2012 4th International Human-Bear Conflicts Workshop

Monday and Tuesday Agenda

MONDAY, MARCH 19, 2012

6:00 – 8:00  Check-in

TUESDAY, MARCH 20, 2012

7:00 – 10:15  Check-in, Coffee, tea, pastries and fruit

8:00 – 8:30  Welcome to the conference and to Missoula: Chris Servheen, US Fish & Wildlife Service
Introduction of Organizing Committee: Patti Sowa, Living with Wildlife Foundation

9:15 – 9:30  BREAK

9:30 – 11:15  Management of bears at the urban/suburban/wild lands interface
Moderator: Dick Shedel, Alaska Dept. of Fish and Game
- “Management of bears in/around urban bear area” – Jessy Coltrane, Alaska Dept. of Fish and Game
- “Management of bears in a small community with expanding suburban/recreation development, a field perspective” – Kevin Wright, Colorado Div. Wildlife
- “Management tools to address a rapidly expanding black bear population in a densely populated area” – Pat Carr, New Jersey Dept. Fish & Wildlife
- “Management of polar bears in rural Northern Communities” – Jason Herreman, North Slope Borough, Alaska

11:15 – 11:45  Demonstration: CelliBase camera system to monitor trap sites – Tim Manley, Montana Fish, Wildlife and Parks (indoors)

11:45 – 1:00  LUNCH ON YOUR OWN

1:00 – 1:30  Outdoor Demonstration: Bear-Resistant Container Hauler, Northland Products and Allied Waste

1:00 – 1:45  Visit outdoor vendor displays

1:45 – 3:30  Biological criteria for lethal removal of conflict bears
Moderator: Mike Madel, Montana Fish, Wildlife & Parks
- “Relevance of body condition indicators to decisions about lethal removal” – Mark Haroldson, USGS (US Geological Survey)
- “Lethal control decisions involving Churchill polar bears” – Darryl Hedman, Manitoba Wildlife and Ecosystems Protection
- “Lethal removal of black bears in developed landscapes” – Marc Kenyon, California Dept. of Fish & Game
- “Bear conflict in British Columbia: Notes from the field” – Simon Gravel, Conservation Officer Service, British Columbia

3:30 – 3:45  BREAK

3:45 – 5:00  Hunters and bear spray...“Why aren’t people using bear spray?”
Moderator: Mike Madel, Montana Fish, Wildlife & Parks
- “Efficacy of bear deterrent spray from the technical and behavioral points of view,” – Steve Herrero, University of Calgary Professor Emeritus (by phone)
- “A backcountry grizzly encounter with bear spray,” – Frank Vitale, hunter and backcountry horseman
- “Summary of research results from Smith et al. 2012 (Efficacy of firearms for bear deterrence in Alaska)” – Mike Madel, Montana Fish, Wildlife & Parks

5:00 – 7:00  Poster Session and Evening Social (Canyon Room, DoubleTree Hotel)

2012 4th International Human-Bear Conflicts Workshop

Wednesday Agenda

WEDNESDAY, MARCH 21, 2012

7:00 – 10:15  Coffee, tea, pastries and fruit

8:00 – 9:30  Does public hunting reduce, enhance or have no effect on bear conflicts?
What are the mechanisms by which hunting has these effects?
Moderator: Tim Manley, Montana Fish, Wildlife & Parks
- “Hunting as a technique to reduce conflicts” – Marty Obbard, Ontario Ministry of Natural Resources
- “Hunting season timing to increase harvest of conflict bears” – Mark Ternent, Pennsylvania Game Commission
- “The efficacy of hunting to mitigate nuisance bear activity in Wisconsin, USA” – Zach Voyles, University of Wisconsin

9:30 – 9:45  BREAK

9:45 – 10:15  Demonstration: Bringing bear awareness into the classroom – Laurie Evans, Montana Fish, Wildlife & Parks (indoors)

10:15 – 11:30  Management of habituated bears near developed areas
Moderator: Jessy Coltrane, Alaska Dept. of Fish & Game
- “Managing habituated bears along roadsides in Yellowstone National Park: How close is too close?” – Kerry Gunther, Yellowstone National Park
- “Managing habituated bears in Grand Teton National Park” – Kate Wilmot, Grand Teton National Park
- “Managing habituated campground bears” – Hal Morrison, Parks Canada
- “Managing habituated bears in high human use areas” – Jay Honeyman, Alberta Sustainable Resource Development

11:30 – 12:45  LUNCH ON YOUR OWN

12:45 – 1:15  Visit outdoor vendor displays

1:15 – 1:45  Communicating to resolve human-bear conflicts OR Deliver your message without getting mauled by Homo sapiens horribilis
Moderator: Seth Wilson, Blackfoot Challenge
- Ben Long, Resouces Media

3:15 – 3:30  Cookies and coffee provided by Counter Assault

3:30 – 5:00  Risk and liability
Moderator: John Hechtel, Safety in Bear Country Society
- “US case law and implications” – Kevin Saxby, Alaska Attorney General Office
- “The 2007 Utah bear attack lawsuit: the plaintiffs’ perspective” – Allen K. Young, Attorney
- “A Canadian perspective on liability.” - Barry Berkenkamp, Attorney for Parks Canada

5:00 – 6:00  DINNER BREAK ON YOUR OWN

6:00 – 7:00  Taser Electronic Control Devices for wildlife management: history, case series and research – Larry Lewis, Alaska Dept. of Fish & Game

International perspectives on human-bear conflicts
Moderator: Sandra MacDougall, Red Deer College, Alberta
- “Human-bear conflict in Karuzawa,” - Gen Oshima, Picchio Non-profit Organization, Japan
- “Monsters of God or living in harmony with nature—another challenge to conservation success” – Femke Koopmans, World Wildlife Fund
- “Bear issues in Finland, “ - Harri Norberg, Finnish Wildlife Agency
- “Experiences with human-bear conflicts in the Carpathian Mountains of Slovakia” - Robin Rigg, Slovak Wildlife Society
- “An introduction to the IUCN Bear Specialist Group Human-Bear Conflict Expert Team” - John Beecham, International Assoc. for Bear Research and Management

7:00 – 8:30  Management of habituated bears near developed areas
Moderator: Jessy Coltrane, Alaska Dept. of Fish & Game
- “Managing habituated bears in rural Northern Communities” – Jason Herreman, North Slope Borough, Alaska
- “Lethal control decisions involving Churchill polar bears” – Darryl Hedman, Manitoba Wildlife and Ecosystems Protection
- “Lethal removal of black bears in developed landscapes” – Marc Kenyon, California Dept. of Fish & Game
- “Bear conflict in British Columbia: Notes from the field” – Simon Gravel, Conservation Officer Service, British Columbia
### 2012 4th International Human-Bear Conflicts Workshop
#### Thursday Agenda

**THURSDAY, MARCH 22, 2012**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Time</th>
<th>Activity</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>7:00–10:15</td>
<td>Coffee, tea, pastries and fruit</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8:00–9:15</td>
<td><strong>Working with different constituencies</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Moderator: Craig Perham, US Fish &amp; Wildlife Service</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• “North Slope community perspectives of bear-human interactions” - Mike Pederson, Dept. of Wildlife Management, North Slope Borough</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• “Experiences of a non-Native biologist working on the Blackfeet Reservation” - Dan Carney, Blackfeet Nation</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• “Barren lands to board rooms” - Andy McMullen, Bearwise</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• “A Salish and Kootenai Tribal perspective on human-bear conflicts” - Stacy Courville, Confederated Salish and Kootenai Tribes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9:15–9:30</td>
<td>BREAK</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9:30–11:00</td>
<td><strong>Efficacy of outreach, education and conflict prevention efforts</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Moderator: Elizabeth Manning, Alaska Dept. of Fish &amp; Game</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• “Building partnerships to reduce human-bear conflicts in an agricultural landscape” - Seth Wilson, Blackfoot Challenge</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• “Public opinion surveys in Anchorage to assess support for bear management program” - Jessy Coltrane, Alaska Dept. of Fish &amp; Game</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• “Teton Park human dimensions study” - Steve Cain, Grand Teton National Park</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11:00–11:30</td>
<td>Demonstration: Satellite trapsite checking - Lori Roberts, Montana Fish, Wildlife &amp; Parks (indoors)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11:30–12:45</td>
<td>LUNCH ON YOUR OWN</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12:45–1:45</td>
<td>Visit outdoor vendor displays</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1:15–1:45</td>
<td>Outdoor Demonstration: Taser wildlife equipment - Larry Lewis, Alaska Dept. of Fish &amp; Game</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1:45–3:45</td>
<td>Decision trees, matrices or guidelines? Best management practices for HBC response planning (Blackfoot Room, Bitterroot Room, Russell/Lewis/Clark Room) Facilitators: Sandra MacDougall, Red Deer College, Alberta Jessy Coltrane, Alberta Dept. of Fish &amp; Game John Paczkowski, Alberta Tourism, Parks and Recreation, Parks Division</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3:45–4:00</td>
<td>BREAK</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4:00–5:00</td>
<td>Workshop wrap-up</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Moderator: Colleen Matt, Bear Conservation Planning</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• Workshop reflections for the future - John Waller, Glacier National Park</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• Participants’ perspectives and suggestions for the next human-bear conflicts workshop Communication and networking ideas</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5:00–7:00</td>
<td>DINNER BREAK ON YOUR OWN</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7:00–9:00</td>
<td>“The ecology of polar bears: Climate warming and the effects on human-polar bear interactions” by Ian Stirling Urey Underground Lecture Hall, The University of Montana</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

---

**WORKSHOP TERMS**

*TERMS USED IN HUMAN-BEAR CONFLICTS MANAGEMENT*

These working definitions are for use at the 4th International Human-Bear Conflicts Workshop, Missoula, MT, 20–22 March 2012. Definitions are provided by the Workshop organizing committee and session contributors.

**A**

**ANTHROPOGENIC FOOD:** any source of food that derives from humans or human activity, including but not limited to garbage, human food, pets or livestock or their food, apiaries, wild bird food, grain (stored or in the field), hunter-killed carcasses, sanitary waste, cultivated fruit, fish hatcheries or fish food.

**ATTACK:** intentional contact by a bear resulting in human injury. Bear attacks are a subset of incidents.

**ATTRACTANT:** anything that draws a bear into an area including natural foods (e.g., berries, fish, hard mast, or ungulate carcasses), anthropogenic foods, or items humans would consider inedible (e.g. industrial materials such as motor oil, antifreeze, fertilizer, coatings on power cables). Under broadest definition could be anything that bears find interesting.

**AVERSIVE CONDITIONING (AC):** a form of operant conditioning in which an aversive agent is systematically applied to an animal as it performs a behavior in order to reduce the frequency or performance of the behavior. In bear conflict management, AC is a structured program to systematically apply an aversive agent (e.g. treating with noisemakers, projectiles, dogs, vehicles) when a bear approaches or has entered an area of human activity followed by removal of the aversive agent when the bear retreats to suitable habitat or area. See also hazing.

**B**

**BACK-COUNTRY:** areas accessible primarily by hiking or 4 wheel drive vehicles, quads, skidoos, airplanes or boats.

**BEAR-RESISTANT:** describes an object’s composition or qualities that help to prevent bears from accessing something. Usually implies some sort of container or device that helps prevent bears’ access.

**BEAR-RESISTANT CONTAINER (BRC):** containers that are bear-resistant but not necessarily bear-proof. In the USA, containers officially designated as BRC’s in grizzly bear habitat have successfully passed the Interagency Grizzly Bear Committee’s Bear Resistant Testing Protocol.

**BEAR SPRAY:** type of non-lethal deterrent, most notably capsacin spray.
**WORKSHOP TERMS**

**TERMS USED IN HUMAN-BEAR CONFLICTS MANAGEMENT**

**c Classical Conditioning:** a form of associative learning in which the conditioned stimulus (e.g., ringing bell) is repeatedly paired with and precedes the unconditioned stimulus (e.g., smelly food) until the conditioned stimulus alone is sufficient to elicit the response (e.g., salivation) independent of performance of a behavior. Also called Pavlovian conditioning.

**conditioned taste aversion (CTA):** a form of classical conditioning in which animals learn to associate the taste of a specific food with an illness that occurs after (up to 12 hours) its consumption. CTA can occur and be resistant to extinction after only one trial.

**D DAY-ACTIVE:** management term that refers to bears that approach humans or human activity during daylight, or other periods of frequent human activity.

**DETECTION SYSTEMS:** systems capable of recording the presence of a bear and warning people. Used to protect human safety and to preclude the need for harassing or killing a bear.

**Deterrence:** the act of dissuading a bear from reaching a goal that people don't want it to reach.

**diversionary feeding:** a planned management action for limited periods of time to provide alternative foods or to relocate existing food items and intended to attract bears away from potential locations or situations where they can get into conflict with humans.

**e Encounter:** synonymous with interaction.

**F FOOD-CONDITIONING:** form of operant conditioning in which bears learn to associate sources of food with humans or their infrastructure.

**FRONT-COUNTRY:** areas accessible by vehicle on surfaced roads (pavement or chip seal).

**G GENERALIZATION:** a behavioral process that is a potential result of operant conditioning in which the animal no longer discriminates among multiple stimuli. Although undesirable in many animal training situations, it is the goal where we are applying aversive conditioning in order to “train” bears to avoid conflict situations, or using CTA to eliminate conditioning to certain anthropogenic attractants.

**H Habituation:** type of learning in which bear no longer responds to presence of a stimulus; “learned indifference.”

**HARD RELEASE:** see On-site Release.

**Hazing:** application of aversive agents (e.g., noisemakers, projectiles, dogs, vehicles) to a bear that is approaching or has approached a conflict situation. May consist of one or many such events, but, in contrast to aversive conditioning, the goal is to remove the bear from the immediate conflict situation and not necessarily to permanently modify the bear’s behavior. Further application is not implied nor necessarily consistently applied every time.

**HUMAN-BEAR CONFLICT:** includes interactions, encounters and incidents in which people perceive or experience a threat to life or property.

**i Incident:** interaction between a bear(s) and a person(s) in which the bear acts aggressively. Bear incidents are a subset of bear–human interactions and have outcomes ranging from benign to injury.

**Interaction:** when a person(s) and bear(s) are mutually aware of one another. Bears may react with seeming indifference, by leaving the area, or approaching the person. Synonymous with encounter.

**Intrinsic Values:** in relation to ecosystems, means those aspects of ecosystems and their constituent parts which have value in their own right, including (a) Their biological and genetic diversity; and (b) The essential characteristics that determine an ecosystem’s integrity, form, functioning, and resilience. ([From Resource Management (Simplifying and Streamlining) Amendment Act 2009](https://www.resource-management.gov.mt/))

**Missoula, Montana March 20-22, 2012**
**WORKSHOP TERMS**

**TERMS USED IN HUMAN-BEAR CONFLICTS MANAGEMENT**

**P**

**PROBLEM BEAR:** a bear that requires a management action or expenditure of human and/or financial resources. This term covers a broad spectrum, from bears that require periodic monitoring because they are near human infrastructure, to bears that require intensive hazing or lethal removal.

**Q**

**NONE**

**R**

**RELOCATION:** capture and release of bear at a distance within its home range, if known, or a distance corresponding to the ordinary home range size of bears in the area (also see translocation). Often, but not always, the intent is to remove bear temporarily from a conflict situation.

**S**

**SIGHTING:** when a person sees a bear, but the bear is apparently unaware of the person.

**SUPPLEMENTAL FEEDING:** intentionally placing natural or artificial food in the natural environment for use by bears on an annual, seasonal, or emergency basis to provide additional nutrition or make up for natural food shortages. The intent is to prevent starvation, increase reproduction, improve condition of individual bears, or conserve vulnerable bear populations.

**T**

**TRANSLOCATION:** capture and release of bear at a distance beyond its home range, if known, otherwise beyond the ordinary home range size of bears in the area. The intent of translocation is to force the bear to establish a new home range far removed from the conflict situation. (Also see relocation).

**U**

**NONE**

**V**

**NONE**

**W**

**NONE**

**X**

**NONE**

**Y**

**NONE**

**Z**

**NONE**

---

**LESS-LETHAL:** a type of deterrent, mostly used in the context of projectiles fired from a firearm, that if used properly will not injure or kill the animal, but has the potential to be lethal or injurious if used improperly.

**LETHAL PROJECTILE:** firearms ammunition (rounds) composed of a metal projectile for the intent of killing.

**MAULING:** an attack resulting in death, or injuries that require medical attention.

**MAULING:** management term that refers to bears that are wary of humans and do not approach human activity or facilities until "night" (or periods of reduced human activity in northern latitudes with near-continuous daylight).

**NON-LETHAL:** a type of deterrent (e.g., bear spray or stationary noise-makers such as air horns) that will not injure or kill a bear even if misused.

**ON-SITE RELEASE (OSR) OR HARD RELEASE:** capture and release of a management bear in the same location or very near to site of capture, usually with intensive hazing associated with the release. Often, but not necessarily always, includes immobilization and marking individual.

**OPERANT CONDITIONING:** a type of learning in which the behavior of an animal is affected by consequences of performance of the behavior either by positive reinforcement (e.g. "clicker training") or by punishment (aversive conditioning). Positive reinforcement increases the probability of the behavior or improves its performance. Punishment reduces the probability of the behavior.

**OVERT REACTION DISTANCE (ORD):** replaces terms such as individual distance or personal space. ORD refers to the distance at which a bear overtly reacts to another bear or a person (after Herrero et al.2005). A bear may react internally before reacting in a manner people can observe.
BRIANA BURLEY, PARKS CANADA
Bear Behaviour and Trains: Examining the Behavioural Relationship Between Bears and Trains Using Loco-cam Data

PATRICK CARR, NEW JERSEY DIVISION OF FISH & WILDLIFE
Effect of Hunting on Human-Bear Conflict Levels

NANCY COMEAU, USDA WILDLIFE SERVICES
Evaluation of Two Aversive Conditioning Methods on Nuisance Activity Levels of NH Black Bear (Ursus americanus)

JACLYN COMEAU, M.S. CANDIDATE, UNIVERSITY OF NEW HAMPSHIRE
Evaluating the Efficacy of Wildlife Ordinances as a Management Technique to Reduce Human-Bear Conflicts in New Hampshire

RON DAY, ARIZONA GAME & FISH DEPT.

BEN DORSEY, MSC STUDENT, MONTANA STATE UNIVERSITY
Grizzly and Black Bear Foraging on Train-Spilled Grain on Banff and Yoho National Parks

JONATHAN FUSARO, M.S. CANDIDATE, UTAH STATE UNIVERSITY
Estimating Population Size, Density, and Sex Ratios of Urban Black Bears (Ursus americanus) Using Noninvasive Genetic Sampling Mono County, California

BRIAN KERSTON, WASHINGTON DEPT. OF FISH & WILDLIFE

VALERIE LEOBEUF, IDAHO BLACK BEAR REHAB, INC.
23 Years of Successful American Black Bear Rehabilitation

GRANT MACHUTCHON, SAFETY IN BEAR COUNTRY SOCIETY
Safety in Bear Country Society: Safety through Education

SHAUNNA MCINNIS, EAST KOOTENAY WILDLIFE AWARE
Kimberley Bear Aware Education and Outreach

STEVE MICHEL, BANFF NATIONAL PARK
Seasonal Trail Restrictions to Reduce Grizzly Bear Attacks and Conflicts in Banff National Park

SUSANNE MILLER, US FISH & WILDLIFE SERVICE
Addressing Human-Polar Bear Conflicts Through Community-Based Conservation at Barter Island, Alaska

HAL MORRISON, PARKS CANADA
Restricted Access in the Moraine Lake Area of Banff National Park, 1999-2011

DENNIS NEUFELDT, HAUL-ALL EQUIPMENT SYSTEMS
Can the Use of a Bear-Proof Waste Collection System to Minimize Bear / Human Conflict Also Be Cost-Effective?

MIKE ORLANDO, FLORIDA FISH & WILDLIFE CONSERVATION COMMITTEE
Human-Bear Conflict Reduction Using Bear Resistant Cans

GEN OSHIMA, NPO PICCHIO
Trial for Human-Bear Coexistence in Karuizawa, Japan

TOM PELTIER, ALASKA DEPT. OF FISH & GAME
Keeping Bears Out of Cabins

CRAIG PERHAM, US FISH & WILDLIFE SERVICE
Minimizing Bear Human Conflicts Between Industrial Activities and Denning Polar Bears, North Slope, Alaska

STEVE PRIMM, PEOPLE & CARNIVORES AND THE BEAVERHEAD-DEERLodge NATIONAL FOREST
Ahead of the Conflict Curve: Expansion of Food Storage Regulations on the Beaverhead-Deerlodge National Forest, 1999-2011

CHRISTOPHER PUTNAM, US FISH & WILDLIFE SERVICE
Polar Bear Den Emergence Video Surveillance System: Application of Technology at the Nexus of Arctic Oil and Gas Exploration and Regulatory Monitoring

MELISSA REYNOLDS-HOGLAND, BEAR TRUST INTERNATIONAL
Science-Based Education in Action!
ROBIN RIGG, SLOVAK WILDLIFE SOCIETY
Experiences with Human-Bear Conflicts in the Carpathian Mountains of Slovakia

FRANK RITCEY, BRITISH COLUMBIA CONSERVATION FOUNDATION
Google Analytics, Measuring Your Message in the Social Media Market

GILLIAN SANDERS, NORTH KOOTENAY LAKE BEAR SMART PROGRAM
Bear-Human Coexistence in Meadow Creek BC

RYAN SCOTT, ALASKA DEPT. OF FISH & GAME
Multiple Uses of Black Bears Marked with GPS Equipped Radio-Collars

DICK SHIDELER, ALASKA DEPT. OF FISH & GAME
Design and Operation of Arctic Oilfields to Minimize Conflicts with Grizzly Bears

PATTI SOWKA & BILL LAVELLE, LIVING WITH WILDLIFE FOUNDATION
Testing the Effectiveness of Products Used to Store Bear Attractants

BILL STIVER, GREAT SMOKY MOUNTAINS NATIONAL PARK
Promoting and Fostering an Understanding of Habitation and Conditioning in Bears and Other Wildlife in the National Park Service

LINDSEY STUTZMAN, MONTANA FISH, WILDLIFE & PARKS
Understanding and Mitigating Grizzly Bear-Train Conflict along the Middle Fork of the Flathead River

JAMES WILDER, US FISH & WILDLIFE SERVICE
Polar Bear-Human Information Management System

PHIL ZUMSTEIN, THE UNIVERSITY OF MONTANA
A Comparative Analysis Between Knowledge and Bear Safety Information Utilization by Day Hikers in Glacier National Park

• Alter Enterprises llc.
• BearSaver
• Be Bear Aware
• Counter Assault
• Defenders of Wildlife
• Haul-All Equipment
• Living with Bears
• Lotek Wireless Inc.
• Michael Brothers Inc.
• Montana Fish, Wildlife & Parks
• Outfitters Supply, Inc.
• SABRE - Security Equipment Corporation
• Tetón Welding & Manufacturing
• Tru-Test
• Vital Ground Foundation
• Wasteqip
• Wind River Bear Institute
The Center for Natural Resources & Environmental Policy and The 4th International Human-Bear Conflicts Workshop present

The Ecology of Polar Bears: Climate Warming & the Effects on Human-Polar Bear Interactions

with

Dr. Ian Stirling
University of Alberta

Dining in Downtown Missoula

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Restaurant &amp; Info</th>
<th>Address</th>
<th>Phone No.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Rasmussen Brewing Inc.</td>
<td>1027 W. Main St.</td>
<td>728-2709</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Big Sky Brewing Co.</td>
<td>P.O. Box 1270</td>
<td>406-2777</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Draught Works Brewery</td>
<td>313 E. Main St.</td>
<td>541-1982</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kettlehouse Brewing Co., LLC</td>
<td>313 N. 1st St W</td>
<td>728-1990</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Montana Winery and Event Center</td>
<td>5949 W. 1st Ave.</td>
<td>530-3500</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Two Spanish Clay &amp; Whisky</td>
<td>4170 Randleman Drive</td>
<td>549-8703</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Crown Bar</td>
<td>241 W. 1st Ave.</td>
<td>728-2900</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Catalyst Cafe</td>
<td>111 W. Higgins Ave.</td>
<td>542-3107</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Central Bar &amp; Grill, The</td>
<td>147 W. Broadway</td>
<td>803-2057</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Casa Montana</td>
<td>101 W. Higgins Ave.</td>
<td>542-0377</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Depot, The</td>
<td>201 W. Broadway</td>
<td>728-7057</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dakota Sandwich Shop</td>
<td>201 N. Higgins Ave.</td>
<td>542-7411</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>El Capitan</td>
<td>101 W. Higgins Ave.</td>
<td>728-3007</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Famous Dave's BBQ</td>
<td>395 W. 1st St</td>
<td>728-6221</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Flathead Lake Brewing Co.</td>
<td>601 N. Higgins Ave.</td>
<td>542-3687</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fort Street Pizza &amp; Grille-Thomson</td>
<td>127 W. 1st Ave.</td>
<td>728-8000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Entertainment, Inc.</td>
<td>601 N. Higgins Ave.</td>
<td>542-4005</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hot Noodle Cafe</td>
<td>501 S. Higgins Ave.</td>
<td>541-4062</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Iron Horse Pub, The</td>
<td>501 S. Higgins Ave.</td>
<td>728-6266</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lo's Asian Restaurant</td>
<td>504 S. Higgins Ave.</td>
<td>832-0207</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kats Kotlin</td>
<td>395 W. 1st St</td>
<td>549-3944</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mean Green Revolv Pizza Co.</td>
<td>101 W. 1st Ave.</td>
<td>728-6997</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Old Post Pub, The</td>
<td>101 W. 1st Ave.</td>
<td>728-7099</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Polly's Grill</td>
<td>104 W. Broadway</td>
<td>409-8200</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Posh</td>
<td>100 W. Higgins Ave.</td>
<td>541-7402</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>So What Deli Cafe</td>
<td>221 W. Broadway</td>
<td>543-9800</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sean Kelly's &amp; Pub</td>
<td>125 W. 1st Ave.</td>
<td>542-2471</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Reagin's Pub</td>
<td>1220 S. Higgins Ave., Suite A</td>
<td>923-2096</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tramway Brewing Company</td>
<td>201 W. 1st Ave.</td>
<td>506-1113</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Trail Spicy</td>
<td>204 W. 1st Ave.</td>
<td>543-2800</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>The Shack</td>
<td>202 W. 1st Ave.</td>
<td>548-4903</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Upstream Omen</td>
<td>128 W. Higgins Ave.</td>
<td>542-2449</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Van Horn's Noodle Restaurant</td>
<td>2101 Dopson Ave.</td>
<td>542-6226</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Women's Market &amp; Deli</td>
<td>401 N. Higgins Ave.</td>
<td>549-1203</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Coffee &amp; Treats</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Barron's Bakery</td>
<td>1001 W. Higgins Ave.</td>
<td>542-2791</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Big Bear Bakery</td>
<td>100 W. Higgins Ave.</td>
<td>728-1548</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dig Deli Ice Cream</td>
<td>511 S. Higgins Ave.</td>
<td>543-9722</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Black Express Corp.</td>
<td>402 N. Higgins Ave.</td>
<td>728-7300</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Butterfly Cafe</td>
<td>501 N. Higgins Ave.</td>
<td>728-7270</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>City Brew Coffee</td>
<td>S.O. Box 22209</td>
<td>406-2996</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hunter Bay Coffee</td>
<td>101 E. 1st Ave.</td>
<td>800-5360</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Le Petit Omelet</td>
<td>108 E. Higgins Ave.</td>
<td>543-3251</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Liquid Planet</td>
<td>P.O. Box 1147</td>
<td>928-4647</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Park Chocolates</td>
<td>101 S. Higgins Ave., Suite D</td>
<td>543-2080</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Starbucks Coffee Co.</td>
<td>5218 W. 1st Ave.</td>
<td>721-2712</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Thomas Cuisine Management</td>
<td>904 W. Broadway</td>
<td>866-4899</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Yolk Cafe</td>
<td>510 W. 1st Ave.</td>
<td>543-8797</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Yagan's of Missoula</td>
<td>1130 W. Broadway</td>
<td>543-6591</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Zoolander Deli</td>
<td>101 W. Broadway</td>
<td>543-2566</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

© 2012 Patience G. Woodill, University of Montana School of Law
COUNTER ASSAULT BEAR DETERRENT
is the only bear spray that meets all IGBC recommendations. Counter Assault is the recipient of IGBC Stewardship Award in recognition for the research and development of bear spray conducted in conjunction with University of Montana Border Grizzly Project. RMEF Imperial Habitat Partner and Council member.

Polar Bears International is a nonprofit organization dedicated to the worldwide conservation of the polar bear and its habitat through research, stewardship, and education. Polar Bears International is a nonprofit organization dedicated to the worldwide conservation of the polar bear and its habitat through research, stewardship, and education.

The Safety in Bear Country Society (SIBCS), a volunteer non-profit organization, works collaboratively with partners to produce high quality videos which promote increased understanding of bear behaviour and its relevance to human safety. All profits from SIBCS program sales go into further education efforts. Contact: (867) 766-4847 or bearwise@theedge.ca.

WWF’s Global Arctic Programme: celebrating 20 years of conservation around the Arctic. WWF is the only NGO with staff and active field projects in all polar bear range states. We are actively supporting research, policy, habitat protection, and conflict reduction across the Arctic.

Sponsors
• BNSF Railway
• Grand Teton National Park
• Living With Wildlife Foundation
• National Wildlife Federation
• People and Carnivores
• UM College of Forestry & Conservation
• US Fish & Wildlife Service
• Yellowstone National Park

Supporters
• Glacier National Park
• Great Northern Environmental Stewardship Area
• Idaho Department of Fish & Game
• Mattson’s Laboratory, LLC
• US Forest Service - National Carnivore Program
• Vital Ground Foundation
• Wyoming Game & Fish Dept.
• Montana Fish, Wildlife & Parks