIS

The following are topics, issues and lines of inquiry I am suggesting be encompassed in the coverage, responses and explanations contained in the above titled 2022 North Cascades Ecosystem Grizzly Bear Restoration Plan environmental impact statement. If applicable, responses to the items listed below should be offered for both alternatives B & A as appropriate.

A) As a justification for the reintroduction scenario using an out-of-area brown bear donor stock, enumerate and evaluate reasons why it's presumed that volitional repatriation via range extension has not already occurred in the designated North Cascades release (recovery) area in the intervening period between the cessation of trophy and control (bounty) hunting in Washington State and present day.

B) Elucidate what scientifically valid methodology(ies) has/have been used to obtain field census data to inform the current brown bear population estimate for the North Cascades ecosystem. This should include details regarding: temporal and spatial sampling format(s) in field phase(s), mode(s) of detection (direct or indirect), analysis of data, modeling framework(s) and replicative effort elements.

C) Restate presumptions, findings and assessment conclusions contained in the 2017 EIS regarding presumed factors constraining (limiting) an increase (resurgence) of the indigenous North Cascades brown bear population.

D) Cover conclusions on why the existing remnant population has not responded to the elimination or substantial reduction of major non-natural mortality (such as recreational hunting, predator control (poisoning, trapping), traffic accidents & quantitative reduction of forage base).

E) Re-visit and test objectively presumption(s) that the North Cascades montane eco-system is so far out of balance that restoration of a relatively small population of apex omnivore species animals is necessary or essential, not just a wistful romantic throwback to the good old days.

- What currently excessive conditions (over or under populated condition of subordinate (prey/forage) plant/animal species) would be adjusted/moderated by increased brown bear presence.
- How are existing species exaggerating their presence (range extension, occupying non-traditional habitats) and

what are those impacts explicitly due to the apparent lack of brown bear presence.

F) Discuss thoroughly the distinction between innately triggered versus learned behaviors. What portion of the brown bear repertoire of behaviors is 'innate' instinctive exhibited without parental presence as opposed to 'learned' or adopted actions stemming from repeated parent/offspring interaction and over many multiple generations.

G) Evaluate the adjustment response of and potential genetic inhibitors to behavioral adaptation of donor stock animals to the following:

1. the longer annual photo-period (relocation from a more northerly latitude to below the 49th parallel).
2. Interannual temporal variability in localized seasonal meteorologic conditions (i.e. onset of snow pack accumulation) in the North Cascades versus their former more northerly home range.
3. differences in relative forage (plant and animal) diversity/abundance between the North Cascades recovery area and the former home territory of the bear donor stock.
4. differences in relative nutritional sourcing/benefit in the North Cascades and former home range(s), i. e. plants and animals in their diet on former home range that are not available in the North Cascades or have less nutritional value.
5. response to road density on lands adjacent to North Cascades release zones, if animals decide to stray (depart from) their intended new home range(s).
6. overarching questions to be clarified are: Will transplanted animals perform as desired or planned? What is the likelihood they will deviate from planned responses, complicating management and causing unintended impacts that will increase project costs, become a public safety problem and require imposition of significant and far-reaching closure of public lands now open for a variety of legal and valued activities.

H) Include a legal opinion concerning potential liability accruing to the federal government from handling/managing/relocating (transplanting) top-of-food web omnivores with predatory instincts and immense physical strength. In the body of juris prudence, courts of limited jurisdiction (at state level) have found in analogous situations that government agencies liable for damages resulting from the deaths of humans killed by relocation of so-called dangerous wildlife (principally, cougars). To the point: Why would the National Park Service and U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service NOT be liable if a transplanted grizzly injured or killed a human visitor inside the core release zone or an transplant animal strayed onto adjacent private lands where it damaged property or harmed human rural residents or visitors.

I) With a liability potential in mind, fully disclose and explain the suite of contingencies in the recovery plan specifically related to modifying, curtailing or eliminating public use of national forest lands as well as those protocols for managing and resolving public safety incidents.

J) Designate the potential brown bear donor sub-populations for transplant in the North Cascades zones (by geographic area (presumably from British Columbia, the Yukon and perhaps Alaska)).

- Disclose if (including present information on base encounter rates) there are indications of predacious behavior on humans exists in the various donor animal groups. These can be separate from 'surprise' encounters and protection of offspring defensive responses.

K) Revisit and update both the social and economic consequences (impacts) in Whatcom County to community business income, state tax revenues, loss of property values resulting directly from a reduction in human access and use of both core and buffer areas in the North Cascades zone. Another economic impacts segment should assess costs imposed on such items as livestock production and costs to local governments of changes in their operations in response to grizzly bear interaction incidents and presence.

L) Discuss the legal and practical necessities for as well as the attendant protocol response procedures and their ramifications stemming from applying the 'experiment' tag to this proposed wildlife reintroduction project. What does that mean for the day-to-day administration and management of the project as well as deviations from the plan and increased operational costs.

M) Explain if/how subordinate federal agencies (U.S. Forest Service) and other jurisdictions (i.e.: state departments of fish and wildlife and natural resources plus state, county public safety (law enforcement) will have time to integrate resolution of and compliance to ESA directives and mandates in their own public involvement processes. Example: Will the Forest Service have time to adjust the Forest and Access Travel Management plans via their public involvement processes or will that responsibility and chance for public contribution to policy implementation be truncated or eliminated by directives simply to comply with ESA section 7 consultations? Also how will this grizzly reintroduction affect ground operations of the Department of Homeland Security (Customs and Border Protection) in accessing and monitoring contiguous international Boundary zones in the North Cascades and interdicting illegal border crossing into and out of the United States.

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Correspondence ID: 6094Project:112008Document:124399

Address: MARINA DEL REY, CA

Outside Organization: Unaffiliated Individual

Received: Dec,14 2022 17:55:19

Correspondence Type: Web Form

Correspondence: Oppose the capture of grizzlies from the Northern Continental Divide Ecosystem. The federal agencies plan to kidnap bears from either British Columbia or the Northern Continental Divide Ecosystem (NCDE) around Glacier National Park to move to the North Cascades. But grizzlies have still not recovered in the NCDE, and there are no "extra" bears there to move to Washington. Such a plan would weaken the NCDE grizzly population and diminish the likelihood of developing the needed population linkages between the NCDE grizzlies and those elsewhere, such as in Yellowstone.

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Correspondence ID: 6095Project:112008Document:124399

Address: Sedro Woolley, WA

Outside Organization: - Select - Unaffiliated Individual

Received: Dec,14 2022 18:07:23

Correspondence Type: Web Form

Correspondence: I am writing to add some comments to what I have already submitted.

It appears that the initial plan would most likely degrade Wilderness in the North Cascades, weaken the grizzly population in the Northern Continental Divide Ecosystem (NCDE) around Glacier National Park, and strip the individual grizzlies of their current protections under the Endangered Species Act. To me, this is not a viable plan.

The proposed action includes a problematic proposal to designate the reintroduced grizzly bears in the NCE as an "experimental population" under section 10(j) of the U.S. Endangered Species Act (ESA). Under this designation, the bears (at least any captured in the U.S.) would lose their current protections under the Endangered Species Act (ESA) and could be shot, re-captured, or killed in the North Cascades.

Comments Needed on Plan to Recover Grizzlies in North Cascades

I support the recovery of grizzly bears and other native species where suitable habitat exists. The rugged North Cascades are historic grizzly bear habitat, and there may still be a few currently living on the U.S. side of the border, with a grizzly bear photographed there in 2010. But recovery efforts must meet the requirements of the Wilderness Act. The plan's proposed helicopter landings would most likely occur either in Wilderness in North Cascades National Park or in Wilderness within the surrounding National Forests, despite most of the project area being outside of Wilderness. The extensive use of helicopters in Wilderness would continue indefinitely for monitoring bear movement and numbers, and would degrade the Wildernesses involved.

In addition, heavy-handed management would not only be detrimental to Wilderness, but to bears as well, as they would be subjected to initial capture, handling, and helicopter flight, and attendant stress from such activities. The proposed plan ignores the literature describing the effects of helicopters on wildlife, including grizzlies. I am most concerned about this aspect because I have seen the harm it does to bears first hand in Idaho.

If the Park Service adopts a translocation plan, it must be in line with the letter and spirit of the Wilderness Act. Monitoring should take place in a way that's respectful to Wilderness and bears, including using hair snags,

camera traps, scat collection, and on-the-ground sightings to know whether the bears are thriving. It's wrong to rely on intrusive radio-collaring, helicopter landings, and ongoing sedating, capturing, and handling of the bears.

Lastly, the proposed action lacks a natural recovery option. The best way to meet the goal of a viable grizzly population in the North Cascades would be to allow for and boldly promote the natural recovery of grizzlies. A natural recovery alternative would require working with British Columbia to protect grizzlies over a larger land base and would provide for connectivity between populations in the U.S. and Canada using protected habitat corridors. It would also include other measures to ensure that grizzlies are not killed by humans, regardless of what side of the border they are on and whether they are in National Parks, Wilderness, or other public or private lands.

Thank you for your consideration in this matter.

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Correspondence ID:	6096Project:112008Document:124399
Address:	Frankford, DE
Outside Organization:	Unaffiliated Individual
Received:	Dec,14 2022 18:18:46
Correspondence Type:	Web Form

Correspondence: Before being driven to the brink of extinction, grizzly bears were a native keystone species in the North Cascades and played an outsized role in keeping the ecosystem wild and in balance -- for example, their digging in alpine meadows aerates soils, disperses seeds, and facilitates plant growth. Without them, an essential part of the North Cascades is missing. In the Rocky Mountains, people have worked hard to save grizzly bears from extinction, and today people successfully live, work and recreate alongside grizzly bears. This can happen in the North Cascades, too.

Here are my comments:

I enjoy watching wildlife in their natural setting and I have visited and plan to visit the Park this year,

Grizzly bears have lived in the North Cascades for thousands of years, and they belong there.

I want to help chart a new future where humans can and should coexist with grizzly bears.

Grizzly bears play a key ecological role as a native keystone species in the North Cascades

I want to pass down a wild landscape to future generations, my kids and grandkids that includes all native species, including grizzly bears.

Grizzly bears are culturally important to many Native American tribes and First Nations.

People in Yellowstone and the northern Rocky Mountains live, work and recreate alongside grizzly bears, and we can too in the North Cascades.

There are only a few places left where grizzly bears can exist, and the North Cascades is one of them.

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Correspondence ID:	6097Project:112008Document:124399
Address:	Los Angeles, CA
Outside Organization:	Unaffiliated Individual
Received:	Dec,14 2022 18:28:44
Correspondence Type:	Web Form

Correspondence: Grizzly bears should be reintroduced to the Northern Cascades because they are an essential part of that area's ecology.

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Correspondence ID: 6098Project:112008Document:124399  
Address: Bellingham, WA  
Outside Organization: University of British Columbia Unaffiliated Individual  
Received: Dec,14 2022 18:31:39  
Correspondence Type: Web Form

Correspondence: Thank you for reinitiating the North Cascades grizzly bear recovery EIS process. My name is Anna Santo. I live in Bellingham, I previously worked for North Cascades Institute, and I spend a lot of time recreating on the North Cascades. I am also a PhD student at University of British Columbia, where I am studying rewilding. I am in the early stages of conducting social science research about grizzly bear recovery in the north cascades as part of my dissertation. I am collaborating with the north cascades grizzly bear stewardship team on the Canadian side of the border to consider social dimensions of recovery in Canada. I am also collaborating with a NOCA intern, staff, and partners on a survey to understand perspectives on grizzly bear recovery in the US.

I recently started several formal analyses of the grizzly bear public comments from the EIS process terminated in 2020. I isolated, cleaned, and coded all of the comments from Washington state and from zip codes that were within or adjacent to the recovery area to understand the extent to which local people had expressed support or opposition for active recovery, the arguments that were salient to them, and the relationships (ie with the land, other species, other people, etc) that they thought would be impacted by grizzly recovery. I plan to share these analyses, but have not yet finished them. I understand that the NPS and USFWS have reviewed these public comments and will integrate them into the current EIS, but I wanted to share a few of my reflections to inform the current scoping process and offer to share further resources or discussion. I can also send you my analyses and I would be happy to discuss them at any point.

Overall, I found that most local people were supportive. Even within the recovery area, just over 50% of comments were supportive. At the state level, around 88% were positive. Of course, this only represents the attentive public that decided to comment, and this decision is not a democratic vote, but these findings suggested high public support for this work, which is in contrast to the DOI's press release citing overwhelming local opposition as a rationale for stopping the process.

I think the 10j listing and the explicit 3 depredations/year prediction in the scoping materials will help address some concerns around coexistence with livestock. I think the document could further clarify how the 10j rule and other management actions could address concerns about safety during backcountry recreation, which were very prevalent in the comments and seen to be less explicitly addressed on the scoping materials.

I also think that some of the key arguments or opinions expressed in the previous comments might not yet be reflected in any of the objectives, issues, or alternatives. I found that many comments were rooted in arguments about moral responsibility and appropriate relationships with nature and other species (i.e., non-interventionism), animal rights (i.e., concern about the treatment of translocated animals), finances and fiscal responsibility, trade-offs with other conservation objectives, feeling disenfranchised by the decision process, etc. The objectives of this project, as stated in the scoping materials, and the "issues" considered do not seem to include some of these core concerns. I suggest considering if fiscal responsibility and minimizing agency and partner costs, care for the safety and well-being of translocated bears, supporting the development of a culture of grizzly bear stewardship, and inclusive public engagement could be explicitly added to the objectives. I also think the issues to be considered should include something about the convictions people have appropriate relationships and responsibilities to nature.

Many of the opposing comments were about the risk and appropriateness of intervening in nature, and I think there's an important opportunity to study and clarify for people the extent to which the ecosystem has already experienced human intervention. I think the "shifting baseline" phenomenon is relevant here, because many people opposed to this action see translocating grizzly bears as greater human intervention than the ongoing lack of them due to past intervention (hunting). I think there's a lot of attention given to the potential costs and benefits of a change from the status quo, but we need to better understand the costs (or benefits, I suppose) to the ecosystem as well as local culture (e.g., peoples' morale, lived experiences, relationships



with nature, feelings of moral responsibility, etc.) of the status quo and if no action is taken again. Taking no action is an action, and if this is the outcome in this round, what would we all missing out on? How would no action further affect this dynamic ecosystem and culture?

I appreciate that supporting Indigenous peoples is an explicit objective in the scoping materials. In my analysis of the comments I also isolated all the comments made by people and governments who self-identified as Indigenous, as well as comments by non-indigenous people about Indigenous values. I found that the comments by Indigenous people were nuanced and included a diversity of opinions and attitudes about this proposal, that many Tribes and Nations had not submitted comments, and that some expressed procedural concerns. I would be happy to share this analysis. I think there are many examples of Indigenous cultural monitoring, decolonial models of environmental governance and decision-making (though this metaphor is not appropriate in this particular context in which colonization continues). If reconciliation is truly a core objective of this work, then I think it is very important to center Indigenous values, ways of knowing, ceremony, and leadership in all aspects of project initiation, decision-making and ongoing management, and ensure that this reintroduction does not further disenfranchise these people. The two-year timeline does not seem compatible with this objective.

I think that the US federal agencies could look to Canada for examples of co-management, or at least collaboration. The bison cultural monitoring project in banff seems like a great example:  
<https://www.canadianmountainnetwork.ca/research/current/enhancing-the-reintroduction-of-plains-bison-in-banff-national-park>

This is another helpful article that articulates core tenets of decolonization in conservation: K.A. Artelle, M. S. Adams, H. M. Bryan, C. T. Darimont, J. ('Cúagilákv) Housty, W. G. (Dúqváísłá) Housty, J. E. Moody, M. F. Moody, D. (Muq'vas Glaw) Neasloss, C. N. Service & J. Walkus (2021) Decolonial Model of Environmental Management and Conservation: Insights from Indigenous-led Grizzly Bear Stewardship in the Great Bear Rainforest, *Ethics, Policy & Environment*, 24:3, 283-323, DOI: 10.1080/21550085.2021.2002624

I also think that it will be important to improve transparency about how the agencies integrate the comments they receive into final decisions. Who are the ultimate decision-makers? Is there an interdisciplinary team from across agencies and partner organizations that can weigh in on decision-making? How will the tribes' and First Nations' opinions be weighted? There are approaches to making the science and politics included in a decision more explicit (e.g. structure decision-making). Advisory boards or citizen advisory committees might make people feel more represented.

Overall I am very excited to see this work move forward and am supportive of the 10j approach outlined in alternative b. I think it will be very important to coordinate with the Canadian stakeholders and rights holders and to learn from past translocation efforts done in partnership between Indigenous and settler governments. Thank you for the opportunity to comment.

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Correspondence ID: 6099Project:112008Document:124399

Address: Orlando, FL

Outside Organization: Self Unaffiliated Individual

Received: Dec,14 2022 18:33:40

Correspondence Type: Web Form

Correspondence: Hello, I am writing because I love nature and national parks. I want to help chart a new future where we coexist with grizzly bears. I want to pass down a wild landscape to future generations that includes all native species, including the grizzly.

Also as you probably know:

Grizzly bears lived in the North Cascades for thousands of years, and they belong here.

Grizzly bears play a key ecological role as a native keystone species in the North Cascades.

Grizzly bears are culturally important to many Native American tribes and First Nations

People in Yellowstone and the northern Rocky Mountains live, work and recreate alongside grizzly bears, and we can too in the North Cascades.

There are only a few places left where grizzly bears can exist, and the North Cascades is one of them.

Thank you for your consideration.

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Correspondence ID: 6100Project:112008Document:124399  
Address: Troy, MT  
Outside Organization: Yaak Valley Forest Council Unaffiliated Individual(Official Rep.)  
Received: Dec,14 2022 18:35:49  
Correspondence Type: Web Form  
Correspondence: Superintendent  
North Cascades National Park Service Complex  
810 State Route 20  
Sedro Woolley, WA 98284

RE: Request for Identification for Potential Alternatives, Information, and Analyses Relevant to Proposed Action;  
North Cascades Ecosystem Grizzly Bear Restoration Plan/Environmental Impact Statement.

These comments are submitted on behalf of the Yaak Valley Forest Council, Save the Yellowstone Grizzly and our members and supporters. The Yaak Valley Forest Council, created in 1997, is a Montana based 501(c)3 nonprofit that implements conservation and restoration programs focused on protecting and preserving critical wildlife habitat for the sensitive, threatened, and endangered species inhabiting the wild Yaak Valley, home to the recovering Yaak grizzly bear population. Save the Yellowstone Grizzly (STYG) was founded by Doug Peacock in 2016, and became a 501(c)3 non profit in 2018. STYG fights for the safety and welfare of all grizzlies south of Canada with the goal of establishing a large-scale grizzly bear ecosystem recovery zone with appropriate linkages, ensuring the long-term viability of bears in face of the imminent effects of climate change.

We appreciate the opportunity to offer comments on the reintroduction of grizzly bears to the North Cascades Grizzly Bear Recovery Zone.

All populations of grizzly bears are essential to recovery.

The Environmental Impact Statement must consider Alternatives that do not incorporate the Endangered Species Act 10(j) rule classifying grizzly bears as an experimental population.

Additionally, there must be an Alternative evaluating reintroduction of grizzly bears into the North Cascades Ecosystem under the 10(j) rule that considers this "experimental" population of grizzly bears as "essential," and provides for the highest level of protections possible.

Reintroduction of grizzly bears to the NCE using the 10(j) rule is an unneeded biological compromise that sets reintroduction up for failure, weakening protections established by the ESA with the sole purpose of protecting species at risk of extinction.

The Purpose and Need states action is needed at this time to restore a functionally extirpated grizzly bear population, contribute to the restoration of the North Cascades ecosystem, enhance the probability of the long-term survival of grizzly bears in the NCE and thereby contribute to overall grizzly bear recovery and support the recovery of the grizzly bear to the point where it can be removed from the Federal List of Endangered and Threatened Wildlife. It is our feeling this cannot be accomplished by reintroducing grizzly bears into the NCE under the 10(j) rule.

We respectfully request, in fact it is imperative, that the agencies develop and evaluate Alternatives that reintroduce grizzly bears to the NCE GBRZ both without the 10(j) rule and under the 10(j) rule as an "essential" experimental population. The designation of "essential" will require other federal and state agencies to consult

with USFWS when actions may impact recovering grizzly bears.

Genetic isolation of the four existing grizzly bear populations is setting the species up for extinction in the conterminous 48 states. All populations of grizzly bears are essential to recovery. The greatest impediment to grizzly bear recovery in the 48 conterminous states is the genetic isolation of remaining recovering populations. Genetic augmentation should not be a substitute for habitat connectivity and natural emigration.

Both long term survival in each of the designated Grizzly Bear Recovery Zones and the overall recovery of grizzly bears in the conterminous 48 states is dependent on interconnecting core habitat designated in recovery zones. Reintroducing and recovering an additional isolated population of grizzly bears in the North Cascades will likely not meet the goal of species recovery and removal of Federal ESA protections. Current isolated populations, and the newly established NCE population, of grizzly bears must be linked.

The NOI published in the Federal Register on 14 November 2022, states under the heading Other Potential Alternatives, "Potential additional alternatives include restoring the NCE grizzly population without an experimental population designation..." Yet, during North Cascades Grizzly Bear Restoration Public Scoping Meeting 2, it was stated by the representative from the USFWS that all Action Alternatives will incorporate the 10(j) rule.

It is imperative for the National Park Service and the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service to evaluate an Action Alternative that restores grizzly bears to the North Cascades Ecosystem without the limitations placed on the population under the 10(j) rule. Employing the 10(j) rule will only work to maintain continued isolation of recovering populations when explorer bears are deemed problematic outside of the core recovery zone, where they will have no protection, and are removed.

No grizzly bear should be translocated from an area where it is protected as a threatened species under the Endangered Species Act to an area where those protections are compromised.

There are far too few places remaining in the lower 48 states with secure core habitat for grizzly bears. These limited suitable areas have been designated and managed as grizzly bear recovery zones.

Maintaining isolated populations with limited genetic resources is not an action, "Supporting the recovery of the grizzly bear to the point where it can be removed from the Federal List of Endangered and Threatened Wildlife."

The NCE would be the only grizzly bear population managed under the 10(j) rule and sets an unwarranted precedent for future reintroductions. When the grizzly bear was listed as threatened under the Endangered Species Act in 1975, populations were not listed as discrete entities, the grizzly bear was listed as, "the Grizzly Bear of the 48 Conterminous States." The grizzly bear population in the conterminous 48 states should remain one population and be managed as such with a focus on protecting core habitat and migration corridors.

In 1993 U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service Grizzly Bear Recovery Plan identified six ecosystems, with recovery zones at the core of each, to further recovery efforts. Each recovery zone represents an area large enough and of sufficient habitat quality to support a recovered grizzly bear population. The Plan recognized that grizzly bears would need to move and reside permanently in areas outside the recovery zones and that connectivity between recovery areas would be necessary for isolated populations to increase and sustain themselves at recovery levels. The 10(j) rule will inhibit population connectivity and remove protections outside of recovery zones.

An integral part of the goal of reintroduction is to implement measures within the authority of the NPS and USFWS to minimize human-caused grizzly bear mortalities. Reintroducing grizzly bears under the 10(j) rule decreases protections and will increase the likelihood of human caused mortality. The 10(j) rule only provides ESA protections on National Park Service and National Wildlife Refuge lands.

Protections for grizzly bears outside of the NCE GBRZ are lost under the 10(j) designation.

The goal is a recovered and interconnected population of grizzly bears, therefore the NCE population cannot be managed as a discrete population. First, this assumes explorer bears will not be immigrating and emigrating into

and out of the NCE Recovery Zone and secondly, this movement is and should be the goal of the program; overall recover of grizzly bears as one interconnected and interbreeding population and support the recovery of the grizzly bear population to a sustainable level that allows it, as one population, to be removed from the Federal List of Endangered and Threatened Wildlife.

Reintroduction under the 10(j) rule, essentially claims that this new wild population of grizzly bears is not essential to the continued existence of the species and will fail to provide for the population's genetic health, will actively imperil the long-term viability of grizzly bear in the wild by inhibiting population connectivity by impeding dispersal, and providing inadequate protection for genetically valuable grizzly bears.

Respectfully submitted,

Chris Bachman William H. Funk  
Conservation Director Communications Director  
Yaak Valley Forest Council Save the Yellowstone Grizzly  
cbachman@yaakvalley.org williamhfunk@savetheyellowstonegrizzly.org

Submitted electronically

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Correspondence ID:	6101Project:112008Document:124399
Address:	Lake Mary, FL
Outside Organization:	Unaffiliated Individual
Received:	Dec,14 2022 18:43:37
Correspondence Type:	Web Form
Correspondence:	Grizzlies are amazing beasts! What would the world be like without the mighty grizzly bear?

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Correspondence ID:	6102Project:112008Document:124399
Address:	Stehekin, WA
Outside Organization:	Stehekin Valley Ranch Unaffiliated Individual
Received:	Dec,14 2022 18:48:18
Correspondence Type:	Web Form
Correspondence:	REGARDING THE INTRODUCTION OF GRIZZLY BEARS TO STEHEKIN

Why was the comment/input period so short and scheduled during a high travel holiday season?  
I am glad to know that the comments submitted for the pervious EIS prior to 2018 will be considered for this EIS. I know this isn't a vote, and it is supposed to be based on facts. Why was all the previous expensive work dropped so suddenly in 2018.  
My opinion: I believe that if this area were able to provide what Grizzly bears need to survive and thrive, the bears would already be here. I also believe this to be huge waste of tax payer's money.

The Courtney/Moore family came to the upper end of Lake Chelan in 1890, and descendants of the family continued to live in Stehekin area since that time. They have extensively explored the drainages and high country, and facilitated exploration for the visiting public, for many years. Their firsthand knowledge extends from Stehekin north into the the area north of the NorthCross state highway, to the Glacier Peak wilderness area, along the summit trail above Lake Chelan, up the Railroad Creek drainage, down the Entiat River, up to Cascade Pass and Sahale Arm, etc. No one in our family has ever seen a grizzly bear in the North Cascades Mountains. I believe that stating this proposal is a &quot;RE-introductionl is misleading. Questions I would like to have addressed are below.

What proof exists that there was ever a healthy thriving population of Grizzly bears in the North Cascades Mountains of Washington?

It seems more likely that there were grizzly bears that traveled through the area.

If the sources of food are very limited in the fall, (ie. No huckleberries, etc) at what elevation do Grizzly bears they

hibernate?

Do you believe it to be true that Grizzlies come out of hibernation between March-May?

In the autumn of the year there are black bears "fishing" for the land locked salmon that run up the Stehekin river. This is where the human and bear populations are in close proximity. The salmon don't run into the backcountry which requires the bears to come into populated areas. Since the fish in most of the high country lakes have been poisoned out, would the Grizzly bears come into the areas when the spawning fish would be running?

Do grizzly bears travel great distances to find food?

There are high mountain meadows that can provide food, but rarely before June depending on the melt off. What will the bears be eating when they are first out of hibernation? Will they be traveling to lower elevations and open meadows?

In the Stehekin drainage, the earliest "meadow" with fresh growth to melt out would be the field at Stehekin Valley Ranch. In the Ranch Field in early spring we see many black bears grazing for weeks while there is still snow in the high country. Would it be reasonable to assume that the imported Grizzly bears would travel to that areas of the Stehekin valley?

We have cows, with calves that winter at the ranch, and the black bears have never bothered them. Our barn is in an area that would be the first clear spot for any animal traveling down valley. The barn is a couple hundred yards from our house. Do we have reason to be concerned regarding the safety of our animals should grizzly bears be introduced into the area?

In a year like the summer of 2022, when it was dry in the late summer and the heat of the previous summer kept the flowering of berries quite limited - the food sources for the black bears were scarce. We heard of at least 4 different black bears breaking down fences to get apple trees - at least 4 different bears from September into November. The black bears were still out and about in early December, after the snow and with below freezing temperatures. We suppose that was because the present populations of black bears didn't have enough feed. There is considerable overlap between grizzly and black bear regarding what they eat. Agree or disagree? Because Grizzly bears get much larger than black bears, is it correct to assume that one grizzly bear would eat considerably more than a black bear? Will they be competing for food?

Most of the ungulates come down into the lower elevations because of the limited food supply, and/or access when the snow is deep - they prefer the easier traveling in the lower valleys. I imagine that this year's challenges are not unusual, and introducing a large predator into the mix will threaten the limited population of ungulates unduly. Agree or disagree?

We have been aware that sometimes simply a few sightings of black bears in areas where there are campsites initiates a closure of the campsites. Are we to expect that will be more of an issue with grizzly bears in an area?

How long will it be necessary for a grizzly to be under the influence of medications to accomplish a move from one place to another?

I believe that if this area were able to provide what Grizzly bears need to survive and thrive, the bears would already be here. I also believe this to be huge waste of tax payer's money.

Is there any evidence to suggest that using the "cocktail of meds" to sedate a large wild animal could contribute to future behavioral issues in said animal? (Are bears susceptible to what in the human population we call drug related mental health issues?)

(The article that made me curious about the last question:

July 2010 two people were injured and a third killed, his body partially eaten, in an attack on a campground just a

few miles from the park's northeastern entrance. Another man hiking just outside the park's eastern boundary was mauled and killed by grizzly that had just been tranquilized, fitted with a collar and released by researchers. Cited: <https://www.washingtonpost.com/news/morning-mix/wp/2015/08/11/when-a-bear-takes-a-humans-life-it-almost-always-pays-with-its-own/> )

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Correspondence ID: 6103Project:112008Document:124399  
Address: Carlton, WA  
Outside Organization: Unaffiliated Individual  
Received: Dec,14 2022 18:52:52  
Correspondence Type: Web Form  
Correspondence: Adding grizzly bears to the north cascades is a horrible idea by mostly people who don't even live in or use the area. Even the black bears in the area are struggling for food and habitat which forces them to inhabited areas where they end up getting shot. People who recreate in the area will be forced to carry guns for their protection. The grizzlies will threaten livestock that range in the national forest and of course all the wild life including the deer herds. There are already grizzlies in the area and there is no need to add more. This is a bad idea being made by folks that that don't even live or recreate here. Don't waste a bunch of tax payer dollars on this terrible idea! Use the money to have the forest service do the trail maintenance they've ignored for the the last twenty years or so!

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Correspondence ID: 6104Project:112008Document:124399  
Address: Bellingham, WA  
Outside Organization: Unaffiliated Individual  
Received: Dec,14 2022 18:53:07  
Correspondence Type: Web Form  
Correspondence: I think it would be great to see grizzly bears once again thrive in the north Cascade mountains, however I'm against &quot;importing&quot; those animals into the area. We currently have balanced ecosystem that could be thrown out of balance by bringing more bears into the area, as opposed to letting them migrate on their own into the area from across the border in Canada and other areas east of us where they also live. In other words, let's not rush the process and mess up the order we currently have. Mankind if very good at eradicating species but also capable of messing up other things by trying to fix their mistakes rather than letting the ecosystem repair itself.

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Correspondence ID: 6105Project:112008Document:124399  
Address: Seattle, WA  
Outside Organization: Unaffiliated Individual  
Received: Dec,14 2022 19:00:28  
Correspondence Type: Web Form  
Correspondence: I support grizzly bear reintroduction. I live in the PNW and these guys used to live here too. It's time to restore a small population for the total health of the ecosystem. It's a vast area that can accommodate a small number of bears. It's important that we not lose this iconic animal that is so much a part of many cultures' history.  
The human imprint is huge. Surely we can make room for these bears too.

Sincerely,  


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Correspondence ID: 6106Project:112008Document:124399  
Address: Park City, UT  
Outside Organization: Individual Unaffiliated Individual  
Received: Dec,14 2022 19:01:20  
Correspondence Type: Web Form

Correspondence: Please support the reintroduction of Grizzly bears to the North Cascades

They were here first, long before we were. Let's chart a new future where we can coexist with grizzly bears.

I want to pass down a wild landscape to future generations that includes all native species.

Lets all respect the fact that Grizzly bears are culturally important to many Native American tribes and First Nations

People in Yellowstone and the northern Rocky Mountains live, work and recreate alongside grizzly bears, and we can too in the North Cascades.

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Correspondence ID: 6107Project:112008Document:124399

Address: Chino Hills, CA

Outside Organization: Unaffiliated Individual

Received: Dec,14 2022 19:13:41

Correspondence Type: Web Form

Correspondence: I support the reintroduction of the Grizzly Bear to the Northern Cascades. They are a keystone species and an incredible creature that is deserving to be returned home. Ever since learning about the California Gold Rush and influx of Westward settlers in the mid 1800s, and the devastation to large predator species as a result, I felt a sense of injustice for the loss and disappearance of these creatures. The fact that the Grizzly is represented so prominently on our state flag, yet was nearly wiped out, feels shameful. I believe they should be returned to their natural habitat and given the conditions to thrive. Putting in place protection measures to limit encroachment into their habitat, including but not limited to preservation of lands that may otherwise be slated for logging, is essential. Consideration must be given to measures, such as deconstructing dams that limit the migration of salmon or other fish that serve as food sources for these creatures. We must also invite and include indigenous people to provide guidance and decision making, in best practices for forest tending, so as to address concerns for wildfire and creation of reciprocal relationship with wildlife. Please take these concerns into consideration when reintroducing the Grizzly, and if you are not already familiar with it, reference the "For the Wild" podcast for direction and guidance in many of the topics listed prior. Thank you from a nature lover and protector of the wild.

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Correspondence ID: 6108Project:112008Document:124399

Address: Boston, MA

Outside Organization: Unaffiliated Individual

Received: Dec,14 2022 19:14:37

Correspondence Type: Web Form

Correspondence: As an avid nature lover, I believe Grizzly bears should be reintroduced to the North Cascades. Grizzly bears lived in the area for thousands of years. Not only were they a keystone species, critical to the ecosystem, but they were culturally significant to Indigenous Peoples. We have an opportunity to learn from past mistakes and allow for future generations to enjoy a wild landscape that includes all native species. We can peacefully coexist with Grizzly bears, as proven by their neighbors in Yellowstone and the northern Rocky Mountains. I hope for a future where my children can enjoy nature as it is meant to be, wild.

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Correspondence ID: 6109Project:112008Document:124399

Address: Gold Bar, WA

Outside Organization: Unaffiliated Individual

Received: Dec,14 2022 19:15:22

Correspondence Type: Web Form

Correspondence: I am writing in support of the reintroduction of grizzly bears to North Cascades National Park in Washington:

Reintroducing grizzly bears to the North Cascades would help restore the park's ecosystem by bringing back a keystone species that plays a vital role in maintaining the health of the park's forests and other habitats.

Grizzly bears are a culturally significant species for many Native American tribes in the region, and their reintroduction would help preserve and revitalize these tribes' cultural heritage.

By reintroducing grizzly bears to the North Cascades, we can help prevent the species from becoming extinct and ensure that future generations have the opportunity to experience these magnificent animals in their natural habitat.

The presence of grizzly bears in the North Cascades would provide numerous economic benefits, such as attracting more tourists to the park and generating revenue for local businesses.

Reintroducing grizzly bears to the North Cascades would also provide numerous educational opportunities, allowing people to learn more about these animals and the important role they play in the ecosystem.

Overall, the reintroduction of grizzly bears to the North Cascades national park in Washington would be a positive step that would help restore the park's ecosystem, preserve cultural heritage, prevent the extinction of a species, provide economic benefits, and offer educational opportunities.

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Correspondence ID: 6110Project:112008Document:124399  
Address: Mountlake Terrace, WA  
Outside Organization: Unaffiliated Individual  
Received: Dec,14 2022 19:22:12  
Correspondence Type: Web Form  
Correspondence: Doing this at the last minute and have not done a lot of research but I am strongly against this. Bringing a deadly, aggressive animal in is a horrible idea. People will get attacked and/or killed. Please don't do it.

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Correspondence ID: 6111Project:112008Document:124399  
Address: Montesano, WA  
Outside Organization: Unaffiliated Individual  
Received: Dec,14 2022 19:28:10  
Correspondence Type: Web Form  
Correspondence: Are you out of your minds? We already have poor management of deer and elk, THIS would wipe them out!

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Correspondence ID: 6112Project:112008Document:124399  
Address: Lake Stevens, WA  
Outside Organization: Unaffiliated Individual  
Received: Dec,14 2022 19:34:22  
Correspondence Type: Web Form  
Correspondence: Please do not reintroduce grizzly bears in Washington.

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Correspondence ID: 6113Project:112008Document:124399  
Address: Colville, WA  
Outside Organization: Stevens County - Commissioner Unaffiliated Individual(Official Rep.)  
Received: Dec,14 2022 19:35:45  
Correspondence Type: Web Form  
Correspondence: The following comments are submitted by Stevens County and the over 48,000 citizens we represent.



Stevens County respectfully asks that the National Park Service and U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, agencies under the Department of Interior coordinate with Stevens County and other counties of the region by and through are respective Boards of County Commissioner - the legislative authorities of the county(s).

We find that the inability to upload documents into your comment portal is to discourage actual public input and comment. Therefore, we have copied and pasted these comments and have emailed a copy of our actual comments to Denise Shultz at NPS and Andrew LaValle at USFW. Our email includes comments and alternatives prepared by Stillwater Technical Solutions (STS) called "A Statutory, Policy and Technical Analysis and Alternatives for Inclusion in the Scoping and EIS" dated December 13, 2022.

The NIP currently contains three alternatives for potential introduction of the grizzly bear (*Ursus arctos*) in the North Cascades National Park, Washington.

#### Comments on Notice of Intent to Introduce Grizzly Bear in NCE

Page 2

The alternatives are:

- 1) No Action: continue with existing management practices;
  - 2) Introduce an experimental population under section 10j of the US Endangered Species Act;
  - 3) Additional Potential alternatives that include introduction of the NCE grizzly population without an experimental population designation or varying the number and frequency of grizzly bear releases into the NCE.
- For reasons supported by the attached documents, we oppose Alternatives 2 & 3 as presented, and are placing additional Scoping Alternatives in the public record to be incorporated in the EIS and scoping process as per National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA) implementing regulations from the Council of Environmental Quality (CEQ) at 40 CFR 1501.7, et. al.

We believe the application of the ESA and Section 10(j) to be an inappropriate use of that policy. The ESA does not provide a rational basis for the introduction of *U. arctos* into the NCE when the conditions for recovery of the species have already been met. If a species is stable throughout a significant portion of its range, agencies have no scientific basis under the ESA to seek introduction of any species into a region where it was extirpated.

With respect to human safety, the recent experience of the Greater Yellowstone Ecosystem (GYE) and North Continental Divide Ecosystem (NCDE) management plans provide sound evidence that introduction of *U. arctos* poses a serious threat to public health, safety, NPS personnel, the public, and livestock within and outside of national park boundaries. We are concerned that no mitigation or monitoring measures were presented in the NCE/EIS, and we are emphatic that a threat analysis and the mitigation plan must be included as part of any final EIS.

In support of this fact, Attachment B of our comment's documents eighteen (18) human fatalities from grizzly bear attacks in North America four of which have occurred in NPS managed units.

The grizzly bear is a serious and deadly predator and poses a threat to NPC personnel.

From the technical perspective, USFWS and NPS have not responded to delisting petitions from the States of Montana, Wyoming and Idaho that conclude *U. arctos* has a stable and viable population and as a result should be delisted. Instead, and to justify introduction of *U. arctos* into the NCE, FWS and NPS appear to be promoting a controversial subspecies classification system that the mainstream scientific community is not particularly concerned about. ,

We are particularly concerned that Washington State statutes that prohibit translocation of grizzly bears would be violated by the NCE/EIS proposal. We are also concerned about the safety and wellbeing of NPS personnel and the public that would be affected by the proposed introduction of *U. arctos* in violation of NPS policy at Section 4.4.2.2 of the 2006 Management Policies 2006 Manual:

"The Service [NPS] will strive to restore extirpated native plant and animal species to parks whenever all of the following criteria are met: 2) The species does not, based on an effective management plan, pose a serious threat to the safety of people in parks, park resources, or persons or property within or outside park boundaries."

Similarly, Section 1.9.1.4 of the 2006 NPS Management Policies manual emphasizes that human life must not be compromised, rendering analysis in the final NCE/EIS a necessity:

"The safety and health of employees, contractors, volunteers, and the public are core Service values. In making decisions on matters concerning employee safety and health, NPS managers must exercise good judgment and discretion and, above all, keep in mind that the safeguarding of human life must not be compromised."

In the NCE/EIS proposal, the agencies purport that the scope of Washington State prohibition on grizzly introductions pertain only the Washington Department of Fish and Wildlife, and not federal agencies. The attached statutory and policy analysis handily refutes this narrow and incorrect interpretation of the Washington law, demonstrating that the legislative intent applies to federal, state, and local governments alike. We appreciate your incorporating our Scoping Alternatives in the Scoping process and EIS as required by the NEPA and implementing CEQ regulations. Similarly, we appreciate the agency's efforts at performing the "Evaluation of Risk and Avoidance of Unanticipated Takings Analysis" impact survey to lands and inholdings that we have identified in the NCE. The takings analysis is required to be incorporated in EIS and NEPA process by Executive Order 12630 and other law. Attachment D contains a detailed list of private inholdings, their ownership and parcel number and coordinates to facilitate that process.

Respectively submitted,

BOARD OF COUNTY COMMISSIONERS  
STEVENS COUNTY, WASHINGTON

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Wes McCart, Vice Chairman

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Correspondence ID:	6114Project:112008Document:124399
Address:	Anderson, CA
Outside Organization:	Unaffiliated Individual
Received:	Dec,14 2022 19:36:42
Correspondence Type:	Web Form
Correspondence:	I support the reintroduction of grizzly bears into the North Cascades. I believe animals that were native to areas should be there. People can learn to coexist with wildlife. They are an important part of the entire ecosystem.

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Correspondence ID:	6115Project:112008Document:124399
Address:	New Braunfels, TX
Outside Organization:	Unaffiliated Individual
Received:	Dec,14 2022 19:41:14
Correspondence Type:	Web Form
Correspondence:	Thank you for moving forward with the process of restoring grizzly bears to the North Cascades Ecosystem (NCE).

A healthy population of grizzly bears belongs in the NCE, their home for thousands of years. Wherever grizzlies thrive, so does wildness, clean water, and abundant native fish and wildlife.

The National Park Service and US Fish and Wildlife Service have an obligation to restore this federally listed species in the few places where that is possible. Failure to act would result in the permanent loss of grizzly bears from the park during our lifetime. Alternatively, the successful restoration will contribute to the overall health and wellbeing of the species across multiple landscapes.

Fortunately, Grizzly restoration has worked in other parts of the country and will work here too. Please act quickly and lean on the existing mountain of information your agencies have compiled to inform your final decision. The 2017 EIS outlined multiple viable strategies that were massively popular.

Please reconsider all the past public support and the time-tested strategies that will strike a balance to meet the mutual goals of grizzly bear recovery and people.

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Correspondence ID:	6116Project:112008Document:124399
Address:	Seattle, WA

Outside Organization: Unaffiliated Individual  
Received: Dec,14 2022 19:41:47  
Correspondence Type: Web Form  
Correspondence: Yes on reintroducing grizzlies to their natural range in the North Cascades.

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Correspondence ID: 6117Project:112008Document:124399  
Address: Auburn, WA  
Outside Organization: Unaffiliated Individual  
Received: Dec,14 2022 19:42:29  
Correspondence Type: Web Form  
Correspondence: I do not agree with trying to restore the Grizzly population to the North cascades. I visited the North Cascades over the summer and so many of the facilities were closed because of staffing. I can't imagine if somebody did have an emergency how far out help would be. I loved hiking in the North cascades and would not be comfortable hiking there if Grizzlies were reintroduced. This could potentially hurt the economy of some of the small little towns surrounding the North Cascades and it would be very dangerous for the farmers around those areas. Currently our National Parks are having staffing issues and those should be addressed before trying to bring back a very dangerous animal to humans. I love wildlife and have no issues with black bears in the wild, but Grizzlies are a whole different story.

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Correspondence ID: 6118Project:112008Document:124399  
Address: Bellingham, WA  
Outside Organization: Unaffiliated Individual  
Received: Dec,14 2022 19:44:49  
Correspondence Type: Web Form  
Correspondence: No to grizzlies I hike and don't want to meet one

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Correspondence ID: 6119Project:112008Document:124399  
Address: Mountlake Terrace, WA  
Outside Organization: Unaffiliated Individual  
Received: Dec,14 2022 19:46:07  
Correspondence Type: Web Form  
Correspondence: Grizzly bears would make our extremely popular hiking significantly more dangerous

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Correspondence ID: 6120Project:112008Document:124399  
Address: River Falls, WI  
Outside Organization: Unaffiliated Individual  
Received: Dec,14 2022 19:48:51  
Correspondence Type: Web Form  
Correspondence: I very much SUPPORT the return of grizzlies to the parks. I believe nature should be filled with wild life!  
As someone who lives out of state and visits most national parks, I will not be discouraged by this.  
An overabundance of hacker's/tourists have become more of a burden on the parks than any grizzly bear ever will.

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Correspondence ID: 6121Project:112008Document:124399  
Address: Richland, WA  
Outside Organization: Unaffiliated Individual  
Received: Dec,14 2022 19:49:54  
Correspondence Type: Web Form  
Correspondence: I am for the reintroction of Grizzly Bears. I think this is beneficial to the ecosystem.

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Correspondence ID: 6122Project:112008Document:124399

Address: Kirkland, MN  
Outside Organization: Unaffiliated Individual  
Received: Dec,14 2022 19:54:45  
Correspondence Type: Web Form  
Correspondence: Please heavily consider the proposal on bringing the grizzly bear back to the North Cascades. It is their habitat and should be their home. This will hopefully \*lessen\* the crowds of folks who fail to respect nature and keep them home.

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Correspondence ID: 6123Project:112008Document:124399

Address: SHORELINE, WA  
Outside Organization: Unaffiliated Individual  
Received: Dec,14 2022 19:56:18  
Correspondence Type: Web Form  
Correspondence: Bring them back! They belong there.

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Correspondence ID: 6124Project:112008Document:124399

Address: Lake Stevens, WA  
Outside Organization: Unaffiliated Individual  
Received: Dec,14 2022 19:59:11  
Correspondence Type: Web Form  
Correspondence: Introducing grizzly bears into the area would increase risk to a highly active hiking community in the pnw.

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Correspondence ID: 6125Project:112008Document:124399

Address: Bothell, WA  
Outside Organization: Unaffiliated Individual  
Received: Dec,14 2022 19:59:44  
Correspondence Type: Web Form  
Correspondence: Grizzly bears are a vital part of our ecosystem and deserve to be protected and allowed to thrive in Washington. Once established they will help to regular other populations of less dominate animals and possibly slow our wildfire danger by helping to keep our brush areas clear through their foraging. It's unlikely there will be a population explosion of grizzlies that will threaten livestock or public enjoyment of our forests and if there are certain 'bad' bears then we will have the tools to deal with that. Other States have been successful living with Grizzlies and I know Washington can be also.

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Correspondence ID: 6126Project:112008Document:124399

Address: Sammamish, WA  
Outside Organization: Unaffiliated Individual  
Received: Dec,14 2022 20:00:37  
Correspondence Type: Web Form  
Correspondence: I am an avid backcountry hiker and backpacker who recreates all over the Cascade and Olympics Mountains. I am in favor of whatever measures are necessary to reintroduce grizzly bears to their original range. They were here first, and we need to adjust our behaviors and way of life to accommodate them.

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Correspondence ID: 6127Project:112008Document:124399

Address: Duvall, WA  
Outside Organization: Unaffiliated Individual  
Received: Dec,14 2022 20:01:02  
Correspondence Type: Web Form  
Correspondence: Our family visits the North Cascades many times a year to hike, backpack, and for recreational activities. We support the reintroduction of Grizzlies. We know they will be closely monitored and slowly

introduced and want to bring as much balance as possible back to our native ecosystems. We have hiked in Grizzly territory before, in MT and WY, and know that hiker education will need to be conducted but we also know this is a rare opportunity to preserve and protect and restore something natural before we lose it completely. We spent this fall hiking in the Scottish Highlands and around England and Ireland. The near total deforestation and lack of large mammals was such a contrast to the western US. Bears and wolves once lived there-- just a few hundred years ago, and now are gone forever. When they try to reintroduce plants, the deer and rabbits and other animals overgraze them. There is no possibility of reestablishing their native ecosystems and food webs. We want better for Washington State and the Cascades. We want to maintain an equilibrium (and prevent issues such as the coyote invading the Olympics and decimating the native marmots due to predator imbalance) . Grizzlies are part of the natural ecosystem here. As the climate continues to change and human populations grow, they will be impacted more and more throughout their range. Let's be part of the moment where we give them a chance at establishing a small healthy population. It's an investment in the future. Consider that the otters of the west coast were nearly completely extinct just a generation ago, but having one tiny remote population intact allowed their species to survive and now they are thriving in native waters and restoring balance to the kelp forests which were being wiped out by urchins who reproduced unchecked. Every small population matters. Especially now. Please reintroduce Grizzlies. Our great grandchildren depend on us doing it now.

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Correspondence ID: 6128Project:112008Document:124399

Address: Everett, WA

Outside Organization: Unaffiliated Individual

Received: Dec,14 2022 20:01:38

Correspondence Type: Web Form

Correspondence: I believe that introducing grizzly/brown bears back into the Cascades will increase the instance of interaction with hikers. Grizzlies are known to be more aggressive, so I feel that these conflicts WILL lead to attacks on humans and subsequent euthanasia of the bear. We are already seeing increased human/bear conflicts in our black bear population. Adding a species that is known to be significantly more aggressive is not in the interest of the citizens of Washington State OR the grizzlies that will inevitably be euthanized.

Wolf populations were reintroduced into Eastern Washington and we have seen the effects of this human/wolf conflict on livestock. Many wolves have been euthanized because they learned that cattle were easy prey.

Please don't introduce another predator species. I understand the importance of top predators for a healthy ecosystem. However, we have to think about the reality of introducing an aggressive predator in areas where they will come in contact with humans. The risks outweigh the benefits.

Thank you.

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Correspondence ID: 6129Project:112008Document:124399

Address: Auburn, WA

Outside Organization: Unaffiliated Individual

Received: Dec,14 2022 20:02:02

Correspondence Type: Web Form

Correspondence: I want to pass down a wild landscape to future generations that includes all native species, including the grizzly. I believe these animals are an important part of the ecological landscape in this area and that we can learn to live and play around them. With few places left for the grizzly bear to live, the north cascades is one where they have naturally lived and should be entitled to once again.

---

Correspondence ID: 6130Project:112008Document:124399

Address: Puyallup, WA

Outside Organization: Unaffiliated Individual

Received: Dec,14 2022 20:02:40

Correspondence Type: Web Form

Correspondence: No to reintroducing grizzly bears back into the Cascades. Foolishness and an unnecessary risk to users of the parks and forests.

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Correspondence ID: 6131Project:112008Document:124399

Address: Woodland, WA

Outside Organization: Unaffiliated Individual

Received: Dec,14 2022 20:03:47

Correspondence Type: Web Form

Correspondence: Elk and deer populations are decreasing each year. wolf, cougar, black bear and coyote have destroyed the deer and elk in Washington state along with human encroachment into their habitat. Not in favor of grizzly bears.

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Correspondence ID: 6132Project:112008Document:124399

Address: Duncannon, PA

Outside Organization: Unaffiliated Individual

Received: Dec,14 2022 20:04:40

Correspondence Type: Web Form

Correspondence: The plan for bears should not strip them of their endangered status or they are no better off than bears in a zoo. I support working with Canadian officials to give the bears extra corridors rather than more aggressive personal trap and transport. It's always imperative to keep the wild in wilderness, limit disruptions to the wildlife's existence. It seems like pushing back on helicopters and snowmobiles, etc. is always a concern for those of who value the natural condition in our parks. Nothing is more unnatural than loud human activities.

Thank you for listening,

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Correspondence ID: 6133Project:112008Document:124399

Address: Issaquah, WA

Outside Organization: Unaffiliated Individual

Received: Dec,14 2022 20:06:16

Correspondence Type: Web Form

Correspondence: Recreating in the woods solo or in small groups is scary enough. I do not see the benefit to reintroducing another predator that has not played a vital role in that ecosystem for generations.i am not supportive of reintroducing grizzlies to this area.

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Correspondence ID: 6134Project:112008Document:124399

Address: Seattle, WA

Outside Organization: Unaffiliated Individual

Received: Dec,14 2022 20:08:44

Correspondence Type: Web Form

Correspondence: I hike a lot in Washington state and feel much safer knowing that there are no grizzly bears around. I have hiked in Glacier National Park where some trails were closed due to bear activity. Bringing grizzly bears to WA may cause just that. In addition, it is not unusual for a grizzly bear to attack humans bringing them back will cause some humans to open carry which will end badly for both humans and bears. Please keep the status quo and keep the grizzlies out of WA. Thanks!

---

Correspondence ID: 6135Project:112008Document:124399

Address: Seattle, WA

Outside Organization: Unaffiliated Individual

Received: Dec,14 2022 20:08:57

Correspondence Type: Web Form

Correspondence: 1) if the grizzlies want to come to the cascades, let them move here themselves. Stop interfering with their lives and let them live where they want.

- 2) National Parks with grizzlies don't allow dogs on the hiking trail and people around here take their pets up all the time on the trails and now we will not be able to.
- 3) NPS can't even handle the black bears due to not ticketing humans for leaving food around or instead NPS/FWS kills the bears instead of shutting down the campground. If you are opening this door at least start today about ticketing and kicking humans out who do not follow the rules. It's already unfair you are moving the bears here and if you don't police the humans the bears will end up being killed to no fault of their own.
- 4) Hire more FT rangers at GS12,13 grades. No one can live here on a GS7 salary
- 5) honestly, leave the bears alone. They are not asking to move here. If they come on their own that's great! It don't move them from their home to an unknown place with park staff who can't police or train the humans.

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Correspondence ID: 6136Project:112008Document:124399  
Address: seattle, WA  
Outside Organization: Unaffiliated Individual  
Received: Dec,14 2022 20:10:05  
Correspondence Type: Web Form  
Correspondence: I am a fan of reintroducing grizzlies into the ecosystem. Science shows that supporting apex predators supports the whole ecosystem.

I will add that I have hiked/climbed/skied in Washington mountains for 39 years and think we can all learn to get along with these magnificent animals. I have hiked in grizzly territory in Alaska/Montana/Wyoming/Canada and think we can figure it out here too.

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Correspondence ID: 6137Project:112008Document:124399  
Address: Seattle, WA  
Outside Organization: Unaffiliated Individual  
Received: Dec,14 2022 20:11:52  
Correspondence Type: Web Form  
Correspondence: I don't believe we should reintroduce grizzlies in WA. This is a poor use of tax paper money. We should prioritize equitable access to our national parks and restore infrastructure (roads/trails that have fallen into disrepair or aren't being maintained for the public to access). This would put an additional strain on other habitats and species. Additionally, this will complicate access to our lands and introduce a variety of problems to farms and local residents

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Correspondence ID: 6138Project:112008Document:124399  
Address: Marina del Rey, CA  
Outside Organization: RuffledFeathers Unaffiliated Individual  
Received: Dec,14 2022 20:12:53  
Correspondence Type: Web Form  
Correspondence: Hi!

I enjoy watching wildlife.  
Grizzly bears lived in the North Cascades for thousands of years, and they belong here.  
I want to help chart a new future where we coexist with grizzly bears  
Grizzly bears play a key ecological role as a native keystone species in the North Cascades  
I want to pass down a wild landscape to future generations that includes all native species, including the grizzly.  
Grizzly bears are culturally important to many Native American tribes and First Nations  
People in Yellowstone and the northern Rocky Mountains live, work and recreate alongside grizzly bears, and we can too in the North Cascades.  
There are only a few places left where grizzly bears can exist, and the North Cascades is one of them.  
Thank you for all you do for wildlife!

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Correspondence ID: 6139Project:112008Document:124399

Address: Mount Vernon, WA  
Outside Organization: Unaffiliated Individual  
Received: Dec,14 2022 20:13:30  
Correspondence Type: Web Form

Correspondence: I am not in favor of forcefully moving grizzly bears into the North Cascades. This method has not proven successful with other animals. A better approach would be to make sure their habitat is preserved and inviting and they will naturally return. I am not in favor of moving them here just to have them shot (killed) when they cause harm to people, livestock, and native animals.

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Correspondence ID: 6140Project:112008Document:124399

Address: Edmonds, WA  
Outside Organization: North Pacific Wildlife Consulting Unaffiliated Individual  
Received: Dec,14 2022 20:13:34  
Correspondence Type: Web Form

Correspondence: Any reintroduction of high apex predator to otherwise stable ecosystem should be carefully considered as for the reason of doing so. Brown bears existing in WA but there is no expansion of them to other parts, and there is also no significant bloom in population size in the areas they exist. These are signs that ecosystem may not hold large number of bears thus reintroduction may lead to competition with black bears and conflicts with people. In my opinion it is better not to mess with nature, if it can not restore high apex predator, people should not try to do so. Most repopulation and reintroduction or introduction people doing usually lead to problems (Mountain goat in Olympic Mountains is one of those examples).

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Correspondence ID: 6141Project:112008Document:124399

Address: Woodinville, WA  
Outside Organization: Unaffiliated Individual  
Received: Dec,14 2022 20:14:02  
Correspondence Type: Web Form

Correspondence: I am writing to voice my support for the proposal to study and reintroduce the grizzly bear to their natural habitat in the North Cascades. I think it is important to reintroduce this vital native species to their North Cascades habitat for the purposes of preserving as much of our nation's ecology as possible for future generations.

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Correspondence ID: 6142Project:112008Document:124399

Address: Poulsbo, WA  
Outside Organization: Unaffiliated Individual  
Received: Dec,14 2022 20:14:04  
Correspondence Type: Web Form

Correspondence: The reintroduction of such a keystone species as grizzlies is welcomed by many in the Washington outdoors community and long overdue in my opinion.

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Correspondence ID: 6143Project:112008Document:124399

Address: Brooklyn, NY  
Outside Organization: Unaffiliated Individual  
Received: Dec,14 2022 20:14:32  
Correspondence Type: Web Form

Correspondence: I'm writing to support whatever efforts the Park Service decides will be effective in restoring a thriving brown bear population in the North Cascades. I just visited the region for some hiking and climbing earlier this year and was very pleased to hear that there were already reintroduction efforts underway. If humans and bears can co-exist in other popular outdoor recreation destinations in the lower 48 such as Yellowstone, Grand Tetons, and Glacier, they can certainly do so in the North Cascades. Obviously, any increase in bear population will come with risk to humans who enter their habitat, but those risks (as with all wilderness risks) can be mitigated through proper public education efforts.



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Correspondence ID: 6144Project:112008Document:124399

Address: Bend, OR

Outside Organization: Unaffiliated Individual

Received: Dec,14 2022 20:16:24

Correspondence Type: Web Form

Correspondence: I have concerns about grizzly bears being reintroduced into the North Cascades National Park. They haven't been a part of the region for a long time, and I fear that reintroducing such an apex predator will have a drastic impact on the wildlife ecology. There is also no real way to keep them restricted to the National Park either, which adds a challenge to the wildlife management of their impact, once they start spreading outside of the park boundaries. As a hiker, I also appreciate that grizzly bears aren't something I have to worry about, as they are arguably more aggressive and bigger than the species of bears that live in the region right now.

Yes, grizzly bears used to be native here and yes it's mankind's fault that they aren't here now, but I think it's been too long to reintroduce them and go messing with the wildlife balance yet again. Please don't do it.

---

Correspondence ID: 6145Project:112008Document:124399

Address: Maple Falls, WA

Outside Organization: Unaffiliated Individual

Received: Dec,14 2022 20:22:51

Correspondence Type: Web Form

Correspondence: We have enough Bear in the Cascades leave it as it is or maybe dump a bunch off in Seattle and Olympia

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Correspondence ID: 6146Project:112008Document:124399

Address: Bothell, WA

Outside Organization: Unaffiliated Individual

Received: Dec,14 2022 20:26:38

Correspondence Type: Web Form

Correspondence: Hello,

I don't have as much time this time around to research and provide an educated comment except after a quick skim of the materials. I provided a detailed comment the first time, and it is my understanding that those comments from earlier will inform the decision. I still stand by what I said then, and I hope that an experimental population of grizzlies is introduced to the NCE. The fact that it is "experimental" and will continue to be monitored tells me that it shouldn't have a radically significant impact on the area or nearby areas very quickly and can be changed in accordance with human safety and ecological need.

Thank you for hearing my comment,

██████

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Correspondence ID: 6147Project:112008Document:124399

Address: Redmond, WA

Outside Organization: Unaffiliated Individual

Received: Dec,14 2022 20:29:07

Correspondence Type: Web Form

Correspondence: We definitely support the decision to re-introduce grizzlies into the North Cascades. The last one was shot in the late '60's and now we need to rectify this mistake of eliminating grizzly bears in the North Cascades. Thank you for making this possible.

---

Correspondence ID: 6148Project:112008Document:124399

Address: Omak, WA

Outside Organization: Unaffiliated Individual

Received: Dec,14 2022 20:29:09

Correspondence Type: Web Form

Correspondence: I am an Oregon State University student majoring in Fisheries and Wildlife, and am very excited to see a renewed opportunity to bring the grizzly bear back to the North Cascades ecosystem. When researching successful reintroduction efforts in Yellowstone National Park with the wolf and the bison, it is very apparent that reintroduction of a keystone species allows the ecosystem to thrive to its full potential. In a rapidly changing climate, the ecosystem needs all of its essential inhabitants to try and maintain balance and resilience. We have the tools and the education for human-wildlife conflict management, and I am hopeful that the decision makers consider the science more than the politics. I commend all of the scientists, conservationists, policy makers and stakeholders in this effort.

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Correspondence ID: 6149Project:112008Document:124399

Address: Everson, WA

Outside Organization: Unaffiliated Individual

Received: Dec,14 2022 20:34:19

Correspondence Type: Web Form

Correspondence: I do not believe Washington State is an appropriate place to have grizzlies. I have been a volunteer with Mountain Rescue for Bellingham, WA for 15 years a member of Washington wildlife conservation, Bakerwild and Grizzly bear recovery. I again do not want to see grizzly bears introduced in Washington State. It will not be safe for bears or people. We do not need grizzlies as predators here. Thank you for listening

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Correspondence ID: 6150Project:112008Document:124399

Address: Everett, WA

Outside Organization: Unaffiliated Individual

Received: Dec,14 2022 21:29:30

Correspondence Type: Web Form

Correspondence: Think that there should be some type of study looking into the potential impacts of grizzly reintroduction/increased grizzly population in public lands, regarding interaction with humans.

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Correspondence ID: 6151Project:112008Document:124399

Address: Stehekin, WA

Outside Organization: Unaffiliated Individual

Received: Dec,14 2022 21:30:07

Correspondence Type: Web Form

Correspondence: Critical Considerations for Scoping on Grizzly Bear Interdiction to North Cascades

As a long time Stehekin Valley resident, local business owner, who has been raised in the valley I have very grave concerns about grizzly bear introduction in to the North Cascades.

There are a number issues that seem to be brushed aside or absent in this scoping document

- 1) Real scientific evidence of an existing population of grizzly bears in the Cascade mountain range
- 2) Real impacts to those people living within the proposed recover zone
- 3) The voice of the general public living with the recover zone
- 4) Does not clearly address the real effects on the other animals or fish within the recover zone
- 5) The fact that the scoping document ignores state law

This scoping document needs to consider that the idea presented that there was a historic population of grizzly bears in the North Cascades is flawed and cannot really be supported by real scientific fact. No doubt some grizzly

bears have migrated through and explored the Cascade mountains, but the real evince of any kind of a population is missing in scoping document.

To just look straight down at the map of the recovery zone provided in the 2018 EIS, you will see that recover zone is the most rugged and inaccessible in the state, and certainly within any known grizzly bear habitat. The idea presented the a large population of grizzly bears was completely hunted out while all the other easily inaccessible areas with well know population or grizzly bears was not hunted out is not only absurd but laughable. Just the mighty Columbia river alone was a barrier not to be trifled with not to mention lack of routes in the Cascade mountains. Our early history is alive with stories about trying to find passage through the Cascade mountains, and how arduous and daunting of task this was.

As a business owner and common sense thinker the idea that a Hunter (business man) would go to all that work to only eradicate the grizzly's out of Cascades mountain range and ignore all of the other more easily assessable areas, a mere horse ride away, is ridicules, and unfounded. Add to it that they only wipe out the grizzly bears in the most remote area is just plain false. Clearly the number of grizzly bears killed as stated in the 2018 EIS and in scoping document are not taken from the North Cascades, but from the surround larger populations to the north and east of the Forts this data was gathered from.

Much credit has been given to local native myths or legends. Myths and legends are not based on the everyday encounter with the subject of the legend, but by the unusual. A more accurate reading to this would be that the local legends really show that the Grizzly bears were rare in the Cascade mountains.

The data used in the 2018 EIS and the current scoping document are clearly false, and biased to only one point of view and are clearly portrayed in a manor to sway public opinion with false facts. This data assumption must be corrected.

The scoping Document completely fails to truly consider the negative impacts to the areas, the people that live within it, and the visitors to the North Cascades.

Clearly the purpose of the founding legislation for the North Cascades Nation Park was to preserve and protect these lands for the use and visitation of the general public.

The founding legislation doesn't address grizzly bear introduction.

This fact alone that it was not considered, should debunk the idea that there was at one time a Grizzly bear native population in the Cascade mountains.

Clearly the intent of Congress was that North Cascades National Park be open to visiting public.

The Scoping document does not adequately address all the negative aspects of Grizzly bear introduction. Here's a brief list.

Frequent trail closures due Grizzly bear/people encounters. What will happen it a bear and cubs show up in a populated area.

The impact to the Pacific Crest Trail and 1000+ hikers that pass through every year. What happens if they kill live stock or domestic pets?

What will be the impact of visitors wanting to go backpacking.

Bear spray has only be proven effective if used properly, this doesn't address the fact the most people fail to use it correctly, panic and use it too soon or into the wind and only hit themselves, to only anger an already irritated bear.

What would happen if someone legally carrying a hand gun were to shoot a bear attacking them in self-defense?

I run a guided fly fishing business on the Stehekin river that is full of spawning kokanee salmon in the fall. I read in the 2018 EIS document where the experts say that Glacier Park grizzly bears (which would likely be used in the relocation) will not eat salmon? This is once again supposed science that can't be proven and defies common sense, to think a grizzly bear introduced to yummy salmon while not eat them! The rugged cascade mountain range is not teaming with food, of course once they find their way to the river loaded with Salmon, they will stay to fill their bellies, just as the black bears do.

Will this mean the river will be closed to fishing in it most prime dry fly fishing season? What of the impact to the visitor coming here to fish? What about the impact to my business if they close the river to prevent bear human interaction? The list of effected users of the park goes on and on.

What about the impact on the thousand plus PCT trail hikers? Sorry you just hiked 2,500 miles but there was a bear sighting please turn back!

Recreational use in our national parks and forest is on a steep rise, what about the impacts to all those visitors who

just want to get out and enjoy our natural resources that were created just for that use?!

In 2018 during an EIS hearing in Stehekin the NPS had a ranger here to answer questions about grizzly bears.

When asked about human bear interaction he said; "You have nothing to fear as long as you don't surprise them, stay away from blind corners and choke points like stream crossings. Yell at every bend in the trail make lots of noise and you will be ok." That is hard to do in mountains filled with blind corners, choke points, bends or switch backs every couple of hundred yards.

In other words don't go hiking in the Cascades, or expect a bear attack. He even said we will have human bear problems but they can be mitigated, What does that mean? Locked out of the woods?

The point was really driven home to me the next day when while I was working along the lake and I heard lots of loud yelling coming closer and closer to me from the trail a 100 yards above me. In concern I climbed up to the trail to see three young girls working in Stehekin for the summer with terrified looks on their faces yelling as loud as they could to scare off any bears just around the next bend in the trail.

So much for a relaxing hike in the woods with peace and quiet.

The impacts to the visitor and locals are not adequately addressed

This scoping should include a detailed assessment of all of the those that would be negatively affected. To simply assert that there would little or no impact is false.

The vast majority of those people living and recreating in the recovery zone are against this, our local elected official and even our legislators are all speaking out in opposition to the relocation of grizzly bears!

Where is all the data addressing the concerns of the people living in the proposed zone? What about compensation for economic loss to those people?

This scoping document does not adequately address all the negative aspect to other species of animals.

Our ungulate populations are on a sharp decline, along with Hoary Marmots, may other smaller mammals species. While cougar, bob cat and wolf population are on the increase. If bears only eat small mammals and not fish what about the impact of that? Will grizzly bears wipe out the last of the Hoary Marmots? Last summer I took my family on a hiking trip in to the upper Stehekin Valley that used to be teeming with marmots, but we did not see a single marmot in two days and only one pika. Will the bears gobble up the rest of the marmots, pikas, deer fawns, and elk calves, what is the impact of that?

We are told that we can no longer have horses grazing in the recovery zone because of the impact, (that is very minor), on the fragile alpine meadows. What about the impact of grizzly bears tearing up large swathes of fragile alpine meadows in search of ground squirrels? Would that be 10, or 100 times more damaging? Is this just a double standard?

Once again the scoping appears to only be pro bear and doesn't adequately address all of the vast concerns to the animals, people and environment. We are told that even though there are large population of grizzly's to the north of us that they will never on their own migrate here! Who's asking the question why? Too rugged, not enough food, maybe it's just not as bear friendly as proposed.

This scoping document seems to completely miss the fact that it goes against Washington State law?

I don't even have time to address this, but for this to be a credible scoping document it must comply with our state law!

In conclusion I feel like I am just getting started

This scoping document is only pro bear and does not even come close to presenting an unbiased scoping.

I don't see how you can even get started with an unbiased document without several more years of study of the real impacts to the environment, local communities, and economics of the area.

I think it likely that grizzly bears have over the years come and gone through out the Cascades but have never stayed because it is not the food rich environment they are looking for.


In my opinion most people would not object to a population of grizzly bears slowly migrating in to the Cascades on their own, as current state law allows. If you were to look at the map of the Grizzly bear recovery zone

provided in the 2018 EIS and drop a pin in the middle of that map you find it lands directly in the Stehekin Valley, my home, my back yard.

This issue of Grizzly bears in the North Cascades is not driven by those most effected, but by those who have a romantic notion of why they think grizzly's should be placed here.

There are plenty of other places to go see Grizzly bears, they are thriving in those areas. Protected everywhere. I say, hands off and let the bears alone.

Respectfully submitted,

  
Stehekin Valley resident and business owner.

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Correspondence ID: 6152Project:112008Document:124399

Address: Omak, WA

Outside Organization: Unaffiliated Individual

Received: Dec,14 2022 21:37:54

Correspondence Type: Web Form

Correspondence: Thank you for the opportunity to comment on the North Cascades Ecosystem Grizzly Bear Restoration Plan. As a 40 yr resident of WA, an outdoor recreationist, a property owner, and a tribal member, I do NOT support this plan at this time. The indigenous people of NCW (my ancestors) lived in very different ways that we have not seen since before the 19th century. Firstly, a vital part of the ecosystem (salmon) barely hangs on today. The rivers used to be strong and healthy. The unique river valley habitats of NCW used to be fed by the returning salmon. In huge part to this salmon, all around us used to be a healthy ecosystem with a rich abundance of plants, trees, and wildlife. Their habitat was not ruined by property development and pollution. Their rivers did not have concrete and steel dams.

In those times, generations upon generations of native people had passed down a rich oral history of stories and lessons regarding Creator's gifts (food, hides, furs, tools, medicines, spirituality and further.) Generations upon generations of descendants were taught to live with and respect all wildlife. They did not live as simply spectators to nature but survived and thrived with the knowledge that was passed to them. A great loss to us all now as the majority of this knowledge is dead and no longer passed on.

The indigenous ancestors were not shy about killing a grizzly bear for survival or if threatened. More importantly, there were no restrictions, laws, or regulations to either. Indigenous people did not take more than they needed. For not having firearms for many generations, they knew how to make the necessary weapons for hunting and protection. They had a great understanding of predators. They also lived in large tribes and had many eyes and ears around for awareness. Not single hikers out with their pets or young children, as we have today. In today's society, many people of my generation and younger were not taught how to use a firearm for protection in the wilderness against roaming predators. Those that were fortunate to be taught well have spent a lot of time in an outdoor environment without grizzlies around. Many in NCW today would be ill-equipped and lacking in knowledge and guidance from wiser generations.

The current ecosystem of NCW in 2022/2023 includes: the salmon and the dams, the unhealthy forests and the wildfires, the overly-populated river valleys and the unavailability of housing in NCW, the orchardists, ranchers, and farms that rely on irrigation, hunters who a bear bell will do nothing for, and the younger generations that are more comfortable with a smartphone than a protective firearm. . . These things are all connected, and none can be ignored in order for this restoration plan to work out well for all NCW's residents and tourists. Otherwise, it is not a reintroduction but rather an unwanted placement of predators into a foreign landscape and crossing your fingers that it all works out with the current inhabitants.

Provide us an example of a town in the Cascades that lives well with black bears and could therefore be ready to live well with grizzlies. Is Leavenworth ( an area packed with tourists, the aroma of grilled bratwursts, and all

crowded right up next to the Cascades) with its recent black bear attacks ready for grizzlies? Are the Stehekin residents or Lake Chelan tourists ready for this change to be forced onto that area? Are the towns of the Methow Valley prepared to have grizzlies reducing the numbers of their pet deer population? Would the areas of Tonasket and Oroville be able to respond well to grizzly bear attack emergencies with their dwindling police force?

Before dropping off 200 grizzly bears into the NCW wilderness where many unprepared people take their children to recreate, here are some suggestions:

- 1) The lost knowledge of the indigenous ancestors needs to somehow be recovered and shared widely.
- 2) Decades of strong firearm safety education and responsibility needs to be provided starting with the current schoolchildren. They will be the ones inheriting this new grizzly bear landscape, after all, so the sooner the better on getting them educated.
- 3) Lastly, but not least importantly, the habitat and food sources (salmon) need to be restored to pre-19th century conditions. Efforts have been made but it's nothing like it once was when humans lived with grizzlies in the Cascades. All of the dams would need to be removed and the population will need to re-learn how to live without electricity (and forget about electric vehicles.)

Without hydropower, many areas would be nearly inhabitable to today's humans and agriculture would not exist in much of the state. Nuclear power would not be a solution to replace hydropower, as it creates toxic waste that the children would also inherit and never be able to clean up. Nor is there a widely accepted viewpoint on teaching firearm safety to school-aged children. And much of the older indigenous populations living today were sent to boarding schools where they were forced to stop living their indigenous ways and assimilate into society.

Without knowledge of living with bears the way the ancestors did, education on firearms for children, and healthy habitats restored, my suggestion is to drop this restoration plan for good. Stop bringing it back up every few years to test the temperature of the water. NCW residents are not ready for grizzly bears nor will they be anytime soon. When catastrophic change happens to our region, humans will adapt. It's been known and said for years that "the big-one" earthquake will strike our state someday. When that happens, the dams will be damaged beyond repair and rivers will flow freely. Salmon will naturally find its way back. The grizzly bears will too as well as wolves and others. Our landscape is living, and it will change once again with or without us.

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Correspondence ID: 6153Project:112008Document:124399

Address: Glacier, WA  
Outside Organization: Unaffiliated Individual  
Received: Dec,14 2022 21:38:41  
Correspondence Type: Web Form

Correspondence: Please do not bring grizzly bears back to the north cascades. I live in the foothills to enjoy the current habitat and don't see how a few people wanting to introduce animals that can kill humans makes any sense. How many citizens want to be concerned with being eaten by a grizzly bear? How many voters want the state to elect to bring an animal into our neighborhoods like a grizzly? There are enough things to worry about while spending time in the mtns. Please do not reintroduce an animal capable of killing and eating a human into my back yard.

---

Correspondence ID: 6154Project:112008Document:124399

Address: Davie, FL  
Outside Organization: Unaffiliated Individual  
Received: Dec,14 2022 21:40:48  
Correspondence Type: Web Form

Correspondence: Hello,  
I am sharing my thoughts on the reintroduction of grizzly bears to the North Cascades as I believe it's very important and is our obligation to help an integral keystone species survive.  
I think about when wolves were reintroduced to Yellowstone National Park and the amazingly positive effects they had in restoring that ecosystem to what it is supposed to be. That one act had ripple effects for all life in the

greater Yellowstone ecosystem and allowed us to see in real time the powerful transformational effect a native keystone species has on its ecosystem.

I have no doubt that bringing back grizzlies, a native keystone species in the North Cascades, will have similar positive effects on its ecosystem as well.

Grizzlies in the North Cascades would also afford them an area to live and thrive in, as we know that grizzly territories are being lost and/or are under threat of isolation both which threaten their existence. Being in the North Cascades would allow them access to Canadian grizzly populations helping to ensure genetic diversity and their survival.

I can guess there might be concern regarding having grizzlies in areas where recreational activities take place but there are other National Parks and natural areas in the US that have grizzly populations and where recreational activities take place successfully.

I strongly urge the NPS to come up with a plan to reintroduce grizzly bears to the North Cascades as soon as is possible. With climate change and its effects, time is running out sooner than we think to accomplish the tasks of not only restoring grizzlies to the North Cascades but also to start and complete the transformation on the ecosystem which may actually make the North Cascades better equipped to survive the looming effects of climate change.

Thank you to all that are working on achieving not only this task but all tasks needed to save and protect our greatest treasures. We the people are very grateful for your work.

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Correspondence ID: 6155Project:112008Document:124399

Address: Glacier, WA

Outside Organization: Unaffiliated Individual

Received: Dec,14 2022 21:41:27

Correspondence Type: Web Form

Correspondence: Please do not introduce grizzly bears into the north cascades. I love to hike and run and live here to enjoy the mountains. Please don't introduce something that can kill me.

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Correspondence ID: 6156Project:112008Document:124399

Address: Chardon, OH

Outside Organization: Unaffiliated Individual

Received: Dec,14 2022 21:46:25

Correspondence Type: Web Form

Correspondence: Please reestablish thriving grizzly bear populations in the North Cascades Ecosystem, bringing back a keystone species. Promote the health of the North Cascades Ecosystem over the interests of ranchers and private landowners. Keep bears safe by including a bear-hunting ban in surrounding areas and educating the public on measures to minimize interactions, such as sanitation control. Thank you.

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Correspondence ID: 6157Project:112008Document:124399

Address: Media, PA

Outside Organization: Unaffiliated Individual

Received: Dec,14 2022 21:48:07

Correspondence Type: Web Form

Correspondence: Grizzly bears lived in the North Cascades for thousands of years, and they belong there. They play a key ecological role as a native keystone species in the North Cascades

I want to pass down a wild landscape to future generations that includes all native species, including the grizzly.

Grizzly bears are culturally important to many Native American tribes and First Nations

People in Yellowstone and the northern Rocky Mountains live, work and recreate alongside grizzly bears, and this can happen in the North Cascades, too.

There are only a few places left where grizzly bears can exist, and the North Cascades is one of them.

We can coexist with grizzly bears.

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Correspondence ID: 6158Project:112008Document:124399

Address: Cheney, WA  
Outside Organization: Unaffiliated Individual  
Received: Dec,14 2022 21:51:27  
Correspondence Type: Web Form  
Correspondence: I fully support grizzly bear restoration in the North Cascades.

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Correspondence ID: 6159Project:112008Document:124399  
Address: Portland, OR  
Outside Organization: Unaffiliated Individual  
Received: Dec,14 2022 21:57:13  
Correspondence Type: Web Form  
Correspondence: I live in the Pacific Northwest and believe strongly that we need to restore wildlife populations to our natural areas. Grizzly bears play a key ecological role as a native keystone species in the North Cascades. Grizzly bears are culturally important to many Native American tribes and First Nations and people in Yellowstone and the northern Rocky Mountains live, work and recreate alongside grizzly bears, and we can too in the North Cascades.

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Correspondence ID: 6160Project:112008Document:124399  
Address: Sedro-Woolley, WA  
Outside Organization: Pacific Northwest Trail Association Unaffiliated Individual(Official Rep.)  
Received: Dec,14 2022 22:01:29  
Correspondence Type: Web Form  
Correspondence: To Whom it may concern,

For more than 40 years, the Pacific Northwest Trail Association (PNTA) has engaged with land managers across the Pacific Northwest region in the stewardship of our public lands. Through PNTA's advocacy, the Pacific Northwest Trail (PNT) was designated as a national scenic trail by the United States Congress in 2009.

National scenic trails are designated under the authority of the National Trails System Act of 1968, which defines such trails as "extended trails so located as to provide for maximum outdoor recreation potential and for the conservation and enjoyment of the nationally significant scenic, historic, natural, or cultural qualities of the areas through which such trails may pass."

The PNTA has always believed that protecting the Pacific Northwest Trail is about more than just protecting a strip of dirt --it's about protecting all of the scenic, historic, natural and cultural qualities present within the extended trail corridor that make the PNT so special. At over 1,200 miles across three states, from the Continental Divide to the Pacific Ocean, we view this responsibility as one of the largest conservation efforts in the region.

It is from this position that we write to you today in support of restoring grizzly bears to the North Cascades Ecosystem.

The PNT bisects the North Cascades Ecosystem, but also traverses the Northern Continental Divide, Cabinet-Yaak, and Selkirk Ecosystems, so we have important experience and perspective on the challenges and opportunities involved in managing the landscape for the benefit of both grizzly bears and non-motorized recreation on national scenic trails.

We look forward to continuing to engage in this process, but have a few thoughts to share at this stage in the project's development.

\*High-intensity-use non-motorized trails\*

One topic that this plan should specifically examine and provide clear guidance on is "high-intensity-use" non-motorized trails. Current definitions and guidance on the management of grizzly bear recovery is incomplete and



problematic in this regard.

Please ensure the plan answers the following questions:

1) Should non-motorized high-intensity-use trails continue to be treated the same as roads in the calculation of core habitat?

In 1997, NPS and USFS agreed to a no-net-loss-of-core-area policy on federal lands within grizzly bear recovery zones. Core areas are defined as areas with the following characteristics: (1) No motorized use of roads and trails during the non-denning period. (2) No roads or trails that receive nonmotorized, high-intensity use. (3) A minimum of 0.3 mile (500 meters) from any open road, motorized trail, or high use trail.

While it was clear at the time that roads were a significant factor in grizzly bear management, the decision to treat high-intensity-use trails the same as roads in the calculation of core habitat appears to have been arbitrary.

The 1997 agreement also stipulated that this interim guidance could be replaced or adapted through future planning. Due to the challenges we've observed related to this guidance in other ecosystems, we suggest that this EIS would be a good time to revisit this subject.

High-intensity-use trails are currently inconsistently utilized in core calculations from one recovery zone to the next. In the Selkirk and Cabinet Yaak Ecosystems, the buffer around high-intensity-use trails is still deducted from core. In the Northern Continental Divide Ecosystem, this is no longer the case.

In reaching the decision to remove high-intensity-use trails from core calculations in the Northern Continental Divide Ecosystem, the following was included in the associated EIS:

"The secure core definition used in this alternative differs from the definition in the no-action alternative in that it does not include buffering high-intensity-use nonmotorized trails. This change was made due to the lack of demonstrable effects of nonmotorized trails on grizzly bears. Furthermore, there are no clear methods or criteria to accurately measure and identify "high-intensity-use" trails, which has resulted in data inconsistencies. (Volume 3--Final Environmental Impact Statement for the Forest Plan Amendments: Incorporating Habitat Management Direction for the Northern Continental Divide Ecosystem Grizzly Bear Population Helena-Lewis and Clark, Kootenai, and Lolo National Forests)

The position is stated similarly elsewhere:

"Because of the lack of studies demonstrating population-level impacts associated with non-motorized trails, the subjective method of establishing the threshold value of 20 parties per week and their influence zone, and the lack of available objective data to quantify non-motorized use levels, the NCDE conservation strategy team recommended removing consideration of high-intensity use non-motorized trails to define core habitat effectiveness (ENDANGERED SPECIES ACT SECTION 7 CONSULTATION REVISED BIOLOGICAL OPINION on the Revised Forest Plan for the Flathead National Forest)

As demonstrated in the above excerpts, there are additional problems with the use of high-intensity-use trails in core calculations.

2) If high-intensity-use trails continue to be used in core calculations, how will they be defined, and what kind of guidance will be provided to land managers for monitoring and interpreting use data?

The current definition for high-intensity-use non-motorized trails has proven to be unclear and insufficient for use. What constitutes a party? Is any group, regardless of size, counted as a single party? If a group that identifies as a single party is spread out while hiking, and passes a trail camera or counter at different times, should they be counted as separate parties? What length of time between detections on trail cameras or counters should land managers use to determine if they are detecting a single party or separate ones?

If high-intensity-use trails continue to be used to determine core habitat inventories, please improve these definitions and prescribe clear guidance for monitoring.

3) If high-intensity-use trails continue to be used in core calculations, and definitions and monitoring guidance are clarified, what date will be used to set baseline inventories from which there will be no-net-loss-of-core?

It is our understanding that core inventories for the North Cascades Ecosystem were last conducted in the late 1990's. While the interim guidance may have been effective in prohibiting road building in inventoried core areas within the ecosystem, we suspect that many trails that were once categorized as "low use" during this initial survey have long since crossed into high-intensity-use levels, regardless of how that is defined. This may prove very difficult to reverse after the fact. We also question how accurate the methods used in the initial survey could have been. Anecdotal accounts suggest that these methods were imprecise and subjective at best. We suggest that it might be the most pragmatic approach for the EIS to recommend that the ecosystem is resurveyed to establish new baseline core inventories prior to reintroduction.

In addition to the above suggestions regarding high-intensity-use trails, we recommend the following:

**\*Food storage\***

Current food storage orders on National Forest lands within the NCE are insufficient and nearly impossible to comply with due to a lack of trees of appropriate size and structure to meet hanging requirements in many areas within the recovery zone --especially at higher altitudes. Requirements for IGBC-approved food storage devices that do not require hanging would ensure a greater level of compliance in areas where bear lockers, poles, or wires are not provided.

**\*Bear Spray\***

The EIS should examine how best to encourage the public to carry bear spray within the NCE.

Thank you for the opportunity to comment on this plan. We look forward to reviewing the EIS and providing additional comment when more of the specifics of the plan are available.

Jeff Kish  
Executive Director  
Pacific Northwest Trail Association

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Correspondence ID:	6161Project:112008Document:124399
Address:	Eagle River, AK
Outside Organization:	Retired Unaffiliated Individual
Received:	Dec,14 2022 22:03:52
Correspondence Type:	Web Form
Correspondence:	Grizzly bears lived in the North Cascades for thousands of years, and they belong here.

I want to help chart a new future where we coexist with grizzly bears

Grizzly bears play a key ecological role as a native keystone species in the North Cascades

I want to pass down a wild landscape to future generations that includes all native species, including the grizzly.

Grizzly bears are culturally important to many Native American tribes and First Nations

People in Yellowstone and the northern Rocky Mountains live, work and recreate alongside grizzly bears, and we

can too in the North Cascades.

There are only a few places left where grizzly bears can exist, and the North Cascades is one of them.

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Correspondence ID: 6162Project:112008Document:124399  
Address: Chicago, IL  
Outside Organization: Unaffiliated Individual  
Received: Dec,14 2022 22:04:04  
Correspondence Type: Web Form  
Correspondence: Grizzly bears lived in the North Cascades for thousands of years, and they belong here.  
I want to help chart a new future where we coexist with grizzly bears  
Grizzly bears play a key ecological role as a native keystone species in the North Cascades  
I want to pass down a wild landscape to future generations that includes all native species, including the grizzly.  
Grizzly bears are culturally important to many Native American tribes and First Nations  
People in Yellowstone and the northern Rocky Mountains live, work and recreate alongside grizzly bears, and we  
can too in the North Cascades.  
There are only a few places left where grizzly bears can exist, and the North Cascades is one of them.

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Correspondence ID: 6163Project:112008Document:124399  
Address: Lynnwood, WA  
Outside Organization: Unaffiliated Individual  
Received: Dec,14 2022 22:16:13  
Correspondence Type: Web Form  
Correspondence: (12-14-22)

Re: The North Cascades Ecosystem Grizzly Bear Restoration Plan

I am 63 years old. I have hiked, backpacked, hunted, fished, climbed, canoed and skied throughout the North Cascades Ecosystem and strongly support active restoration of grizzly bears there. In all this recreation in the North Cascades over the past 37 years of my life I have seen the following animals (mammals) or their sign: black bear, bobcat, coyote, wolf, moose, Rocky Mountain elk, blacktail deer, whitetail deer, mule deer, mountain goat, big horn sheep, porcupine and beaver. But I have never seen a grizzly bear or its sign there! That's a reflection of how few there are and how remote they are. They need our help to boost their numbers or they could vanish entirely. This would be a loss in many ways and on many fronts.

There are many reasons why grizzly bears should be restored to the North Cascades:

- They are a keystone species. They have an important role and niche in the ecosystem. They are an essential part. Through ground disturbance, predation and scavenging they affect the ecosystem (wildlife and plants) in important and deep ways. For example, they help maintain meadows through their digging and eating habits and spread plant seeds in their scat. They are an integral part of this unique natural ecosystem. The other species evolved with them present. Just as the restoration of wolves in Yellowstone made the ecosystem healthier for its diverse wildlife, grizzlies in the North Cascades will make that ecosystem healthier for its wildlife.

- They are an umbrella species. Habitat that supports grizzly bears also supports hundreds of other plants and animals and human needs, like clean water, fresh air, healthy forests and land, and quality outdoor opportunities. An ecosystem capable of supporting grizzly bears, complete with healthy vegetation and prey populations and secure habitat is also capable of supporting the other species that call this ecosystem home.

- They are a native species. With the restoration of grizzly bear and Pacific fisher populations, the North Cascades Ecosystem will be complete again with all of its native wildlife. It will be an ecosystem with all its creatures present. Grizzlies are the only large mammal native that is absent from the North Cascades. Please make this incredible wilderness whole again. Wilderness is incomplete and less wild when its major native species are missing. An

ecosystem is healthiest when all of its native species, or parts, are present. Wilderness is not truly wild or complete when missing a major historical species. This is an opportunity to restore a critical missing part of the wilderness puzzle that is the North Cascades - a healthy population of grizzly bears.

- We have an ethical / moral obligation to restore and protect them. To right the wrongs of the past. Targeted government - sponsored trapping, poisoning, and killing in the past almost wiped them out. Grizzlies have been removed from 97% of their former range in the continental U.S. through persecution, habitat destruction and utter short-sightedness. Don't they deserve to live as a unique and special species on this earth? Don't they deserve to be in at least 2% of their former range? This is a rare and important opportunity to share our space with creatures that belong here. To co-exist. To do the right thing. Are we willing to share space with creatures that belong here? Can we show a little tolerance? It takes courage to accommodate these animals. Do we have the courage?

- We have a legal obligation to restore them. They are considered a 'threatened' species under the Endangered Species Act and the North Cascades Ecosystem is 1 of the 6 Grizzly Bear Recovery Zones designated by the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service. These are wild areas where there is abundant quality habitat to support viable grizzly populations as part of a national strategy to recover grizzly bears in the lower 48 states. Grizzly bear recovery here is an important part of national efforts to restore endangered animals where suitable habitat still exists.

- They have a right to be here. They have lived in the North Cascades for over 20,000 years. They belong there. Grizzly bears were there possibly before any humans and have an inherent right to live in the North Cascades. They deserve a place in the wild for generations to come.

- They may disappear completely without our help. It is estimated that less than 10 grizzlies remain in the North Cascades. They need our help to restore a healthy and functioning population. They need recovery action. The North Cascades grizzly bears are considered the most at-risk bear population in the U.S. today. Grizzly bears are at a high risk of extinction, or going locally extinct. The situation is dire. The population is isolated. They probably will go away with no help. They need our help to survive.

- The grizzly bear habitat is excellent. It is of high quality. There's plenty of food and space. The ecosystem is a rare place in today's world where they can still live. It's one of the wildest places left in the West. There are abundant food sources available. There aren't a lot of places that can support grizzlies, wolves and wolverines.

- Their restoration would add to the ecosystem biodiversity. Without them, this ecosystem is less diverse, less healthy, diminished and sanitized. Restoring a self-sustaining population would contribute to the restoration of biodiversity in the ecosystem.

- To increase the possibility of seeing a rare grizzly or its sign. I saw grizzlies and their sign while solo backpacking in Alaska's Denali National Park. After 11 days out I realized that they were not out to get me, but were just out there doing their own thing, as were the wolves, etc. This wilderness experience with grizzlies was humbling, powerful, rich, unique and memorable. Last month, in November of 2022 in NE Washington, I saw a wolf pack's tracks in the fresh snow and heard them howling at night (What a trilling experience that was!) while sleeping in my tent. This was a deeply spiritual experience for me. Wolves just recently have returned to Washington State and they are already adding to the quality of my outdoor experiences. Grizzly bears would do the same for me and others. Seeing wolves or their tracks in mud and snow in Washington State have enriched my life. Seeing grizzlies or their sign in the North Cascades would be as exciting as my recent experiences with Washington wolves. It would add to my Earthly life. Elsewhere in Washington State I have seen mountain lion / cougar, Roosevelt elk, river otter and wolverine. Grizzly bears would only be another animal on the landscape.

- They contribute to the richness of our natural heritage in the Pacific Northwest. They are a regional icon and an important key part of our natural heritage.

- They are important to the Pacific Northwest's native tribes cultural heritage.

- We owe it for present and future generations. I would like to see a grizzly or its sign in the North Cascades. This would be a conservation legacy to our children. They should be preserved for the benefit and enjoyment of present and future generations.

In conclusion, there are many reasons why grizzly bears should be restored to the North Cascades. I love wildlife and wild places. They are a part of our human spirit. We are a part of nature. We need these wild places. Public support for grizzly restoration in the region is strong. We need to welcome the grizzlies in their rightful home. With science, education and a little tolerance, we can.

Sincerely,

[REDACTED]  
[REDACTED]  
[REDACTED]  
[REDACTED]  
[REDACTED]

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Correspondence ID: 6164Project:112008Document:124399

Address: Kaneohe, HI

Outside Organization: Unaffiliated Individual

Received: Dec,14 2022 22:19:58

Correspondence Type: Web Form

Correspondence: Being that I live in Hawaii I find it necessary to introduce my family to nature and wildlife on the mainland. We love to take annual trips to camp, hike and be in nature and visiting national parks is always on our yearly list of vacations. Obviously we do not have grizzly bears here in Hawaii which is why it's even more important to preserve the species and their environment. Education is the best way to sustain our future and for the generations to come and creating a balance of wildlife is essential. I fully support this effort and hope that National Parks Service does too. Thank you. [REDACTED]

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Correspondence ID: 6165Project:112008Document:124399

Address: Pocatello, ID

Outside Organization: BlueRibbon Coalition Unaffiliated Individual(Official Rep.)

Received: Dec,14 2022 22:23:58

Correspondence Type: Web Form

Correspondence: BlueRibbon Coalition (BRC) is writing to provide scoping feedback for the North Cascades Ecosystem Grizzly Bear Restoration Plan EIS. BRC is a national non-profit organization that champions responsible recreation and encourages a strong conservation ethic and individual stewardship. We champion responsible use of public lands and waters for the benefit of all recreationists by educating and empowering our members to secure, protect, and expand shared outdoor recreation access and use by working collaboratively with natural resource managers and other recreationists. Our members use motorized and non-motorized means of recreation, including OHVs, horses, mountain bikes, and hiking to enjoy federally managed lands throughout the United States, including those of the National Park Service. Many of our members and supporters live in Washington or travel across the country to visit Washington and use motorized vehicles to access NPS managed lands throughout Washington. BRC members visit the North Cascades Ecosystem for motorized recreation, snowmobiling, sightseeing, photography, rockhounding, hunting, wildlife and nature study, camping, observing cultural resources, and other similar pursuits. BRC members and supporters have concrete, definite, and immediate plans to continue such activities in the future.

#### General Comments

BRC recommends a full analysis on the economic impacts due to the Grizzly Bear restoration proposals. Restoring the grizzly bear to the North Cascades Ecosystem would greatly affect recreation. As recreation continues to grow and is nearly a 1 trillion dollar industry in the United States according to the Bureau of Economic Analysis, NPS needs to fully analyze how this proposal would affect local economies. An alternative needs to be created that considers economic impact due to grizzly bears. Other ecosystem data needs to be used in making these decisions

as that provides best available science.

NPS also needs to fully analyze in an alternative, public health and safety concerns that come from the restoration of grizzly bears in this area. NEPA requires a broad range of alternatives and analysis. Information needs to be provided to the public on how recreation will be affected in this area due to safety concerns. BRC recommends current management practices in the North Cascades Ecosystem.

#### Wildfire

Healthy forests are critical to the vitality of the grizzly bear species. BRC believes beneficial forest management practices need to be used with the forests. Vegetation projects will help aid in these goals. One wildfire could cause the entire species to go extinct. We support the National Park Service in properly managing the forests to prevent wildfires that could cause harm to the species. However, many conservation groups actively litigate forest projects that help mitigate wildfire risk. These same conservation groups are the ones who want to enact greater restrictions in order to protect the grizzly bear and its critical habitat. One of the best things that can be done to protect this species and prevent extinction is to actively manage forests to prevent wildfires.

We would like to close by saying we support "shared use". As long as overall visitation numbers are appropriate for the affected resources, motorized and non-motorized users can be compatible with one another so long as individual users understand designations and plan their activities accordingly. Indeed, motorized and nonmotorized recreation use often overlap as OHV's often increase accessibility to non-motorized recreational activities such as hiking, camping, equestrian use, etc. We also hold that responsible recreational use of public lands can exist in harmony with ecosystem needs.

BRC would like to be considered an interested public for this project. Information can be sent to the following address and email address:

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Correspondence ID:	6166Project:112008Document:124399
Address:	Omak, WA
Outside Organization:	Unaffiliated Individual
Received:	Dec,14 2022 22:27:32
Correspondence Type:	Web Form
Correspondence:	To whom it may concern,

As a resident of North Central Washington, I strongly oppose the relocation of grizzly bears into our state. The grizzlies that naturally reside in the North Cascades already fill the niche that the ecosystem currently provides. Adding new, confused, un-adapted bears will only cause conflict with northern Washington's current residents. It has been over 100 years since grizzly bears have had a sizeable population in Washington. Much has changed since the grizzly has roamed here. There are few salmon in our rivers today. Many years of drought and forest fire has left the wilderness lacking in habitat and resources, especially for large predators. There are more people in the state of Washington than any other time in history. I only see conflict between the bears, people, agriculture and the very habitat the grizzly is meant to inhabit.

If more grizzly bears find their way to Washington then so be it. Until then, please leave the grizzlies in their current home.

Thank you,

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Correspondence ID:	6167Project:112008Document:124399
Address:	Glacier, WA
Outside Organization:	Unaffiliated Individual
Received:	Dec,14 2022 22:33:55
Correspondence Type:	Web Form

Correspondence: If reintroducing grizzlies supports and strengthens the north cascades ecosystem and gives the grizzlies a chance to be removed from the endangered species list, then please do reintroduce.

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Correspondence ID: 6168Project:112008Document:124399  
Address: Winthrop, WA  
Outside Organization: Unaffiliated Individual  
Received: Dec,14 2022 22:36:02  
Correspondence Type: Web Form

[REDACTED]  
Winthrop, WA 98862  
27 October 2020

Superintendent  
North Cascades National Park Service Complex  
810 State Route 20  
Sedro Woolley, WA 98284

Dear Superintendent:

I am a retired wildlife biologist and worked on the Okanogan, then Okanogan-Wenatchee, National Forest for almost 30 years. I worked on many projects during that period including evaluating the suitability of the North Cascades to support a recovered grizzly bear population. The Forest Service was responsible for evaluating the habitat suitability and the Washington Department of Wildlife determined the status of the bear in the ecosystem. After many years of work we determined the area was capable of supporting a recovered population of at least 200 grizzly bears. Our work was reviewed and supported by grizzly bear scientists from British Columbia and the United States and the Interagency Grizzly Bear Committee in 1997. I would also mention that the work was coordinated with the government of British Columbia so bears could be recovered there as well.

The previous work led by the North Cascades National Park to prepare an environmental impact statement to develop and evaluate alternatives and determine the effects of recovering grizzly bears in the North Cascades of Washington was shelved. A record of decision on how to recover bears and meet the direction of the Endangered Species Act was not made.

I support an alternative to restore the population of grizzly bears in the North Cascades as an experimental population

Sincerely,

[REDACTED]  
[REDACTED]

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Correspondence ID: 6169Project:112008Document:124399  
Address: Bellingham, WA  
Outside Organization: Unaffiliated Individual  
Received: Dec,14 2022 22:41:47  
Correspondence Type: Web Form

Correspondence: I am full of enthusiasm for grizzly bears, and would welcome them to the North Cascades, but I'm not convinced the grizzlies actually want to be there.

Extensive areas of the North Cascades ecosystem have remained largely free of human interference throughout history. And for the last 50+ years, a good portion of those areas have been designated wilderness and (within the National Park) off-limits to hunting. We know that grizzlies have visited these areas, and perhaps a few of them stuck around awhile... and yet, while grizzlies in the Northern Rockies thrived and multiplied over the past 50 years, grizzlies in the North Cascades dwindled. I believe bears are quite adept at seeking out and finding habitat

that suits their needs. So, when I see that grizzlies have repeatedly checked out the North Cascades but chose not to populate the area (in spite of the vast wilderness and the fact that no one was shooting at them), I have to conclude that this just isn't where they want to be.

I would venture a guess that the dense, jungly forests have something to do with it. The Northern Rockies are full of comparatively open forests and grassy meadows; the North Cascades are full of Devil's Club and Vine Alder. There are meadows in the North Cascades in the Alpine zone, but those meadows are buried in snow 9 or 10 months of the year. It's true that the easternmost portions of the region contain more open forest and grassland, but generally this occurs as the wilderness gives way to human activity: ranching, vacation communities, etc.

Relocating grizzlies from someplace else seems tremendously disruptive, and perhaps cruel: to the grizzlies themselves who will suddenly be faced with survival in a completely unfamiliar habitat, and to the wildlife who will suddenly find themselves in the presence of a huge, powerful, extremely confused, and justifiably furious creature. The repeated helicopter flights involved in a relocation effort would be severely disruptive to the wilderness ecosystem.

I have looked at every source of information I can find, in search of evidence that the North Cascades are ideal grizzly habitat. I have found none. I have tremendous respect for conservation biologists, but in this matter I have found their assertions weak, vague, and unsupported. This seems to me like magical thinking, and I fear the consequences for the grizzlies would be anything but magical.

Therefore, I support the no-action alternative.

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Correspondence ID: 6170Project:112008Document:124399  
Address: Mill Creek, WA  
Outside Organization: Unaffiliated Individual  
Received: Dec,14 2022 23:13:01  
Correspondence Type: Web Form  
Correspondence: Please do not introduce Grizzly bears to the cascades. Please don't!!!!

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Correspondence ID: 6171Project:112008Document:124399  
Address: La Habra Hts, CA  
Outside Organization: Unaffiliated Individual  
Received: Dec,14 2022 23:22:15  
Correspondence Type: Web Form  
Correspondence: Please reestablish thriving grizzly bear populations in the North Cascades Ecosystem. It is also important to include a bear-hunting ban in surrounding areas and educate the public on measures to minimize interactions, such as sanitation control. The balance of nature has been badly disrupted by humans, and the bears are a needed keystone species for this area. Also, the health of the North Cascades Ecosystem is more important than the interests of ranchers and private landowners. Our planet needs more long-term thinking and planning, not the disaster we are currently creating for it.

The balance of nature does not put the private interests of humans at the top. Ever.

So please carefully bring the grizzlies back to the North Cascades.

thank you

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Correspondence ID: 6172Project:112008Document:124399  
Address: Joint Base Lewis-McChord, WA  
Outside Organization: Unaffiliated Individual  
Received: Dec,14 2022 23:29:09



Correspondence Type: Web Form

Correspondence: Absolutely not. No grizzly bears.

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Correspondence ID: 6173 Project: 112008 Document: 124399

Address: Malaga, WA

Outside Organization: Unaffiliated Individual

Received: Dec, 14 2022 23:34:17

Correspondence Type: Web Form

Correspondence: If you do this, it is with the knowledge that someone will be killed by a Grizzly that otherwise would have lived. You know this will happen at some point. You would then be faced with having to justify it to that person's family, and yourselves. No. Don't do it.

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Correspondence ID: 6174 Project: 112008 Document: 124399

Address: Seattle, WA

Outside Organization: Unaffiliated Individual

Received: Dec, 14 2022 23:37:16

Correspondence Type: Web Form

Correspondence: I wish to express my support for this proposal and I hope that one day we might see brown bears back in their native Washington. As someone that spends significant time hiking in bear country in Alaska, I think it is absolutely possible for the residents of WA to safely recreate alongside bears. It's not that dissimilar from hiking in cougar country. Education, of course, is key. Thank you for your efforts and best of luck.

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Correspondence ID: 6175 Project: 112008 Document: 124399

Address: STEHEKIN, WA

Outside Organization: Unaffiliated Individual

Received: Dec, 14 2022 23:42:26

Correspondence Type: Web Form

Correspondence: Following are my thoughts in the importation of grizzlies into the North Cascades Complex:

1) Washington State Law prohibits transplanting or importing grizzly bears into the state.

The proposal by the NPS and FWS is in violation of Washington State Law (RCW 77.12.035) that prohibits transplanting or introducing grizzly bears into the state. Although the law does say that the FWS should "fully participate in all discussion and negotiations with federal and state agencies", the state law should be the guiding document. The RCW was passed by representatives of the people of Washington State.

2) It is not fiscally responsible. The idea of introducing grizzly bears into the North Cascades has been studied, halted, re-opened, dismissed and now opened again. How much more taxpayer money is going to be spent on this over and over again? If the grizzlies are introduced, then there is the added expense of monitoring and possibly relocating problem bears. One source indicated that a bear relocation in a remote area (like most of the North Cascades) can cost in excess of \$10,000. As a resident of Stehekin we can see that the National Park Service is struggling to maintain service to the visitor. They are so understaffed that they cannot even keep the Golden West Visitor Center open, maintain bridges and trails, or repair a damaged road that is key to visitor access to our beautiful high country.

3) Introducing grizzlies would cause hardship for local wildlife, including humans. We live year around in the Stehekin valley, and are concerned with many consequences of this proposal. The deer and elk herds have recently been reduced by increase predators (cougars and wolves), and possibly suffering from reduced food supply due to lack of fire management. The black bears currently residing in our section of the NCE are already short on food, roaming the valley "past their bedtime". Visitors and hikers (particularly Pacific Crest Trail hikers) could be deterred from hiking into the beautiful high country for fear of a grizzly encounter. Remote areas like Stehekin are not easily accessed for medical evacuation. Will the NPS or FWS be liable for such an occurrence? Families living in the valley with agricultural animals may face the danger of a grizzly attacking their stock. Visitor

services such as guided fishing and outfitters for horseback riding could be negatively impacted if trails or river access are close due to grizzly activity. These services are vital for the enjoyment of the visitor to the North Cascades Recreation Area.

4) If you believe in the natural progression of nature, take care of the food sources and let the grizzlies move in on their own. Grizzlies need lush moist vegetation and a thriving animal population for food. Efforts at better fire management and reasonable hunting regulations for competing predators (cougars and wolves), would be a better start. If there is food, they may come. On their own.

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Correspondence ID:	6176Project:112008Document:124399
Address:	Toluca Lake, CA
Outside Organization:	Unaffiliated Individual
Received:	Dec,14 2022 23:50:55
Correspondence Type:	Web Form
Correspondence:	Hello,

This is a welcome idea to re-establish Grizzly Bears to part of their native habitat. You have relocation sites available in ideal habitat~go for it! The timing is great because more and more, Grizzlies options for habitats are being squeezed and becoming compromised in the northern Rocky Mtns of MT, WY. Idaho currently claims that there is no suitable habitat to relocate Grizzly Bears. At a time when Grizzly populations cannot connect and there are just 25 Grizzlies in the Yaak, Grizzlies are encumbered and need help to rebound their populations. Climate change & the decline of food sources for Grizzlies in the northern Rocky Mountains has stressed that population. Just today USFWS announced that the White Bark Pine Trees will be designated as a "threatened" species requiring a recovery plan & pursue restoration. Cutthroat Trout have been squeezed out by introduced Trout species, depriving female Grizzlies of essential fats and nutrients. And there is a continual push by the governors of Mt, WY & ID to de-list Grizzly Bears, this reintroduction process in the northern Cascades will aid in Grizzly Bear recovery for one of the 6 designated areas. It is wise to make a plan to release bears back to the Northern Cascades with the intact habitats which will offer abundant food sources & room to roam.

It is imperative to bring our keystone species back to their ancestral lands both for ecosystem balance and integrity and because Americans want intact ecosystems which include keystone species.

It is also imperative that the plan require more be done to prevent conflict including in the back country, expand programs that foster coexistence between grizzlies and people. Also, ban bear-hunting in surrounding areas and educate the public on respecting bears from a distance, not feeding bears or leaving food available at camp sites and bear proofing trash facilities.

Looking forward & thank you for the public comment period.

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Correspondence ID:	6177Project:112008Document:124399
Address:	Winthrop, WA
Outside Organization:	Unaffiliated Individual
Received:	Dec,14 2022 23:52:34
Correspondence Type:	Web Form
Correspondence:	Please count me as being very strongly against restoring the grizzly bear in the North Cascade Mountains!

However I do not feel that a decision should be made on a popular count alone. The following points are reasons that I think it is a flawed plan from the beginning.

-The grizzly bear restoration to date has assured that the the grizzly is not becoming extinct in North America  
.-The idea to restore the grizzly to this area is not needed. A grizzly bear has a roaming area that would allow it to move this way if needed. The statement that the grizzly is needed to have a more balanced ecosystem does not consider the fact that the ecosystems are constantly changing due to numerous things such as global warming and mega fires. We can not go back to what we think was once the perfect system.  
-Government agencies should always consider the safety of the public. The plan admits that some human life will most likely be lost due to grizzly confrontation. If it is even one life, it is too many. This problem will get worse as the population of grizzlies and humans increases in the area. In the past few years since Covid the recreational use of the land in this area has exploded.  
-The plan also states that it is possible to have an over population of grizzlies down the road and action would need to be taken to reduce the population as is needed now in other areas. It is absurd to start a plan that you know will have problems in the future. Relocating bears now to the North Cascade Mountains is just kicking the problem down the road  
**DON'T HINDER NATURE BUT DO NOT TRY TO CONTROL IT WITH THIS PROGRAM!**  
This plan is a waste of taxpayer money and a threat to public safety

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Correspondence ID: 6178Project:112008Document:124399  
Address: Spokane, WA  
Outside Organization: Unaffiliated Individual  
Received: Dec,14 2022 23:53:26  
Correspondence Type: Web Form  
Correspondence: To Whom It May Concern,

I am in favor of reintroducing grizzly bears to the North Cascades Ecosystem. I do not support Alternative B because of the proposed 10(j) designation. With grizzly populations the way they are, transferring them from their source population where they are protected to a new area where they lose protections is not a great idea because that may lead to human-instigated deaths of those grizzlies where it may not have otherwise happened (I do not trust livestock interests to engage with introduced grizzly bears in good faith, especially when viewing the on-going conflicts between ranchers and wolves reintroduced into eastern WA, which has led to entire wolf packs being wiped out). Alternative A is not ideal because that does not seem to be working.

I think the best option would be some sort of natural recovery. Currently, the wildlife corridor connecting the North Cascades Ecosystem to the Interior BC and/or Northern Continental Divide populations is heavily fragmented. I think federal land/wildlife management agencies should make that a priority by land acquisitions and/or designating lands as wilderness, instead of leaving it to local conservation groups to purchase the land required to rebuild the Cascades to Continental Divide corridor. In any case, I think no alternative should designate grizzlies as an experimental population. Also, as an aside, the wilderness character of the areas in question needs to be preserved.

Sincerely,



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Correspondence ID: 6179Project:112008Document:124399  
Address: Bellingham, WA  
Outside Organization: Western Washington University Unaffiliated Individual  
Received: Dec,14 2022 23:54:01  
Correspondence Type: Web Form  
Correspondence: My comments would be more detailed, but the project website has been inaccessible this afternoon and evening. Please consider the abbreviated comments below.

The EIS should evaluate all ten criteria for wildlife translocations described in Perez et al. (2012). Those criteria were reviewed in my 21 January 2016 comments on the former DEIS, and they are summarized below.

- (1) Is the species or population under threat?
- (2) Have threatening factors been removed/controlled, or absent in release area?
- (3) Are translocations the best tool to mitigate conservation conflicts?
- (4) Are risks for the target species acceptable?
- (5) Are risks for other species or the ecosystem acceptable?
- (6) Are the possible effects of the translocation acceptable to local people?
- (7) Does the project maximize the likelihood of establishing a viable population?
- (8) Does the project include clear goals and monitoring?
- (9) Do enough economic and human resources exist?
- (10) Do scientific, governmental, and stakeholder groups support the translocation?

The previous DEIS addressed most criteria well, and the forthcoming EIS can build on that work. Criteria (2) and (7) were not fully addressed in the previous DEIS, and they should be addressed carefully in the forthcoming EIS. In particular, criterion (7) requires a population viability analysis (PVA). A well-conducted PVA would provide information about all alternatives, their efficacy, and likely results.

The previous DEIS concluded the same end-of-century outcome for all three action alternatives, which may not be credible. A careful PVA would provide greater certainty and credibility to the EIS and decisions it will inform. Please see my 21 January 2016 comments on the previous DEIS for details on data needs and sources for conducting a PVA for NCE grizzly bear restoration.

Thank you for your consideration.

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Reference cited:

Pérez I, JD Anadoón, M Díaz, GG Nicola, JL Tella, A Giménez. 2012. What is wrong with current translocations? A review and a decision-making proposal. *Front.Ecol.Environ.* 10(9): 494-501. doi: 10.1890/110175

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Correspondence ID:	6180Project:112008Document:124399
Address:	Stehekin, WA
Outside Organization:	Unaffiliated Individual
Received:	Dec,14 2022 23:54:52
Correspondence Type:	Web Form
Correspondence:	The following is intended to be a substantive comment/concern

Given a large user-base living close to the NCNP complex (Seattle for instance) who are family camping oriented and highly concerned about safety in Grizzly Bear country, have you considered accidental deaths caused by a nervous concerned adult discharging a weapon and killing someone they thought was a Grizzly Bear?

Consider a situation where a camper gets up in the middle of the night to pee in nearby bushes. His/her stumbling in the dark near another camper tent wakes someone who is highly concerned about a threat to his family unit. This individual discharges a weapon in the direction of the 'disturbance' and severely injures/kills the person making noises interpreted by the shooter to be a Grizzly Bear.

What sort of visitor training/education/warning should be in place to make gun-toting overly nervous campers feel safe and more rational about middle-of-the-night noises?

( <https://www.nps.gov/gate/learn/management/firearms-in-national-parks.htm>

Firearms in National Parks

The law governing possession of firearms inside a national park changed on February 22, 2010.

Visitors may possess firearms within a national park unit provided they comply with federal, state, and local laws. )

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Correspondence ID: 6181Project:112008Document:124399

Address: Ellensburg, WA

Outside Organization: Unaffiliated Individual

Received: Dec,14 2022 23:55:00

Correspondence Type: Web Form

Correspondence: There are grizzly bears in Washington state. I know people that have seen them. The more bears will increase the chances of people being attacked and killed, Will we be allowed to carry guns, rifles, and shotguns? Will we be allowed to carry gun magazines that have capacity greater then just 10 rounds? I don't want more grizzly bears.

Your Environmental Impact Statement needs to include all the Grizzly Bear and Black Bear attacks throughout history in all the states with bears. This should include Washington, Alaska, Oregon , Idaho, Montana, Wyoming, Colorado, Utah, New Mexico, Arizona, and California.

Here are a few examples:

June 29, 2016: A grizzly bear attacked and killed Brad Treat, 38 years old, U.S. Forest Service law enforcement office as he was bicycling along a trail just outside Glacier National Park, Montana.

July 6, 2021: A grizzly bear pulled a woman from her tent, in the middle of the night and killed her in a small Montana town. Leah Davis Lokan, 65, a bicyclist, of Chico, California, was camped near the post office and museum.

July 9, 2021: Grizzly Bear mauls Tom Whitney, in the Island Park, Idaho area as he was jogging on a trail.

July 30, 2021: ISLAND PARK, Idaho -- A mountain biker avoided injury after being chased by a grizzly bear near Island Park in northeastern Idaho, Caribou-Targhee National Forest.

Thank You,



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Correspondence ID: 6182Project:112008Document:124399

Address: Winthrop, WA

Outside Organization: Unaffiliated Individual

Received: Dec,14 2022 23:58:44

Correspondence Type: Web Form

Correspondence: I am strongly against grizzly bears being reintroduced into the North Cascades Ecosystem. Since first investigating and proposing reintroduction of grizzly bears the vast quantity of people that frequent the North Cascades has increased significantly over the last few years. Human life to me is more valuable than a grizzly bear. In the proposal it stated that human life may be lost. What if that person was one of your family members?

Grizzly bears are in Canada and if the habitat is right for them, they would migrate to Washington. Is there adequate food supply in the North Cascades for both grizzly bears and black bears due to the devastating fires that have occurred over the last 10 to 20 years. Grizzly bears are omnivores, but they also need the a meat source and the population of deer in our mountains have decreased due to the fires.

I also feel it is so wrong to be moving wild animals from a habitat where they were living to a totally new area they were not raised in.

The North Cascade Ecosystem is changing due weather and fires.

As a resident of the valley close to where the grizzly bears will be placed, again, I am strongly against reintroduction.

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Correspondence ID: 6183Project:112008Document:124399

Address: Concrete, WA

Outside Organization: Unaffiliated Individual

Received: Dec,12 2022

Correspondence Type: Letter

Correspondence: Grizzly bear recovery in the North Cascades ecosystem

It should be noted by managers and I'm sure that they've already included this ,the North Cascades mountain ecosystem goes all the way down to Snoqualmie pass which is in King county. King county has a remnant grizzly population living on suitable habitat, there are two grizzlies in the woodland Park zoo that are being well cared for and fed. This is obviously suitable habitat or the fish and wildlife service would not be calling Concrete and other populated areas grizzly bear recovery areas.

King county and Snohomish county have multiple suitable habitats in the form of lowland River bottom including salmon runs. Skykomish Rivers, Snoqualmie River ,White River ,Green River ,Duwamish river, how about the whole cedar River watershed . Yeah , there are a number of river systems that I haven't named, but all these river systems are preferred by grizzlies as habitat. What is really great about the Snoqualmie area is that has got a huge populations of elk.. Certainly elk would be a good food source for grizzlies in the spring when they come out of hibernation and in the fall when they need fat for hibernation. There are multiple herds and very large numbers and they go all the way down to the White River and include Mount Rainier national Park which has been decimated by their population .They have denuded the Alpine and subAlpine Meadows on the east side of the park. These elk are non-native species introduced by fish and wildlife managers and another wonderful side effect of their management. They were then transported to the Skagit valley and they now live on the bottom land and in the farms of the Skagit valley not in the mountains or Forest. If you do not believe me about the large elk herds near Snoqualmie pass go on the PCT south from Snoqualmie pass and you will find that it is an elk trail for 50 miles and it intersects multiple, hundreds ,of elk trails.

According to the fish and wildlife service King county certainly qualifies for restoration and their management. That way the elk population can be brought in more reasonable proportion to suitable habitat and we can even have grizzlies in Mount Rainier national Park. I'm sure that the grizzlies could be accommodated in all the parks in Seattle, certainly Green lake would be a good place. That way all the people that really want grizzly bears in Washington wouldn't have to travel all the way up to the Skagit valley in Concrete to see them. And there is the added food source of domestic dogs and cats for the grizzlies as well. We know that the US fish and wildlife service has trained introduced wolf populations to use domestic cats and dogs as their primary food source in the Gila wilderness in New Mexico, in Montana, Idaho, and Washington. Why not in Seattle.

But considering that the fish and wildlife service has done all of the experiments that show that collared grizzlies travel 300 miles in a summer,. They have to know that if they plant grizzly bears in the North Cascades national Park, Snoqualmie pass is easily 300 MI from wherever they plant that population. So this must be their intent in the first place to bring grizzly bears to King county. Since we know that they do not manage elk or grizzly populations or wolves we have to conclude that that is their intent.

Also everybody knows that wildlife uses trails and roads as transportation corridors like we do. And black bears have started to use the rail trail that runs between Concrete and Sedro-Woolley as a main transportation corridors which has the added benefit of having lots of cats and dogs along the way as a good food source. Grizzlies are just as smart and just as inventive as black bears and the grizzly population that will be in concrete will definitely be down in Sedro-Woolley at the park headquarters. Recall also that the Pacific Crest trail runs

right through the area that you're talking about in the North Cascades and goes down to Stevens pass and Snoqualmie pass. Anybody that has been on that trail has seen black bears using the PCT as a transportation corridor, certainly grizzly bears could easily use the PCT to go straight down to Snoqualmie pass ,it is only what 150 MI from the North Cascades national Park. Somehow I don't think those bear canisters that the hikers are using on the PCT are going to discourage grizzly bears from getting their food, just another abundant suitable habitat. This is not a joke ,everything that I've talked about is a likely possibility. The US fish and wildlife service has in the past allowed wolves and bears and grizzlies to forage in human areas. If the fish and wildlife service allows bears to be in Concrete and believe that they can forage in Concrete ,THAT MEANS THAT THEY HAVE TAUGHT THE BEARS THAT THEY CAN FORAGE IN ANY POPULATED AREA. This has happened in the past and continues to happen in California Yosemite Park, the bear managers have decided that it's okay for bears to forage in campgrounds and on trails and in cars. bears regularly tear apart cars ,destroy cars in parking lots with a possibility of getting food. Grizzly bears tear apart houses. Humans regularly scare away black bears, this does not happen with grizzlies, humans run from grizzlies and grizzlies are not scared of and do charge humans. This has happened both with introduced elk populations and wolf populations that have been allowed to damage human structures and forage in human areas. Managers solution is to ban toothpaste and any food or scented object including deodorant from anywhere that humans are in order to to not induce an animal to explore the human environment. The animal has already been allowed by managers and taught to explore the human environment because it has been allowed by managers to get food there.

This effort is not about recovery. And it is not in fulfillment of The endangered species act. It is an end run around The endangered species act in attempt to grab habitat outside of the national park for grizzly bear recovery which is illegal.

There are no resident non-transient grizzly bears in the North Cascades national Park.

Therefore, no grizzly bears are threatened or endangered and this is not actually a use of the endangered species act and not a recovery.

Using the 10 j option to illegally plant an isolated non-essential population of grizzly bears in the national Park is an abomination of the endangered species act. Grizzly bears have been studied and are known and do use a 300 mile range in the summer wandering into different habitats looking for mates and for other forage. The 10 j option then calls for the managers to declare any population of grizzlies to be threatened. Thus, managers have themselves created a situation in which they have created a threatened population. That threatened population did not exist before they planted an isolated wandering population of grizzly bears. Thus this is not simply an illegal attempt to recover grizzly bears in the North Cascades Park but an attempt to then increase grizzly bears where they don't exist in areas outside of the park. Because this option also gives the managers the right to restrict use and control people and bears on private, public, tribal and park property outside of the park.

This proposal talks about the North Cascades ecosystem and that the North Cascades ecosystem is not complete because it lacks grizzlies and it has suitable habitat. It is clear that you're thinking about a lot more than the North Cascades national Park ,you're thinking about the larger ECOSYSTEM and have designated large areas for grizzly bear recovery including Concrete. Nowhere is that habitat detailed or defined and the lack of spring forage especially is a defining characteristic . Suitable habitat in spring forge is in areas that have trails ,have houses well populated with people , and two national scenic trails with lots of through hikers. In our bottomland the salmon no longer exist which supported some of the bear population. Move over native Americans every single last salmon is going to be given to these grizzlies. So much for salmon recovery. Another wildlife Management failed project .

This plan does not talk about grizzly bear population management at all and only talks about trying to get more grizzlies. The Skagit valley is really tired of wildlife managers · screwing up their projects. They're tired of the elk spending their lives in their residential gardens and Fields instead of up in the forest ,of causing accidents ,ruining airplanes ,hanging out at the airports and the elementary school playfields. Oh I forgot, your

plan is to forbid concrete residents from having gardens and fruit trees to lure the grizzlies into their realm. Is this an adjunct of having a good food source for grizzlies hanging out at the airport, in concrete and at the playfields of kids.

You have already declared Concrete part of the grizzly bear recovery area. No residential area should be part of your recovery plan ,in fact you don't plan to manage grizzlies. You've never managed grizzlies or elk or wolves. You only see people as the problem.

**HABITAT CONSERVATION AREA**

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Correspondence ID: 6184Project:112008Document:124399  
Address: UNK, WA  
Outside Organization: Washington Farm Bureau Non-Governmental(Official Rep.)  
Received: Jan,11 2023  
Correspondence Type: Letter  
Correspondence: Re: Comments and Alternatives - NPS and USFWS Notice of Intent to Prepare North Cascades Ecosystem Grizzly Bear Restoration Plan/EIS - Washington  
Date: December 14, 2022  
Via: U.S. Mail; Office of the Superintendent, 810 State Route 20, Sedro-Woolley, WA 98284

Dear Mr. Don Striker et al.

The Washington State Farm Bureau (WSFB) is the state's largest agricultural organization representing more than 49,000 member families statewide. We are a voluntary, grassroots advocacy organization representing the social and economic interests of farm and ranch families, including private forest landowners, at the local, state, and national levels. We respectfully request consideration of the below recommendations and analysis on behalf of our members.

The Stillwater Technical Solutions (STS) document called "A Statutory, Policy and Technical Analysis and Alternatives for Inclusion in the Scoping and EIS" and its recommended alternatives are endorsed by the WSFB and associated County Farm Bureaus in response to the joint-agency Notice of Intent to prepare North Cascades Ecosystem Grizzly Bear Restoration Plan/EIS (NIP) proposal by the National Park Service (NPS) and the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service (FWS).

The NIP currently contains three alternatives for potential introduction of grizzly bears in the North Cascades National Park. The WSFB fully support presented alternative 1 and oppose presented alternatives 2 and 3 for reasons supported by the attached documents.

Sincerely submitted,  
Rosella Mosby, President  
Washington Farm Bureau

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Correspondence ID: 6185Project:112008Document:124399  
Address: Seattle, WA  
Outside Organization: Unaffiliated Individual  
Received: Dec,19 2022  
Correspondence Type: Other  
Correspondence: Dear NPS and USFW Grizzly Bear Team

I am writing today to comment on the proposed Grizzly Bear Restoration Proposal. I support the restoration plan developed by the National Park Service and US Fish and Wildlife.

The reintroduction of Grizzly Bears is a very important step in restoring the integrity of the North Cascades Ecosystem (NCE), which crosses the US-Canadian Border. The size and remoteness of the North Cascade makes the reintroduction of the Grizzly possible. It is



important to preserve the health and the integrity of the Ecosystem. In this time of Climate Change it is even more important to have intact and functioning Ecosystems. Grizzly Bears in appropriate numbers have been missing from the ecosystem equation. As a key species it is an integral part of a wild and healthy North Cascades ecosystem. We must keep and enhance the diversity of plant and animal life found in our ecosystems. Climate change is putting a lot of stress on the natural environment; the slow reintroduction of the Grizzly Bear will be part of the solution.

I do not support the Washington State law (RCW 77.12.035) that prohibits the reintroduction of Grizzly Bears into the NCE. I strongly support the use of section 1 OG) which allows an experimental population under section 10 of the Endangered Species Act. A program established under Section 1 O(j) would establish a regulatory and management framework that would provide managers the flexibility to ensure that grizzly bear restoration does not result in the restriction of other land uses, resource development activities or compromise public safety. The slow reintroduction of grizzly bears to the North Cascades through the restoration program needs to happen now.

My personal experience visiting the area and hiking in the North Cascades spans 4 decades. My most memorable trip, a bucket list item, was a backpack trip crossing the North Cascades beginning at Ross Lake through Big Beaver Valley and continuing across the Cascades. We had no problems with bears on this Fall Trip. Other recreational opportunities I have enjoyed include Cross Country skiing, snowshoeing and trips up to Stehiken.

Thank you for this opportunity

[REDACTED]

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Correspondence ID: 6186Project:112008Document:124399  
Address: UNK, WA  
Outside Organization: Snoqualmie Tribe Tribal Government(Official Rep.)  
Received: Jan,11 2023  
Correspondence Type: Letter  
Correspondence: RE: Notice of Intent To Prepare North Cascades Ecosystem Grizzly Bear Restoration Plan/Environmental  
Impact Statement, Washington  
Dear Superintendent Striker,

With this letter the Snoqualmie Indian Tribe is providing comment on the Notice of Intent To Prepare North Cascades Ecosystem Grizzly Bear Restoration Plan/Environmental Impact Statement. The Snoqualmie Indian Tribe [Tribe] is a federally-recognized sovereign Indian Tribe and a signatory to the Treaty of Point Elliott of 1855, in which it reserved to itself certain rights and privileges, and ceded certain lands to the United States. As a signatory to the Treaty of Point Elliot, the Tribe specifically reserved to itself, among other things, the right to fish at usual and accustomed areas and the "privilege of hunting and gathering roots and berries on open and unclaimed lands" off-reservation throughout the modern day state of Washington. Treaty of Point Elliot, art. V, 12 Stat. 928." Long before the early explorers came to the Pacific Northwest, our people hunted deer, elk, and bear, fished for salmon, and gathered berries and wild plants for food, medicine, and fiber. Today, many of our members live in the communities of Snoqualmie, North Bend, Fall City, Carnation, Issaquah, Mercer Island and Monroe, and they exercise their cultural heritage and traditions using resources from across what is now the state of Washington, and beyond.

The Snoqualmie People have a special cultural connection with the great bear, and we are committed to the protection and management of all native species. Article XIV of the Constitution of the Snoqualmie Indian Tribe states that:

"Nature and its biodiversity, the environment and the tribal heritage are the responsibility of every tribal member. The tribal government shall endeavor to guarantee for every tribal member the right to a healthy environment and the possibility to influence the decisions that concern their own living environment."

To this end, we support taking measures to begin the recovery of grizzly bear in the North Cascades. In particular, we support a cautious approach to recovery, similar to what was outlined in Alternative C from the 2019 DEIS, and similar to what is discussed in the Proposed Action--Restoration as an Experimental Population Under the ESA. It is our hope and desire that the timeline of the approaches that are scoped under this process, and of the approach that may eventually be agreed upon will allow for continual assessment of recovery progress, will closely monitor any potential conflicts, and will enable the practice of adaptive management to address any anticipated or unanticipated concerns that may arise. Please be sure to include cautious, measured timelines and approaches in the final scoping documents.

We do acknowledge that as the population of grizzlies in the Cascades grows, the potential for grizzly bear - human interactions will grow as well. Conflicts will likely need to be addressed, and we request the continuing opportunity to weigh in on the best ways address such challenges. Clearly, the safety of tribal members and the general public is paramount; however, we know that it is possible to live in this region with places for grizzly bears and for humans, because the Tribe has done exactly that for millennia prior to the arrival of Europeans. As the grizzly bear restoration plan is implemented, we request continued consultation regarding grizzly bear dispersal both within and outside the North Cascades Ecosystem. This way, the Tribe can be sure to communicate with and provide information to Tribal members who may be exercising their rights in areas where grizzly bears may be present. Thank you for the opportunity to comment on the Notice of Intent To Prepare North Cascades Ecosystem Grizzly Bear Restoration Plan/Environmental Impact Statement, Washington. We look forward to further discussion with our federal partners regarding the details of the plan as it is further developed and implemented.

Sincerely,

Robert M. de los Angeles, Tribal Chairman

Snoqualmie Tribal Council

Melynda Digre, Tribal Deputy Secretary

Snoqualmie Tribal Council

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Correspondence ID: 6187Project:112008Document:124399  
Address: Port Townsend, WA  
Outside Organization: Okanogan County Farm Bureau Non-Governmental(Official Rep.)  
Received: Dec,14 2022  
Correspondence Type: Letter  
Correspondence: Dear Don Striker, Brad Thompson, Ms. Kristin Bail, Ms. Denise Shultz, Ms. Jody Weil, Ms. Shannon Estenoz, Ms. Julie Chavez Rodriguez and Ms. Martha Williams:

Enclosed please find the comments and alternatives prepared by Stillwater Technical Solutions (STS) called "A Statutory, Policy and Technical Analysis and Alternatives For Inclusion in the Scoping and EIS" dated December 13, 2022. This document and its recommended alternatives is endorsed by the County Commissioners in response to the joint-agency Notice of Intent to prepare North Cascades Ecosystem Grizzly Bear Restoration Plan/EIS (IP) proposal by the National Park Service (NPS) and the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service (FWS).

The NIP currently contains three alternatives for potential introduction of the grizzly bear (*Ursus arctos*) in the North Cascades National Park, Washington.

Comments on Notice

The alternatives are:

- 1) No Action: continue with existing management practices;
- 2) Introduce an experimental population under section 110j of the US Endangered Species Act;
- 3) Additional Potential alternatives that include introduction of the NCE grizzly population without an experimental population designation or varying the number and frequency of grizzly bear releases into the NCE.

For reasons supported by the attached documents, we oppose Alternatives 2 & 3 as presented, and are placing additional Scoping Alternatives in the public record to be incorporated in the EIS and scoping process as per National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA) implementing regulations from the Council of Environmental Quality (CEQ) at 40 CFR I 501.7, et. al.

We believe the application of the ESA and Section I O(j) to be an inappropriate use of that policy. The ESA does not provide a rational basis for the introduction of U. arctos into the NCE when the conditions for recovery of the species have already been met. If a species is stable throughout a significant portion of its range, agencies have no scientific basis under the ESA to seek introduction of any species into a region where it was extirpated.

With respect to human safety, the recent experience of the Greater Yellowstone Ecosystem (GYE) and North Continental Divide Ecosystem (NCDE) management plans provide sound evidence that introduction of U arctos poses a serious threat to public health, safety, NPS personnel, the public, and livestock within and outside of national park boundaries. We are concerned that no mitigation or monitoring measures were presented in the NCE/EIS, and we are emphatic that a threat analysis and the mitigation plan must be included as part of any final EIS.

In support of this fact, Attachment B of our comments documents eighteen (I&) human fatalities from grizzly bear attacks in North America four of which have occurred in NPS managed units.

The grizzly bear is a serious and deadly predator, and poses a threat to NPC personnel I. From the technical perspective, USFWS and NPS have not responded to de listing petitions from the States of Montana, Wyoming and Idaho that conclude U. arctos has a stable' and viable population and as a result should be delisted. Instead, and to justify introduction of U. arctos into the NCE, FWS and NPS appear to be promoting a controversial subspecies classification system that the mainstream 2 scientific community is not particularly concerned about.<sup>3</sup> We are particularly concerned that Washington State statutes that prohibit translocation of grizzly bears would be violated by the NCE/EIS proposal. We are also concerned about the safety and wellbeing of NPS personnel and the public that would be affected by the proposed

(1 McLellan, B.N. • Proctor, M.F., Huber, D. & Michel, S. 2017. Ursus w·ctos (amended version of 2017 assessment). The /UCN Red List of Threatened Species 2017: e.T41688A121229971. Imp: o,i) . .!oi.orn./ I O.2305/IUCN !!K.2017-3.Rl. l'S.T41688A 121229971.cn .  
2 COSEWJC. 2012. COSEWJC assessment and status report on the Gri:::ly Bear Ursus arctos in Canada. Committee on the Status of Endangered Wildlife in Canada. Ottawa. xiv+ 84 pp.  
htqh :iisarnrc!!btr, .gc.i.:a/virtmi l sar Iii ~Im. e11 ic1sr 1.iurs !lriu hear IO 12 c.odf 3 Wilson, D. E. and S. Ruff. ( 1999). The Smithsonian Book of North American Mammals. Smithsonian Institution Press. Washington, D.C.  
4 McLellan. B.N., Proctor, M.F., Huber, D. & Michel, S. 2017. Ursus arctos (amended version of 2017 assessment). The IUCN Reel list ofTfzreatened Species 2017: e.T4 I 688A 121229971. h1m://11\do1.orn.' I 11.'!JO:iillJCN .l K.'!O 17-3.Rl.TS. 1'41688A I 2122997 l.cn . )

Comments on Notice of Intent to Introduce Grizzly Bears in NCE

introduction of U arctos in violation of NPS policy at Section 4.4.2.2 of the 2006 Management Policies 2006 Manual:

"The Service [NPS] will serve to restore extirpated native plant and animal species to parks whenever tilt of the following criteria are met: 2) The species does not, based on an effective management plan, pose a serious threat to the safety of people in parks, park resources, or persons or property within or outside of park boundaries." 5

Similarly, Section 1.9.1.46 of the 2006 NPS Management Policies manual emphasizes that human life must not be compromised, rendering analysis in the final NCE/EIS a necessity: "The safety and health of employees, contractors, volunteers, and the public are core Service values. In making decisions on matters concerning employee safety and health, NPS managers must exercise good judgment and discretion and, above all, keep in mind that the safeguarding of human life must not be compromised "

In the NCE/EIS proposal, the agencies purport that the scope of Washington State prohibition<sup>7</sup> on grizzly introductions pertain only the Washington Department of Fish and Wildlife, and not federal agencies. The attached statutory and policy analysis handily refutes this narrow and incorrect interpretation of the Washington law, demonstrating that the legislative intent applies to federal, state, and local governments alike.

We appreciate your incorporating our Scoping Alternatives in the Scoping process and EIS as required by the NEPA and implementing CBQ regulations. Similarly, we appreciate the agency's efforts at performing the "Evaluation of Risk and Avoidance of Unanticipated Takings Analysis" impact survey to lands and inholdings that we have identified in the NCE. The takings analysis is required to be incorporated in EIS and NEPA process by Executive Order 12630 and other law. Attachment D contains a detailed list of private inholdings, their ownership and parcel number and coordinates to facilitate that process. Respectively submitted,

Dick Ewing  
President Okanogan County Farm Bureau

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Correspondence ID: 6188Project:112008Document:124399  
Address: Okanogan, WA  
Outside Organization: Okanogan Co Board of Commissioners County Government(Official Rep.)  
Received: Jan,11 2023  
Correspondence Type: Letter  
Correspondence: RE: 2022 North Cascades Ecosystem Grizzly Bear Restoration Plan/Environmental Impact Statement

Dear Mr. Striker:  
Okanogan County has reviewed the Notice of Intent from the National Park Service and U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service to prepare a Grizzly Bear Restoration Plan and Environmental Impact Statement. We have previously provided extensive comments opposing grizzly bear reintroduction into our local communities. We continue to oppose grizzly bear reintroduction given the likely negative impacts to public safety, economic development, recreation opportunities and overall livelihood of our rural communities. The federal agencies leading this effort have generally failed to address these concerns and have specifically failed to engage Okanogan County and other counties in the proposed grizzly bear restoration area in any meaningful way to address these concerns.

NPS and USWFS appear to acknowledge the inherent dangers of reintroducing grizzly

bears to our local communities in the current proposal but, instead of taking pause, have chosen to accelerate the EIS effort. The poorly-conceived "1 Oj" proposal identifies the need for grizzly bear management options for "certainty, safety, and control for the region" but then simply goes on to suggest reintroduction. In an era when collaboration and partnerships are the norm for restoration efforts, the lack of coordination and consultation with local communities on this effort is stunning, and the failure to address rural community concerns is unconscionable.

We would like to point out that federal agencies have an obligation to coordinate and consult with local governments, specifically county governments, to ensure consistency between federal and local planning efforts and policies. There has been no effort to engage us in this current effort, and the current EIS timeline appears to simply fast-track the effort towards a foregone conclusion. We also question the legality of the effort given Washington State law that "Grizzly bears shall not be transplanted or introduced into the state (RCW 77.12.035)." Again, we are dumbfounded that federal agencies would knowingly ignore both local and state interests and laws.

We request that you immediately abandon the current effort and consult with us and other counties in the proposed grizzly bear reintroduction area to discuss our concerns.

Sincerely,

BOARD OF COUNTY COMMISSIONERS

OKANOGAN, WASHIN TON

Andy Hover, Chairman

Chris Branch, Member

Jim DeTro, Member

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Correspondence ID:	6189Project:112008Document:124399
Address:	Lacey, WA
Outside Organization:	Unaffiliated Individual
Received:	Dec,14 2022
Correspondence Type:	Letter
Correspondence:	Dear National Park Service and US Fish and Wildlife Service Leaders,

I SUPPORT the EIS alternatives that provide for reintroduction of Grizzly Bears into the North Cascades Ecosystem

through relocation of bears from British Columbia or the Northern Continental Divide Ecosystem.

I have lived in Washington State for fifty years. My family and I have been active advocates for preserving grizzly bear

habitat and for supporting bear-friendly community projects that help minimize conflicts between bears and humans. Our

family's contributions to date have included:

\* Being financial contributors to two of Chris Morgan's documentaries about the reintroduction of grizzly bears in the North

Cascades: "Time for the Grizzlies?" and "Wanted? Grizzly Bears?"

\* Since the 1990's, either my late wife, Carolyn Dobbs, or I have been members of the Board of Trustees of the Vital

Ground Foundation, a national land trust with the mission of preserving critical habitat for grizzly bears. Vital Ground relies

on wildlife biologists' research and recommendations to identify priority land to protect so that grizzlies and other wildlife

can safely pass through corridors that connect the various Federally designated Grizzly Recovery Ecosystems

already  
established (Greater Yellowstone, Northern Continental Divide, Cabinet-Yaak, Selkirks and Bitterroot). I am  
currently a  
member of the Vital Ground Board of Trustees- -and am the only representative from Washington State.

\* In 2013, my late wife bequeathed \$300,000 of her estate to the Vital Ground Foundation for the sole purpose of  
purchasing critical habitat for grizzly bear recovery in the North Cascade Ecosystem. Those funds continue to be  
available

for land acquisition in the North Cascades Grizzly Bear Ecosystem- -once a Recovery and Restoration Plan is  
completed.

I  
n summary, I SUPPORT reintroducing grizzly bears into the North Cascades Ecosystem as an important  
component of  
our nation's overall grizzly bear recovery strategy. The North Cascades Ecosystem is the only remaining  
designated  
Grizzly Recovery Area without a Federal Environmental Impact Statement and Recovery Plan. This EIS is a  
necessary  
step to provide an opportunity for a self-sustaining reproductive population of grizzly bears to be established.  
Thank you for this opportunity to be a part of our national conversation about the importance of enabling grizzly  
bears to  
re-populate and survive as an historically significant species in the Pacific Northwest. My children, grandchildren  
and  
many future generations also thank you for this initiative.

[REDACTED]  
[REDACTED]  
[REDACTED]  
[REDACTED]  
[REDACTED]

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Correspondence ID:	6190Project:112008Document:124399
Address:	Anacortes, WA
Outside Organization:	Unaffiliated Individual
Received:	Dec,13 2022
Correspondence Type:	Letter
Correspondence:	My Scoping Comments for Proposal to Restore Grizzly bears to the North Cascades Ecosystem
To: Superintendent	
North Cascades National Park Service Complex	
810 State Route 20	
Sedro Woolley, WA 98284	
From: Martha Hall	
261 7 16th Street	
Anacortes, WA 98221	
Date submitted via e-mail and U.S. Mail:	
December 13, 2022	

Summary: Even though I believe grizzlies should live throughout our Cascade Mountains, including the North Cascades, as they once did, I do not support this proposal unless and until several important issues and problems are addressed and resolved. This is the only way to do this responsibly. Yes, everyone is eager to bring back the species we lost. But are we ready? The large carnivores and other native wildlife species who once lived in WA State, including grizzlies, have more right to be here than the humans who intentionally eradicated them or thoughtlessly displaced them and took the lands. I find it irresponsible and cruel to try to catch and make maybe

I O grizzlies move to our state until we are really ready to give them a good, ever-lasting home here. Our North Cascades will not be safe for grizzlies until the residents of WA State and our Department of Fish and Wildlife commit to living with our native wildlife, including all grizzlies - and black bears. This has not happened yet with black bears. This needs to happen first. I also believe several other issues must be addressed before I support reintroduction of grizzlies which I will explain. I hope my concerns are recognized during this scoping process and addressed in the new EIS for this proposal.

I am a native Washingtonian who has spent a lot of time hiking and backpacking in the North Cascades. I now live in Skagit County. I have also lived in Tonasket, Bellingham and the Columbia River Gorge. Wildlife issues are and always have been my passion. I am very involved in our state's wildlife issues including those involving black bears and human-bear conflicts. I greatly admire and love to watch bears. My outdoor experiences are defined by the wildlife I am able to view and enjoy. I've hiked and camped with grizzlies and black bears in Yellowstone National Park and the Canadian Rockies. I've stayed in many gateway communities to the northern Rockies in Montana and Wyoming and the Canadian Rockies. I've followed closely how humans live and recreate with grizzlies and black bears - sometimes well and sometimes not very well at all. I've seen what happens when humans are prepared and not prepared to live compatibly with bears. I follow human-bear conflicts and the rare attacks of bears on humans. I read the reports. Usually humans have made some major mistakes. I also backpacked extensively in the North Cascades. During this time, I discovered how differently bear attractants are used and handled by some horse outfitters and trail crews from what I was accustomed to as a backpacker. I discovered how failures to follow the basic rules for camping in bear country. I also discovered that the USFS was also not very interested in this and lacked the staff to monitor these problems. Because I care a lot about the individual grizzlies, and the 10 or so who might be forced to come to my state, I do not believe it is fair or ethical to capture and remove grizzlies from their homes and release them in the North Cascades until our state is prepared to provide a safe home for them. Currently, we are not even ready to live well with black bears. I do not believe our state will do any better living with grizzlies. Because of the basic natures of these two species, we might do much worse. I've been very disappointed in the Washington Department of Fish and Wildlife's management of black bears and its failure to lead in developing programs for living with bears and recreating with bears. This must change if our state will change. The state legislator must become more interested in the importance of our wildlife and our wild places. Human disturbance is only increasing and along with the increasing impacts of climate change, wildlife is facing huge challenges.

#1. How to use the many documents that were provided on this issue is confusing.

Trying to figure out the dates on the various available documents and whether information in these documents is relevant for the current proposal is confusing. During scoping, should I assume that some of this information will become part of the new proposal? I am glad that so many documents were provided. Having this background information is great. If these documents were organized and described by their dates and how they might be used when thinking about the new proposal, these might be more helpful.

#2. I would love to have grizzlies roaming in our North Cascades IF humans were prepared and willing to share this part of WA State with bears. including grizzlies. Right now. our state. including! our Department of Fish and Wildlife. our state wildlife agency. and our local communities have not provided the leadership that is needed for people to live well with black bears. Federal, state, and local communities would need to get behind this effort. as well as our state legislators who would need to pass new laws. We currently are not ready to live well with grizzlies. If our state did decide to become serious about "living with bears". this effort would require many years before our state would really be safe for grizzly reintroduction.

It is not fair to bring another species of bears to our state until our state gets serious about educating humans about how to live and safely recreate with bears and implementing the laws and regulations that are required to do these things. If the introduced grizzlies will be "an experimental population" the risk is even greater for these bears.

Everyone will need to help and cooperate, the National Park Service, the USFS, BLM, WDFW, local communities, and non-profits. Currently WDFW lacks the support and partnerships with many non-hunters and

their organizations because of its focus on hunting. Too often hunters oppose having "predators/carnivores" on the landscape because they do not understand and/or appreciate the important roles these animals play in healthy, diverse ecosystems. I say this knowing that the main diet of most bears, most times of the year, is not the young ungulates in the first few weeks of their lives when they are most vulnerable. However, many vocal hunters in this state make their views well known; we already have too many "predators" and not enough "ungulates", and they want more hunting of predators. Until this year, WDFW commissioners folly supported this world view and increased the hunting of black bears and cougars beyond what the best science supports. #3. We know what must be done to live and recreate compatible with bears. yet our government agencies at the local, state and federal agencies have not shown that they are willing or committed to leading this effort. At the federal level, the National Park Service. USFS. and BLM staff who work and live in the communities in the North Cascades could provide more leadership and education which is absolutely necessary. At the state level. our state wildlife agency. WDFW, has shown that it is not all that interested in being a leader in how to live with wildlife, including bears. WDFW's preferred way to manage humanbear conflicts is to increase recreational hunting.

What might the effort to "live and recreate with bears" require? First. securing bear attractants so these are not available to bears. Citizens of WA State are not even very good at this. I will explain this by using some recent failures as examples.

The State of Washington has NOT shown much interest in "living with bears" very well.

Most human-bear conflicts can be addressing by securing "bear attractants"

Instead, when conflicts occur. too often the bears are killed and humans do not change an thing.

WA State has a law that prohibits the "intentional feeding of bears". however this law is not working very well for two reasons: 1.) the word "intentional feeding" creates problems. and 2.) our state fails to take this law seriously and enforce it. In cases where people have knowingly left garbage and other bear attractants out and available to bears - and these did attract bears, bears were killed when conflicts occurred and nothing happened to the people. The wording, "intentional" is problematic because "intent" can be hard to prove in court. However, IF Washinton State and WDFW and local communities provided ample education and bear-proof garbage cans and warnings, "intent" might be easier to prove. WA State has not even really tried to get people to use bear-proof garbage cans. Little has been done to address other bear attractants, such as having pet food and animal feed available, having bird and wildlife feeders, having feeders with trail cameras, and having unprotected and managed bee hives and fruit under fruit trees. Communities and individuals still to not address the main cause of these conflicts, humans; leaving "bear attractants" out where bears can access them. The Washington Department of Fish and Wildlife (WDFW) could do much more in. While many of WDFW's planning documents talk about doing more and say more needs to be done, WDFW's efforts on the ground have been minimal and inconsistent. For many years, WDFW staff and the commission that sets the policies for staff to follow have been more interested in increasing recreational bear hunting than working on how to prevent human-bear conflicts. Experts recommend addressing these conflicts by removing bear attractants and learning how to live with bears, not by generally increasing hunting. Hunting will not be an option if and when grizzlies are reintroduced.

In our state. too often when people fail to follow basic rules such as leaving their garbage out where bears can access it. and human-bear conflicts occur, the bears are blamed for these conflicts and are killed. I will list some reasons why I say this by provide a few details about recent human-bear conflicts in our state.

a.) On August 4, 2022, a jogger in his 60s encountered a mother black bear with cubs near Lake Whatcom. Details on this encounter are sparse. For whatever reason, he did not leave the area and was attacked, fought back, and escaped with injuries to his hands and feet. Locals say it is well-known that garbage attracts bears to this area. WDFW killed the bear and failed to find the cubs. It is doubtful they have or will survive. The Lake Whatcom area has always provided great black bear habitat. Houses have been and still are built in this area and many recreational opportunities have been provided such as trails. This unfortunate encounter could have been prevented by securing the garbage in this area and informing trail users how to hike, jog, run, and riding bikes in bear country. Three black bears are probably dead because these things were not done.



b.) A short time later, a sow black bear and her three cubs were killed near North Bend because they were habituated to garbage. This is human problem, not a bear problem. Local ordinances that are enforced would address this human problem. Our state law that prohibits the "intentional" feeding of bears must be revised so it covers "failure to secure known "bear attractants" such as garbage and wildlife feeders and bee hives.

c.) This fall, 2022, a homeowner in Chelan shot and killed another black bear sow. One very overweight cub was found and relocated. The other was not found and may not survive the winter. Apparently these bears were able to find human-related foods such as garbage in the area. Residents report that people living in this area fail to adequately bear-proof their garbage and other bear attractants.

d.) This November, 2022, a bear was killed in a Spokane neighborhood. This bear had been seen eating garbage and chickens that did not have secure housing. There had also been reports of a female bear with two cubs in a nearby area. A 1 1/2 year old cub was said to have been tranquilized and relocated by WDFW after being reported by residents in a nearby area. Who was blamed and killed, the bears. Meanwhile, these communities, like most in WA State, have no local ordinances that require residents to secure bear attractants.

#### Additional Information on Black Bear Mortality from WDFW

Information about causes of black bear mortality in WA State may be helpful when thinking about what might be causes of grizzly bear mortality if and when they are reintroduced to the North Cascades. The Washington Department of Fish and wildlife has some information but this is limited on the causes of black bear mortality in WA State.

#### Source of Information on Black Bear Mortality in WA State:

Answers to commissioners questions to WDFW Staff about causes of black bear mortality

[https://wdfv.wa.gov/sites/default/files/2022-03/Commission%20Question%20Answers Feb23 2022.pdf](https://wdfv.wa.gov/sites/default/files/2022-03/Commission%20Question%20Answers%20Feb23%202022.pdf)

#### Page 3, Question #10.

What are the main risk factors for bears and what are the impacts of those factors?

Our best assessment of risk factors can be interpreted from the North Cascades black bear research project (2013-current) where >250 bears have been GPS collared to date. On the west slope of the North Cascades 49% of mortalities were hunter kills, 16% were conflict kills. 11 % were poached, 11 % were wounding loss, 7% were vehicle collisions, and 7% from natural causes (these are not annual rates but the sum of all mortalities in the study). On the east slope of the North Cascades. 59% were hunter kills, 21 % were natural causes, 8% were from wounding loss, 8% were conflict kills. and 5% were vehicle collisions (these are not annual rates but the sum of all mortalities in the study). Of the 11 bears that died of natural causes, 10 of them were yearlings which either died of starvation, predation (adult male bear or cougar), or unknown natural causes. Black bear population dynamics are driven by survival and reproduction rates, as well as immigration ( animals coming into the area) and emigration (animals leaving the area), and all these factors can be impacted by both natural and human factors. For example, a berry crop failure can increase human-caused mortality as bears may move closer to people in search of food and decrease reproduction rates for adult females through lower body condition. Understanding these population dynamics and how management actions may affect them is essential to maintaining a viable population and establishing sustainable harvest rates.

#### Question #19. How many bears are shot at or wounded but not recovered?

Page 6, Questions # 19 and #20

We don't have a way to effectively measure this factor. However, through on-going research, we would estimate poaching and wounding loss together at 20% of total mortalities documented. (This is not an annual rate but the sum of all mortalities in the study).

#### Question #20. How much poaching\_ occurs?

There are 284 violations, from 116 incidents, over the last five years (2016-2020). The higher value for the violations is caused by individuals receiving one or more violation types and counts for each incident. Data provided by our Law Enforcement program is shown in the table below.

Also, the high number of violations in 2017 is a single incident that resulted in 47 violations which is over half of all 2017 violations (total n = 81). WDFW Police 2016-2020 Black Bear Violations and Incidents 2016 2017

2018 2019 2020. Totals Incident Reports 21 15 22 14 34 106. Violations 53 81 72 24 50 280 Spring (Jan-June). Incidents 2 5 11 47 29. Fall (July - Dec), Incidents 19 10 11 10 27 77 \* Four violations unassigned an IRF/date.

Violations of Hunting Regulations are heard in County Courts.

Too often these are not taken seriously at the county level.

Kittitas County Enforcement of Violations to RCW 77.15.420, Big Game Regulations

First and Second Offense: \$250.00

DEPARTMENT OF FISH AND WILDLIFE CRIMES: Unlawful Hunting Big Game 2nd Degree - RCW

77.15.410 - Civil Wildlife penalty applies: RCW 77.15.420(1)

No prior DFW violations of any type: Amend to a hunting infraction RCW 77.15.160(2)(b), \$250 fine, plus any applicable civil wildlife penalty.

One prior DFW violation: 364/361 converted to 24 CSR w/in 90 days of sentencing, \$250 fine, 12 months RCO probation, plus any applicable civil wildlife penalty.

More than one prior DFW violation: additional jail and all other conditions. Unlawful Recreational Fishing 2nd Degree-RCW 77.15.380 No prior DFW violations of any type: Amend to a fishing infraction RCW

77.15.160(1)(d)(i), \$250 fine. One prior DFW violation: 364/361 converted to 24 CSH w/in 90 days of sentencing, \$250 fine, 12 months RCO probation. More than one prior DFW violation: additional jail and all other conditions. Loaded Rifle or Shotgun in Vehicle/Shooting from the Roadway - RCW 77

WDFW's Failure to Management Black Bear Conflicts with Humans Adequately

WDFW's "Game Management Plan" (GMP) guides how hunted species like black bears are managed. In this

plan, time and time again WDFW recommends increasing recreational hunting of bears when WDFW gets too many complaints about black bears. Anyone who understands human-bear conflicts knows this is not the answer and this is not supported by science. However, WDFW's focus is pleasing hunters and maximizing hunting. Note the spring bear hunts that were recently cancelled. WDFW said some of these hunts in WDFW's Region 6, in western WA were needed to address human-bear conflicts. Note also page 42 of the GMP under Carnivore Depredations on Livestock - and bears are included in this section- the list of strategies includes this one: (f.) "encourage recreational harvest (black bear and cougar), where feasible, in areas with chronic depredation events" and "(h) Utilize agency kill authority and depredation permits, when feasible, for carnivore depredations on livestock. In the same section, under Urban Wildlife Conflict, some of the strategies actually sound good on paper, but as someone who follows what actually happens, WDFW's managers have not focused on the most effective strategies such as promoting community Living with Bears and other Wildlife. The strategy to track the number of calls about human-wildlife especially bears, is not even going well. Calls from dispatch may be counted, but records are not necessarily kept on what WDFW staff actually did with the call, whether the call was even the wild animal the called thought they say, and some calls are just reporting sightings, not problems. Page 43-44 contain another objective with strategies and these have not been well implemented since the current plan was adopted in 2015. For instance, one is to develop and distribute educational information about human-bear conflicts. When I checked in 2020/2021 to see if this was being done in Region 6 where WDFW was asking for special spring bear hunts because of human-bear conflicts, I found out that staff was not actively doing this and could not explain to me what they were actually doing. Instead, they were committed to having the special spring bear hunts. WDFW has kept no records to monitor these hunts and see if they reduced bear conflicts. It is doubtful that the bears who are getting into unsecured garbage and pet foods in backyards are not killed during recreational hunts which mostly occur on public lands and sometimes DNR and WDFW lands where there were no human-bear conflicts. This dismal record is upsetting to some WDFW employees who really care about bears but these are not the people who are managing WDFW right now. They and their use of science are not heard by WDFW's managers who are focused instead on increasing recreational hunting. WDFW is not ready to manage grizzlies if it can't manage black bears better.

Recreation safely with bears

There is plenty of information about how to recreate safely in bear country. There is also ample evidence from negative encounters between humans and grizzlies in the Canadian Rockies and from Montana, Idaho and Wyoming. We know what humans must do and not do to avoid these encounters. Many grizzlies are killed in the Rockies because of these encounters. A few humans are killed and many more bears are killed. Negative encounters are often the result of human's failing to follow suggested practices at home and when recreating. Many people in WA State still do not follow the basic rules for being safe when living and recreating in bear

country. They seem simple: move slowly, be alert to your surroundings and possible signs of bears, carry and know how to use bear spray, stay on established trails, stay in groups of 4 or more people whenever possible, and secure bear attractants. Joggers, runners and bike riders routinely violate these basic rules. Hunters and anglers seem to have unfortunate bear encounters because they tend to be off-trail more. in prime bear habitats such as along streams and in riparian areas. and they create bear attractants. dead animals and gut piles. Many seem to be more interested in using guns than bear spray when they encounter bears. Many humanbear conflicts begin in areas where people camp overnight. Will overnight camping be restricted to specific designated areas that are closely monitored and contain bear-safe storage areas? Today, many recreationists are simply not well educated, and/or are not well prepared, and/or are not willing to use safe practices when in in bear country.

Will federal, state and local communities address these problems by providing education and adopting requirements that are enforced? Will the National Park Service and USFS and BLM require groups of 4 or more in areas of known grizzly activity? Will people be required to carry bear spray and know how to use it? Will bear-safe containers be required for "bear attractants"? Will people be required to stay on trail? Some people recreate with livestock. horses. etc. Commercial livestock feed may attract bears. Commercial horse packers and recreational horse riders who camp during overnight trips on public lands may bring commercial livestock feed for their horses. If these are not treated as "bear attractants" they may attract bears to their campsites and cause bear conflicts. How will this be managed by the National Park Service, USFS, BLM, DNR, WDFW, etc.? Other pack animals are also used in the North Cascades. Commercial feed may be brought for those animals too. Commercial packers offer trips into the North Cascades to all kinds of recreationists including families in the summer and hunters beginning with the early high hunt in early September, and bear hunters beginning on August 1st. Some are large operations with up to 18 head of livestock and some maintain large camps where semi-permanent tents and livestock are maintained at the site throughout snow-free times of the year including through summer and fall hunting seasons. In WA State, black bear hunting seasons begin on August 1st statewide. There is also a large influx of hunters when WA State's high hunt begins early in September. More poaching, illegal killing of animals, may occur during hunting seasons. These hunting seasons may be times of high risk for grizzlies. How will these times be addressed? How will the camps of horse campers and of the outfitter encampments and their storage of human food and livestock food be managed since both have more bear-attractants than most backpackers and these user groups often use parts of the North Cascades where grizzlies may find good habitat such as in the areas near the Pasyaten Wilderness and areas near Lake Chelan? Who will enforce these requirements?

I bring some personal experience to this issue. As a backpacker, I witnessed so many violations of basic rules for maintaining human and livestock food, use of salt licks, etc. in a wilderness area that I started documenting violations. I could not believe the failure of the USFS to be interested in and monitor the outfitters they gave yearly permits to or the trail crews they hired to work on trails all summer long. I provided a lot of first-hand information about the failure of commercial horse packers and trail crews to correctly store bear attractants. The USFS failed to monitor and correct problems when these were reported. Instead, they focused on silencing those who reported these violations. The USFS often fails to have the staff or interest to monitor or enforce regulations. I actually found major violations of basic rules about not having "bear attractants" around camps for crews hired by the USFS to do trail work. The USFS also failed to monitor these crews for compliance. Interestingly, one finding from the new studies by the U. of W. and WDFW about ungulates and predators might be relevant to bears. includes grizzlies. Researchers looked at how ungulates and predators used the landscape when livestock were grazed or not grazed, and during hunting season and outside of hunting seasons, on public and private lands. In this study, they were focused on cougars and wolves, not bears, though some findings may pertain to bears. They found that predators did not avoid hunters, and in fact, maybe were attracted by hunting. The study did not try to find out why, but guesses might be the gut piles and other animal parts left by hunters in the field. The opposite was true of ungulates, deer and elk in this study. They avoided hunters and more often chose to move from public lands to private lands during hunting seasons. Bears have and use their extraordinary sense of smell so this may be even more true for grizzlies and black bears. If this is true, how will this source of conflict be addressed? In the Rockies, conflicts definitely occur with hunters and fishers and grizzlies who are attracted by them OR who are surprised by hunters and/or fishers who are off-trail, etc.

Adequate funding from Congress and legislators to manage humans

To do these things well, North Cascades National Park, the USFS, WDFW and other land managers may need more staff and volunteers. Recreation is already increasing faster than our public lands and wildlife can absorb the impacts. Does the National Park Service, USFS and BLM have the money to add staff to oversee this reintroduction? Too often Congress and our state legislature passes funding for infrastructure like roads and bridges as we've seen in Yellowstone National Park, but not for additional staff to manage park visitors. Who will change this by educating Congress and legislators that managers of our public lands need more money to manage recreation and people? Some "smaller infrastructure" is also needed to provide bear-proof storage for campers and bear-proof garbage containers for residents living in communities near grizzly populations. Managing livestock and other domestic animals

Standards and/or protocols for protecting domestic livestock. Will standards be set for managing livestock and other domestic animals in bear country? Will owners be educated on these and will help be provided to meet these standards? Where grizzlies may overlap with wolf territories, could wolf protocols and reimbursement for losses be used for extended to include grizzlies?

Using county conservation districts to help with education and implementation. Conservation districts are nonregulatory agencies; they do not enforce laws. This can mean some landowners are more willing to work with these districts. Some use volunteers as well as expert staff. Could new guidelines be written for each county's conservation district which would extend the work of these districts to include protection of wildlife by helping people to better protect their domestic animals? Currently this does not seem to be something that conservation districts are focused on. The staff in some of our conservation districts do a wonderful job of encouraging people to protect riparian areas and salmon habitat and water.

#. 4. The focus should be on natural recovery as happened with wolves. not artificial recovery as described. Why have grizzlies not been repopulated the North Cascades naturally? Does this say something about the lack of adequate corridors for dispersal? Or have grizzlies tried to move into WA State from Canada and been unsuccessful because of some other reason such as development and/or major highways and/or lack of adequate habitat. and etc. in what might be the corridor from Canada to the US? Why is waiting for natural recovery no longer considered a viable option? This might be much better for bears.

Possible sightings of grizzlies have been reported. Have grizzlies actually entered WA State from Canada in the past? If so~ what happened? The same was true for wolves for many years - sightings but wolves did not become established in the North Cascades. There still is not a lot of movement of wolves between some parts of the North Cascades and B.C. We know there was some illegal killing of wolves in the North Cascades. Is the corridor area monitored well-enough to really know if wolves and grizzlies have been illegally killed when they tried to move south from Canada? There is a strong anti-predator sentiment expressed by many hunters and ranchers in Okanogan County. This seems to include bears as well as wolves and cougars, How will this be addressed? If the initial attempt involves 10 bears, this does not leave much room for error - though I do not support introducing more bears until the problems I've described are addressed. The "shoot, shovel and shut up" philosophy seems to be alive and well in WA State. This needs to be separated from the lack of good corridors between the North Cascades and Canada. If these are lacking on either side of the border, work should be done to change this before reintroducing grizzlies. My guess is that highway crossings are badly needed in BC north of the border. Are these planned? Fully-functioning corridors from populations in BC and WA State are more important than rushing recovery by bringing grizzlies in artificially as an "experimental population". This would be better for bears and for their future, long-term.

The next EIS should focus more on natural recovery and how to encourage this instead of the current plan to bring bears into the North Cascades via helicopters. The focus should be on working with Canada and improving the natural corridors from populations of grizzlies in Canada with the North Cascades. Grizzlies have started to come into NE WA State via Idaho and/or Canada. This would also mean the grizzlies would be fully protected as "endangered species". Their safety and future

would not be the marginalized by being declared an "experimental population". With this designation, these bears lose almost all protections under federal law.

I am seeing a lot of reintroductions that seem more like people wanting to collect species rather than really recover them so they thrive in our state. There is interest in trying again with mountain/woodland caribou in NE WA. WA allowed the destruction of the old forests this species needs. We allowed logging to remove the forests and roads and ski areas remain in this habitat. Until the old forests are recovered we have no habitat for this species. At least one tribe has brought in a handful of bison from Yellowstone. Why? Where will they roam as wild bison? Pronghorn have been brought in and often died after getting here. We have not protected their habitat well. We haven't even removed or adapted enough fences. What will 10 grizzlies actually mean for the North Cascades? What will the future look like for these bears if there are not natural corridors to Canada?

#5. Grizzlies are not doing all that well in British Columbia and the U.S. Rockies. They are a listed species in the U.S. and Canada is finally doing more to protect its grizzlies in B.C. If about 10 bears are to be captured and brought to our North Cascades, where would these come from and how would this impact those source populations? This move would also mean any grizzlies coming to WA State would lose the full protection of ESA because they would be an "experimental population". This is a step backwards for these bears. The federal government may delist or downlist grizzlies in the Rockies.

The EIS will need to look at and analyze possible sources of grizzlies. When locations are identified, those areas will need to be analyzed for such things as the current number grizzlies and how removing 10 bears of whatever the sex and age may be of these bears to determine how removal could impact those grizzly populations.

Locations will need to be described as to climate, food sources, and other habitat variables which may be the same and different in the North Cascades.

Removing grizzlies from source areas also impacts the integrity of the source area. Grizzlies are important parts of those ecosystems, are established there and are needed there. The EIS needs to address this. The process of trapping grizzlies in source areas will also cause negative impacts and disturbance in prime grizzly habitats. These disturbances need to be evaluated in the EIS too.

If WA State is not ready to have grizzlies who are fully protected by federal laws, we are not ready to have grizzlies. This species, like wolves, need all of the protection they can get in the current WA State where many residents are anti-predators. The suggestion that these grizzlies will be an "experimental population" to gain support is just more evidence that our state is not ready to really accept grizzlies.

If grizzlies are de-listed in the Rockies, removing bears during this time may be a bad idea because the result of delisting is still unknown. Will Montana and Idaho begin hunting them as they have done with wolves? If so, every grizzly in safer areas will need to be protected, not moved to somewhere else.

#6. Part of the proposed "grizzly core habitat" in the North Cascades is within designated "Wilderness Areas". These were established to create lands where humans have a minimal impact except for hunting.

Airplane and helicopter flights are restricted and kept to a minimum. These and other impacts to the Wilderness Areas that will be used for all of the management needs of this project and these management activities such as areas, kinds, and frequency need to be described in the EIS. The EIS also needs to explain how these comply with the Wilderness Act. The helicopter flights, landings, collaring, structures, and grizzly management activities seem like obvious violations of the Wilderness Act.

The management of introduced grizzlies as previously described seemed excessive and perhaps not good for grizzlies or Wilderness Areas. The large number of flights and management efforts for 10 bears needs to be explained well in the new EIS.

#7. If grizzlies are relocated to the North Cascades, and if they survive, they will obviously find and use areas that provide adequate food. It is important that the EIS describe and map where these areas are mostly likely to be. Will these be mostly within the national park, in Wilderness Areas, on national forest lands, and/or on private land? It is important to show where "key habitats" will be and where expected habitats will be, and whether these are on national forest and private lands, and where will these overlap with livestock grazing, local communities, key recreational areas. Is there an expectation, that if successful, grizzlies will go further south? I support this IF WA State shows that it can live with bears.

WA State is constructing a few wildlife corridors across the major E-W freeway over the Cascades Mountains.

Hopefully there will be far more of these in the future. Vehicles kill many of our wildlife species yearly. We can hope more animals move through the Cascades from the Columbia River to the Canadian border and beyond in the future. I really support having grizzlies throughout this system of mountains IF and when our state is ready.

#8. The ever increasing amount of human use and disturbance on our "wild places" including the North Cascades must be addressed before we think about adding grizzlies. I follow issues involving the increasing impacts of human recreation on wildlife habitat. At the federal level. Congress. and at the state level. our legislators, are providing a lot of money to increase and enhance recreational opportunities. Unfortunately this is often focused on infrastructure and planning and not on the staff that is needed to manage. monitor and control the negative impacts of recreation. It is being well documented that human disturbance is really limiting the ability of many species to use good habitats on our public lands because of human recreation. Yet we as a state and country seem to want more of this. WDFW is trying to increase the number of people interested in hunting and trapping and fishing!! I doubt they can mitigate and reduce the impacts of even the current amount of recreation. The same is true of the USFS and DNR.

Until we begin to recognize the negative impacts of all kinds of recreation on "wildlife, including bears, things are only going to get worse. I am not seeing any real efforts to address these impacts in an effective way. Instead, WDFW, DNW and the USFS, and probably the North Cascades National Park are all understaffed, lack good laws, and lack the support of elected officials and the public to address these impacts. I am worried about the future for wildlife in our state which has a larger human population than most western states and fewer acres of public lands. Washingtonians are loving our public lands without a real knowledge and respect for the wildlife that depend on these lands for survival. I hike on the sides of Mount Baker and the first people send the small bands of mountain goats fleeing from the high meadows where they need to feed to prosper. WDFW continues to offer trophy hunting of this iconic species which increases the impacts of non-hunters. Hunters and non-hunters are keeping wildlife from using many of their best habitats as we hike, camp, and hunt in these areas. Yet these impacts are being ignored. Instead, WDFW actually increased the hunting of black bears and increased the impacts in 2019 - throughout WA State. Why? Because a small group of hunters said there are too many predators and not enough ungulates. There is no end to the amount of damage we humans can do to wildlife and wild places as long as we keep increasing our impacts. This is not sustainable.

#9. Climate change and its impacts on all wildlife habitats including higher elevations and forested areas must be considered alone with the increasing impacts of humans. Together. these impacts are overwhelming the ability of some species to survive and thrive.

Like many recreationists, I've always loved the high country, especially subalpine meadows. A number of species who use these are declining. Why is not well understood. Is it human disturbance and climate change? These two together could be too much. How these will impact grizzlies in our Cascades needs to be better understood. There can be winners and losers with increased wildfires. There are few winners with increased recreational use.

#10. WA State has not yet clarified for citizens its relationship with and use of Wildlife Service to kill black bears and other species in our state. Currently it appears that Wildlife Service has been killing black bears on private tree farms. In other states like Idaho. collar data of wolves is shared with Wildlife Service who uses this to kill wolves for the state. The relationships between our state and Wildlife Services needs to be spelled out in the EIS.

#11. Who will receive the collar data also needs to be explained in the EIS. This is a huge issue with our wolf recovery. Will horse packers and outfitters who use USFS lands including Wilderness Areas receive this collar data? Will livestock producers who graze on public lands or private lands receive this info?

#12. In the previous EIS. alternatives Suggested that grizzlies who were lost during the artificial reintroduction process on lands within the recovery area or beyond would be replaced by bringing new grizzlies to WA. I basically oppose this kind of thinking unless it has many qualifiers and limitations. If grizzlies die. rather than replacing them with a new grizzly. it makes more sense to address why the grizzly died. If it was from human conflicts of some sort, bringing another grizzly in will not solve this problem.

#13. I will add another concern that few people seem to talk about - the "gut piles" left all over our public

lands by hunters. These attract predators and especially bears, including grizzlies. This is seen around Yellowstone where hunters line the border areas during hunting seasons to shoot bison, elk, wolves, deer, etc. as they leave Yellowstone National Park in the winter. It is a known fact that these "gut piles" attract predators and create human-bear conflicts outside the park boundary.

Hunting is not allowed in the national park so "gut piles" are common and accumulate as animals try to migrate out of the park when the snow begins to fall during hunting seasons. These "gut piles" are not good for wildlife or non-hunters. Why are hunters not required to pack out the animals they kill - all of the animal? It is interesting that the new studies from the U of W discovered that predators, cougars and wolves in their study, frequented areas where there was hunting while deer and elk avoided areas where a lot of hunting was going on. I can guess why. Gut Piles! Grizzlies would be more attracted to these probably than wolves and cougars.

#14. WA State is one of the few states that allows hunters to use bait when hunting deer and elk. Up to 10 lbs at a time can be available to animals and this bait obviously attracts all kinds of animals, not just deer and elk. WA State also allows bait to be used with trail cameras, often with no limits on the amount. The same is true for some national forests which seem to manage trail cameras in differing ways. There seems to be no regional policy.

Food used as "bait" for hunting and with trail cameras attracts all kinds of animals from birds to mammals, including bears. People are feeding wildlife, including bears, and this is legal in most areas in WA State and on most public lands in WA State. Will this stop when grizzlies are introduced? Interestingly, a wolf: an ESA species, was shot by a person checking his trail camera. His camera had attracted a wolf! Why? I haven't read an official report but WDFW said his killing the wolf was legal because he felt threatened when he saw a wolf at his trail camera. He could have just left, but the man and WDFW failed to consider this as a better option than killing the wolf. In WA state, someone can kill any animal and it is legal if they say they felt threatened. This will not work well for bears. Yes, predators are attracted to places where people are hunting. Why? This needs to be studied and addressed. The new U of W Predator/Prey Project discovered that this is happening. To summarize my thoughts on bringing 10 grizzlies to our state artificially, I will say that I would love to have grizzlies in WA State.

#### HOWEVER

I believe the most responsible way to do this is to work on corridors between WA and Canada's grizzly populations and do the other preparations that will make our state safer for grizzlies, and wait longer to see if grizzlies will naturally move into our state from Canada.

This would be better for grizzlies in Canada and any that are in our state.

I believe we need to think first about what is good for grizzlies, not about what we might want.

I know citizens in WA State are not really used to living with grizzlies. We are doing a poor job of living with black bears. I do not see federal or state agencies changing very much on this. I know our department of wildlife, WDFW, certainly is not a leader in living with wildlife. WDFW is much more focused on maximizing recreational hunting and using this method to address human-wildlife conflicts. Getting citizens to secure "bear attractants" and recreate in a way that is compatible with bears will be a real challenge.

I hope the focus is on these requirements and not rushing to bring 10 grizzlies to our state.

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Correspondence ID: 6191Project:112008Document:124399  
Address: UNK, WA  
Outside Organization: Unaffiliated Individual  
Received: Dec,01 2022  
Correspondence Type: Letter  
Correspondence: To Superintendent, North Cascade, National Park Service

I am writing to you concerning the project to bring in more grizzly bears into Okanogan county, Wa.

It is really scary for us living in the area to listen to how the National Service and Fish and Wildlife Service are reasoning concerning this matter. You are planning to bring in huge, deadly predators in our backyards! Since the bears are not going to be fenced in, any of us can expect to meet one of these on our property. Bears are omnivores and are known for being drawn to where people are since there is food.

There are already grizzly bears in the area although maybe not as many as before. I, myself, have spoken to a man who had one by his house just a couple of years ago. Several other people have also seen them and reported them to WDFW. So the bears are still around but some may have wandered away with the caribou which dwelled here before and some may have left after the many big fires that damaged the feed for deers and other grass eaters. Some areas have not yet seen the population of deer come back to where it was before. Since bears have mainly a vegetarian diet one can assume that the vegetation has changed tee after fires and contributed to that the bears no longer breed and do we!I here.

it's a wonderful thing that there are efforts to reintroduce or restore species that have disappeared or are endangered in certain areas. We all enjoy seeing nature with many species living together. You mentioned a certain ferret, the whooping crane and the California condor as examples of such successful projects. I understand that you didn't mention the wolf project some 1 O+ years ago. That was not a success if you take into consideration the many problems it has brought for the inhabitants of Okanogan county. Maybe it is time to decrease the population of wolves as Sweden is doing.

Human efforts to restore nature to what it once was cannot or should not always be done though. Over the generations nature itself takes care of changes without human interference. To go in and add species can lead to unknowable or unintended consequences in the balance of the ecosystem. This is especially important when it comes to animals, as in this case, that are a threat to human lives and living. Humans are also a part of the ecosystem. Or?

It doesn't matter if the bears we talk about here are not the huge Alaskan grizzly bears. A smaller 400-600 lb grizzly!y can easily kill me or my grandchildren and of course any of the Livestock. Yes, we have other dangerous predators around us but the cougar is known for being elusive while the grizzly bear on the contrary is known to be fearless and aggressive. The National Park Service should know this because in National Parks, like Yellowstone, where the grizzlies live and are protected they warn people: "Your safety cannot be guaranteed". When you visit such a park you go at your own risk and are prepared.

Realistically, if you go through with this project, some of us who live here will lose our livestock and have our barn doors broken down, some of us will get wounded in bear encounters and some of us might lose our lives in the years to come. For us locals, these dangers are more important than having the grizzly bears roaming in the Okanogan habitat as they were before when there were much less people living here. The bears themselves do not of course want to be moved to a new and strange area. They will be uncomfortable. They will be more aggressive and they might want to go back to the area they came from and your invested money may be wasted.

Grizzly bears are not endangered. They live protected in certain National Parks, which were created to protect different species and environments. There the grizzly bears can be studied by those interested. Humans have to respect that and have to make their own living somewhere else.



Some Americans prefer to live in remote areas, away from crowded cities. They have made their living there with the knowledge of what they have to deal with. The Constitution gives them that right. "Life and Liberty" is protected there. That is still the law of the country. And Washington state has a special law that forbids introduction of new grizzly bears, I have also heard.

For all of these reasons , I urge you , for the sake of the Okanogan inhabitants, to close these plans to experiment with dangerous animals and people's lives once and for all. If your hearts are for the grizzly bears and for ecological systems to be restored, please find other outlets for these desires.

Please let us, the Okanagan people, be allowed to continue with our daily lives under the present conditions which is enough of hardship but usually without our lives being in danger.

( a copy sent to secretary David Bernhardt, the Department of the Interior and to US Representant Dan Newhouse)

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Correspondence ID: 6192Project:112008Document:124399  
Address: UNK, WA  
Outside Organization: Unaffiliated Individual  
Received: Jan,11 2023  
Correspondence Type: Petition  
Correspondence: To Superintendent, North Cascade National Park Service

I'm sending these papers just to show the concern of many people over your plans to bring in more Grizzly bears into Okanogan county. These are people in various situations, parents, grandparents, ranch owners, farm owners, orchard owners, pet owners, people living in the rural areas and all kinds of nature lovers that enjoys spending time there. They love this part of the state, many have grown up here and lived here for a long time and have a man made Grizzly bear population grow would significantly affect their lives negatively. Take this into consideration, please !

[REDACTED]  
[REDACTED]

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Correspondence ID: 6193Project:112008Document:124399  
Address: Montesano, WA  
Outside Organization: Unaffiliated Individual  
Received: Dec,14 2022  
Correspondence Type: Letter  
Correspondence: To Whom It May Concern:  
My name is Linn Shipley. I have lived in Washington since 2008. Prior to that, I lived and worked in Southeast Alaska for 20 years as a Wildlife Biologist, managing wildlife resources, including black and coastal brown bears. In addition, throughout my 30+ year career with the U.S. Forest Service I wrote, reviewed, and edited at some point hundreds of environmental documents, such as Environmental Assessments and Environmental Impact Statements. I was also a member of a cadre that trained employees to better manage and write environmental documents. I continue to comment on documents to encourage improvements in agencies' processes.

These comments are for the 2022 North Cascades Ecosystem Grizzly Bear Restoration Plan/Environmental Impact Statement. Although numbered, they are in no priority order.

1. According to the FAQs/Background paper, 76% of the North Cascades Ecosystem (NCE) is under the management of the U.S. Forest Service while 10% of the NCE is under National Park Service management. Most of the impacts from this action would therefore occur on USFS managed land and resources. Why is the USFS not a part of this decision-making process?
2. Are Canadian resource management agencies doing parallel analysis and decision-making on their side of the border? Will importation of grizzly bears from Canada require permits, agreements, etc. involving other agencies, such as the U.S. Department of State?
3. Are impacts to grizzly bear populations in interior British Columbia and/or the Northern Continental Divide Ecosystem supplying capture bears an issue that needs to be addressed? How will it be addressed?
4. The Background paper you provided identified "Wildlife and wildlife habitat" as an issue to be discussed in the EIS. But the Notice of Intent published in the Federal Register on 11/14/2022 said that "potential environmental impacts on wildlife and fish ( emphasis added) ... " Salmon and other fish are an important food source for bears. According to the Okanogen-Wenatchee N.F. web page, Pacific Northwest National Forests include 25, 000 miles of fish streams. Do any of these streams provide seasonal runs of salmon that could be utilized by grizzly bears? Due to loss of suitable habitat and climate change on land (droughts) and in the oceans (warming and increased acidity) listed salmon populations are already stressed with many populations in decline. This impacts another listed species, resident orcas that are starving to death because they cannot find enough salmon to eat. If salmon are even just a small portion of grizzly bears' diet, are their populations able to withstand additional predation without harming/impacting other resources, such as Washington fish replacement numbers, Tribal Treaty Rights, orcas, commercial fishers, and sport fishers? I encourage the agencies to give this issue a full and honest review and avoid the appearance of downgrading the issue as minor and not worth mentioning.
5. You also appear to want to downgrade potential impacts to livestock, pets, and other conflicts by not including the issue in your Background paper ("Human safety" was listed). Congressman Dan Newhouse made it clear in his 11/16/2022 Weekly Columns and Op-Eds that this issue is not going away. Congressman Newhouse made several "observations" that can be addressed with this issue. The Congressman asserts that local politics "trump" federal laws (NEPA, ESA, etc.); this is not accurate (The FAQs partially addressed his issue). He also asserts that Washington state law "trumps" federal law; also inaccurate. He claims that the decision to terminate the earlier EIS effort in 2020 was not political; it was. He also claims incorrectly that the USF & W would not be pursued any further (double emphasis his). The USF&W and every other federal agency does not have the authority under law to make such a "promise." Nevertheless, the gauntlet has been cast, ignore it at your peril. Your analysis must be unbiased, based on facts and not emotion, and must be backed up with a robust set of Mitigation Measures that take the best of other efforts and adds them to this effort. Finally, he claims that, "In 2020, hundreds of residents spoke out against this proposal." Mount Baker Experience Magazine (12/01/2022) said the 2017 Draft EIS received over

150,000 comments "with the majority in favor of an incremental reintroduction." The NEPA process does not include a popularity vote. While counting the numbers of comments for and against an action provides levels of interest, it cannot be used by the Decision Maker when developing the Record of Decision.

6. I was pleased to see that the comments from the earlier effort will be incorporated into this effort. Are there any other portions of the earlier document that can be "salvaged?" Are there other listed species reintroduction environmental documents that this effort can tie to?

7. Will helicopters be used to transport grizzly bears into designated Wilderness Areas? Helicopters may be used in designated Wilderness Areas, but will require additional assessment and higher-level approvals.

8. Referring to the FAQs, there appears to be a contradiction between "What are the factors limiting natural recovery in the North Cascades Ecosystem?" and "Is the habitat in the recovery area viable for bear survival?" The former says "active restoration" actions will be required to sustain connectivity and that bear "observations have become increasingly rare on both sides of the international border." The latter says, "the necessary habitat quality, quantity, and security were present to support grizzly bears" and, "A 2016 study modelling suitable habitat estimated that the ecosystem could sustain population of 250-300 grizzly bears." Which statement is accurate?

9. The FAQs included this, "Would this recovery effort require visitors to the recovery area to change their behavior?" The response appears to be a potentially dangerous downgrading of the seriousness of living with grizzly bears. One of my duties was to train employees new to SE Alaska brown bear behavior. The class was 4 hours and included sections on identification, how to behave in bear country, how to recognize signs that a bear may be near, how to recognize a stressed bear, how to avoid bear conflicts, and how to use deterrents. Simply put, the best bear encounter is no encounter. The last paragraph of this section is pathetically inadequate. I suggest an Appendix detailing the educational and practical training that people recreating in grizzly bear habitat need in order to have a safe trip for people, pets, and bears (bears acting like bears when people act incorrectly will most likely be euthanized, this is not a good thing). This plan should incorporate other educational and safety plans to provide the best information.

Thank you for the opportunity to comment.

Sincerely,

[REDACTED]

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Correspondence ID:	6194Project:112008Document:124399
Address:	UNK, WA
Outside Organization:	Humane Society of the United States Non-Governmental(Official Rep.)
Received:	Jan,13 2023
Correspondence Type:	Letter
Correspondence:	Re: Scoping comments on 87 FR 68190, Notice of Intent to Prepare North Cascades Ecosystem Grizzly Bear Restoration Plan and Environmental Impact Statement

On behalf of the Humane Society of the United States ("HSUS") and the Humane Society Legislative Fund ("HSLF") and our members and supporters, we submit these comments in response to the National Park Service

("NPS") and U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service's ("FWS's") Notice of Intent to Prepare North Cascades Ecosystem ("NCE") Grizzly Bear Restoration Plan ("Plan") and Environmental Impact Statement ("EIS") to restore grizzly bears to the NCE because they have been extirpated there, and a restoration effort in the NCE will benefit grizzly bear recovery in North America and help the species to avoid extinction. 87 FR 68190. To ensure that the restoration of grizzly bears into the NCE supports grizzly bear conservation, recovery, and the welfare needs of individuals, we encourage the NPS and FWS to address the following considerations and alternatives in its draft EIS:

A. Address whether the existing 4( d) rule provides adequate management flexibility to obviate the need for an experimental designation and IO(j) rule.

Grizzly bears across the continental United States are currently listed as threatened and receive Section 9 protections as provided in a species-specific 4( d) rule. 50 C.F.R. § 17.40(6 ). This rule generally prohibits take of grizzly bears while providing limited exceptions for (1) the take of bears in self-defense or defense of others; and (2) responses by state and federal authorities to significant depredation and/or threats to human safety. The existing 4( d) rule provides a relatively high level of protection for grizzly bears while still allowing management flexibility to address genuine human-bear conflicts (including through relocation). NPS and the FWS should consider whether a separate 1 0Q) rule covering only the reintroduced NCE population is truly necessary in light of the existing 4( d) rule. NPS and the FWS correctly recognize that the mere fact that a population has been reintroduced does not compel the FWS to issue a IO(j) rule for such population. Rather, Section 10 of the ESA grants the discretionary authority to issue a rule, only after a determination that creating exceptions to Section 9's prohibition on take meets the following conditions:

- Is "necessary for the establishment and maintenance of [the J experimental population,"
- "If exercised, will not operate to the disadvantage of [the] species," and
- "Will be consistent with the purposes and policy set forth in section 2 of [the Act]" - a legislative purpose characterized by the Supreme Court "to halt and reverse the trend toward species extinction, whatever the cost." *Tennessee Valley Auth. v. Hill*, 437 U.S. 153, 184 (1978). 16 U.S.C. § 1539(a)(1)(A), (d).

The Notice of Intent provides scant information and analysis regarding the need for a IO(j) rule in light of the above factors. It only vaguely notes that a prospective IO(j) rule would provide "greater management flexibility," but does not explain why that flexibility does not exist under ordinary Section 9 protections or the existing 4( d) rule.

We understand that NPS and the FWS are not proposing a particular IOG) rule at this time, and that any such rule would proceed through separate rulemaking processes. Nevertheless, the anticipated existence and content of a IO(j) rule necessarily affects each of the alternatives proposed and, as such, is vital to decisions that are being made during this process. Section 9 is not a procedural roadblock, but rather the very core of the ESA's recovery mechanisms. As Section 10 and the FWS's implementing regulations make clear, IO(i) rules should not- and cannot- be implemented ,vi the out compelling justification that furthers the underlying goals of the ESA

B. Consider the conservation impacts of any allowable take under a IO(j) rule. Because grizzly bears are a conservation-reliant species, they need to be cared for into perpetuity or face extinction.

Maintaining strong protection against human-caused mortality is necessary so that they can actually function in the family units they require for social stability, which aids in recruitment of future generations.<sup>1</sup> This means that the individuals are not continually killed by poachers, government agents, livestock producers, or, as in Alaska, by trophy hunters.

Should NPS and the FWS proceed with an alternative that includes development of a IO(j) rule, HSUS and HSLF strongly object to expanding allowable take beyond the exceptions in the existing 4( d) rule. 50 C.F.R. § 17.40(b). The Notice of Intent does not specify what types of otherwise illegal take a possible 100) rule would allow. Such take exceptions could range from the unobjectionable ( e.g., allowance of non-lethal capture for monitoring

purposes) to the highly problematic. For instance, the issuance of permits to private landowners to kill depredating bears could potentially undermine the reintroduction effort by creating a Section 9 exception that swallows the baseline prohibition on take. The FWS's experience with the reintroduction of Mexican wolves- which continue to face unacceptably high levels of human-caused mortality, threatening the population's long-term viability- is illustrative, and underscores the perils of carving exceptions to Section 9. Because of the conservation-reliant nature of grizzly bears, allowing any additional human-caused mortality could threaten the survival of the experimental population and contravene the conservation purpose of the ESA.

Accordingly, NPS and the FWS must carefully assess the impact of any take allowed under a new IOG rule.

C. Develop a Bear First alternative plan to fully protect this population of grizzly bears from any trophy hunting on federal public lands, and celebrate their considerable values.

The HSU'S and HSLF request that the NPS and FWS develop and consider an alternative in its planning process, in which restored grizzly bears living on federal public lands on the NCE are managed entirely for the bears' own benefits, where they can live unmolested by humans ( e.g., trophy hunters, poachers and others who kill them), which prevents resultant intra-specific strife and infanticide.<sup>2</sup> In this Bear First alternative, grizzly bears' considerable intrinsic and ecological values are celebrated and valued in accordance with mainstream public values as advanced by Prof. Michael Manfredo and other social scientists. <sup>3</sup>

- A January 2022 poll by Remington Research Group, Inc. found that 76% of American voters oppose trophy hunting, and specifically 73% oppose grizzly bear trophy hunting.<sup>4</sup> This shows that opposition to hunting grizzly bears is growing, compared to a 2016 poll in which only 68% of American voters had opposed grizzly bear trophy hunting.<sup>5</sup> Even pro-hunting and -trapping entities such as the National Shooting Sports Foundation and Responsive Management have found that 66% of Americans disapprove of trophy hunting."
- When asked in 2015, 60% of grizzly bear biologists said they "believe delisting would be an incorrect decision, or at the very least a violation of the precautionary principle."<sup>7</sup> A 2018 survey of grizzly bear biologists determined that 74% of them recommended continued ESA protections for GYE grizzly bears.<sup>8</sup>
- When compared to Stephen Kellert's groundbreaking work about American's wildlife values from 1978, the number of Americans who had positive attitudes toward mammalian carnivores had grown by orders of 40% to 47% by 2014, and that same study showed that Americans are increasingly considerate of the welfare of wildlife.<sup>9</sup>
- A Manfredo et al. (2018) survey of Americans' wildlife values found that most Americans hold Mutualist values (Mutualists extend their social network to animals), while the number of Traditionalists (those who believe animals serve utilitarian purposes) has declined in the United States.<sup>10</sup>
- A 2020 survey found that 92% of Montanans believe that grizzly bears have a right to exist.

Acknowledge grizzly bears' intrinsic values. A 2019 study of adult U.S. residents also found that 81 % believe that wildlife hold intrinsic value.<sup>12</sup> Bruskotter et al. (2015) write, " ... most people believe that wildlife possess 'intrinsic value,' which suggests that wildlife should be treated with regard for their own welfare, not just their utility ( or lack thereof) to humans."<sup>13</sup> Because of the radical change in public values, it makes sense for the NPS and FWS to develop a Bear First plan to restore grizzly bears to the NCE.

Acknowledge bears as sentient beings worthy of protection. Highly sentient, bears have the largest brain size of any carnivore.<sup>14</sup> Their intelligence has been compared to that of great apes; they are able to, for example, estimate quantities (that is, count), and assess moving stimuli and subsets of stimuli.<sup>15</sup> They form close social attachments with their kin. <sup>16</sup> Cubs learn foraging styles from their mothers<sup>17</sup> who spend prolonged periods raising and nurturing their young.<sup>18</sup> They also use tools.<sup>19</sup> Bears have a light-paw bias while foraging. <sup>20</sup> Bears know when they are being hunted and change their foraging behaviors-even forgoing feeding-to avoid encountering hunters.<sup>21</sup>

Acknowledge grizzly bears' considerable ecological value. Grizzly bears are an important umbrella species who increase the biological diversity of their forest ecosystems. For example, bears eat fruits and disperse seeds across long distances, <sup>22</sup> even dispersing more seeds than birds. <sup>23</sup> Bears break logs while grubbing, which helps the decomposition process and facilitates the return of nutrients to the soil. In one study, researchers found that bears were the dominant species moving salmon from streams into riparian zones. Bears ate about half of the salmon,

leaving remnants that contributed to greater tree ring growth.<sup>24</sup> They also found higher plant growth along the riparian areas where bear trails existed and where bears' urine deposit was high. <sup>25</sup> Bears recycle carrion.<sup>26</sup>

Use sound science to determine minimum viable populations. Is a goal of 200 grizzly bears in the NCE sufficient? Grizzly bears have both low reproductive and dispersing potentials, but are highly susceptible to anthropogenic threats. Grizzly bears are slow to disperse - the home ranges of male offspring are only about 18 to 26 miles from their mothers, while female offspring will overlap or remain just 6 to 9 miles away from their mothers.<sup>27</sup> Mother bears reproduce only if they have enough fat to survive the winter and to be able to nurse a small litter of cubs for 2 to 3 months in the den.<sup>1,8</sup> In the Northern Continental Divide Ecosystem ("NCDE"), the age of reproduction starts at 5.4 years, but can vary from 3 to 8 years. In fact, NCDE grizzly bears have one of the slowest rates of reproduction among large mammals due to small litter sizes and long intervals between births.<sup>29</sup> The FWS writes: " ... it may take a single female 10 years to replace herself in a population. mo Females cease productivity in their mid- to late-20s.<sup>31</sup>

Ensure connectivity to other grizzly bear populations. As a guiding principle, bears must have connectivity; that is, they require linkages between subpopulations so that genetic material can be exchanged to keep populations vital, maintain genetic diversity, and prevent genetic drift and inbreeding depression.<sup>32</sup> Another key element for grizzly bear conservation is protecting their denning sites from industrial extractive actions and winterized recreation. Having a safe and secure den is a matter of fitness or death for a grizzly bear, and the bear's site must be warm and relatively dry. It also must not be in the path of disturbance from forest cutting, mining activities, oil and gas exploration and human recreation, because bears who have to relocate a den during their time of hibernation ( and particularly for a female with cubs) pay a toll in fitness costs.<sup>3-</sup> According to the FWS and for a point of reference, the greatest source of NCDE grizzly bear mortality is from management removals, secondarily from poachers, and thirdly from hunters killing bears for "defense of life" (please see our discussion on bear spray below).

Prevent poaching by vigilantly prosecuting poachers, NPS and FWS must consider the ongoing threat that poaching poses to grizzly bear populations and work to abate it including prosecuting poachers, even if they claim mistaken identity kills. While poaching is an ongoing threat to bears under federal protection, it could actually increase if bears are de listed, And research finds that when the government sanctions the killing of rare wildlife, such as bears, it emboldens poachers to do the same. <sup>34</sup> Illegal killing increased with the federal delisting of wolves, as shown by independent analyses replicated independently for four populations of wolves.<sup>35</sup> Grizzly bear poaching is also widely documented.<sup>36</sup>

Prohibit all future trophy hunting and trapping<sup>37</sup> of grizzly bears on federal public lands. Trophy hunters' primary motivation is to kill bears for photo opportunities and to obtain and display bear parts including heads, hides, claws and capes.<sup>38</sup> Trophy hunters kill animals primarily for bragging rights, but not for food. Hunting large carnivores for food is unsustainable:<sup>19</sup> Darimont et al. (2017) write:

First, inedible species, like carnivores commonly targeted by trophy hunters, make nutritional and sharing hypotheses implausible. Second, evidence for show-off behavior appears clear. Trophy hunters commonly pose for photographs with their prey, with the heads, hides and ornamentation prepared for display""<sup>40</sup>

Batavia et al. (2018) write that those animals hunted as trophies "have sophisticated levels of intelligence, emotion and sociality" which is "profoundly disrupted" by trophy hunting.<sup>41</sup> In other words, the trophy hunting of such intelligent, familial animals is profoundly cruel. Trophy hunting also leads to infanticide when dominant males are removed,<sup>42</sup> but state wildlife management agencies do not count those mortalities.

Consider whether mountain biking in the range of NCE grizzly bears is dangerous for bears and humans. For cougars, erratic movements are more likely to provoke attacks. Unfortunately, a U.S. Forest Service law enforcement officer was killed by a bear he surprised while mountain biking with a friend near West Glacier National Park.<sup>43</sup> It would be beneficial to decisionmakers and the public alike if NPS or FWS could provide a rigorous analysis of grizzly bear attacks to determine if certain human behaviors exacerbate attacks, as Mattson et al. (2011) have done for mountain lions, before drawing conclusions about the effect of mechanized transport on

bear populations.

Consider whether snowmobiling, helicopter skiing, or other motorized recreation will harm, disturb or otherwise cause "take" of threatened NCE grizzly bears as contemplated by the ESA. Snowmobiles have the potential to disturb grizzly bears in their dens, and that disturbance results in energetic costs to grizzly bears including increased activity, elevated heart rates, and possible den abandonment and even potential cub mortality.<sup>45</sup> Helicopter skiing is not a benign activity, and puts skiers, pilots and wildlife in danger. Flying helicopters in winter months to high altitude destinations, particularly during winter storm events, could result in helicopter crashes, killing or maiming both skiers and their pilots in the remote backcountry. If tragedy occurs, they will then need to be transported out by rescue crews who not only put their own lives in peril, but add to disturbance of winter-stressed wildlife. Helicopter noise or crashes could conceivably trigger avalanches, which could harm grizzly bears or black bears denning in the area by covering over, crushing or smothering their dens. And the same is true for wolverines, who prefer high altitude habitats and den in deep snows. Helicopter skiing is extremely unsafe for people and the environment and should not be permitted on America's public lands.

Assess the wildlife-watching value of grizzly bears to local communities and others in the NCE. Time and again, multiple analyses have shown that wildlife are worth far more alive than dead. In a study that measured the monetary worth of bobcats, researchers calculated that the value of a single bobcat in one year's time in Yellowstone National Park equaled \$308,105, a figure 1,000 times greater than the bobcat's pelt price of \$315.<sup>46</sup> That one bobcat enabled the hiring of wildlife-watching guides and photographers to sell their prints, and supported other employment including hospitality services.<sup>47</sup> Those monetary benefits can be applied to bears, too. In North America, black bears are one of the most photographed and watched wildlife species.<sup>48</sup> In their economic analysis of the Greater Yellowstone Ecosystem, researchers found that 2021 spending in the park to see wolves (and most likely bears, too) equaled at least \$82.7 million.<sup>49</sup> In British Columbia, Canadian economists reviewed a host of other monetary studies and found that wildlife watcher spending far exceeded that of trophy hunters—from whale watching in 31 countries (far more profitable than whaling), African lion and elephant watching, and even shark watching.<sup>50</sup> They also noted that bear watching in British Columbia was 12 times more lucrative than trophy hunting those bears.<sup>51</sup> Tourists will also pay more to see grizzly bears than any other Alaskan wildlife.<sup>52</sup>

Bear watching is also a significant economic driver in the lower 48 states. When Yellowstone National Park contemplated moving roadside bears, researchers found that visitors to the park would be willing to pay entrance fees to ensure that they could still see roadside bears.<sup>53</sup> That study also found that the loss of roadside bears would result in the loss of 155 jobs in the local economy, or a decrease of \$10.1 million annually.<sup>54</sup> Of the Yellowstone visitors they surveyed, Richardson et al. (2014) found that 81% of visitors included bears on their list of top five most-sought-after animals in Yellowstone Park.<sup>55</sup> While most visitors, 60%, had no preference for the species of bear they wished to see, 35% of respondents stated that they preferred to see a grizzly bear.<sup>56</sup> While 99% of visitors expected to see a bear, only 65% actually succeeded.<sup>57</sup> And a whopping 98.8% of visitors surveyed stated that it was "important" that they see a bear in Yellowstone National Park, while only 1.2% expressed no opinion or felt seeing a bear was unimportant.<sup>58</sup>

D. Develop humane protocols for capturing and releasing grizzly bears on the NCE. Significant animal welfare concerns are at stake

Please see Exhibit "A" attached hereto. Based upon the substantial scientific literature, we know that using baited foot snares and cage culverts can result in injuries to grizzly bears and non-target species. Biologists have found that using invasive capture techniques can cause severe injury, trauma and even death to bears as well as to non-target species. Bears, especially young ones, suffer immensely when captured in snares as they struggle vigorously to escape. Injuries include broken limbs, broken teeth, dislocated shoulders, hemorrhages, claw removals, tendon or ligament lacerations, fractures, joint dislocations, amputation of digits and/or limbs, physiological stress and or pain, dehydration, and exposure to the elements. Therefore, because this is a considerable topic, we have included an annotated bibliography of studies on translocation-related topics that is attached hereto and incorporated herein as Exhibit "A."

E. Bears and humans alike are best served by policies that mitigate or prevent human-bear conflict.

As part of the draft F.TS, consider setting up policies and programs that mitigate and prevent human-bear conflicts and reduce the high mortality that grizzly bears in the lower 48 experience. As Stringham (2013) suggests, agencies' policies for bears and other wildlife are often too rigid and simplistic to conform with modern societal values that privilege humaneness and conservation over w1mton killing.<sup>59</sup> For instance, he suggests that agencies should not kill bears unless they are a true public safety hazard-and not because someone felt frightened when they saw one.<sup>60</sup> Penteriani et al. (2018) have suggested we must avoid six ecological traps for grizzly bears: human food sources in settlements, agricultural lands, roads, artificial feeding sites, hunting and other human causes.' ' The NPS and FWS must anticipate them and mitigate them. We discuss some solutions below.

Along with livestock producers, set up a collaborative process modeled on the Blackfoot Challenge. The Blackfoot challenge is a multi-agency collaborative that works in agreement with local residents. These agencies, NGO and ranchers have set up phone trees, instituted electric fencing around area apiaries, feed, trash and calving grounds. They removed downed livestock, who arc composted behind electric fencing. As a result of employing these commonsense solutions, since 2003 human-bear conflicts have decreased by 96% in the Blackfoot Valley of Montana and the number of grizzly bears killed in the area correspondingly declined by 80% over that same time frame. <sup>62</sup> See also the forthcoming proceedings from the 6th International Human-Bear Conflict Workshop (Lake Tahoe, October, 2022).<sup>6</sup> ·

Require bear spray in the NCE. In addition to preventing the regrettable loss of human and bear life, conflict reduction enhances public support for bear recovery. <sup>64</sup> Experts researching human-bear conflicts have consistently and uniformly concluded that "bear spray represents an effective alternative to lethal force" to ensure "personal safety for those recreating and working in bear country."<sup>65</sup> Indeed, multiple decades' worth of robust literature published by state and federal wildlife management professionals, veterinarians, and academic researchers has proven time and time again that bear spray works:

■ A comprehensive study of every recorded incident in which bear spray was used during dose-range bear encounters in Alaska over a 20-year period (1996-2006) found that in 98% of cases, persons carrying bear spray walked away completely uninjured. And in the 2% of cases where bears did injure persons carrying bear spray, the injuries were minor and did not require hospitalization. <sup>66</sup> A majority (74%) of the encounters examined in the study were with grizzly bears. The authors found that bear spray is "highly effective" at stopping undesirable behavior and aggression by grizzly bears, concluding that "[p]ersons working and recreating in bear habitat should feel confident that they are safe if carrying bear spray," and recommending its use to "reduce the number of bears killed [by firearms] in defense-of-life."<sup>67</sup>

- An earlier study of bear spray incidents in Alaska during the preceding decade (1985-1995) reached a similar conclusion, observing that bear spray stopped aggressive behavior during close-range encounters with grizzly bears in 94% of cases and endorsing its widespread use.<sup>68</sup>

- The I interagency Grizzly Bear Committee has twice (1999 and 2008)<sup>69</sup> reviewed the efficacy of bear spray and published position papers endorsing its use. In each case, IGBC biologists reviewed scientific literature, investigated incident reports, surveyed U.S. and Canadian wildlife managers, and drew on their own experience with grizzly bears. The official position of the IGBC, based on this comprehensive research, has remained: "No deterrent is 100% effective. but compared to all others, including firearms bear spray has demonstrated the most success in fending off threatening and attacking bears and preventing injury to the person and animal involved. The proper use of bear spray will reduce the number of grizzly bears killed in self-defense, reduce human injuries caused by bears, and help promote the recovery and survival of the grizzly bear."

- Controlled studies of pepper spray on captive grizzly bears have shown a near-100% success rate in halting aggressive behavior, even using products far less sophisticated than bear spray available on the market today. An early 1962 study proved that pepper spray effectively terminated aggressive behavior by grizzly bears without triggering further aggression.<sup>70</sup> In 1981, a University of Montana research repelled all aggressive bears in a lab-recreated "charging bear" experiment, using commercial pepper spray formulated for repelling dogs. <sup>71</sup> The success of these early proof-of-concept studies provided motivation for the development of contemporary bear spray, including products that meet the IGBC's minimum recommended performance standards.<sup>72</sup>

■ Not only is bear spray effective at resolving bear attacks without injury, it is more cHcctivcthan any existing



alternative - including firearms. According to the FWS, "persons encountering grizzlies and defending themselves with firearms suffer injury about 50% of the time," while "persons defending themselves with pepper spray escaped injury most of the time, and those that were injured experienced shorter duration attacks and less severe injuries.<sup>73</sup> Firearms are simply less effective than bear spray at stopping a bear attack. Unlike a canister of bear spray, which is specifically formulated and designed for use during aggressive bear encounters, "most handguns and many rifles are of inadequate caliber to kill or stop a charging [grizzly] bear" and the "narrow and sloped" physiology of a grizzly's cranial vault renders fatal shots "exceedingly difficult to hit accurately in a rapidly charging bear."<sup>74</sup> The U.S. Geological Survey reports that even "experienced hunters have found that despite using firearms to defend themselves against a charging bear, they were nonetheless attacked and badly hurt."<sup>75</sup>

Consider wildlife-watching tourism opportunities that benefit local communities. Because of its immense popularity, grizzly bear viewing in Alaska's Katmai National Park and Preserve on platforms near waterways is strictly limited. More than 10 million viewers tune into bear cams annually to watch brown bears fish for salmon every summer and fall.<sup>76</sup> Tapping into this bear fervor, the NPS holds an annual "Fat Bear Week" contest to see if viewers can predict which bear in Katmai National Park & Preserve will gain the most weight. In 2021, more than 800,000 votes were cast and the winning bear was "Otis," an aged, toothless bear who was featured-along with his competitor bears-in before and after eating-migratory salmon images that delightfully spoof on fad diet ads.<sup>77</sup> Economist John Loomis and others calculated the opportunity cost of time for 2,649 Katmai web cam viewers to derive an average consumer surplus of \$11 per hour.<sup>78</sup> Loomis et al. (2018) found that if this is applied to the 2.42 million web cam viewer hours, it "yields an annual benefit of more than \$27 million annually."<sup>79</sup>

The NPS maintains a website showing economic data nationally, by state and by park. We pulled national data and data from a few national parks where bears abound:

- National data: "In 2021, 297 million park visitors spent an estimated \$20.5 billion in local gateway regions while visiting NPS lands across the country. These expenditures supported a total of 323 thousand jobs, \$14.6 billion in labor income, \$24.3 billion in value added, and \$42.5 billion in economic output in the national economy."
- Denali National Park and Preserve: "In 2021, 230 thousand park visitors spent an estimated \$255 million in local gateway regions while visiting Denali National Park & Preserve. These expenditures supported a total of 3,590 jobs, \$140 million in labor income, \$225 million in value added, and \$384 million in economic output in local gateway economies surrounding Denali National Park & Preserve."
- Katmai National Park and Preserve: "In 2021, 24.8 thousand park visitors spent an estimated \$40.3 million in local gateway regions while visiting Katmai National Park & Preserve. These expenditures supported a total of 569 jobs, \$22.1 million in labor income, \$35.3 million in value added, and \$60.4 million in economic output in local gateway economies surrounding Katmai National Park & Preserve."
- Great Smoky Mountain National Park: "In 2021, 14.2 million park visitors spent an estimated \$1.3 billion in local gateway regions while visiting Great Smoky Mountains National Park. These expenditures supported a total of 18.8 thousand jobs, \$618 million in labor income, \$1.0 billion in value added, and \$1.8 billion in economic output in local gateway economies surrounding Great Smoky Mountains National Park."
- Yellowstone National Park: "In 2021, 4.9 million park visitors spent an estimated \$630 million in local gateway regions while visiting Yellowstone National Park. These expenditures supported a total of 8,740 jobs, \$294 million in labor income, \$456 million in value added, and \$834 million in economic output in local gateway economies surrounding Yellowstone National Park."<sup>80</sup>

In the U.S., only 4.6% of the population held hunting licenses in 2021.<sup>81</sup> That is because the public is more concerned about the conservation and the welfare of animals, including native wildlife.~ Wildlife watchers are a much larger constituency in terms of number of people and dollars spent in the economy, according to data collected by the U.S. Census Bureau and put into reports by the FWS. While wildlife watchers are growing in number, hunter numbers are in decline. Another federal agency, the Bureau of Economic Analysis, maintains a helpful online database of all national and state outdoor recreational spending.<sup>83</sup> Hunter numbers and economic contributions are in historic decline,<sup>84</sup> and hunters and trappers represent only between 0.97% and 1.4% of the hundreds of billions of dollars expended in the U.S. annually on outdoor recreation.<sup>85</sup>

Thank you for this opportunity to participate in this important scoping process. The restoration of grizzly bears to the NCE will not only benefit the area's ecosystems, but will enhance nationwide recovery efforts. But this cannot be achieved if agencies permit unmitigated grizzly bear killing to go on. Therefore, we respectfully request that the NPS and FWS consider our comments fully.

If you would like any of the journal article referenced in these comments or in the annotated bibliography attached hereto at Exhibit "A," please do not hesitate to contact us.

Sincerely yours,  
Dan Paul, Washington State Director  
Wendy Keefover, Senior Strategist, Native Carnivore Protection  
Nicholas Arrivo, Managing Attorney  
The Humane Society of the United States  
Brianna DelDuca, Regulatory Specialist  
The Humane Society Legislative Fund

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Correspondence ID:	6195Project:112008Document:124399
Address:	Bellingham, WA
Outside Organization:	Unaffiliated Individual
Received:	Jan,13 2023
Correspondence Type:	Letter
Correspondence:	Subject: Grizzly Bear Plan/EIS

Thank you for the opportunity to comment.

Over the last several decades, it's with a combination of amusement and consternation that I've followed this expensive, speculative venture regarding the supposed Grizzly bear in the North Cascades. Frankly, there is more evidence that Sasquatch exist in this range than the Griz. The whole stupid exercise had cost allot of money, and stopped allot of worthwhile projects.

I grew up in Holden when it was a mine in the 1950's - the center of what is supposedly Grizzly Bear "habitat". As young children, we would roam around the steams and woods around town, and with the family we would go on hikes and fishing trips further into the mountains without any fear of running into a Grizzly since we all knew that they weren't there. I personally have known people who's time in these mountains dates back to the turn of the prior century. It was common knowledge that they did not exist in these mountains.

I also lived and worked seasonally in these mountains for a couple of decades in many different areas as well as traveled into and around them recreationally my whole life. I've lived and worked in the National Park and all of the Wilderness Areas of the range, logging tens of thousands of trail miles, hundreds of thousands of road miles, hundreds of overland trailless miles and a few helicopter trips. I've encountered several thousand black bears of all color phases and sizes. At times they have interrupted our work or route when the berries were ripe and they showed no interest in moving from a choice patch. I've woken up to them sniffing around outside my tent within a foot or so of my head.

Growing up in the 1950's and 60's, black bears were a common sight in the garbage dumps near towns in and on the edge of the range. They were always there, but there never was a griz.

When I've seen grizzly bears in the Rockies, I knew in a nanosecond what I was looking at. Yes it's a thrill and I do know the difference. I believe I can accurately say that I have personally spent considerably more time in these mountains than all of the ologist combined who speculate that there once were Grizzly Bears here.

For those who took up the cause, and the less experienced, it's easy to mistake a big cinnamon colored black bear in high mountain huckleberries for a griz. With zero proof, the self described "experts" would convince people

that encounters they had with a big ole black bear in the high mountain berries was a griz. Non-profits were started to "protect" them, considerable funding was raised and salaries were paid. Government ologist could demand money for their work in pursuit of them and they have raided considerable funds from projects to "study" impacts on their theoretical existence. There was a clear self-interest and the sense of a noble cause that fueled the cause.

It was clear from the start of this North Cascade grizzly bear effort that the government biologist who came up with the theory had an agenda, looking for facts that might support their claims. It was a cause for them, it certainly wasn't science. We heard repeated stories of how they "almost (al mack) saw one today." For a while they very publically convinced many that there might be 50 or 100 or so bears. That number was slowly but steadily revised downward to 20 or 30, and then maybe just ten. We were told the reason we didn't see them is cause they are shy. Seriously? Really? All of them I've met didn't give a rip about us cause as the dominant predator, they didn't have to. Finally, we are now hearing that perhaps there really are no Grizzlies on the US side of the North Cascades. Hmmm, I've known that since I was three, bout time ya came around.

At what point do you just admit that the theory of their existence in this range is wrong? At what point does the lack of real evidence of their existence become the real science that guides decisions? There is no solid scientific basis to conclude that there ever has been a year around grizzly bear population in the North Cascades and specifically in the proposed plan area. It's a speculative theory only and one that is almost certainly incorrect.

A key problem with the theory is that it was based on the notion that there still are a few in the range, which has been proven beyond a reasonable doubt to be false. Another problem with their theory is that there simply weren't enough people in these mountains in the time frame they speculate that they would have been wiped out. One fact they erroneously rely on is the Hudson Bay pelt records. There were no Hudson Bay stations near the North Cascades, the nearest ones were in Spokane and Olympia. We don't know where these pelts really came from. We don't know if the limited number of recorded Grizzly Bear pelts from those locations were from a cinnamon phase black bear or a real Griz. Were they paid more for Griz pelts, so was the record adjusted to favor someone? Another logical fallacy in their theory is that the earliest recorded forays and crossings of the range were after the Hudson Bay records indicated the pelts came in. There speculative theory does not match the history of human travel, trapping and hunting in the range.

I have been around for a some of the ranges recorded history and have known many of the small assortment of characters that roamed these mountains for decades before I did including homesteaders, packers, trappers, prospectors, hermits and float plane pilots. There are truly vast parts of this range that have seen very few people ever; extensive trailless valleys, steep remote canyons, extensive ridge systems and minor ranges. The North Cascades are considerably larger, more rugged and difficult to access than the other ranges in the lower 48 that do have grizzly bear populations. Despite the thousands of miles of trails in the range, there are much larger areas, many more trailless valleys and ridges left with almost no human activity ever. Given the history of the limited human activity in the range and adding the vast areas that are extremely remote, there is no plausible way grizzlies could have been wiped out if they existed at one time. There were too few people in too few places and too many large areas the bears could live unnoticed. If they really were viable as a year around occupant, they would still be here. The theory that they once existed here does not add up to a plausible fact.

To the extent that the grizzly lived in this part of the Pacific Northwest, the most reasonable explanation of where and how they lived is that it was mostly in the lower valley's where spanning salmon and other prey, very small to large were plentiful. Occasional forays into the mountains may have occurred. To the extent that they may have existed in the greater region before settlement, they were likely wiped out as the white population explored and moved into the lowlands and the much more open rolling hills of the Selkirks, Monashees and Black Hills. It is simply not plausible that they lived in the North Cascades exclusively. To the extent that they may have been here, it was extremely likely that it was only the occasional visit by fairly transient animals.

There are numerous problems in playing God by introducing a grizzly bear population into an environment that they most likely did not exist as a year around resident. There would be significant impacts on native fish, smaller rodents and mammals. Some of these species were likely severely impacted by decades of fur trappers. A complete

EIS would need to address the potential impacts of "playing god" by introducing an apex specie that never really was there in the first place. It should properly study the potential effects the proposed introduction would have on all elements of the natural and built environment.

The Wilderness Act defines Wilderness as "where the earth and its community of life are untrammelled by man." If Grizzlies were to be imported to the North Cascades backcountry and Wilderness Areas, they would essentially be trapped in those environments year around since human populations and developments occupy all of the lower elevations .. Since it is not proven that they ever existed in this environment as a year around specie, it appears to be a violation of the plain language of the Wilderness Act to bring them into or near any Wilderness Area.

There has been a weird disconnect in this effort lead by the USDI National Park Service. Most of the North Cascade Range is owned and managed by the USDA Forest Service. These are two different departments that only converge on the Presidential level. Are there instances where the USDA Forest Service proposed an action on an area managed by the USDI National Park Service in the North Cascades? Under what authority is the Park Service regional director making this significant decision about the management of USDA Forest Service land and policy? Shouldn't this effort be lead by the Forest Supervisors or Regional Forester? A complete EIS would have to analyze the complete impacts to Forest Service infrastructure, budget and operations. Forest Service regulations on Wilderness areas vary and are more stringent than those of the Park Service, another area of needed analysis.

The impact on recreation from this grizzly bear effort has already been considerable. Many worthwhile projects that would have maintained, repaired or improved recreation infrastructure have been altered, stopped or made more costly. This trend will increase if new bears are imported. With all federal land managing agencies struggling with a substantial burden of maintenance and reconstruction backlog of their existing infrastructure, including their backcountry and wilderness facilities, adding additional burdens and constraints by bringing in bears makes the problem worse. Human population increases in the region coupled with growing interest in healthy outdoor activities has created a boom in use for all agencies managing wildland facilities.

Well maintained, sustainable outdoor facilities have a much lower environmental footprint than unsustainable & poorly maintained facilities. This plan makes that maintenance more expensive and the backlog larger by drawing needed funds away thereby increasing it's overall environmental impact. You would be spending scarce dollars on a fools errand. Outdoor recreation on federal lands have become a key driver for the economies of cities and towns surrounding the North Cascades. It needs to be improved to sustainably handle the demand. Community health of the region will be improved if more people get out and enjoy the outdoors. The significant impact of spending scarce recreation management dollars on a misguided Griz import effort needs to be addressed by both land management agencies.

There are huge grizzly populations elsewhere in the US and Canada, which is great. Don't traumatize them by transplanting them where they don't belong.

There should be a real no action alternative in this EIS. The governments should stop wasting our money and do nothing to promote or harm them. If the bears establish a population in the future on there own, that's great, they would be occurring naturally.

Eliminating this program would be a great way to save money for something more worthwhile. We will get a small boost in creating and maintaining sustainable recreation since this silly bear analysis will not be taking funds that should be used for more important purposes. North Cascades National Park Complex has tremendous potential for becoming a greater and more diverse source for outdoor recreation and public enjoyment Decimated populations of smaller animals need significant attention. Poorly maintained trails and other facilities are creating environmental problems. Climate change is creating new and uncertain challenges. This issue needs a very hard and deep scrub in terms of really understanding the negative impacts of bringing grizzly bears into the North Cascades. It needs to begin with the fact that its very unlikely that there was a year around population of bears in the analysis area.

Please choose a real no action alternative on this issue. Respectfully submitted [REDACTED]

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Correspondence ID: 6196Project:112008Document:124399  
Address: Marysville, WA  
Outside Organization: Unaffiliated Individual  
Received: Nov,10 2022  
Correspondence Type: Letter  
Correspondence: Dear Sir,

As a Democratic voter I am generally overjoyed when the Democratic Party controls the levers of power. However, that euphoria subsides when I then realize that the extreme fringe will come out of the woodwork-claiming to something that we apparently cannot be-environmentalists. They want to interfere with nature to "fix it," and we don't believe in their interference plan. We believe that those grizzlies in British Columbia and on the Northern Continental Divide have a right to remain where they choose to live, and not be force-relocated to a less conducive environment for their survival. After all, those living in British Columbia have every right and opportunity to move south, as no fence, wall, or threat prevents their migration. Their choice! The territory is set aside for them ... they, like wolves, just need to walk there!

Extremist developers and extremist environmentalists have one thing in common ... they are both extremists! I am further distressed when I realize that people like yourself, managers of huge public lands, have failed to install adequate land protections from extremist's land use agendas. Further, you expose the majority of landowners to the whims of this minority viewpoint! The majority says: "Don't mess around with mother nature," and the minority says: "Lets pretend that we know what is best, and interfere with the natural progression of our ecosystem."

Why can't your agency be impartial guardians of a protected land trust, and then follow those rules? You don't allow dogs in areas, you don't allow hunting in areas, why can't you also prevent, for disease control purposes if nothing else, the introduction of "foreign" animals ... animals not from this state? You do not manage a zoo with animals from everywhere other than this state, you manage a protected ecosystem. So, protect it!

Your agency feels compelled (politically) to embed those extremists in your very business facility! And, no, you do not provide an off-setting advocacy that represents the majority at your facilities. And, yes, you staff to provide support to those extremist factions. And, yes, you scornfully ignore the farmers, ranchers and landowners who produce our food supply, and embrace the non-producing urbanites (Olympians) who espouse LIES about the true nature of grizzly bears. You, the "protectors" of our PUBLIC lands, do not protect the public use of those lands. You choose to ignore the many, many annual stories of injuries, unprovoked attacks, and death of people. Your cooperation in this extremist plan will only amplify those attacks, and their severity. Is that what is best for the communities in this region? NO!

This grizzly recovery plan was built upon lies, deceit, and misrepresentation!

I clearly recall when a paid operative met with the public years ago. Her "pitch" was that grizzly's would pose no threat to people within the 10,000+ acre recovery area or the surrounding populations of the greater recovery area (down beyond Seattle). Bear aggression, especially when hungry, was not mentioned. The bear were presented as benign "grubbers" vegetarians. Who could object to a vegetarian living next door? Lies! Deceit! Misrepresentation! They KILL and eat meat!

"They belong here. 11 Then let them return naturally. There is nothing, short of a lack of a year-around food supply, preventing them from leaving British Columbia! NOTHING! Nothing ... except an adequate food supply. The U S north cascades has a "natural" scarcity of both grub roots and free-range protein. It is no longer home the home of an endless migrating fish population. And, the treaty tribes are unwilling to give up their "share" of this scarce protein. Even the brown/black bear population has had to resort to garbage can scavenging.

And, to a large extent, the brown/black bear provides the soil turning, berry eating (seed distribution), and small animal population checks. Grizzly reintroduction would further drive the current bear out of the wilderness and into our population centers. Those bear would loose territory to the larger grizzly. And, for what net gain for nature 7 If it is meant to be, let it be.

We, the public of northern Washington, are being whip-sawed back and forth. In 2014 there was the Obama study. In 2014-2016 there was loud public rejection. In 2017 there was the US Dept. of Interior rejection of recovery effort. In 2019 there was again an emergence of talk. In 2020 it was again squelched by Interior. And, now in 2022 and Democratic control...it is back! It is political!

It is wrong policy, incomplete science, and it ignores the will of the local majority! It shows the inability of the National Park Service and Interior to shun extremism ... and maintain established policy without political interference!

Political interference diminishes the public trust and respect for public land stewards like yourself. You have failed, when the opportunity presented itself for the past 5 years, to establish the guardrails that should be in place to keep extremists and politicians out of your public land management business! You failed to lead your agency to a better tomorrow through stable and predictable ecosystem management policies, procedures, and ACTIONS.

I understand that there will be public meeting on this topic. I would like to be notified by mail of those opportunities for comment.

[REDACTED]

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Correspondence ID:	6197Project:112008Document:124399
Address:	UNK, WA
Outside Organization:	Unaffiliated Individual
Received:	Jan,13 2023
Correspondence Type:	Letter
Correspondence:	To EIS Personal,

Please address and consider the following thoughts and comments when drafting the new EIS for grizzly bear restoration in the NCNP:

1. The EIS needs to address how grizzly's in their entirety, i.e. in North America, are surviving thriving and how the classification of grizzly's, or any species for that matter, needs to be assessed on its entire population and not by a "state" or "regional" designation, or based on other environmental factors such as grizzly's are needed to spread seeds etc.
2. The adverse effects on the "New Current" balance of the ecosystem with the desired number of grizzly bears as well as the eco benefit of bringing grizzly's into the National Park with footnotes supporting both arguments.
3. The impact wolves are having on the ecosystem not only with the spread of their feces with seeds, but al so on their demand on game, whether wild or domesticated, and how this will interact with a grizzly population .
4. Why the black bear has survived and thrived after being trapped and hunted verses the grizzly bears, which it has not survived. Though the black bear and grizzly bear are cousins they certainly are not friends as there are documented cases of grizzly's eating black bears, not black bears eating grizzly bears. Please describe the adverse effects grizzlies will have on the black bears in the National Parks, especially after the grizzly's reach the desired population and beyond.
5. Discuss "how" climate change will open up additional grizzly habitat in N. Canada and Alaska and its potential effects on grizzlies population growth.

6. Explain "why" it is okay to violate Washington State law that prohibits transplantation or introduction of grizzly's into the state?

7. There needs to be "written" context as to how public comments, both previous and current, will be assimilated and weighed into the final decisions.

8. The "Grizzly Bear Proposal" is to restore the "previous healthy" ecosystem and for people to experience grizzlies for generations to come. Currently, grizzly bears are to be away from people and the only people that will be able to experience them are hikers, park and wildlife employees and nearby farmers and ranchers. The EIS needs to explain exactly "how" the generations of "visitors" will be able to actually experience grizzly bears in their native habitat. Also, the EIS should further explore more avenues to realize this intended objective such as repairing the Stehekin Washington road into the heart of the North Cascades in hopes that all individuals may be able to have this opportunity.

The final decision on proceeding with the grizzly's recovery is currently to be made by three individuals who are promoting the new EIS and therefore create a conflict of interest. Please explore alternate way on deciding which option will be decided on such as using judges or neutral arbitrators. Thank you in advance for reading and considering these thoughts and comments.

Sincerely,

[REDACTED]

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Correspondence ID:	6198Project:112008Document:124399
Address:	Wenatchee, WA
Outside Organization:	Chelan County Commissioners County Government(Official Rep.)
Received:	Dec,13 2022
Correspondence Type:	Letter
Correspondence:	Dear Mr. Striker:

Chelan County has reviewed the Notice of Intent from the National Park Service and U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service to prepare a Grizzly Bear Restoration Plan and Environmental Impact Statement. We have previously provided extensive comments opposing grizzly bear reintroduction into our local communities. We continue to oppose grizzly bear reintroduction given the likely negative impacts to public safety, economic development, recreation opportunities and the overall livelihood of our rural communities. The federal agencies leading this effort have generally failed to address these concerns and have failed to engage in any meaningful way Chelan County and other neighboring counties in the proposed grizzly bear restoration area.

NPS and USWFS appear to acknowledge the inherent dangers of reintroducing grizzly bears to our local communities in the current proposal; however, instead of taking pause, they have chosen to accelerate the EIS effort. The "IOj" proposal is not well-defined. It identifies the need for grizzly bear management options for "certainty, safety and control for the region." However, it then goes on to suggest reintroduction. In a time when collaboration and partnerships are the norm for restoration efforts, the lack of coordination and consultation with local communities on this effort, as well as the failure to address rural community concerns, is disappointing.

Federal agencies have an obligation to coordinate and consult with local governments, specifically county governments, to ensure consistency between federal and local planning efforts and policies. There has been no effort to engage us in this current effort, and the EIS timeline appears to fast-track the effort toward a predetermined outcome. This board also questions the legality of the effort, given Washington State law states, "Grizzly bears shall not be transplanted or introduced into the state (RCW 77.12.035)." We are concerned the current approach appears to run counter to local and state policies and laws.

We request that you immediately suspend the current effort and consult with us and other counties in the

proposed grizzly bear reintroduction area to discuss our concerns.

BOARD OF CHELAN COUNTY COMMISSIONERS

Kevin Overbay, Chairman

Tiffany Gering, Commissioner

Bob Bugert, Commissioner

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Correspondence ID: 6199Project:112008Document:124399  
Address: Tucson, AZ  
Outside Organization: Center for Biological Diversity Non-Governmental(Official Rep.)  
Received: Dec,14 2022  
Correspondence Type: Letter  
Correspondence: Dear Superintendent,

Enclosed please find 15,427 comments from Center for Biological Diversity supporters urging you to reintroduce grizzly bears to the North Cascades and to ensure that the plan to do so is strong enough to successfully reestablish a healthy grizzly population in this wild and rugged area.

The plan that's adopted needs to set up a swift timeline for reintroduction. It should recognize the importance of interaction, breeding, and other species' needs while providing for future considerations related to the bears' long-term recovery. And while species recovery must be balanced with the needs of people, I strongly oppose \*any\* rule that would allow landowners to kill bears on their property. Instead, the plan must focus on nonlethal measures to address potential conflicts between bears and humans.

Restoring grizzlies to the North Cascades will benefit not only the bears but the entire ecosystem - and everyone rooting for their recovery.

Thank you for your attention to the enclosed letters.

For the wild,

Cybele Knowles Deputy Digital Director cknowles@biologicaldiversity.org (520) 623-5252 X 324

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Correspondence ID: 6200Project:112008Document:124399  
Address: UNK, UN  
Outside Organization: Unaffiliated Individual  
Received: Jan,13 2023  
Correspondence Type: Letter  
Correspondence: I support the re-introduction of grizzlies into the North Cascades National Park. It is their historic range and they should be allowed to thrive there.  
[REDACTED]

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Correspondence ID: 6201Project:112008Document:124399  
Address: Concrete, WA  
Outside Organization: Unaffiliated Individual  
Received: Nov,15 2022  
Correspondence Type: Letter  
Correspondence: Dear Superintendent,

As a land-and-dwelling tax-paying owner of property in the North Cascades, I am appalled at the idea of encountering a grizzly bear in the area. And that bear, in an environment totally foreign to it, will probably react as its nature demands: it will be the "most unpredictable and dangerous of all bears" (Quote from Audobon Society Nature Guide- Western Forest, Stephen Whitney, author).



The thought that I might encounter a bear in my woods is terrifying enough without the possibility it's a grizzly, capable of running fast as a horse and could weigh up to 850 pounds!

At my advanced age and in retirement, being able to enjoy the beautiful North Cascades, up close and personal and outdoors is an important and irreplaceable aspect of my life.

In my estimation, there must be a consideration of all the pros and cons of having grizzlies in the North Cascades, and I appreciate your time in reading my concerns.

Respectfully yours

[REDACTED]  
(Property with a cabin in Cascade River Park and owned since 1972).

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Correspondence ID:	6202Project:112008Document:124399
Address:	Burlington, WA
Outside Organization:	Unaffiliated Individual
Received:	Nov,18 2022
Correspondence Type:	Letter
Correspondence:	In response to the dumb idea of bringing back to N.W. Washington state, is just that a dumb idea.

Lots of people like me hike-hunt and spend a lot of time in the woods. To bring man eating bears back is not just dangerous but make no common senses.

If you do I would be the first to bring a huge lawsuit against the state for the first attack.

I vote no!

[REDACTED]

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Correspondence ID:	6203Project:112008Document:124399
Address:	Maple Valley, WA
Outside Organization:	Unaffiliated Individual
Received:	Dec,08 2022
Correspondence Type:	Other
Correspondence:	Dear Sir, As a farm family in Washington State, we oppose the introduction of grizzly bears into the Cascades. No rancher would graze the area which would increase the underbrush and grasses to burn in the event of a fire. It would also increase the danger to anyone hiking in the area. Sincerely, [REDACTED]

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Correspondence ID:	6204Project:112008Document:124399
Address:	Concrete, WA
Outside Organization:	Unaffiliated Individual
Received:	Dec,12 2022
Correspondence Type:	Other
Correspondence:	Dear Sirs, Re-Grizzley Bear Recovery

I testified 30 years ago on this same matter. It was also decided a year ago and shelved. Constant revisiting this

question is (?) and obviously politically motivated!

This is neither recovery nor management. There is no resident grizzlies in the North Cascades NP, and management strategies to use 10 is a nonessential and non-existent population in order to "restrict use of private, tribal, and park property a public property" fits right in with all the mismanagement USF&W does here in the Skagit Valley. Non-resident de-populated from property damage trees, gardens, fence, and airplanes, common at Concrete Airport & Concrete play fields! Since Concrete is part of the grizzly bear recovery area, this must be the suitable habitat that is supposed to be so abundant in the NCNP. I have climbed in the NCNP doing 10-day traverses since 1972- I have never seen this abundant suitable habitat- game and people do not exist except on trails and river bottom areas. This is not Yellowstone- NCNP is rock-alpine areas are spotty to rare- more lowland habitat is peopled and (?) salmon & is most E & W of the NCNP.

Grizzlies were never abundant in the NCNP- & there is no grizzlies now. These documents read like propaganda- terms like suitable habitat, abundant, decimated by trapping and hunting are never deprived of not actually supported by real evidence. This is not a scientific document.

Just the Park Service & USW&F old saw "there are no problem bears only problem people!" There, if grizzlies hang out at the Concrete airport & play field to chow down on Elle & kids. Non-native species that no longer is a mountain species. Ditto for the wolf population- which here is released wolf/wolf-dog that became too aggressive to be pets. Just like the problem wolves in the Gila wilderness (from superstition Mt problems) that lived on domestic pet & livestock & (?) happens in the Silver City Walmart for their groceries

So your wolf & elk mismanagement is going to be as suitable habitat that does not include any part of the NCNP. The real question that needs answering is "why are there no grizzlies in the NCNP now?" You have proved that collared grizzlies have a 300-mile range in one summer. (This in order to prove that private property should be used for grizzly bear corridors- that is what log is about). There are lots of grizzlies in Canada (Most sightings in WA are actually Canadian bears)- 300 miles/ your puts this state in contact with a lot of grizzlies. Grizzlies were never abundant here & were not decimated by trappers or miners in 1800s - what happened elsewhere did not happen here- North Cross State Hiway zo opened in 1973- Grizzly habitat is minimal & Solomon are gone valley bottoms & trails are heavily populated.

NCNP can not recovery where there is no resident population, and they are really only seeking to impact habitat outside the NCNP & use (?) to take over the habitat outside.

Repair the damage done by elk and wolves to Skagit Valley. The PCT & the East side of Mt Rainier Nat Pk; repair damage to marmot & pika populations in the Cascades to the Sierra and Yosemite Nat Parks damaged by bald eagle and removal of fish from alpine lakes.

Sorry for the long hand writing- you chose to have a meeting & comment period in the face of 4 (?) snow & violent weather forecasts & who in the upper Skagit has the ability to use your scoping meeting with 12" snow & no adequate bandwidth!

Sincerely [REDACTED]

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Correspondence ID:	6205Project:112008Document:124399
Address:	Sedro Woolley, WA
Outside Organization:	Unaffiliated Individual
Received:	Dec,07 2022
Correspondence Type:	Other
Correspondence:	Dear Sir,

I can't believe you are reconsidering the grizzlies coming here again! People's opinions have not changed! The local people are not being listened to. People in the cities are making decisions that have a negative impact here. Authorities have not been able to control the elk damage, what makes you think they can control the bears? What about the fish? Grizzlies feast on fish & there has been millions spent to protect the fish!  
Idiotic plan!  
[REDACTED]

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Correspondence ID: 6206Project:112008Document:124399

Address: Lake Taaps, WA

Outside Organization: Unaffiliated Individual

Received: Jan,13 2023

Correspondence Type: Letter

Correspondence: Gentlemen/Madames:

It would be a grave mistake to reintroduce grizzly bears in the North Cascades, or in any part of Washington, for that matter. Our state is too populated for grizzly bears, and conflicts with seniors, children, and adults will be inevitable. National parks will allow adequate population.

Yours truly,



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Correspondence ID: 6207Project:112008Document:124399

Address: N/A, UN

Outside Organization: Unaffiliated Individual

Received: Dec,14 2022

Correspondence Type: Letter

Correspondence: Dear Superintendent Striker and State Supervisor Thompson,

I support the efforts of the National Park Service and the US Fish and Wildlife Service to restore grizzly bears to the North Cascades Ecosystem.

I like grizzly bears because....

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