

STEPHEN E. KRAVIT

ATTORNEY AT LAW

SUITE 600

757 NORTH BROADWAY

MILWAUKEE, WISCONSIN 53202

(414) 271-7444

DAVID L. DE BRUIN
BENJAMIN WAISBREN
CRAIG H. ZETLEY

OF COUNSEL TO
GODFREY & KAHN, S. C.

March 28, 1986

VIA EXPRESS MAIL

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

Re: Death of Robert May, June 25, 1983

Dear Mr. Craighead:

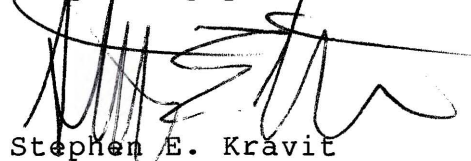
I enjoyed and appreciated our conversation today concerning your view of the file on the death of Roger May. We must decide whether to file a lawsuit no later than April 16, 1986, and therefore we would appreciate an expedited review of these materials.

You have said that you would look at these materials with an eye toward whether the government was negligent in handling this bear; posting this campground; allowing camping; drugging the bear; or in any other way that you can think of which might result in a possible recovery.

You have agreed to charge us \$75.00 per hour for this consultation. I am enclosing an advance check for two hours of such consultation, in the amount of \$150.00.

On behalf of the victim's family and personally, I thank you for agreeing to review this file.

Very truly yours,



Stephen E. Kravit

SEK:has
Enclosures

trapping location
relocate points

Map showing ^{live} range of grizzly #15 with all fixes & locations dated. Overlay details map of range ~~with~~ in relation to campgrounds & developed areas. Look for fixes or locations of #15 near campgrounds

Appendix C - Encounter with bear #15 - July 31/79 growl
Bart Schleyer

Finding - 13 traps set to get #15 after killing

How many set the night of the killing?

Bear at six locations June 23 to 25.

Bear #15 marked as cub Aug. 9, 1971 YNP

Trapped a total of 19 times at W. Yellowstone dump & vicinity of Pavilion Pt, etc, relocated 4 times

Bear #15 weighed 608 lbs on Sept. 26, 1982

" " " " 435 lbs when killed June 26, 1983

" approx 630 lbs when entering den

630
435
lost - 195 lbs

Trichinella present in moderate density

2-4 dozen small tapeworms (Taenia)

Hungry bear

157
4/630

Lots of trapping & radio location in & around Pavilion Pt.

Not typical for a bear that isn't man-conditioned to hang around
as #15 did after attacking - lots of people & noise bear eating on man

F.S. sign recommending against tent camping

#15 was definitely a man-conditioned bear
Sought out campgrounds & deer areas for food
Ignored people at time of killing
Was down in wt. & hungry
Bear showed previous aggression - growl

Can show from data that #15 was a man-conditioned bear & as such
potentially dangerous. It was known bear was around 6/23-25 @ location
Were any traps set?
Was on occasion aggressive

Discussed this with Stephen Kravitz 4/2/86
by phone

Send book

Stephen Gellerberg 714 621 2971
319 Harvard
Claremont, Calif. 91721

CLAIM FOR DAMAGE, INJURY, OR DEATH

INSTRUCTIONS: Prepare in ink or typewriter. Please carefully the instructions on the reverse side and supply information requested on both sides of this form. Use additional sheet(s) if necessary.

FORM APPROVED
OMB NO.
43-R0397

1. SUBMIT TO: United States Fish and
Wildlife Service, Dept. of Interior
P.O. Box 2546
Denver, Colorado 80255

2. NAME AND ADDRESS OF CLAIMANT (Number, street, city, State,
and Zip Code) June May, Personal
Representative of the Estate of
Roger May
1252 N. 12th Place
Sturgeon Bay, WI 54235

3. TYPE OF EMPLOYMENT

☐ MILITARY
☒ CIVILIAN

4. AGE

23

5. MARITAL
STATUS

single

6. NAME AND ADDRESS OF SPOUSE, IF ANY (Number, street, city, State, and
Zip Code)

N/A

7. PLACE OF ACCIDENT (Give city or town and State; if outside city limits, indicate
mileage or distance to nearest city or town)

Rainbow Point Campground, Hebgen Lake, Gallatin
County, West Yellowstone, Montana

8. DATE AND DAY
OF ACCIDENT

June 25, 1983

9. TIME
(A.M. OR P.M.)

2:30 a.m.

10. AMOUNT OF CLAIM (in dollars)

A. PROPERTY DAMAGE

100.00

B. PERSONAL INJURY

2,000,000.00

C. WRONGFUL DEATH

1,000,000.00

D. TOTAL

3,000,100.00

11. DESCRIPTION OF ACCIDENT (State below, in detail, all known facts and circumstances attending the damage, injury, or death, identifying
persons and property involved and the cause thereof)

See Attachment A

12. PROPERTY DAMAGE

NAME AND ADDRESS OF OWNER, IF OTHER THAN CLAIMANT (Number, street, city, State, and Zip Code)

BRIEFLY DESCRIBE KIND AND LOCATION OF PROPERTY AND NATURE AND EXTENT OF DAMAGE (See instructions on reverse side for method of substantiating claim)

Sleeping bag, clothing

13. PERSONAL INJURY

STATE NATURE AND EXTENT OF INJURY WHICH FORMS THE BASIS OF THIS CLAIM

See Attachment E

14. WITNESSES

NAME

ADDRESS (Number, street, city, State, and Zip Code)

Ted Moore, Jr.

P. O. Box 32217, Charlotte, NC 28232

I CERTIFY THAT THE AMOUNT OF CLAIM COVERS ONLY DAMAGES AND INJURIES CAUSED BY THE ACCIDENT ABOVE AND AGREE TO ACCEPT SAID
AMOUNT IN FULL SATISFACTION AND FINAL SETTLEMENT OF THIS CLAIM

15. SIGNATURE OF CLAIMANT (This signature should be used in all future correspondence)

June M. May

16. DATE OF CLAIM

CIVIL PENALTY FOR PRESENTING
FRAUDULENT CLAIM

The claimant shall forfeit and pay to the United States the sum
of \$2,000, plus double the amount of damages sustained by the
United States. (See R.S. §3490, 5438; 31 U.S.C. 231.)

CRIMINAL PENALTY FOR PRESENTING FRAUDULENT
CLAIM OR MAKING FALSE STATEMENTS

Fine of not more than \$10,000 or imprisonment for not more
than 5 years or both. (See 62 Stat. 698, 749; 18 U.S.C. 287, 1001.)

DESCRIPTION OF ACCIDENT

On June 24, 1983, Ted Moore and Roger William May, of Sturgeon Bay, Wisconsin, were camped in the Rainbow Point Campground, Hebgen Lake Ranger District, in the Gallatin National Forest, West Yellowstone, Montana. They were sleeping in their heavy-duty tent in Loop A, Unit 17, when at 2:30 a.m., they were awakened by a bear. Roger May was dragged from his tent by the bear, but was still alive at the time when Ted Moore scared the bear off. A few minutes later, the bear returned, again attacked May, dragged him into the forest, killing him, and then consuming approximately one-third of him.

May and Moore were awakened by the bear as it shook the tent in which they were sleeping. The tent was a canvas tent with aluminum poles. The tent collapsed, and Moore and May spoke to one another, but immediately following this, May began screaming. The bear pulled May through a hole torn in the roof of the tent. Moore climbed through the hole in the tent, stood up, and discovered a large bear standing over May approximately ten feet away. May was screaming at this time.

When Moore stood up, the bear grabbed May in the area of his ankle on one leg and dragged him approximately 30 feet at a run. By this time the bear had dragged May to the edge of the clearing. Moore picked up a tent pole, charged the bear, yelling, and threw the tent pole at the animal. The bear backed off and left May. At this point May was still able to talk.

Moore returned to the tent in an attempt to find his glasses, car keys and a flashlight. Because the tent was collapsed and Moore did not have his glasses, he spent some time looking for these items. He has testified that he spent at least a few minutes looking for these items. During this time, May lie bleeding and severely injured near the edge of the woods.

Moore heard May scream again, and then the screaming stopped. The bear had returned and dragged May further into the woods. There the bear stopped and fed on portions of May's body. Approximately 70 pounds of the body was missing when it was found. The bear had consumed part of the contents of May's body cavity, and muscle tissue from his neck, upper arms and upper legs.

The final report of the investigative team assembled to investigate this killing found that the campers had complied with all regulations for camping in bear country. It further found that while food sources for bears were secure on federal lands, food sources on nearby private lands were an attractant. While the investigative team did not find any overt explanation for the attack, the report did find that May had applied a camphophenic medication on his foot, and that this medication had an extremely strong smell to it. However, no warnings were issued with respect to the use of such medications.

Although there had been several reports of bear activity in the area near the Rainbow Point Campground prior to the attack upon May, no warnings were given to campers in that area. The

final report of the investigative team noted six incidences of bear activity near the Rainbow Point Campground prior to the attack upon May. The government knew that tent camping in this area was dangerous, yet the government failed to prohibit tent camping in this portion of the park.

The foregoing acts and omissions by the United States constituted a proximate cause of May's death by this bear. In addition, the government had been supervising and monitoring this bear from 1974 to 1982. On approximately 15 occasions, the bear was injected with various drugs which may account for the bear's attack upon May.

June May, Roger's mother, files this claim as the representative of the estate of Roger May. (See Attachment B.) A certified copy of Roger May's death certificate is attached as Attachment C, while Attachment D is a copy of the Gallatin County Coroner's report.

STATE OF WISCONSIN ss.
Door County

I, Marilyn Atkins, Register in Probate of said county, do hereby certify that the copy hereunto annexed has been compared by me with the original Domiciliary Letters in the
Matter of the Estate of William May, Deceased

now on file and of record in my office and required by law to be in my custody, and that said copy is a true copy thereof and that such letters are still in full force
and effect.

IN TESTIMONY WHEREOF, I have hereunto set my hand and affixed the seal of the Circuit Court of said County, at the Court-house in the city of Sturgeon Bay, in said

county, this 18th

day of June, 19 85

Marilyn Atkins
Register in Probate

ATTACHMENT B

By _____
Deputy

STATE OF WISCONSIN, CIRCUIT COURT, DOOR COUNTY IN PROBATE

IN THE MATTER OF THE ESTATE OF

WILLIAM MAY

Deceased

DOMICILIARY
LETTERS

Vol. 15 Pg. 1726

File No. 84PR88

THE STATE OF WISCONSIN, to June May

WHEREAS, William May died domiciled in

Door County, Wisconsin, on May 23, 1983, and

WHEREAS, you have been appointed personal representative and have fully qualified;

NOW THEREFORE, these letters are issued to you, and you are ordered to administer this estate according to law.

(SEAL)

IN TESTIMONY WHEREOF, I have signed

these letters and affixed the seal of the Court

on August 6, 1984

JOHNSON, HERLACHE, JOHNSON & JOHNSON

Attorney

14 S. Third Avenue
Sturgeon Bay, WI 54235

Address

Address

Marilyn Atkins

Circuit Judge

Marilyn Atkins
Register in Probate, acting as
Probate Court Commissioner

DECEDENT - NAME FIRST WILLIAM		MIDDLE ROGER		LAST MAY		SEX Male	DATE OF DEATH (Mo., Day, Yr.) June 25, 1983
RACE - White, Black, American Indian, etc. (Specify) White		AGE - Last Birthday (Years) 5a 23	UNDER 1 YEAR Mos Days 5b	UNDER 1 DAY Hours Min 5c	DATE OF BIRTH (Mo., Day, Yr.) May 13, 1960		COUNTY OF DEATH 7a Gallatin
CITY, TOWN, OR LOCATION OF DEATH 7b West Yellowstone		HOSPITAL OR OTHER INSTITUTION - Name (If not in either, give street and number) 7c Rainbow Point Campground Hebgen Lake				IF HOSP. OR INST. Indicate DOA, OP/Emer. Rm., Inpatient (Specify) 7d N/A	
STATE OF BIRTH (If not in U.S., name country) 8 Wisconsin		CITIZEN OF WHAT COUNTRY 9 USA		MARRIED, NEVER MARRIED, WIDOWED, DIVORCED (Specify) 10 Never Married		SURVIVING SPOUSE (If wife, give maiden name) 11 N/A	
SOCIAL SECURITY NUMBER 12 Unknown		USUAL OCCUPATION (Give kind of work done during most of working life, even if retired) 13a Stock Clerk		KIND OF BUSINESS OR INDUSTRY 13b Shipbuilding		WAS DECEDENT EVER IN U.S. ARMED FORCES (Specify Yes or No) 14 No	
RESIDENCE - STATE 15a Wisconsin		COUNTY 15b Door	CITY, TOWN, OR LOCATION 15c Sturgeon Bay		INSIDE CITY LIMITS (Specify Yes or No) 15d	STREET AND NUMBER 15e Iowa Newman Tr. Ct.	
FATHER - NAME FIRST 16 Merlin		MIDDLE May	LAST June		MOTHER - MAIDEN NAME FIRST 17 June		MIDDLE Werkheiser
INFORMANT - NAME (Type or Print) 18a June May			MAILING ADDRESS STREET OR R.F.D. NO. CITY OR TOWN STATE ZIP 18b 319 Pennsylvania St. Sturgeon Bay, Wis. 54				
CEMETERY OR CREMATORY - NAME 19a St. Peter's & Paul			LOCATION CITY OR TOWN STATE 19b Institute, Wisconsin				
BURIAL, CREMATION, REMOVAL, OTHER (Specify) 19c Removal - Burial			MORTUARY OR OTHER - NAME AND ADDRESS 20 Dahl Memorial Chapel P.O. Box 1063 Bozeman				
DATE OF DISPOSITION (Month, Day, Year) 21 June 26, 1983			PERSON IN CHARGE OF DISPOSITION License Number 22 (Signature) John E. Ingeman 406				
To be Completed by CERTIFYING PHYSICIAN Only				To be Completed by CORONER Only			
23a. To the best of my knowledge, death occurred at the time, date and place and due to the cause(s) stated. (Signature and Title) _____				24a. On the basis of examination and/or investigation, in my opinion death occurred at the time, date and place and due to the cause(s) stated. (Signature and Title) <u>Doris Fisher</u>			
DATE SIGNED (Month, Day, Year) 23b		HOUR OF DEATH 23c M 6/28/83		DATE SIGNED (Month, Day, Year) 24b 6/28/83		HOUR OF DEATH 24c Approx. 3A M	
NAME OF ATTENDING PHYSICIAN IF OTHER THAN CERTIFIER (Type or Print) 23d				PRONOUNCED DEAD (Mo., Day, Yr.) 24d ON 6/25/83		PRONOUNCED DEAD (Hour) 24e AT 5:30 A M	
NAME AND ADDRESS OF CERTIFIER (PHYSICIAN OR CORONER) (Type or Print) 25 Doris Fisher, Coroner, 1815 Sourdough Rd., Bozeman, Montana 59715							
LOCAL REGISTRAR 26a (Signature) Helen Anderson				DATE RECEIVED BY LOCAL REGISTRAR (Mo., Day, Yr.) 26b June 28, 1983			
27. IMMEDIATE CAUSE (ENTER ONLY ONE CAUSE PER LINE FOR (a), (b), AND (c))							
PART I (a) <u>Massive Trauma</u> Interval between onset & death <u>short</u>							
DUE TO, OR AS A CONSEQUENCE OF:							
(b) <u>Hemorrhage</u> Interval between onset & death							
DUE TO, OR AS A CONSEQUENCE OF:							
(c)							
PART II OTHER SIGNIFICANT CONDITIONS - Conditions contributing to death but not related to cause given in Part I (a)							
AUTOPSY (Specify Yes or No) 28 No				WAS CASE REFERRED TO CORONER? (Specify Yes or No) 29 Yes			
ACCIDENT, SUICIDE, HOMICIDE, UNDET. OR PENDING INVESTIGATION (Specify) 30a Accident		DATE OF INJURY (Mo., Day, Yr.) 30b 6/25/83		HOUR OF INJURY 30c 2:30A M		DESCRIBE HOW INJURY OCCURRED 30d Grizzly Bear pulled deceased out of tent and ate major portions of body.	
INJURY AT WORK (Specify Yes or No) 30e No		PLACE OF INJURY - At home, farm, street, factory, office building, etc. (Specify) 30f Forest Service Campground		LOCATION, STREET OR R.F.D. NO. CITY OR TOWN STATE 30g Rainbow Point on Hebgen Lake, West Yellowstone, Mt.			

**STATE OF MONTANA }
County of Gallatin }** ss

I hereby certify that this is a full, true and correct copy of the document now on file and of record in my office.

Witness my hand and Official Seal this 3 day of May, 1985

Gary W. Pringle, Clerk & Recorder

By: Nancy L. Z...
Deputy

Deane Stiller
Gallatin County Coroner
Souderton, Pa.
Bismarck, ND 58103

CORONER'S REPORT

CASE NO: _____ DATE: 6/25/83

DECEDENT: William Roger May

AGE (DATE OF BIRTH): 23 5/13/60

DATE AND TIME OF DEATH: Approximately 2:30P

LOCATION: Rainbow Point Campground Loop A Area 17
Heggen Lake, West Yellowstone, Mt.

CIRCUMSTANCES & DESCRIPTION OF SCENE: Remains found approximately 300 Ft. from the tent site. Head connected to torso, neck tissue missing; skin and muscle tissue missing from chest wall, chest crushed, rib cage broken, heart visible from side. lungs appeared to be collapsed. Abdominal cavity contained liver and small amt. of intestine. Stomach, spleen, intestines missing. All of the skin and connective tissue missing on the front of the remains down to the pubic area. Shoulder area exhibited multiply striped lacerations perpendicular to body with much tissue missing. Lower arms and hands intact. Lower legs and feet intact with rt. black sock still on body. Tissue missing from buttocks, back scapular area and back of neck.
Body tissue, emesis, and copious blood found in trail between tent site and body. The body had done much bleeding before the site of disemboweling. The next significant amt. of tissue was at the site of about 30cc of emesis smeared over approx 10' diameter. A blood soaked part of undershirt found on bank of roadside.

NEXT OF KIN: (Over)
Mother : Sturgeon Bay. Wisconsin notified by S.O. Deputy Hunsader 414-743-4133

PERSONAL POSSESSIONS: _____
Camping gear and sleeping bag (zipper ripped out of bag from top to bottom) with puncture holes found on ground approx 3' from tent.) back pack and overnight duffel left at scene at request of Forest Service Ranger, Ralph Meyer. To be released to friend Ted Moore at the completion of Fish and Game investigation.
Wallet containing cards and \$64 to be sent to mother in Wisconsin.

FUNERAL HOME: Carl

COMMENTS (PHOTO'S, INVESTIGATIVE OFFICERS, DEPARTMENT INVOLVED): _____
Photos by R. Pearson Deputy Sherfff and Brad Brisbin. Ranger Meyer, ambulance personnel, sherfff Unsted at scene.

CO D : Massive trauma and hemorrhage

MOD : Accidental Grizzly Bear 65# male trapped at scene evening of 6/25/83

SIGNED: Toni Parker
Coroner

GALLATIN COUNTY

OFFICE OF CORONER
1815 SOURDOUGH ROAD
BOZEMAN, MONTANA 59715

DORIS FISHER SCENE INVESTIGATION—Wm May
CORONER

May's companion, also from Sturgeon Bay Wisconsin stated that the two had arrived at the campsite 6/24/83. Dishes were washed, food stored in auto parked about 8' from tent. No food stuffs were stored in the tent. Moore stated that he was awakened by the tent shaking—then the tent collapsed. He then heard May screaming for him and "Help me!" Moore stated that he got out of the tent and saw the bear standing over Roger. Moore yelled and the bear dragged May approximately 30'. Moore ran at the bear, and threw a tent pole at the bear. The bear ran off. At this time, Moore asked, "Are you still alive?" May answered: "Ya! But I'm hurt!" Moore ran back to the tent to get a flashlight and the keys to the car. Moore heard May scream and the brush thrashing around. Another man came by and went to call for help. Another man showed up and he and Moore were unable to locate May. Remains of May found approximately 300 ft. from tent site in clearing about 50' from road adjacent to beginning of forest.

The trail used by the bear to drag the body was blood stained with blood on upright branches approximately 3' off the ground. Approximately 30' from tent, evidence of bowel tissue, approx. 30' further, the grass was flattened, much fluid with small amount of emesis smeared into the grass. No large amts. of body tissue found, except for blood staining. On the bank of the ditch, adjacent to the road, part of a blood soaked undershirt was found. The sleeping bag was found about 3' from the tent. The zipper, which was closed was separated from the bag, full length. The bag exhibited multiple puncture holes. Human brown hair at this site. Tent was torn at top, large hole made in several directions, hair found in tent.

All of the belongings in the tent were explored for any food or object which would attract a bear. None were found. Ranger stated that dirty clothes, clothes worn while cooking dinner, after shave or anything smelling sweet will attract a bear.

Fish and Game and a Grizzly Study team would investigate the area. The Forest Service closed the camp ground and secured the scene.

Ted Moore went to the Pony Express to stay. The body was taken to the ambulance garage to be transported to Dahl.

Ross Mac Phearson will be releasing news for the Forest Service 646-7369

Blood from heart and head hair obtained by Dr. Kurtz at the mortuary.

Pubic hair requested by R. Rivers, M.E.. To be obtained by the mortuary in Sturgeon Bay and sent to the Crime Lab.

Jim Ramsey picked up samples for Bozeman Lab.

Doris Fisher, Coroner

NATURE AND EXTENT OF INJURIES

Roger May died of massive trauma and hemorrhaging caused by a grizzly bear attack. Death was not instantaneous but rather was the result of two separate attacks separated by a matter of a few minutes. May experienced extreme pain and suffering as a result of the bear clawing and biting him through the tent, dragging him accross the camping ground by his shoulder, and tearing large portions of tissue from his body. After the bear was initially scared off, May continued to suffer the pain while his companion, Roger Moore, searched for a flashlight, car keys and for Moore's glasses. May then experienced the terror of the bear's return, the bear again attacking him, and this time killing him, as the bear dragged May's body deeper into the forest.

At the time of his killing, May was laid off from a position he had held with Bay Building, Inc., 605 North 3rd Avenue, Sturgeon Bay, Wisconsin, as a tool room attendant. He had worked in that capacity from August, 1978 through July, 1982, and would probably have been called back off the layoff sometime in 1985. At the time he was laid off in July, 1982, May was earning approximately \$380 per week, and had a complete package of fringe benefits which included profit sharing.

May is succeeded by his father, Merlin May, 2900 Whitehall Road, Lot 11, Muskegon, Michigan 49445; and his mother, June May, 1252 North 12th Place, Sheboygan, Wisconsin 54235. In addition, he is succeeded by six brothers and sisters: Captain Marie May,

Richard J. May, Frank M. May, Lynne M. May, Robert T. May, and Anne M. May. Roger May had no dependants, although he did make contributions to the support of his mother in the amount of approximately \$20 per month.

June May became the personal representative of the estate of Roger May. Attached as Attachment F is a copy of the bill she received in connection with May funeral.



DAVIS MORTUARY

1414 MICHIGAN STREET

743-5635

STURGEON BAY, WISCONSIN 54235

September 19, 1983

Mrs. June May
319 Pennsylvania St.
Sturgeon Bay, Wisconsin

Services rendered for William R. May, deceased.

June 25, 1983	Casket and Professional Service	\$1,795.00
	Vault	380.00
	Charges, Montana Funeral Home	555.00
	Air Freight from Montana	278.46
	Cemetery Opening & Closing	150.00
	Cemetery, Non-Member fee	60.00
	Honorarium, Rev. Gilsdorf	25.00
	St. Bay Florist	47.25
	Six copies Death Certificate	14.00
		\$3,304.71



United States
Department of
Agriculture

Forest
Service

Region 1

Federal Building
P.O. Box 7669
Missoula, MT 59807

Reply to: 5300

Date: MAY 20 1985

David DeBruin
Office of Stephen E. Kravit
757 N. Broadway, Suite 600
Milwaukee, WI 53202

Dear Mr. DeBruin:

Enclosed is a copy of the final report concerning the Grizzly Bear incident which you requested through Senator Proxmire's representative, Fred Duperranet.

If you have any questions, please call me at (406) 329-3590.

Sincerely,

Thomas R King

THOMAS R. KING
Regional Special Agent
USDA, Forest Service

Enclosure



FINAL REPORT

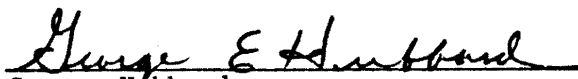
Grizzly Bear--Roger May Incident - June 25, 1983

Rainbow Point Campground

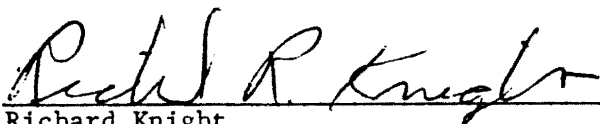
Hebgen Lake Ranger District

Gallatin National Forest

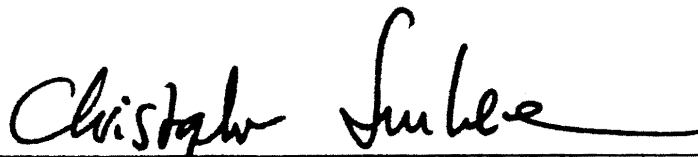
West Yellowstone, Montana

George Hubbard
Montana Department of Fish, Wildlife and Parks

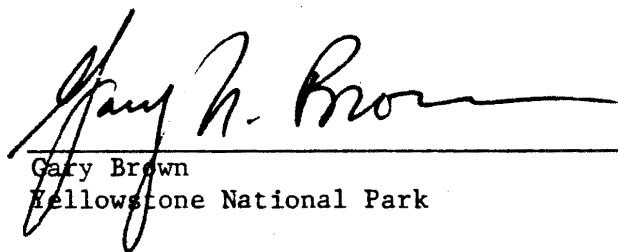
10/31/83

Richard Knight
National Park Service

10/27/83

Christopher Servheen
U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service

10/20/83

Gary Brown
Yellowstone National Park

10/24/83

Ken Gallik
Gallatin National Forest

10/31/83

OVERVIEW

Two men, Ted Moore and Roger William May, of Sturgeon Bay, Wisconsin were camped in Rainbow Point Campground, Hebgen Lake Ranger District, on the evening of June 24, 1983 (Friday) and the morning of June 25, 1983 (Saturday). They were camped in Loop A, Unit 17 (Appendix A), and were sleeping in their tent when attacked by a bear. Roger William May was killed in this incident.

An investigation team was assembled at West Yellowstone, Montana at noon on June 25, 1983, in response to this bear incident which occurred about 2:30 a.m. in Rainbow Point Campground.

The team was assembled in accordance with the Forest's Grizzly Bear Standards and Guidelines. The team consisted of:

George Hubbard, Warden Sergeant - Montana Department of Fish, Wildlife and Parks

Richard Knight, Interagency Grizzly Bear Research Team - National Park Service

Christopher Servheen, Grizzly Bear Recovery Coordinator - U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service

Gary Brown, Bear Management Specialist - Yellowstone National Park

Ken Gallik, Deputy Forest Supervisor - Gallatin National Forest

The investigation team meeting commenced at 12:00 noon, Saturday, June 25, 1983, at the West Yellowstone District Ranger headquarters. In attendance in addition to the above team were: Henry Fabrich, Warden, Montana Dept. of Fish, Wildlife and Parks; Graham Taylor, Game Biologist, Montana Dept. of Fish, Wildlife, and Parks; Dan Bauer, Level IV Law Enforcement Officer, USDA Forest Service, Hebgen Lake District; Bob Pearson, Deputy Sheriff, Gallatin County; Jim Sanders, Resource Assistant, USDA Forest Service, Hebgen Lake District; Tom Puchlerz, Wildlife Biologist, USDA Forest Service, Hebgen Lake District; Claude Coffin, Resource Assistant, USDA Forest Service, Hebgen Lake District.

The incident was summarized for the team by Ralph Meyer, District Ranger, USDA Forest Service, Hebgen Lake District; and Bob Pearson, Deputy Sheriff, Gallatin County. The essential points are as follow:

1. Bob Pearson, Gallatin County Deputy Sheriff, was the first man on the scene.
2. Two men, Ted Moore and Roger William May from Sturgeon Bay, Wisconsin, had cooked dinner on a portable grill, cleaned their dishes, put things away, and retired to their heavy duty tent at approximately 11:00 p.m., June 24, 1983.
3. A camper, one unit down from the victim's camp, had heard screaming at 2:30 a.m., June 25, 1983.

4. The bear pulled Roger May and his sleeping bag approximately eight (8) feet out of the tent.
5. When Ted Moore got out of the tent, he yelled at the bear. The bear then dragged Roger May another 30 feet and Ted Moore threw a tent pole at the bear. Roger May answered that he was, "OK for now."
6. Ted Moore returned to the tent to find his glasses and car keys.
7. Roger May was then taken a second time by the bear. Other campers, alerted by the noise, called for help and these folks called for the Sheriff.
8. Bob Pearson, Deputy Sheriff, left for Rainbow Point at 3:08 a.m., and arrived at the scene in approximately 10 minutes. Bob did not see any drag marks across the road when he arrived.
9. The ambulance arrived at about 3:30 a.m.
10. The bear dragged the body across the road after the Sheriff arrived, but before the ambulance arrived, according to the drag and tire marks.
11. The body was found about 3:30 a.m., by Sheriff Pearson.

Pre-Incident Bear Activity in the Immediately Area

At 5:30 a.m., on June 23 in the Bakers Hole Campground, approximately 6 miles from Hebgen Lake (Appendix B, Map site 1), a large bear got into a cooler chest which was illegally left on a picnic table. Residents of the campground observed the bear and described it as a very large bear. It may have been a grizzly. The bear obtained a moderate amount of food from the cooler chest and then left the area.

On Thursday night, June 23, a bear apparently obtained dog food that was left out for dogs near Yellowstone Village (Map site 4) approximately 1 mile from the Rainbow Point Campground.

Friday night, June 24, a bear apparently obtained some dog food at another residence (Map site 5) approximately 1 mile from the first residence and turned over an old refrigerator, which was empty, left outside the residence. In neither of these incidents did the residents actually see the bear, but they assumed that it was a bear that got the food.

On Friday night, June 24, at approximately 11:00 p.m., a bear walked into the porch area of a large cabin approximately 450 feet from the Rainbow Point Campground (Map site 3) on the shores of the lake. The residents of this cabin regularly placed garbage in plastic bags on the back porch. That night, a bear got into a single bag of garbage which contained mostly cans and spread it around the area. According to the residents of the cabin, this was the first time this year that a bear had gotten into their garbage. Tracks around this cabin site led to the determination (Servheen) that the bear in this particular incident was a grizzly. The bear was thought to have left the area at approximately 11:30 p.m.

*Bear at 6 Location
June 23-25*

At 12:00 midnight, Friday, June 24, a camper in the Rainbow Point Campground who was sitting next to his campfire happened to look up and saw a large bear walking through the periphery of the campground. He thought it was a grizzly bear, but he could not be sure. The bear paid no attention to him.

At approximately 1:00 a.m., on June 25, a bear was reported at one of the two residences where a bear obtained dog food on Thursday night. This bear stayed in the area for approximately 1 hour until approximately 1:30 a.m., as evidenced by the barking of the dogs as reported by the individual who lives at the site. At 1:30 a.m., the dogs stopped barking and he assumed that the bear had left the area. There was little evidence that the bear obtained any food during this visit.

The Incident

At 2:30 a.m., on Saturday, June 25, William Roger May and Ted Moore were awakened inside their tent. Moore described that they were awakened by the tent shaking as if someone was playing a boy scout type prank on them. He could hear the tent poles clicking together. It was a canvas tent with aluminum poles. They both were awakened apparently at the same time and heard no sound other than the tent shaking and the tent poles rattling. There was no sniffing sound or any type of growling sounds. The next thing that Moore described was the tent collapsing. At this time they spoke to one another and immediately following this, Roger May began screaming and was pulled through a hole torn in the roof of the tent. It was a full moon and the tent was located in a clearing inside the campground. As Ted Moore exited the same hole from which his companion was pulled from the tent, he stood up and approximately 10 feet away was a large bear standing over his companion. His companion was screaming at the time. The bear's first reaction when Moore stood up that close was that the bear grabbed his companion in the area of the ankle on one leg and dragged him approximately 30 feet at a run. At this time the bear and the victim were both still in the clearing, although at the edge of the clearing at this point. Ted Moore's next reaction was to pick up a tent pole and to charge at the bear, yelling, and he threw the tent pole at the animal. The bear appeared to him at that time to back away and leave the victim alone. Ted apparently did not approach and directly contact the victim at that point, but spoke to him, saying, "Are you all right?", and the victim replied, "I'm okay - but I'm not doing so good." Moore then quickly returned to the tent, which was approximately 30 to 40 feet from the victim at this point across an open clearing and attempted to locate his glasses, his car keys and a flashlight. The car was locked shut, so he could not obtain immediate entry to the car. The tent was collapsed, and because Moore did not have his glasses, he had difficulty locating these items. He is not sure how much time he spent looking for the items, but it was a few minutes according to him. At that time, he heard the screams of his companion once again, and then the screaming stopped. At that point, several other residents of the campground came forth to the site of the attack. One went to phone the Sheriff's office. It is unclear how many residents of the campground woke up and came outside to attempt to help at this point, but there is no doubt that there was quite a bit of commotion raised with flashlights and car lights.

The Sheriff arrived at approximately 3:20 a.m., approximately 10 minutes after he was called. At this point in time, the bear was approximately 150-200 feet from the original attack site in an open lodgepole area, and if it was daylight, he could have been seen from the campsite. He apparently fed on portions of the victim at this point in fairly close proximity to the tent site and to the large group of people that was gathered at this time. When the Sheriff arrived, he organized a search of the area and they attempted to follow the drag marks and blood trail into the lodgepole stand. At this point, apparently the bear took the victim's body and dragged it across the road that the Sheriff had just driven over. The body was found approximately 50-60 feet from the road in an open clearing visible from the road itself at approximately 3:30 a.m. There was evidence that the bear dragged the body across the road on top of the tire tracks from the Sheriff's car, so the timing of the movement could be closely approximated. Approximately 70 pounds of the victim was consumed by the bear or was fluid lost in the attack. Part of the contents of the body cavity were consumed and some muscle tissue from the upper arms and legs were eaten.

The victim and his companion had arrived at the campground at approximately 8:00 p.m. on Friday, June 24. They observed the signs warning that this was bear country and they observed careful camping procedures because they were cognizant that this was grizzly bear country. They cooked a meal of steak and corn. They cooked the steak on a small portable charcoal grill and dumped the coal in an adjacent fireplace in a campsite next to their own. These coals and the remains of the cooking fire were untouched by the bear. They went into West Yellowstone after setting up their campsite and had a few beers in town. They arrived back at the campsite at approximately 11:00 p.m., and went to bed. All their food was stored within the vehicle, which was closed and locked, and there was no food within the tent. The clothes in which they cooked their evening meal were in the tent, but there was no evidence that these clothes were in any way especially dirty or that they had spilled anything from dinner on their clothes.

Both men were sleeping in down sleeping bags inside a fairly new canvas tent. The sleeping bag used by the victim was not his own and was fairly dirty, as if it had not been cleaned in some time. Neither man was using any type of medication other than the camphophenic which was used for some type of foot problem by the victim. A Q-tip was found inside the tent which had been used to apply the camphophenic to the victim's foot and it was very evident to the investigators that this had an extremely strong smell to it. This was the only medication or strongly aromatic compound found within the tent. Both men had not showered for approximately 48 hours and had travelled long distances in hot weather in their car. Neither man had been involved in recent sexual activity and they had no pets with them on their trip.

The actual attack occurred by the bear collapsing the tent and making a hole in the roof of the tent. The first bite apparently caught the victim in the upper part of the body because there was a large amount of blood in the upper portion of the sleeping bag and in the tent. The victim was apparently out of his sleeping bag by the time that Ted Moore managed to escape from the tent and stand up since the sleeping bag was found a distance of 6 feet from the tent.

Findings

The victim and his camping partner had taken all recommended measures for careful camping in bear country.

The USDA Forest Service had provided signs at the subject campground entrance recommending against tent camping.

Human related foods and garbage in the campground were adequately secured the night of the incident.

This was the first bear incident in the campground in 1983. In 1982, bears were reported in Bakers Hole Campground on 13 occasions and in Rainbow Point Campground on 5 occasions. Bears did obtain food twice in Bakers Hole Campground. A grizzly bear was trapped and relocated from Bakers Hole Campground. There was no verification of food being obtained in Rainbow Point Campground.

Private residents in the area, one within approximately 200 yards of the subject campsite, were not securing garbage and dog foods from bears. Strong evidence indicates that the offending bear obtained human related foods from private residences within 24 hours of the incident.

Examination of the subject campsite provided no overt characteristics to attract a bear.

make before The bear's home range covered parts of the Gallatin National Forest and Yellowstone National Park, and had no recorded history of aggression toward humans over a nine year period during which he was intermittently radio tracked. (Appendix F)

All known human encounters with this bear have resulted in the bear fleeing the area. (Appendix C)

When the bear was captured he was not considered to be unusually aggressive.

The bear had been observed in normal breeding behavior within the previous month (visual observation, D. Stradley, Pilot, IGBST).

The bear displayed no aggression to the victim's companion when on two occasions, at close range, the victim's companion attempted to scare away the bear.

The bear displayed unusual persistence in remaining with, and consuming, the victim, while considerable human activity occurred within 200 feet, and with very little visual cover.

Thirteen traps were set; however, the only trap disturbed was within 10 feet of the site at which the victim was found. This was a garbage set. Two other traps near the body site were baited with meat (road killed antelope).

Trapping Operation

Trapping for the bear began at 4:00 p.m., on June 25, 1983, with 13 traps in place by 9:15 p.m.

Traps were set at residences in the adjacent area, at Rainbow Point Campground, and at Bakers Hole Campground, with all sites based upon previous bear presence.

During the first trap inspection at 12:20 a.m., on June 26, 1983, a large male grizzly bear (identified as bear #15) was found at the campground where the victim had been found.

There was no other known bear activity in the trapping area during the night.

The bear was tranquilized and material evidence was collected: scrapings from the claws and toes, hair and skin from the muzzle region, and fecal material from the trap site. This material was submitted to the State of Montana, Forensic Laboratory, Missoula, Montana.

The bear was held until the Forensic Laboratory results were received, providing evidence that the collected fecal material contained human head hairs matched with hair from the head of the victim. (Appendix D)

The bear was destroyed and transported to the State of Montana, Department of Fish, Wildlife and Parks Laboratory in Bozeman for necropsy. (Appendix E)

CONCLUSION

1. The investigation team is unable to find any overt explanation for the attack on Roger May by Bear #15.
2. Subject campers had knowledge of bear country and had complied with campground regulations.
3. Food sources for bears are secure on Federal lands; however, food sources (garbage, dog food, etc.) on private lands are an attractant.

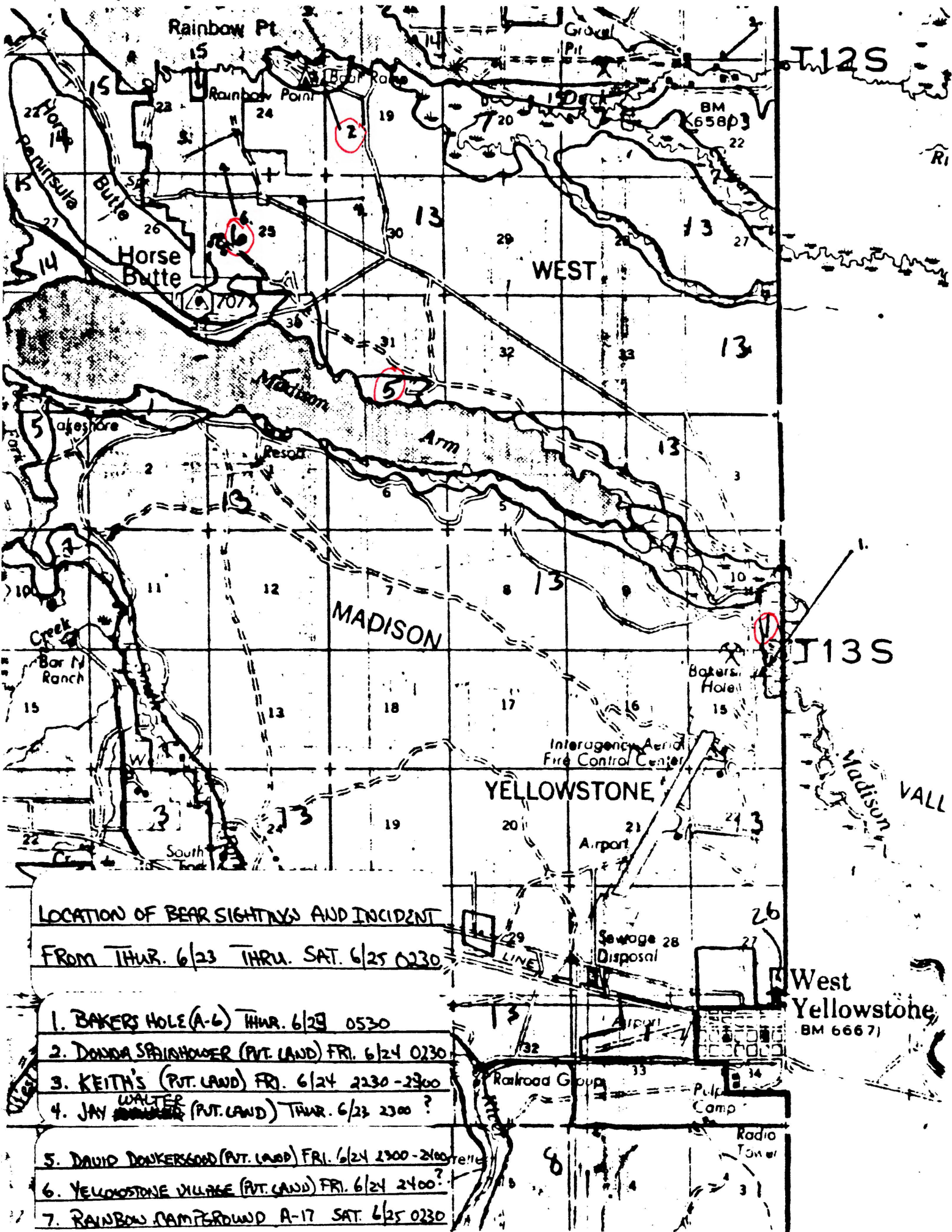
APPENDICES

- A Rainbow Point Campground Incident Sketch
- B Location of Bear Sightings and Incident From Thursday June 23 Through Saturday June 25, 0230.
- C Bart Schleyer Statement Concerning Encounters With Bear 15
- D Laboratory Reports, Montana Division of Forensic Science, Missoula, Montana
- E Necropsy of Bear 15, Montana Department of Fish, Wildlife, and Parks, Bozeman, Montana
- F Trapping History and Movement For Bear 15.

APPENDIX A



APPENDIX B



APPENDIX C

Bart Schleyer had several close encounters with Bear 15. His statement follows:

As part of the research effort of the Interagency Grizzly Bear Study Team, I conducted a study of the activity patterns of grizzly bears in the Yellowstone ecosystem during 1979 and 1980. Bear 15 was one of my five study bears and I was able to get much data on this bear.

During my study, bears were followed at a distance that would give a strong, clear signal. This signal depends a great deal on topography, climatic conditions, and distance from the bear. In order to obtain the "typical" daily routine, care was taken not to disturb the bear. Despite precautions, there were times when the bear being monitored became aware of human intrusion. Three case histories of such disturbances were noted for Bear 15.

Case History 1

typical One such occasion was on July 28, 1979 at 1959 hours when Bear 15 was accidentally met in dense lodgepole pine. He had been up and moving for about 20 minutes and when surprised, his reaction to human presence was immediate flight. His flight distance was judged to be about 50 m. At 2057, slightly less than 1 hour later, his signal was lost. His apparent reaction to disturbance this time was to leave the area. The next day he was located about 7.2 km (4.5 miles) east of the area where he was jumped. *where? near a campground*

Case History 2

where? My helper had recently been kicked by a horse and had a doctor's appointment on July 31, 1979. With a transmitter in my possession, my partner had planned on locating my camp that evening; however, a faulty yagi antenna destroyed our plans and, therefore, this was the only time I was monitoring a bear alone. During this evening, Bear 15 was being monitored from a distance of roughly 1/2 to 1 km (1/4 to 1/2 mile) with timber separating him from the observer. At 1851 hours he became active. By 2015 he had traveled a half circle around the observer and was judged to be within 200 m. By 2200 this bear had slowly approached to an estimated 50 m (later confirmed by tracks) from the monitor and had completed a full circle. No sound had been heard up until this point and then a few branches were heard cracking. A whistle from the observer brought a deep, rolling growl from Bear 15. I moved onto the branch of a large tree to continue monitoring him. Bear 15 remained in the immediate area for a few hours, then began traveling fairly rapidly in a northerly direction until contact was lost at 0242. This bear had not been sighted due to the timber and darkness, but tracks were found within 50 yards of camp the next morning. He had not acted aggressively and it was felt that he had been headed in my direction, became aware of my presence, and had circled out of curiosity. This circling behavior probably happens much more often than we realize. An aerial location of bear 15 on the morning of August 1 at 1112 hours put the bear approximately 10 miles north and slightly west from the encounter

if he roared or growled he was aggressive

encounter site where?

site. Thus, it appeared as though this bear was feeding and intended to move in one direction, encountered human intrusion, checked out the situation, and then reacted by hightailing it in an opposite direction.

Case History 3

where?

Bear 15 tightly circled two observers (who were situated in a truck) on another occasion. Again, it was probable that we had coincidentally been in the bear's line of travel.

Case History 4

On October 14, 1982, Kevin Rhoades and I were traveling through dense timber to get to the site where Bear 15 had been located (by air) several days earlier. When we were about 1/8 to 1/4 mile from the location, we began walking slower and scanning the ground hoping to find a feed site, day bed, or other sign. We hadn't been particularly quiet but weren't making any noise other than walking. We were leaving the thick timber and entering the edge of a small clearcut when I stepped on a dry pile of branches which broke with a loud crack. In the dense timber about 70 m away we heard loud popping of branches which directed our attention towards it. A very large bear came out of the timber about 50 m away and headed towards us at a hurried lope. Since we were between the bear and the clearcut, there was only one tree near us but climbing was out with the bear so near. Kevin and I both jumped behind the tree and when we looked up, the bear had just turned at right angles to his earlier approach and was running off, although he had slowed his pace somewhat. At this point in time we noticed a very large scar on the bear's rump. We then determined that this bear was No. 15 because of the location, shape, and size of the scar as well as the bear's large size.

We searched the site that he had come from and found a very deep (approximately 90 cm) and concealed day bed with two very fresh garbage scats (containing plastic bags and melon seeds) by it.

We had noted that as No. 15 was moving rapidly towards us, his ears were upright in a nonthreatening position. We are convinced that he was unaware of our approach since a slight breeze was blowing away from his bedded position and towards us. At the loud noise from my stepping on branches, No. 15 apparently burst from his bed to either determine the source of the sound before departing or ran towards us confused about the direction from which the sound came. Bear 15 turned away soon after sighting us in his line of travel. His lack of aggressive behavior and flight from human disturbance was once again witnessed.

APPENDIX D

DIVISION OF FORENSIC SCIENCE
275 WEST FRONT STREET
MISSOULA, MONTANA 59801

DATE RECEIVED: June 26, 1983 HOW DELIVERED: Mike Ottman in person

ANALYSIS REQUESTED BY: MONTANA DEPARTMENT FISH, WILDLIFE AND PARKS.

DESCRIPTION AND WEIGHT OF ITEM(S) RECEIVED

Below items in manila envelope #11

BZ55 A - envelope #1 - toes

BZ55 B - envelope #2 - left front claws

BZ55 C - envelope #3 - right front claws

BZ55 D - envelope #4 - "hair & skin around muzzle"

BZ56 Item #8 - sealed manila envelope containing tissue and rib from victim.

LAB I.D. NUMBER LAB#BZ55-062686 A,B,C,D & BZ56-062683

CASE INVOLVED: Bear Mauling Rober May, victim

ANALYSIS RESULTS:

FINAL REPORT

FINAL OUCHTERLONY RESULTS WERE AS FOLLOWS:

HUMAN ANTIGENS WERE DETECTED IN SAMPLES BZ55 D (Hair & skin from muzzle)
AND BZ56. NO REACTIONS WERE NOTED WITH THE REMAINING SAMPLES.

June 29, 1983

A. C. L.



STATE
OF
MONTANA

DIVISION OF FORENSIC SCIENCE

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

275 West Front Street, Missoula, MT 59802-4063 728-4970

June 27, 1983

Ronald L. Rivers, M.D.
State Medical Examiner

Arnold B. Melnikoff
Laboratory Bureau Chief

Dawn M. Kangas
Administrative Assistant

LeRoy Ellig
Montana Fish
Wildlife & Parks
8695 Huffine Lane
Bozeman, Montana 59715

Re: Grizzly Mauling
Roger May, Victim

Dear Sir:

Enclosed is the analysis report covering the material submitted for examination and analysis on June 26, 1983, under the above-captioned matter.

If we can be of any further assistance, please do not hesitate to contact us. Further reports to follow.

Sincerely,

DIVISION OF FORENSIC SCIENCE

Arnold B. Melnikoff
Bureau Chief

Julie C. Long
Forensic Scientist

cc: Cris Servheen
U. S. Fish & Wildlife Service
Health Science 105 D
University of Montana
Missoula, Montana 59801

Office of District Ranger
Gallatin National Park
Hebgen Lake Ranger District
P. O. Box 520
West Yellowstone, MT 59750



STATE
OF
MONTANA
DIVISION OF FORENSIC SCIENCE

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

275 West Front Street, Missoula, MT 59802 (406) 728-4970

June 27, 1983

Ronald L. Rivers, M.D.
State Medical Examiner

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Sincerely,

DIVISION OF FORENSIC SCIENCE

Arnold Melnikoff

Arnold B. Melnikoff
Bureau Chief

Julie C. Long

Julie C. Long
Forensic Scientist

cc: Cris Servheen
U. S. Fish & Wildlife Service
Health Science 105 D
University of Montana
Missoula, Montana 59801

Office of District Ranger
Gallatin National Park
Hebgen Lake Ranger District
P. O. Box 520
West Yellowstone, MT 59750

HEBGEN LAKE RD.
WEST YELLOWSTONE

JUN 30 '83

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DIVISION OF FORENSIC SCIENCE
275 WEST FRONT STREET
MISSOULA, MONTANA 59801

DATE RECEIVED: June 26, 1983 HOW DELIVERED: Warden Mike Ottman

ANALYSIS REQUESTED BY: MONTANA FISH & GAME DEPARTMENT

DESCRIPTION AND WEIGHT OF ITEM(S) RECEIVED The following items:

Item #1 A1-A10, Known head hair from Roger May in a sealed plastic bag.

Item #4 B - Sealed manilla envelope with hair from skin from bear scat.

Item #5 C1-C12 - Sealed manilla envelope with 19 hairs removed from
bear scat.

LAB I.D. NUMBER LAB#CU35-062683 A1-A10,B,C1-C12.

CASE INVOLVED: Hebgen Lake Grizzly mauling, Roger May, victim

ANALYSIS RESULTS:

THE TEN HAIRS WERE MOUNTED ON TEN MICROSCOPE SLIDES; LAB#CU35 A1-A10, AND WERE EXAMINED MICROSCOPICALLY. SLIDES WERE USED AS STANDARDS OF ROGER MAY'S HEAD HAIR.

THE HAIR IN THE SAMPLE, LAB#CU35 B, WAS EXAMINED MICROSCOPICALLY AND WAS IDENTIFIED AS A HUMAN BODY HAIR.

THE NINETEEN HAIRS PRESENT IN ITEM #5, WERE MOUNTED ON TWELVE MICROSCOPE SLIDES, LAB#CU35 C1-C12, AND WERE EXAMINED MICROSCOPICALLY WITH THE FOLLOWING RESULTS: FIVE SLIDES CONTAINED FIVE GRIZZLY BEAR HAIRS. FOUR SLIDES CONTAINED 7 HUMAN HEAD HAIRS CONTAINING THE SAME RANGE OF MORPHOLOGICAL CHARACTERISTICS AS KNOWN HEAD HAIR FROM ROGER MAY. FOUR SLIDES CONTAINED 5 HUMAN PUBIC HAIRS. ONE SLIDE CONTAINED TWO HUMAN BODY HAIR.

June 27, 1983

Chad M. ...

DIVISION OF FORENSIC SCIENCE
275 WEST FRONT STREET
MISSOULA, MONTANA 59801

DATE RECEIVED: June 26, 1983 HOW DELIVERED: Warden Mike Ottman

ANALYSIS REQUESTED BY: MONTANA FISH, GAME & WILDLIFE DEPARTMENT

DESCRIPTION AND WEIGHT OF ITEM(S) RECEIVED LARGE MANILA ENVELOPE WITH THE FOLLOWING
Item #11 - Envelope #4 - hair and skin scrapings from around muzzle of bear.

Item #8 - Sealed manila envelope containing tissue and rib from
victim

LAB I.D. NUMBER LAB#BZ55 D & BZ56-062683

CASE INVOLVED: Bear mauling, Victim, Roger May

ANALYSIS RESULTS:

CONCLUSION:

ANALYSIS OF THE TWO SAMPLES LISTED ABOVE BY THE OUCHTERLONY
TECHNIQUE FOR SPECIES IDENTIFICATION SHOWED THE PRESENCE OF
HUMAN ANTIGENS.

ADDITIONAL ITEMS ARE BEING TESTED FOR THE PRESENCE OF HUMAN
ANTIGENS. RESULTS WILL NOT BE AVAILABLE FOR ANOTHER 24 HOURS.
REPORT WILL FOLLOW THE COMPLETION OF THE ANALYSIS.

[Handwritten signature]

APPENDIX E

Kedd 7/13/83
K

Necropsy of Grizzly Bear collected June 26, 1983 at West Yellowstone.

At 10:30 a.m. Saturday, June 25, 1983, I received a call from Graham Taylor who was at West Yellowstone and he informed me of the bear/human incident and pending task for setting traps to capture the grizzly bear(s). At 7:30 a.m. Sunday, June 26, 1983, I was informed that a griz (#15 in the Interagency Study) was captured and some scats were collected from within the trap site. The request was made if scats could be examined for evidence of human present. Graham Taylor delivered samples (totaling about 1 quart volume) to the lab at 9:00 a.m. Examination revealed several cattle hairs, human hairs and small (1 X 2 inch) piece of apparently human skin. The samples were expedited to the State Forensic Science lab in Missoula. Their priority effort confirmed human remains and this knowledge to LeRoy Ellig initiated euthanization of the confined bear.

Bud Hubbard arrived at the wildlife lab in Bozeman at 7:30 p.m. Sunday, July 26, 1983. We (Hubbard, LeRoy Ellig and myself) went to Department of Livestock-Animal Health Division Diagnostic Laboratory, on the MSU campus, to process the bear:

Time element:

Bear incident at 2:15 a.m. June 25 and bear captured 10 p.m. has an interval of about 20 hours. This far exceeds the 8 to 12 hours that major consumed foods would still prevail in the specimen.

The bear was contained in the same culvert trap from capture to exit, a total of 19 hours, and no scats were present.

External:

Tag present in left ear - green aluminum #17; in right ear - green plastic roto-tag #156; tattoo (K3) present in left upper lip.

Neck hair rubbed from previous collar.

Left side of upper lip torn to base of nose from previous fighting.

Right rear ham devoid of hair (6 X 6 inches) from previous encounter in 1974 (observed as recent wound when captured, radioed and released at West Yellowstone dump).

No other evidence of fighting wounds during the current breeding season of mid-May to mid-July.

Body Size:

- Body measurements were recorded.
- Whole carcass weighed 435 pounds.
- Breeding age male bears undergo large seasonal fluctuations of physical condition and weights. This bear weighed 608 pounds on September 26, 1982 and his weight would have peaked at approximately 650 pounds when he entered the den. A denning period of mid-November through mid-April/May, and utilization of fat reserves into pre-breeding season of 1-2 months, then into peak breeding period of June, would continue fat reserves seasonal decrease for this bear before increasing fat reserves. This is further indicated for this same bear weighed (not estimated) 490 pounds on August 12, 1982.

Internal:

- 1. Entrails were eviscerated, washed and cooled until the next morning when careful examinations continued with personnel from the wildlife, diagnostic, pathology, parasitology, and serology labs. Organs, tissues, and samples were cataloged.
- 2. Viscera and flayed carcass had no evidence of wounds, scars, growth, abscess of hemorrhage - including brain.
- 3. Physical condition although low, is expected and is normal for a mature male during the peak breeding period of late June. Rump fat was 1/2 to 3/4 inch thick, and the kidney condition index of 17%.
- 4. GI tract of approximately 60 feet was opened: a few items of skin, hairs and vegetation present in stomach; about 2½ pounds of vegetation were found in small and large intestine. Several human body hairs and some reddish cattle hairs were found throughout the tract. The pieces of apparent human skin (3 x 4 inch, 3 x 3, and smaller) and hair samples were forwarded to the Missoula Crime Lab. Results were that they matched known samples from the victim.
- 5. Parasites:
 - Trichinella were present in moderate density of 35.6 larvae per gram.
 - From 2 to 4 dozen small tapeworms of the Taenia species were present in the small intestine.
- 6. Diseases:
 - The rabies FA(Fluorescent antibody) examination was negative. Mice were inoculated for confirmation of rabies and results are forthcoming after 21 days.
 - Brucellosis: negative
 - Leptospirosis: 7 sera-types negative.
- 7. Boned and cleaned skeleton, did not reveal any damage, breaks or repairs.

• 8. Analyses pending:

Final rabies test on mice.

Identification of plant items in scat and GI tract.

• 9. Laboratory Diagnosis:

A. Bear condition internally and externally were normal.

B. Human hairs and skin tissues found in this bear were identified as those from the victim.

• 10. Lab findings from other labs are on file in this office.

• 11. Known history of bear #15 from lab field work during 1971-77, and continuing grizzly studies of the Interagency Study Team: he was initially captured as a cub of year and marked in YNP on August 9, 1971. He was trapped a total of 19 times at West Yellowstone dump and vicinities of Rainbow Point, Cougar Creek, Fir Ridge, Richard's Pond and Madison Fork. During this time he was relocated 4 times with one including release in Sunlight Basin of Wyoming.

Kenneth R. Greer, Lab Supervisor

Montana Department of Fish, Wildlife & Parks

MSU Campus _ Box 5

Bozeman, MT 59717

July 8, 1983

APPENDIX F



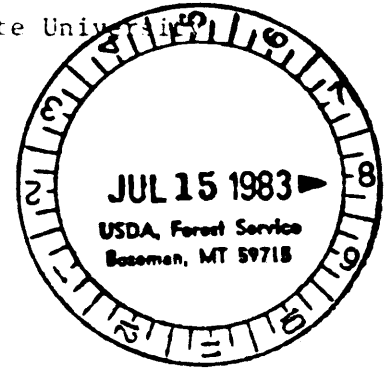
United States Department of the Interior

NATIONAL PARK SERVICE
INTERAGENCY GRIZZLY BEAR STUDY
FORESTRY SCIENCES LAB

~~XXXXXXXXXX~~ Montana State University
BOZEMAN, MONTANA 59715 59717

IN REPLY REFER TO:

July 14, 1983



Memorandum

To: Gary Brown, Yellowstone NP
Ken Gallik, Gallatin NF
George Hubbard, Montana Fish, Wildlife & Parks
Ralph Meyer, Hebgen Lake Ranger District
Chris Servheen, U.S. Fish & Wildlife Service

From: Dick Knight

Subject: Bear 15

I enclose the trapping history and movement information for Bear 15.

Also enclosed is some information from Bart Schleyer.


Dick Knight

Enclosures



Trapping record, Bear 15

Date	Trap site	Release site	Trapped by	Drug	Dose	Wt
10-15-82	S. Fk. Madison	Upper Blacktail cabin	Culvert MT	None		635
09-25-82	S. Fk. Madison	Upper Blacktail Cabin	Culvert MT	M-99	4.3 cc	608*
08-12-82	Richards Pond 4942-49574	On-site	Culvert IGBT	Sernylan Acepromazine	4.75 cc 6.75 cc	490*
09-20-81	Fir Ridge 4920-49606	On-site	Culvert IGBT	Sernylan	3.6 cc	425
06-29-81	Fir Ridge 4920-49606	On-site	Culvert IGBT	Sernylan Acepromazine	3.5 cc 3.5 cc	350
06-18-80	Fir Ridge 4920-49606	On-site	Culvert IGBT	Sernylan Acepromazine	3.0 cc 3.0 cc	350 ^{1/}
07-27-79	Fir Ridge 4920-49606	On-site	Culvert IGBT	M-99	3.5 cc	340* ^{1/}
08-28-78) 08-16-78) 08-10-78)	Fir Ridge 4920-49606	On-site	Culvert IGBT	None		
08-10-78	Fir Ridge 4920-49606	On-site	Culvert IGBT	Sernylan Acepromazine	3.85 cc 1.15 cc	450
09-21-77	Cougar Creek	On-site	Culvert MT	M-99	4.0 cc	484*
05-20-77	W. Yellowstone Rainbow Point	On-site	Culvert MT	M-99	4.0 cc	375*
05-11-77	Fir Ridge 4920-49606	On-site	Culvert IGBT	Sernylan	3.85 cc	400

Trapping record, Bear 15 -- continued

Date	Trap site	Release site	Trapped by	Drug	Dose	Wt
08-16-76	Rainbow Point	On-site	Culvert MT	M-99	2.0 cc	385*
05-21-75	Sighted (not caught) in trap at Lodgepole Creek, WY					
08-29-74	W. Yellowstone dump	Sunlight Cr., WY		M-99		
08-21-74	W. Yell. dump	On-site				
07-17-74	W. Yell. dump	On-site				
08-09-71	Pelican Camp- ground <u>2/</u>	Buffalo Lake				

* Indicates scale weight.

1/ Fighting scars, fresh.

2/ Fresh wound at site of identifying rump scar.

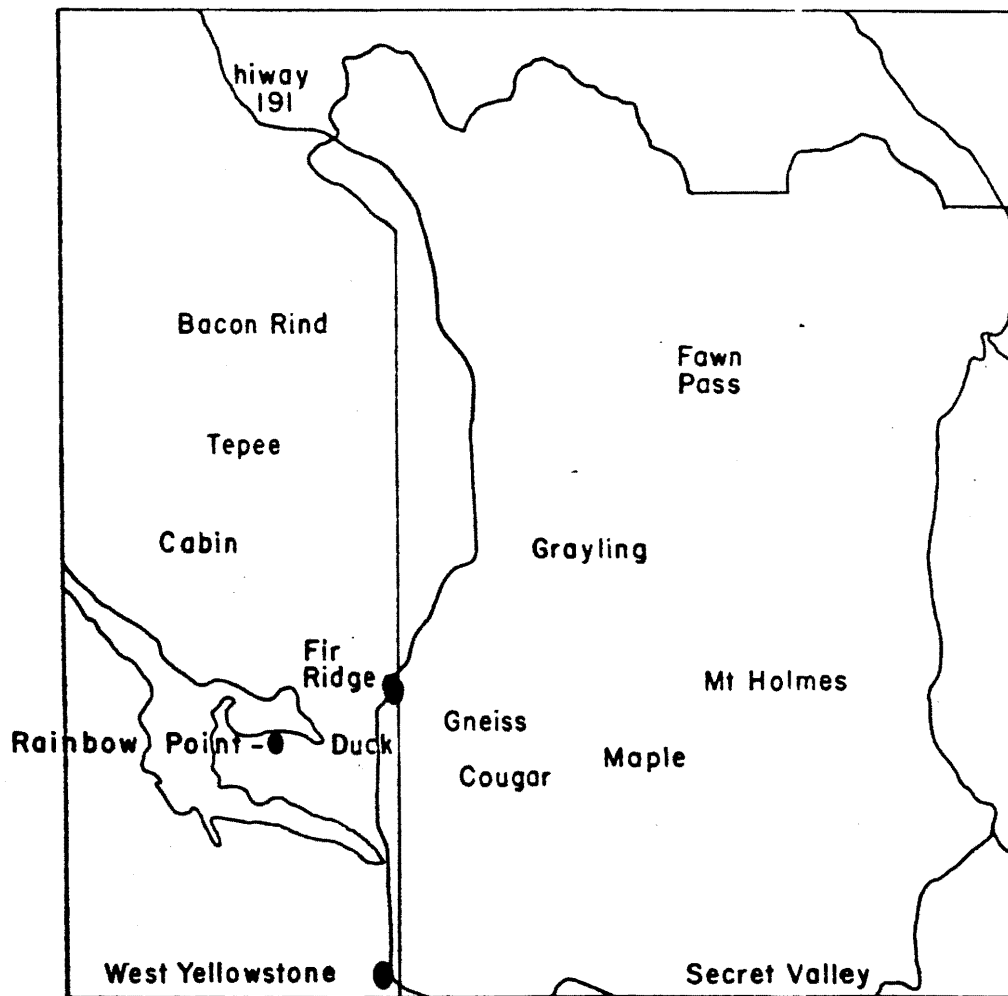
RADIO MONITORING HISTORY
Bear No. 15

1976	8-16	First radio-collared
	8-25 thru denning	Tepee Cr/Bacon Rind Cr
1977	2-7	Out of den
	3-30 thru 5-11	Cougar Cr/Gneiss Cr/Tepee Cr
	5-20	Trapped, West Yellowstone
	5-31 thru 6-16	Cougar Cr/Gneiss Cr
	6-1	Horse Butte
	6-20	Cabin Cr
	6-24	Grayling Cr
	6-27	Cougar Cr
	6-29	Rathbone Lake
	7-1	Little Wapiti Cr
	7-5 thru 7-11	Cougar Cr/Gneiss Cr
	7-14	Cabin Cr
	7-18	Cougar Cr
	7-20 thru 7-30	Rainbow Pt/Grayling Arm/Madison Arm (7-20 & 7-22)
	8-3	Campanula Cr
	8-8 thru 8-12	Madison Arm
	8-18	Duck Cr
	8-22	Johnson Lake
	9-6	Mt Holmes
	9-9 thru 10-5	Gneiss Cr/Cougar Cr
	9-21	Trapped, West Yellowstone
	10-27	Duck Cr
	11-1	Little Tepee Cr
	11-3 thru denning	Cougar Cr/Gneiss Cr
1978		Dropped collar at den
	8-10	Trapped and recollared, Fir Ridge
	8-11	Campanula Cr
	8-16 & 8-18	Retrapped, West Yellowstone
	8-21 thru 8-25	Cabin Cr
	8-28	Retrapped, West Yellowstone
	8-30 thru 9-22	Gneiss Cr/Grayling Cr
	9-25 thru denning	Gallatin Range/Fawn Pass
1979	3-10	Out of den
	3-10 thru 7-27	Gneiss Cr/Cougar Cr
	7-27	Trapped, Fir Ridge
	7-31	Gibbon Geyser Basin
	8-1	Maple Cr
	8-3 thru 8-10	Bacon Rind Cr
	8-15 thru 8-23	Cougar Cr
	8-24	Duck Cr
	8-28	Secret Valley
	8-29	Nez Perce Cr
	9-1	Secret Valley

Radio monitoring history, Bear No. 15 -- page 2

1979 CONTINUED

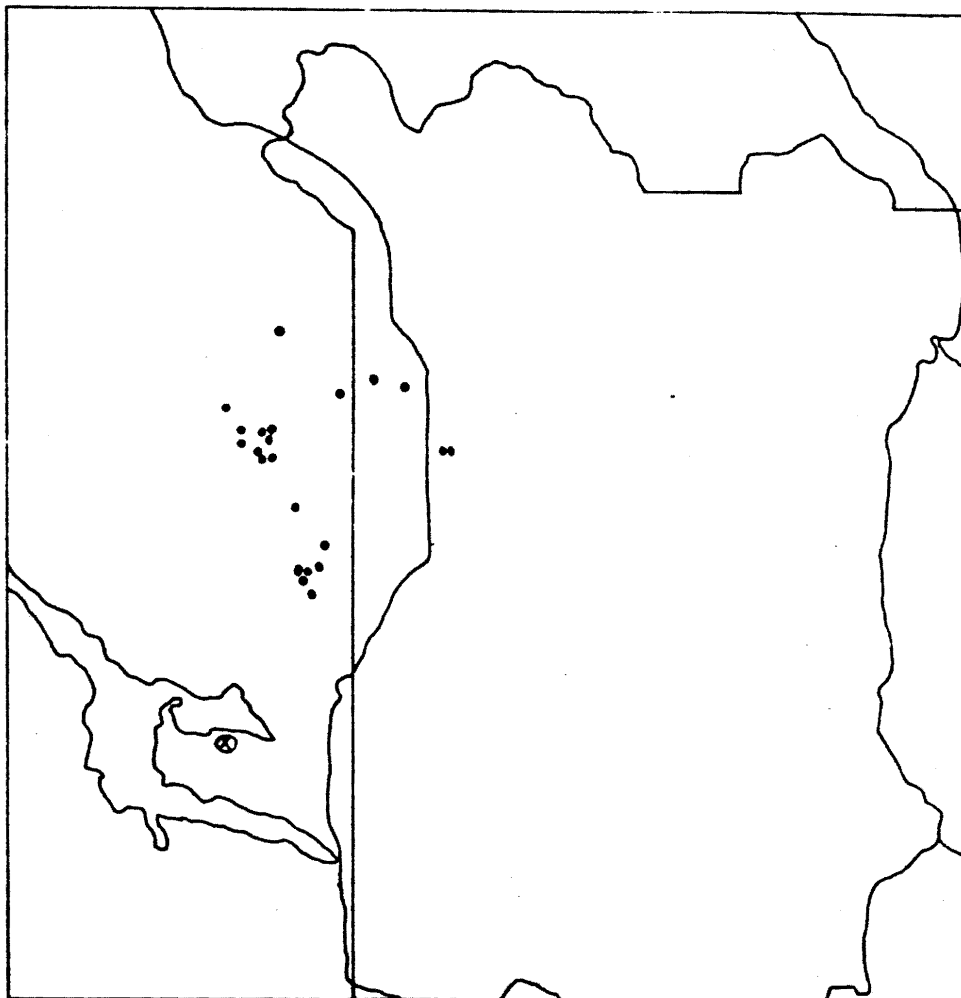
	9-5 thru 9-11	Maple Cr
	9-17 thru denning	Gneiss Cr
1980	2-5	Out of den
	3-19 thru 4-28	Gneiss Cr
	5-2	Gibbon River
	5-5	Maple Cr
	5-12	Tepee Cr
	5-31	Cast collar
	6-18	Trapped Fir Ridge - not collared
1981	6-29	Trapped Fir Ridge - recollared
	6-30	Gneiss Cr
	7-8 thru 7-27	Rainbow Point (7/16 at Richards Ponds)
	7-31 thru 8-10	Gneiss Cr/Cougar Cr
	8-12 thru 8-14	Near West Yellowstone
	8-17 thru 8-20	Cougar Cr
	8-25	Collar cast
1982	8-12	Trapped Richards Ponds - recollared
	8-17	Rainbow Point
	8-20	Duck Cr
	8-24	S. Arm Madison
	8-31	North of West Yellowstone
	9-2	Cougar Cr
	9-3 thru 9-7	S. Fork Madison
	9-8	West Yellowstone airport
	9-17 thru 9-22	Gneiss Cr/Cougar Cr
	9-23	Rainbow Point
	9-25	Trapped Madison Fork ranch; transported to Blacktail Cr, YNP
	10-6 thru 10-15	S. Fork Madison
	10-15	Trapped Madison Fk ranch; transported to Blacktail Cr, YNP
	10-20	Blacktail Cr
	11-12 thru denning	Gneiss Cr/Grayling Cr
1983	3-9	Out of den
	4-14 thru 5-4	Gneiss Cr/Cougar Cr
	5-15 (approx.)	Mary Mtn - collar cast
	6-1	Gneiss Cr
	6-26	Rainbow Point



● trap site

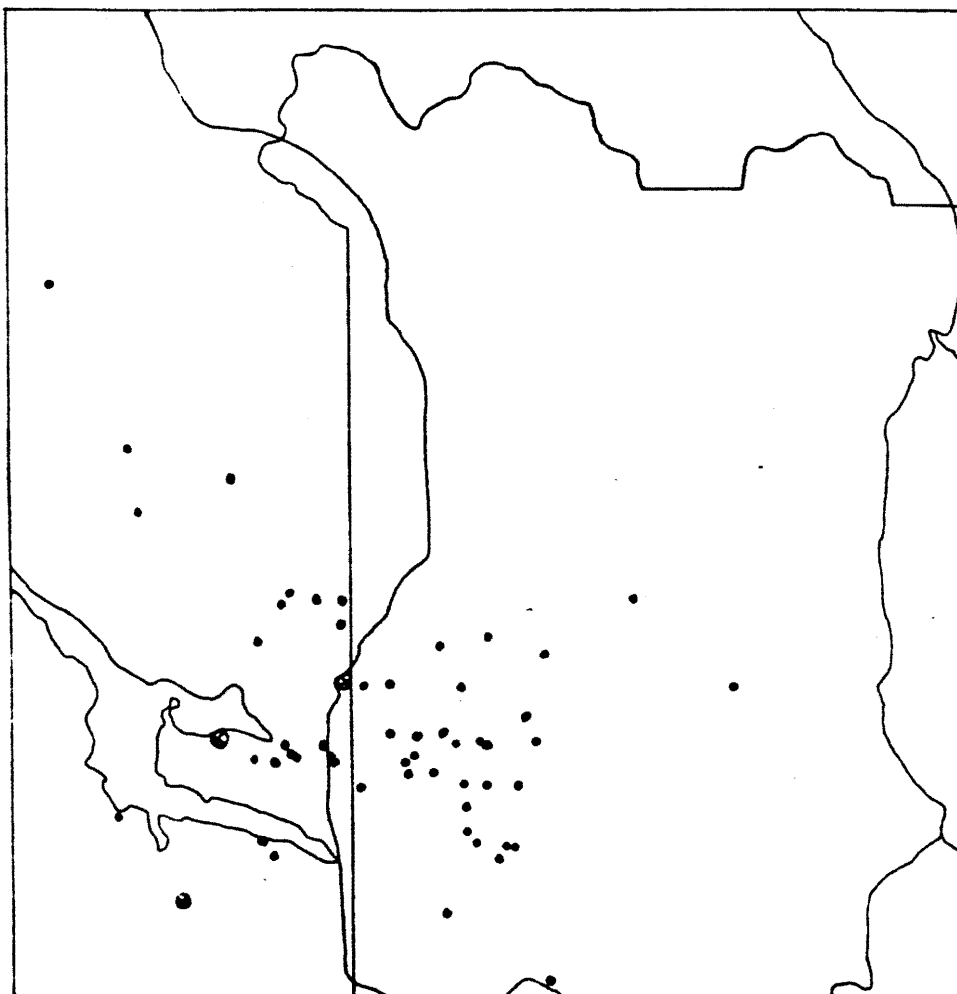


9.4 km

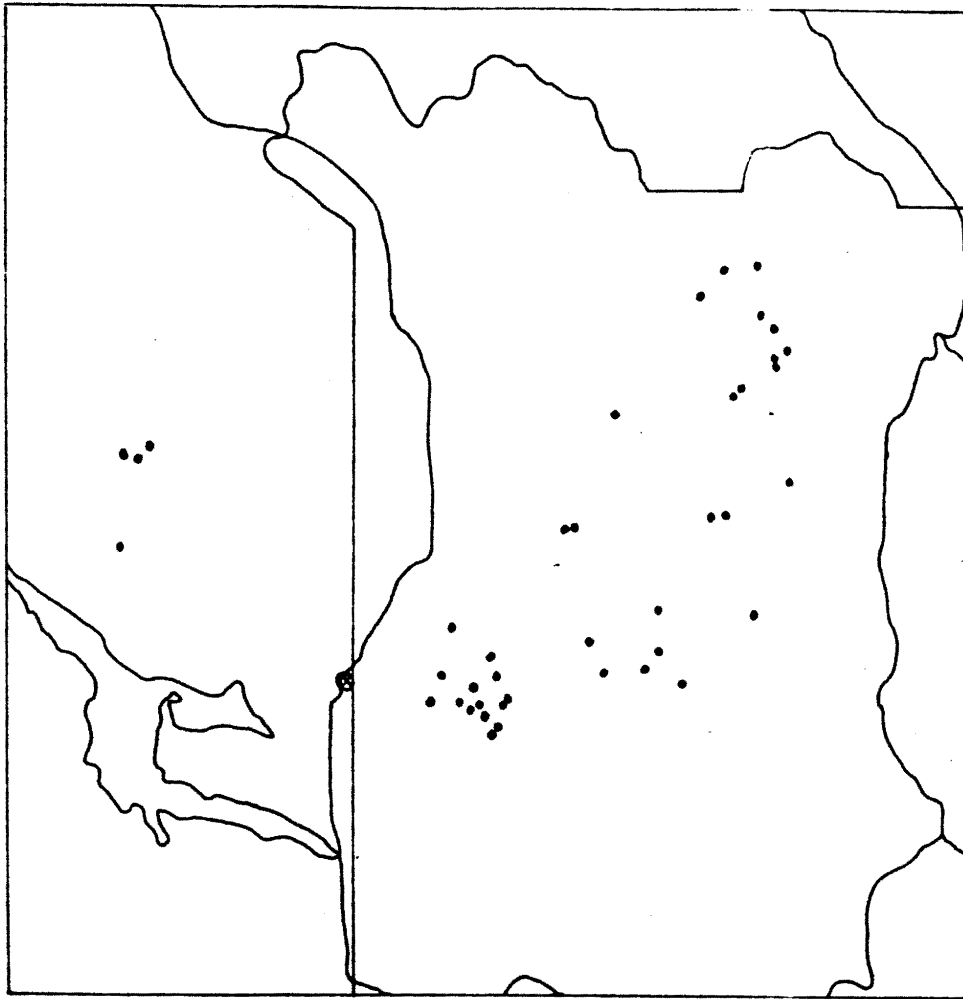


BEAR NO. 15

1976

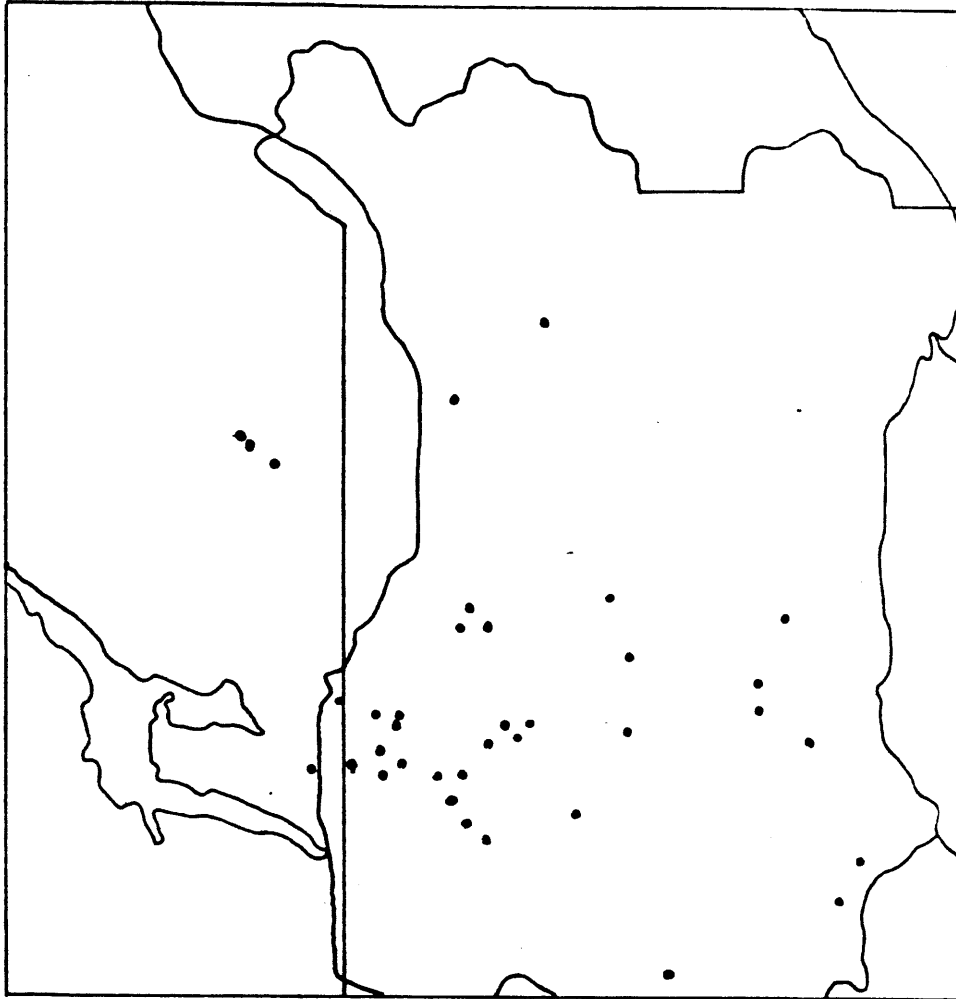


BEAR NO. 15 1977



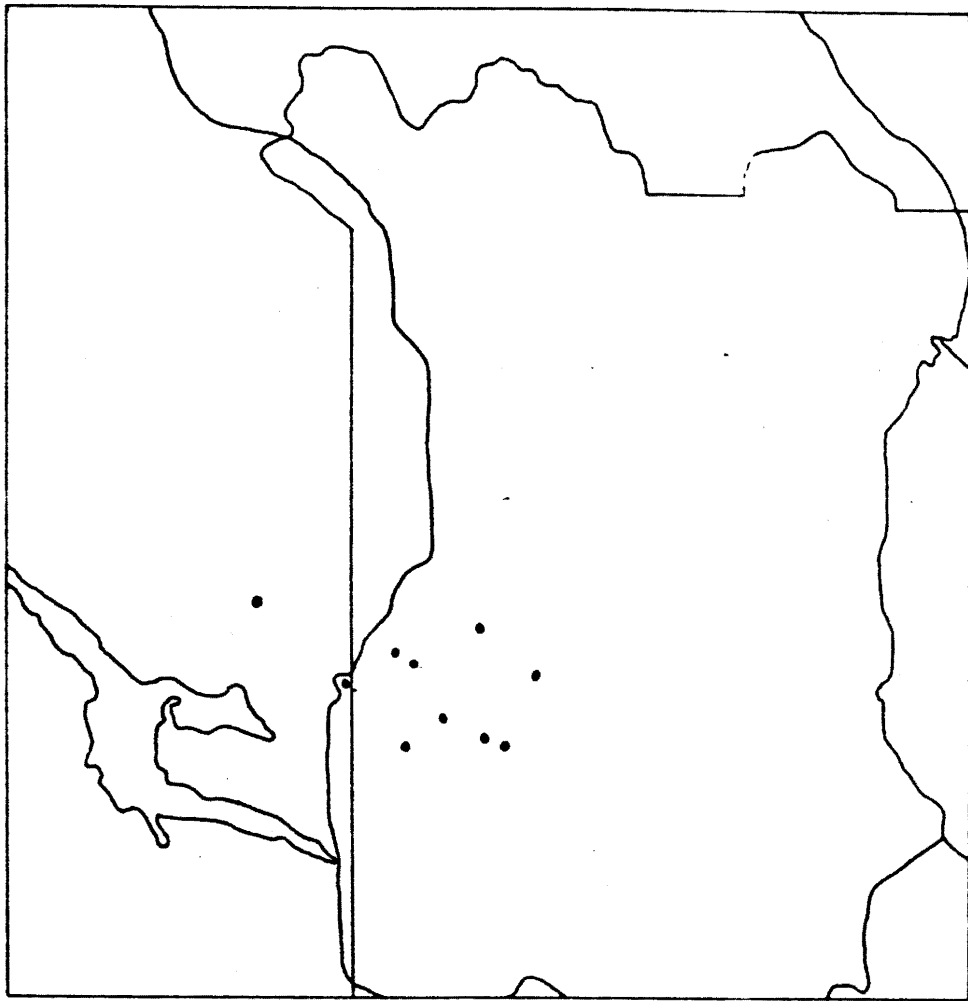
BEAR NO. 15

1978

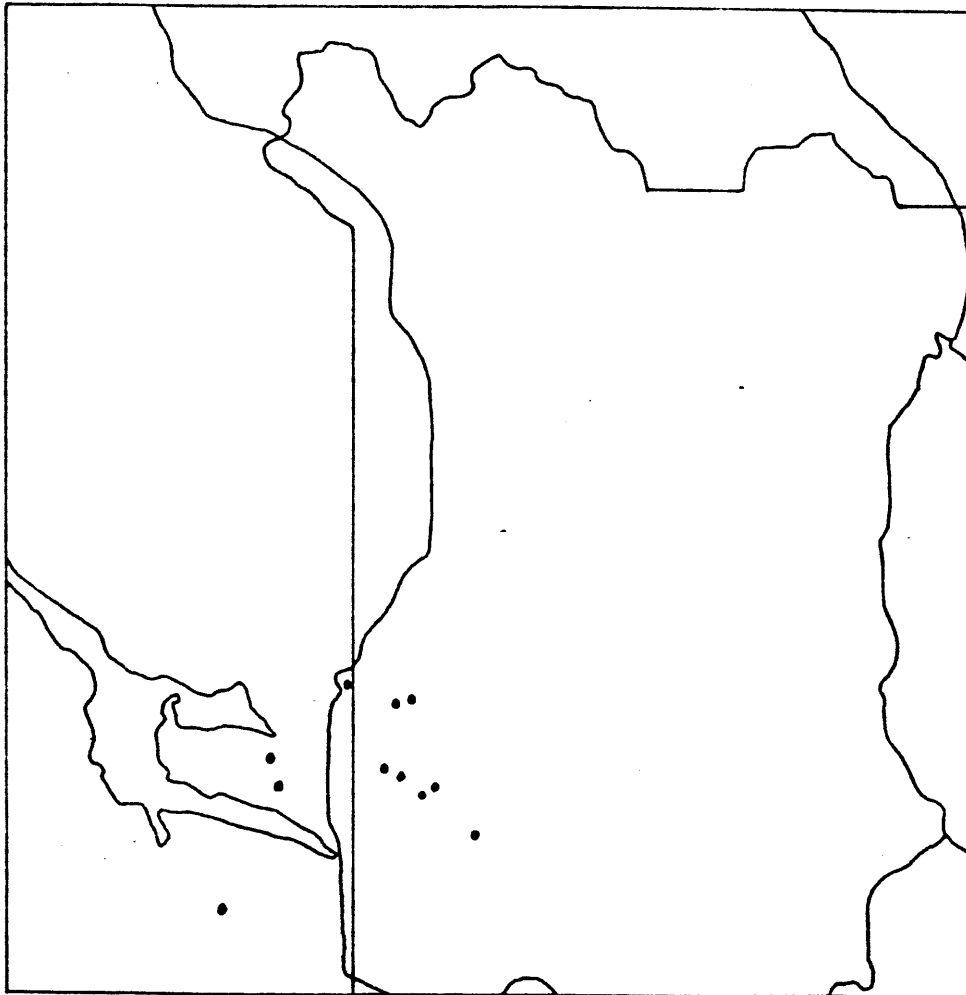


BEAR NO. 15

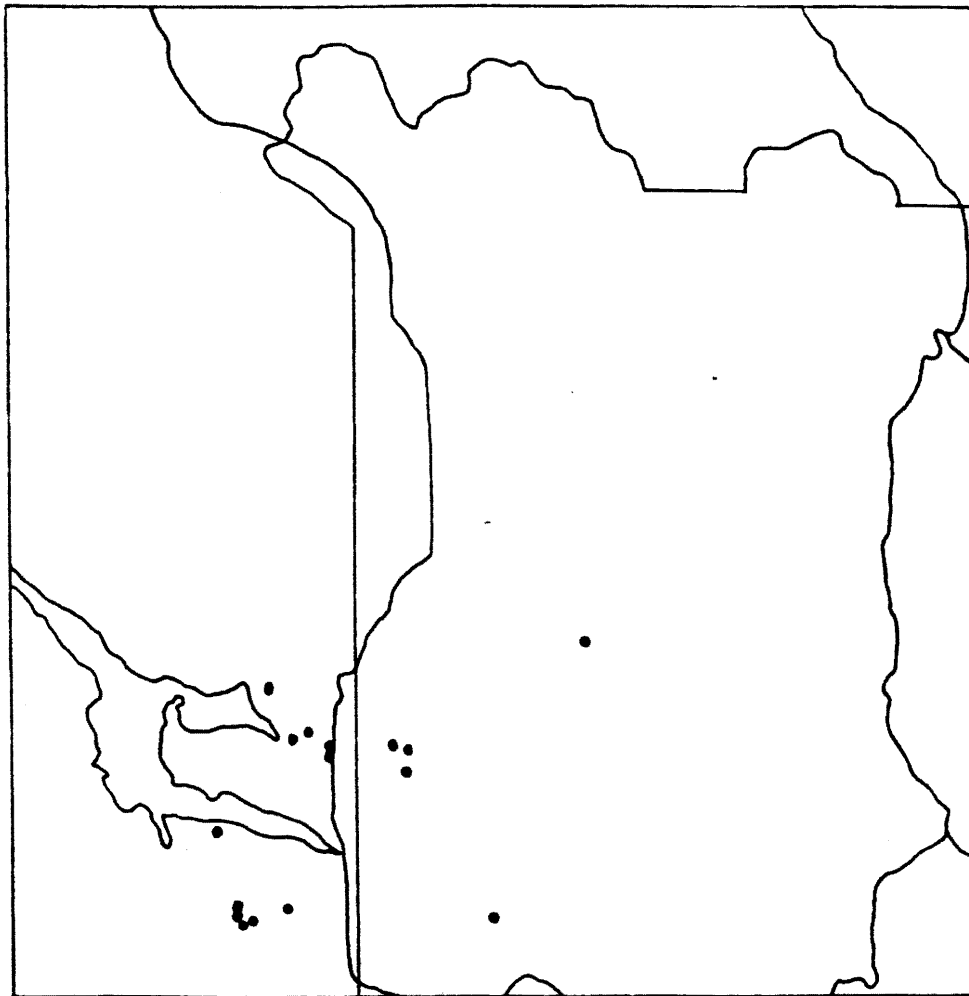
1979



BEAR NO. 15 1980



BEAR NO. 15 1981



BEAR NO. 15 1982

**Montana Department
of
Fish, Wildlife & Parks**



Helena, Montana
May 20, 1985

Ms. Betty A. Mullins, Legal Assistant
Suite 600
757 North Broadway
Milwaukee, WI 53202

Dear Ms. Mullins:

As per our phone conversation on May 20, I have searched my files and did not find the information you requested concerning the William Roger May incident. However, I did contact our Region Three Supervisor, LeRoy Ellig, Mt. Dept. Fish, Wildlife and Parks, 8695 Huffine Lane, Bozeman, MT (406) 586-5419. Mr. Ellig has a file on the incident and will work with our Enforcement Division Administrator, Mr. Erv Kent, Mt. Department Fish, Wildlife and Parks, 1420 E. Sixth Avenue, Helena, MT (406)444-2452 and send you a complete file.

If you have need of further information, let me know. I can be reached by calling 406-444-2612.

Sincerely,

Glenn Erickson, Chief
Statewide and Special Projects

ftm
cc: Ellig
Kent

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

RECEIVED 15 1983

Memorandum

TO : Members of the Investigation Team

DATE: 12 August 1983

FROM : Chris Servheen, Grizzly Bear Recovery Coordinator *cws/js*
U.S. Fish & Wildlife Service, HS 105D, U of M, Missoula, MT 59812

SUBJECT: Grizzly Bear Incident 6/25/83 at Rainbow Point Campground

Enclosed is the transcript from a taped interview with Ted Moore, the companion of Roger William May. The interview was conducted by Robert Thomas, Special Agent, U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, and transcribed by my office.

js

cc: Bud Hubbard, Montana Dept. Fish, Wildlife & Parks
Bozeman, MT

Gary Brown, Yellowstone National Park

Ken Gallik, Gallatin National Forest

Dick Knight, Interagency Grizzly Bear Study Team,
Bozeman, MT

Ralph Meyer, U.S. Forest Service, Hebgen Lake
Ranger District, West Yellowstone



Interview with Ted Moore
Conducted at D & R Building, Sturgeon Bay, Wisconsin
August 4, 1983

Interviewer: Robert Thomas, Special Agent, U.S. Fish & Wildlife
Service

For the purposes of this transcription, I = Interview, M = Ted Moore

I - Ted, let me get your address for the identifiers here -
is it 236 N. Third, Sturgeon Bay, Wisconsin 54235.
(Ted agreed)

I - Ted, what's your middle name?

M - Nelson

I - Okay, what's your date of birth?

M - 12/28/49

I - Well, the reason I wanted to get together with you - they're
trying to pinpoint if they could all the possibilities into
why that grizzly bear might have been attracted to your camp-
site or your tent, so I'm going to go through a whole bunch
of questions here and chat with you to see if they can come
up with any kind of reason. What was your partner's name
there that -

M - Roger William May - Roger May

I - Some of these questions I go into might seem offensive to
you but it's not because - you know - we're interested in
your personal life or anything like that, it's just because
we're trying to figure out some kind of reasons why this
might have happened to try to avoid it ever happening again.
First of all, we want to go into anything that you might
have had that was aromatic, that had any kind of perfume
or odor to it. What kind of shaving lotion did you use,
and when did you use it last?

M - Old Spice, and I shaved in the Black Hills - that was two
days before that.

I - Used Old Spice shaving lotion approximately two days before-
How about the other fella?

M - He shaved at the same time - I don't know -

I - Same time. You don't know the brand he might have used- okay.
How about deodorant?

M - I didn't use any - I don't know what he was using - he was
using something.

I - Okay, the other fella used something - a deodorant, brands unknown. How about soaps?

M - Soap - I just washed dishes a little bit before that.

I - Was it bar soap you used, or -

M - Ivory, I think it was -

I - Liquid, or - Ivory Liquid Soap -

M - That was just before -

I - That would be about supper time -

M - That would be about dusk -

I - About dusk. How about shampoos.

M - I was using Jojoba type shampoo - I don't know what the brand name was type shampoo - and Roger - he was using the same thing, 'cause he forgot his someplace else.

I - What did you call it?

M - Jojoba Shampoo.

I - Jojoba Shampoo?

M - It's a type of plant -

I - Oh, I see.

M - I can't remember the brand name right off hand.

I - Okay.

M - I'm thinking it was in the Black Hills - that was the last time we used it.

I - That was a couple of days previously.

M - Yes -

I - Okay.

M - How about chewing gum? Did either of you chew any chewing gum?

M - No -

I - Either of you taking any kind of medicines - external

medicines or any medicines that might -

M - No. Roger had picked up some foot rot in a shower over there and he was putting on campho-phenic and what's that pink stuff - uh - calamine lotion -

I - Calamine lotion and campho-phenic for athletes foot you say -

M - It was athletes foot or some kind of -

I - Fungus infection - okay. How about throat lozenges - either of you using any of those?

M - No.

I - Any bug repellents, insect repellents of any kind -

M - I think we were using some - Off -

I - You were using Off -

M - I can't remember the bugs being that heavy out there that we were using a lot of it - I think we were using just a little bit from time to time.

I - Okay. You don't recall, this particular day whether you used any -

M - I remember - like around here, I remember if I go out in the woods I spray it around a little -

I - If they bother you, you put some on, if they don't, why -

M - Yeah.

I - Okay. When was the last time each one of you had taken a bath?

M - That was two days previously.

I - Two days previously. That would be in the Black Hills. Can you remember what you had in the trunk of your car?

M - Uh, that's where the cooler was -

I - The cooler?

M - The cooler, and we had some clothes, some camping stuff - there were mats in there, shovel, stuff like jumper cables and tools -

- I - Okay.
- M - The other food was locked up inside the car -
- I - Of the passenger compartment? -
- M - In the back seat.
- I - Okay. So in the trunk itself you had a cooler with things that should be refrigerated? -
- M - Right.
- I - Do you remember offhand what might have been in there?
- M - There was some cheese, lettuce, salad dressing, there was probably a few beers in there -
- I - Cheese, lettuce, salad dressing, beer - pop - okay. Anything you can think of that might have had an odor to it?
- M - I think there was some sausage -
- I - Sausage? - Like a summer sausage, or cooked -
- M - Salami type -
- I - Okay.
- M - There was some hamburger -
- I - Raw hamburger -
- M - Yeah - raw burger -
- I - Okay.
- M - No, I take that back. There wasn't any hamburger -
- I - There was not any raw hamburger.
- M - There were some apples in there. There were some nectarines I think there were some cans of fruit in there - cans of pears - I can't remember any more offhand.
- I - Okay - that's pretty good. Prior to the bear attack and did you hear any sniffing sounds or noises of any kind?
- M - The first thing I woke up to was the - uh, tent was moving the tent poles were sort of clicking together and -

I - You didn't hear any animal noises from the bear though - Okay. Uh, when you get around dogs, have they ever disliked you - you or your partner, that you know of -

M - No. In fact Roger had a real good rappore with animals -

I - Did he?

M - We went to visit this one friend of ours, and they had a cat there that doesn't like anybody, won't come out - she won't come out and see anybody, and she came right up to Roger and was letting Roger pet her and stuff like that. We thought that was really strange that she'd let him do that. I guess when the husband's mother comes over there and tries to entice the cat out with food all the time - and the cat won't even come out for that.

I - So, as far as you know, both of you get along fine with cats and dogs -

M - Yeah - and animals like that.

I - Okay. Do either you or Roger have a dog?

M - I have a cat and Roger doesn't live with any animals.

I - Okay. Neither one of you had a dog.

M - No.

I - Okay.

M - His roommate had a dog, but the dog didn't live at the same residence.

I - So he wouldn't have been carrying a dog's scent on his clothing or anything, do you think?

M - No. I don't think he was around any dogs on the trip.

I - Who's tent did you use?

M - We used mine.

I - That was your tent-

M - Yes.

I - Has there ever been a dog around that tent?

M - No. I don't think so.

- I - You're not aware of any dog being around it-
- M - Well, we did leave it set up at my parents house - I left it set up there before we left on the trip for two or three days, just to let it air out and everything -
- I - Do they have a dog?
- M - They don't have a dog, but there are dogs in the neighborhood - In the fields and stuff and there are a few dogs around - I don't know if it's possible one might have come by or something.
- I - One could have scented on the tent some place and you'd never be aware of it though, but as far as you know - there's no -
- M - No. I didn't notice any stains on it or anything like that.
- I - Okay. Do either of you drink alchohol?
- M - Yes, we both do drink occasionally.
- I - Okay. Had you drunk beer -
- M - Drank beer, yes.
- I - Just before - just prior to the attack or not?
- M - Before we went to sleep, which was a couple of hours before that, I guess.
- I - How about empties - empty cans.
- M - I almost think they went into the garbage can. I'm not sure. We drank a couple in town but I'm not sure we drank any at the campsite that night. I don't remember drinking any out there.
- I - Okay.
- M - So I remember having a couple when I was in town -
- I - As far as you know there were no beer cans- any beer scent right there in the tent.
- M - There was no beer in the tent at all.
- I - Okay. So you last drank beer in town just before you went

out to the campsite.

M - Right.

I - Okay. That would be how much of a time lapse - An hour or two?

M - Between the time we drank beer and -

I - That you drank a beer and -

M - About 2 or 2-1/2 hours.

I - About 2-1/2 hours. Okay. Do you remember what kind of beer it was?

M - Molson Golden.

I - Okay. Now they found an artist's paint brush in your fireplace. Was that yours?

M - No.

I - Didn't belong to either one of you two.

M - No.

I - Okay.

M - We didn't build a fire. We used a charcoal broiler, and then probably threw the ashes into the fireplace.

I - Okay. Do either you or Roger snore? Heavy snorers? Either one of you?

M - You told me I did, and I know he does, so -

I - So you both snored - okay - let's get back to your sleeping bags. Did you use your own sleeping bag?

M - Yes.

I - Okay. Are you heterosexual? Do you like girls?

M - Yes.

I - Have you ever had sexual intercourse in your sleeping bag?

M - I think so.

- I - You don't recall the time lapse between this and -
- M - It's been more than a year, I would say -
- I - It would be over a year. Okay. How about Roger -
You have any knowledge -
- M - It wasn't his sleeping bag to begin with -
- I - It was a borrowed sleeping bag? - Okay.
How about the tent? Has there ever been that you are
aware of any sexual activity in the tent?
- M - Well, probably about the same time -
- I - Did this tent have a floor in it?
- M - Yes -
- I - It did have a floor in it. So it's possible there
could have been semen on the floor of the tent or not -
- M - I would think it would be more on the sleeping bag than
on the floor -
- I - The sleeping bag itself. Okay. How about menstrual fluids?
Are you aware of any of those being in the floor of the
tent or in the sleeping bag -
- M - No -
- I - How about urine? Are you aware of anything that might
have been spilled in the tent or in the sleeping bag -
a liquid?
- M - Not that I can think of.
- I - Any drinks or snacks - or anything like that -
- M - No. Mostly we were living outside the tent -
Were they able to wipe up some of that stuff or pick up
some of that stuff off the floor of the tent? -
- I - Oh, do they still have it?
- M - yeah -
- I - Oh, do they - okay. Well, they have to do specific tests -
that's why they have some of these questions on here.
They're looking for any kind of body fluids that may have

been at this - apparently some of the male and female hormones might be an attractant to the grizzly bear just like the dog scent - so, that's why these questions are on here. I guess that pretty much covers the questions-

M - Can I say something?

I - Sure, go ahead -

M - They asked me a question out there whether when I came out of the tent whether Roger was still in the sleeping bag or not and if I remembered it or not - at the time I was sort of vague on it, but now I have more a clear memory of him being out of the sleeping bag when the bear was standing over him. So when I got out of the tent he was out of his sleeping bag.

I - Was he prone?

M - He was laying on the ground and the bear was on top of him.

I - He was out of the bag, prone, and the bear was on top of him when you saw it -

M - Right, when I came out of the tent. That was one of the things they asked me up there, if he was out of his sleeping bag -

I - And you couldn't remember -

M - I couldn't remember. I definitely remember now.

I - Where was his sleeping bag - Do you remember?

M - I don't remember - I just remember seeing him -

I - How well could you see him?

M - I had a fairly good view - it was a full moon.

I - How close were you to him and the bear?

M - I'd say from here to the wall - like this.

I - Okay - ten to twelve feet away.

M - So that's why I remember now after thinking about it that he was out of his sleeping bag. They asked me that, and it was one of the things I couldn't think of.

Interview with Ted Moore
August 4, 1983
Page Ten

- I - Okay. Is there anything else you can think of that you might want to add to this interview?
- M - Well, the only other think I can think of was that we got that sausage that night -
- I - Okay, you had some high aromatics - some cheese, the sausage -
- M - We ate that that night for dinner along with the steak.
- I - Okay.
- M - And, I washed dishes and I don't believe I remember seeing Roger wash his hands after that -
- I - Okay, so he still could have had this odor on his body then, the sausage and the cheese -
- M - On his fingers -
- I - And drank beer - Okay, you had some high aromatics then -
- M - And then we went into town after we ate and had a couple beers in town.
- I - I see. Okay.
- M - So that was probably five or six hours before the bear attacked.
- I - So you ate five or six hours ahead of time. Okay.
- M - Just those two things. That's the only thing I could think of.
- I - Well, possibly they'll have to sort through this stuff and compare it with maybe other grizzly attacks they've had in the past and see if they can come up with some kind of a common factor there.
- M - To me it just sounds like the bear was hungry.
- I - Yeah? - I don't know if they will be able to come up with any reason, really, but they're trying.
- M - Yes.
- I - Well, that'll terminate this interview, then. I sure thank you for your time, Ted.
- M - Okay.

FINAL REPORT

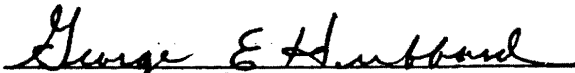
Grizzly Bear--Roger May Incident - June 25, 1983

Rainbow Point Campground

Hebgen Lake Ranger District

Gallatin National Forest

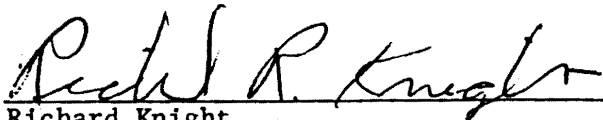
West Yellowstone, Montana



George Hubbard

Montana Department of Fish, Wildlife and Parks

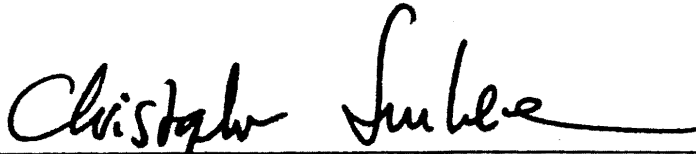
10/31/83



Richard Knight

National Park Service

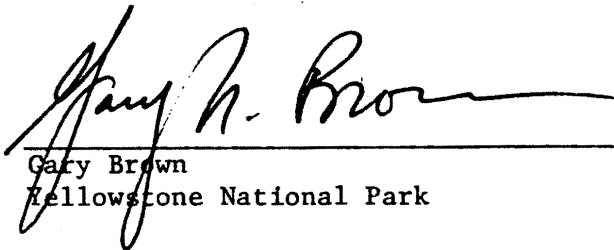
10/27/83



Christopher Servheen

U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service

10/20/83



Gary Brown

Yellowstone National Park

10/24/83



Ken Gallik

Gallatin National Forest

10/31/83

OVERVIEW

Two men, Ted Moore and Roger William May, of Sturgeon Bay, Wisconsin were camped in Rainbow Point Campground, Hebgen Lake Ranger District, on the evening of June 24, 1983 (Friday) and the morning of June 25, 1983 (Saturday). They were camped in Loop A, Unit 17 (Appendix A), and were sleeping in their tent when attacked by a bear. Roger William May was killed in this incident.

An investigation team was assembled at West Yellowstone, Montana at noon on June 25, 1983, in response to this bear incident which occurred about 2:30 a.m. in Rainbow Point Campground.

The team was assembled in accordance with the Forest's Grizzly Bear Standards and Guidelines. The team consisted of:

George Hubbard, Warden Sergeant - Montana Department of Fish, Wildlife and Parks

Richard Knight, Interagency Grizzly Bear Research Team - National Park Service

Christopher Servheen, Grizzly Bear Recovery Coordinator - U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service

Gary Brown, Bear Management Specialist - Yellowstone National Park

Ken Gallik, Deputy Forest Supervisor - Gallatin National Forest

The investigation team meeting commenced at 12:00 noon, Saturday, June 25, 1983, at the West Yellowstone District Ranger headquarters. In attendance in addition to the above team were: Henry Fabrich, Warden, Montana Dept. of Fish, Wildlife and Parks; Graham Taylor, Game Biologist, Montana Dept. of Fish, Wildlife, and Parks; Dan Bauer, Level IV Law Enforcement Officer, USDA Forest Service, Hebgen Lake District; Bob Pearson, Deputy Sheriff, Gallatin County; Jim Sanders, Resource Assistant, USDA Forest Service, Hebgen Lake District; Tom Puchlerz, Wildlife Biologist, USDA Forest Service, Hebgen Lake District; Claude Coffin, Resource Assistant, USDA Forest Service, Hebgen Lake District.

The incident was summarized for the team by Ralph Meyer, District Ranger, USDA Forest Service, Hebgen Lake District; and Bob Pearson, Deputy Sheriff, Gallatin County. The essential points are as follow:

1. Bob Pearson, Gallatin County Deputy Sheriff, was the first man on the scene.
2. Two men, Ted Moore and Roger William May from Sturgeon Bay, Wisconsin, had cooked dinner on a portable grill, cleaned their dishes, put things away, and retired to their heavy duty tent at approximately 11:00 p.m., June 24, 1983.
3. A camper, one unit down from the victim's camp, had heard screaming at 2:30 a.m., June 25, 1983.

4. The bear pulled Roger May and his sleeping bag approximately eight (8) feet out of the tent.
5. When Ted Moore got out of the tent, he yelled at the bear. The bear then dragged Roger May another 30 feet and Ted Moore threw a tent pole at the bear. Roger May answered that he was, "OK for now."
6. Ted Moore returned to the tent to find his glasses and car keys.
7. Roger May was then taken a second time by the bear. Other campers, alerted by the noise, called for help and these folks called for the Sheriff.
8. Bob Pearson, Deputy Sheriff, left for Rainbow Point at 3:08 a.m., and arrived at the scene in approximately 10 minutes. Bob did not see any drag marks across the road when he arrived.
9. The ambulance arrived at about 3:30 a.m.
10. The bear dragged the body across the road after the Sheriff arrived, but before the ambulance arrived, according to the drag and tire marks.
11. The body was found about 3:30 a.m., by Sheriff Pearson.

Pre-Incident Bear Activity in the Immediately Area

At 5:30 a.m., on June 23 in the Bakers Hole Campground, approximately 6 miles from Hebgen Lake (Appendix B, Map site 1), a large bear got into a cooler chest which was illegally left on a picnic table. Residents of the campground observed the bear and described it as a very large bear. It may have been a grizzly. The bear obtained a moderate amount of food from the cooler chest and then left the area.

On Thursday night, June 23, a bear apparently obtained dog food that was left out for dogs near Yellowstone Village (Map site 4) approximately 1 mile from the Rainbow Point Campground.

Friday night, June 24, a bear apparently obtained some dog food at another residence (Map site 5) approximately 1 mile from the first residence and turned over an old refrigerator, which was empty, left outside the residence. In neither of these incidents did the residents actually see the bear, but they assumed that it was a bear that got the food.

On Friday night, June 24, at approximately 11:00 p.m., a bear walked into the porch area of a large cabin approximately 450 feet from the Rainbow Point Campground (Map site 3) on the shores of the lake. The residents of this cabin regularly placed garbage in plastic bags on the back porch. That night, a bear got into a single bag of garbage which contained mostly cans and spread it around the area. According to the residents of the cabin, this was the first time this year that a bear had gotten into their garbage. Tracks around this cabin site led to the determination (Servheen) that the bear in this particular incident was a grizzly. The bear was thought to have left the area at approximately 11:30 p.m.

At 12:00 midnight, Friday, June 24, a camper in the Rainbow Point Campground who was sitting next to his campfire happened to look up and saw a large bear walking through the periphery of the campground. He thought it was a grizzly bear, but he could not be sure. The bear paid no attention to him.

At approximately 1:00 a.m., on June 25, a bear was reported at one of the two residences where a bear obtained dog food on Thursday night. This bear stayed in the area for approximately 1 hour until approximately 1:30 a.m., as evidenced by the barking of the dogs as reported by the individual who lives at the site. At 1:30 a.m., the dogs stopped barking and he assumed that the bear had left the area. There was little evidence that the bear obtained any food during this visit.

The Incident

At 2:30 a.m., on Saturday, June 25, William Roger May and Ted Moore were awakened inside their tent. Moore described that they were awakened by the tent shaking as if someone was playing a boy scout type prank on them. He could hear the tent poles clicking together. It was a canvas tent with aluminum poles. They both were awakened apparently at the same time and heard no sound other than the tent shaking and the tent poles rattling. There was no sniffing sound or any type of growling sounds. The next thing that Moore described was the tent collapsing. At this time they spoke to one another and immediately following this, Roger May began screaming and was pulled through a hole torn in the roof of the tent. It was a full moon and the tent was located in a clearing inside the campground. As Ted Moore exited the same hole from which his companion was pulled from the tent, he stood up and approximately 10 feet away was a large bear standing over his companion. His companion was screaming at the time. The bear's first reaction when Moore stood up that close was that the bear grabbed his companion in the area of the ankle on one leg and dragged him approximately 30 feet at a run. At this time the bear and the victim were both still in the clearing, although at the edge of the clearing at this point. Ted Moore's next reaction was to pick up a tent pole and to charge at the bear, yelling, and he threw the tent pole at the animal. The bear appeared to him at that time to back away and leave the victim alone. Ted apparently did not approach and directly contact the victim at that point, but spoke to him, saying, "Are you all right?", and the victim replied, "I'm okay - but I'm not doing so good." Moore then quickly returned to the tent, which was approximately 30 to 40 feet from the victim at this point across an open clearing and attempted to locate his glasses, his car keys and a flashlight. The car was locked shut, so he could not obtain immediate entry to the car. The tent was collapsed, and because Moore did not have his glasses, he had difficulty locating these items. He is not sure how much time he spent looking for the items, but it was a few minutes according to him. At that time, he heard the screams of his companion once again, and then the screaming stopped. At that point, several other residents of the campground came forth to the site of the attack. One went to phone the Sheriff's office. It is unclear how many residents of the campground woke up and came outside to attempt to help at this point, but there is no doubt that there was quite a bit of commotion raised with flashlights and car lights.

The Sheriff arrived at approximately 3:20 a.m., approximately 10 minutes after he was called. At this point in time, the bear was approximately 150-200 feet from the original attack site in an open lodgepole area, and if it was daylight, he could have been seen from the campsite. He apparently fed on portions of the victim at this point in fairly close proximity to the tent site and to the large group of people that was gathered at this time. When the Sheriff arrived, he organized a search of the area and they attempted to follow the drag marks and blood trail into the lodgepole stand. At this point, apparently the bear took the victim's body and dragged it across the road that the Sheriff had just driven over. The body was found approximately 50-60 feet from the road in an open clearing visible from the road itself at approximately 3:30 a.m. There was evidence that the bear dragged the body across the road on top of the tire tracks from the Sheriff's car, so the timing of the movement could be closely approximated. Approximately 70 pounds of the victim was consumed by the bear or was fluid lost in the attack. Part of the contents of the body cavity were consumed and some muscle tissue from the upper arms and legs were eaten.

The victim and his companion had arrived at the campground at approximately 8:00 p.m. on Friday, June 24. They observed the signs warning that this was bear country and they observed careful camping procedures because they were cognizant that this was grizzly bear country. They cooked a meal of steak and corn. They cooked the steak on a small portable charcoal grill and dumped the coal in an adjacent fireplace in a campsite next to their own. These coals and the remains of the cooking fire were untouched by the bear. They went into West Yellowstone after setting up their campsite and had a few beers in town. They arrived back at the campsite at approximately 11:00 p.m., and went to bed. All their food was stored within the vehicle, which was closed and locked, and there was no food within the tent. The clothes in which they cooked their evening meal were in the tent, but there was no evidence that these clothes were in any way especially dirty or that they had spilled anything from dinner on their clothes.

Both men were sleeping in down sleeping bags inside a fairly new canvas tent. The sleeping bag used by the victim was not his own and was fairly dirty, as if it had not been cleaned in some time. Neither man was using any type of medication other than the camphophenic which was used for some type of foot problem by the victim. A Q-tip was found inside the tent which had been used to apply the camphophenic to the victim's foot and it was very evident to the investigators that this had an extremely strong smell to it. This was the only medication or strongly aromatic compound found within the tent. Both men had not showered for approximately 48 hours and had travelled long distances in hot weather in their car. Neither man had been involved in recent sexual activity and they had no pets with them on their trip.

The actual attack occurred by the bear collapsing the tent and making a hole in the roof of the tent. The first bite apparently caught the victim in the upper part of the body because there was a large amount of blood in the upper portion of the sleeping bag and in the tent. The victim was apparently out of his sleeping bag by the time that Ted Moore managed to escape from the tent and stand up since the sleeping bag was found a distance of 6 feet from the tent.

Findings

The victim and his camping partner had taken all recommended measures for careful camping in bear country.

The USDA Forest Service had provided signs at the subject campground entrance recommending against tent camping.

Human related foods and garbage in the campground were adequately secured the night of the incident.

This was the first bear incident in the campground in 1983. In 1982, bears were reported in Bakers Hole Campground on 13 occasions and in Rainbow Point Campground on 5 occasions. Bears did obtain food twice in Bakers Hole Campground. A grizzly bear was trapped and relocated from Bakers Hole Campground. There was no verification of food being obtained in Rainbow Point Campground.

Private residents in the area, one within approximately 200 yards of the subject campsite, were not securing garbage and dog foods from bears. Strong evidence indicates that the offending bear obtained human related foods from private residences within 24 hours of the incident.

Examination of the subject campsite provided no overt characteristics to attract a bear.

The bear's home range covered parts of the Gallatin National Forest and Yellowstone National Park, and had no recorded history of aggression toward humans over a nine year period during which he was intermittently radio tracked. (Appendix F)

All known human encounters with this bear have resulted in the bear fleeing the area. (Appendix C)

When the bear was captured he was not considered to be unusually aggressive.

The bear had been observed in normal breeding behavior within the previous month (visual observation, D. Stradley, Pilot, IGBST).

The bear displayed no aggression to the victim's companion when on two occasions, at close range, the victim's companion attempted to scare away the bear.

The bear displayed unusual persistence in remaining with, and consuming, the victim, while considerable human activity occurred within 200 feet, and with very little visual cover.

Thirteen traps were set; however, the only trap disturbed was within 10 feet of the site at which the victim was found. This was a garbage set. Two other traps near the body site were baited with meat (road killed antelope).

Trapping Operation

Trapping for the bear began at 4:00 p.m., on June 25, 1983, with 13 traps in place by 9:15 p.m.

Traps were set at residences in the adjacent area, at Rainbow Point Campground, and at Bakers Hole Campground, with all sites based upon previous bear presence.

During the first trap inspection at 12:20 a.m., on June 26, 1983, a large male grizzly bear (identified as bear #15) was found at the campground where the victim had been found.

There was no other known bear activity in the trapping area during the night.

// The bear was tranquilized and material evidence was collected: scrapings from the claws and toes, hair and skin from the muzzle region, and fecal material from the trap site. This material was submitted to the State of Montana, Forensic Laboratory, Missoula, Montana.

The bear was held until the Forensic Laboratory results were received, providing evidence that the collected fecal material contained human head hairs matched with hair from the head of the victim. (Appendix D)

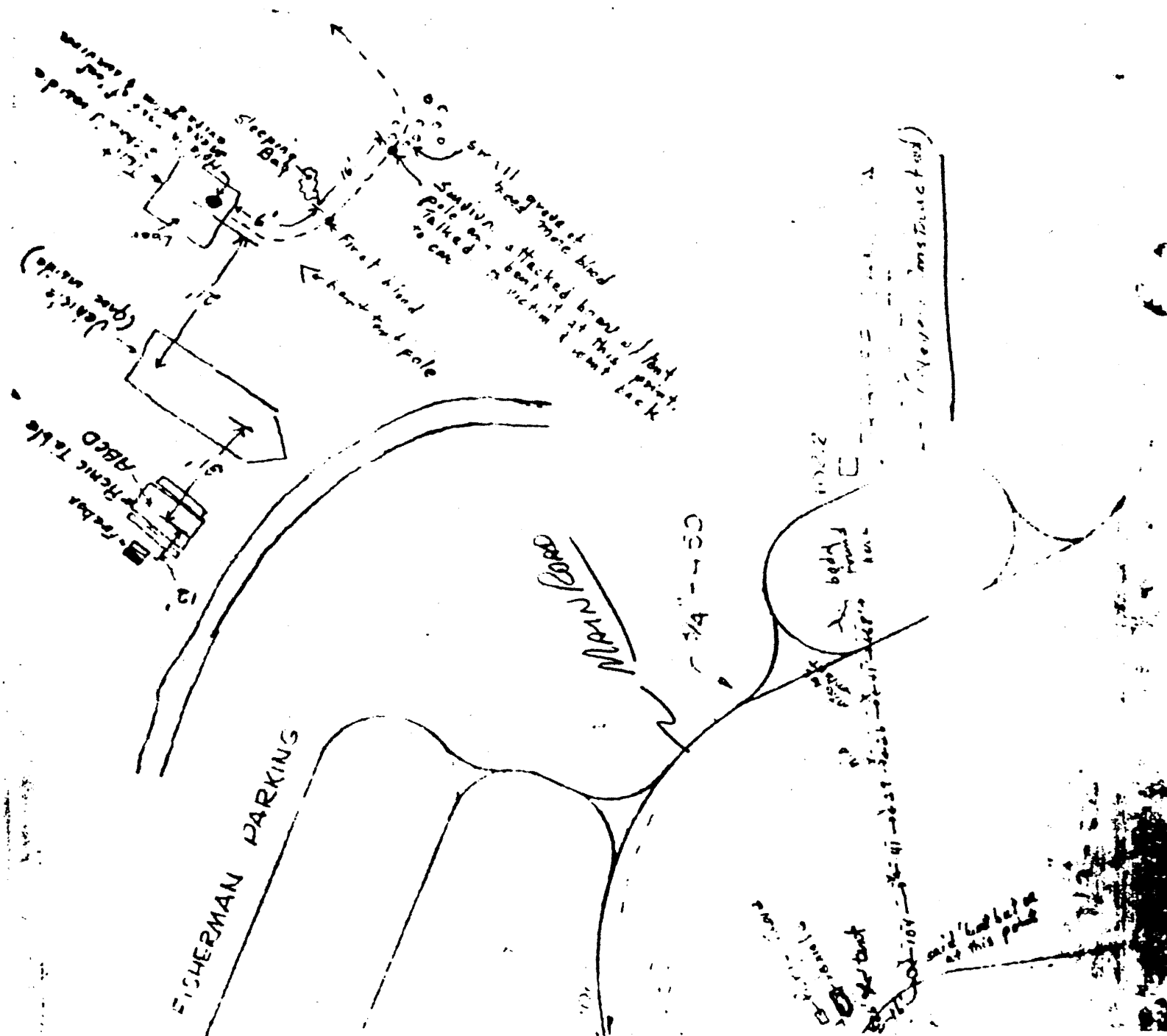
The bear was destroyed and transported to the State of Montana, Department of Fish, Wildlife and Parks Laboratory in Bozeman for necropsy. (Appendix E)

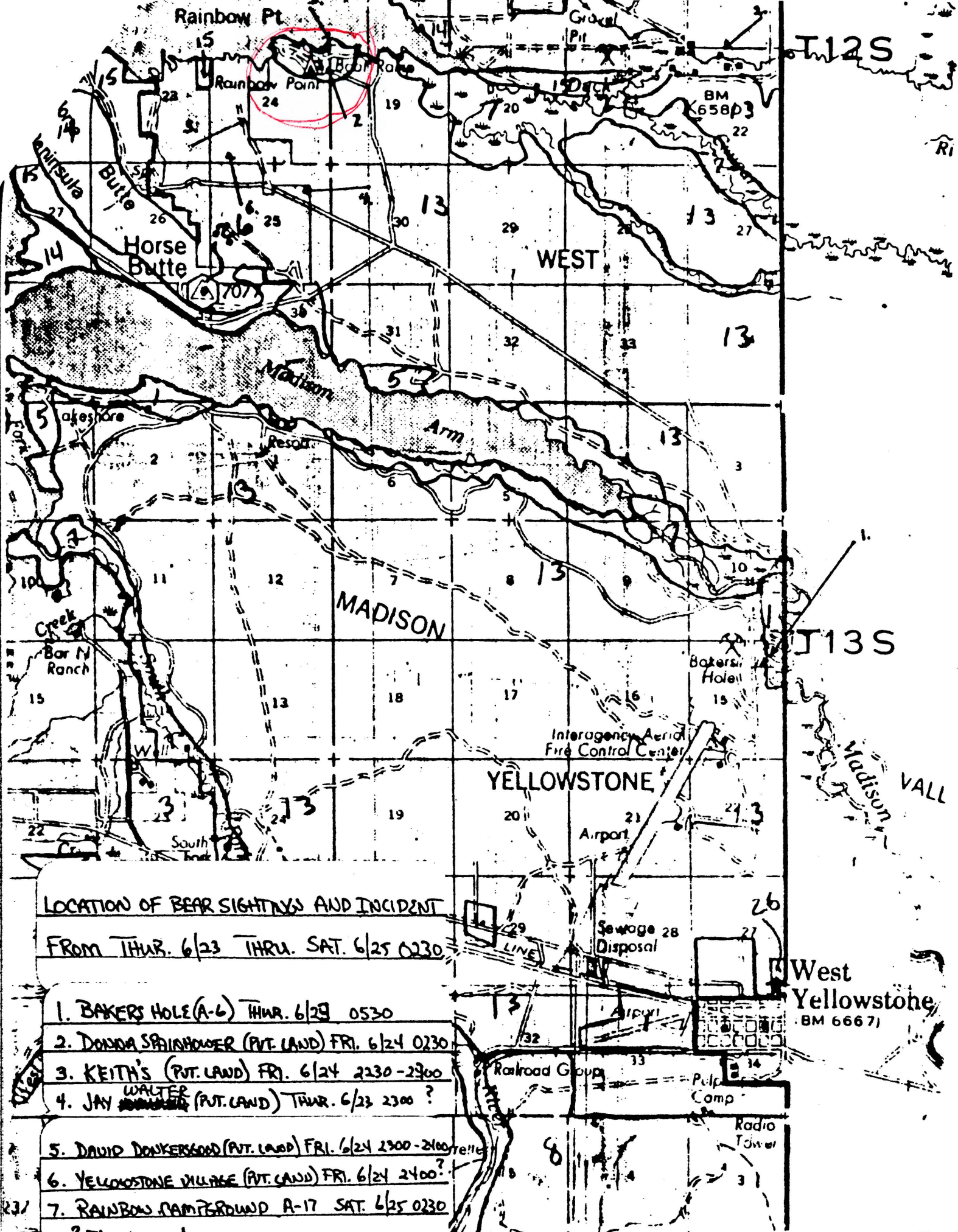
CONCLUSION

1. The investigation team is unable to find any overt explanation for the attack on Roger May by Bear #15.
2. Subject campers had knowledge of bear country and had complied with campground regulations.
3. Food sources for bears are secure on Federal lands; however, food sources (garbage, dog food, etc.) on private lands are an attractant.

APPENDICES

- A Rainbow Point Campground Incident Sketch
- B Location of Bear Sightings and Incident From Thursday June 23 Through Saturday June 25, 0230.
- C Bart Schleyer Statement Concerning Encounters With Bear 15
- D Laboratory Reports, Montana Division of Forensic Science, Missoula, Montana
- E Necropsy of Bear 15, Montana Department of Fish, Wildlife, and Parks, Bozeman, Montana
- F Trapping History and Movement For Bear 15.





Necropsy of Grizzly Bear collected June 26, 1983 at West Yellowstone.

At 10:30 a.m. Saturday, June 25, 1983, I received a call from Graham Taylor who was at West Yellowstone and he informed me of the bear/human incident and pending task for setting traps to capture the grizzly bear(s). At 7:30 a.m. Sunday, June 26, 1983, I was informed that a griz (#15 in the Interagency Study) was captured and some scats were collected from within the trap site. The request was made if scats could be examined for evidence of human present. Graham Taylor delivered samples (totaling about 1 quart volume) to the lab at 9:00 a.m. Examination revealed several cattle hairs, human hairs and small (1 X 2 inch) piece of apparently human skin. The samples were expedited to the State Forensic Science lab in Missoula. Their priority effort confirmed human remains and this knowledge to LeRoy Ellig initiated euthanization of the confined bear.

Bud Hubbard arrived at the wildlife lab in Bozeman at 7:30 p.m. Sunday, July 26, 1983. We (Hubbard, LeRoy Ellig and myself) went to Department of Livestock-Animal Health Division Diagnostic Laboratory, on the MSU campus, to process the bear:

Time element:

Bear incident at 2:15 a.m. June 25 and bear captured 10 p.m. has an interval of about 20 hours. This far exceeds the 8 to 12 hours that major consumed foods would still prevail in the specimen.

The bear was contained in the same culvert trap from capture to exit, a total of 19 hours, and no scats were present.

External:

Tag present in left ear - green aluminum #17; in right ear - green plastic roto-tag #156; tattoo (K3) present in left upper lip.

Neck hair rubbed from previous collar.

Left side of upper lip torn to base of nose from previous fighting.

Right rear ham devoid of hair (6 X 6 inches) from previous encounter in 1974 (observed as recent wound when captured, radioed and released at West Yellowstone dump).

No other evidence of fighting wounds during the current breeding season of mid-May to mid-July.

Body Size:

- Body measurements were recorded.
- Whole carcass weighed 435 pounds.
- Breeding age male bears undergo large seasonal fluctuations of physical condition and weights. This bear weighed 608 pounds on September 26, 1982 and his weight would have peaked at approximately 650 pounds when he entered the den. A denning period of mid-November through mid-April/May, and utilization of fat reserves into pre-breeding season of 1-2 months, then into peak breeding period of June, would continue fat reserves seasonal decrease for this bear before increasing fat reserves. This is further indicated for this same bear weighed (not estimated) 490 pounds on August 12, 1982.

Internal:

- 1. Entrails were eviscerated, washed and cooled until the next morning when careful examinations continued with personnel from the wildlife, diagnostic, pathology, parasitology, and serology labs. Organs, tissues, and samples were cataloged.
- 2. Viscera and flayed carcass had no evidence of wounds, scars, growth, abscess of hemorrhage - including brain.
- 3. Physical condition although low, is expected and is normal for a mature male during the peak breeding period of late June. Rump fat was 1/2 to 3/4 inch thick, and the kidney condition index of 17%.
- 4. GI tract of approximately 60 feet was opened: a few items of skin, hairs and vegetation present in stomach; about 2½ pounds of vegetation were found in small and large intestine. Several human body hairs and some reddish cattle hairs were found throughout the tract. The pieces of apparent human skin (3 x 4 inch, 3 x 3, and smaller) and hair samples were forwarded to the Missoula Crime Lab. Results were that they matched known samples from the victim.
- 5. Parasites:
 - Trichinella were present in moderate density of 35.6 larvae per gram.
 - From 2 to 4 dozen small tapeworms of the Taenia species were present in the small intestine.
- 6. Diseases:
 - The rabies FA(Fluorescent antibody) examination was negative. Mice were inoculated for confirmation of rabies and results are forthcoming after 21 days.
 - Brucellosis: negative
 - Leptospirosis: 7 sera-types negative.
- 7. Bonded and cleaned skeleton, did not reveal any damage, breaks or repairs.

• 8. Analyses pending:

Final rabies test on mice.

Identification of plant items in scat and GI tract.

• 9. Laboratory Diagnosis:

A. Bear condition internally and externally were normal.

B. Human hairs and skin tissues found in this bear were identified as those from the victim.

•10. Lab findings from other labs are on file in this office.

•11. Known history of bear #15 from lab field work during 1971-77, and continuing grizzly studies of the Interagency Study Team: he was initially captured as a cub of year and marked in YNP on August 9, 1971. He was trapped a total of 19 times at West Yellowstone dump and vicinities of Rainbow Point, Cougar Creek, Fir Ridge, Richard's Pond and Madison Fork. During this time he was relocated 4 times with one including release in Sunlight Basin of Wyoming.

Kenneth R. Greer, Lab Supervisor

Montana Department of Fish, Wildlife & Parks

MSU Campus _ Box 5

Bozeman, MT 59717

July 8, 1983

STATE OF MONTANA
DEPARTMENT OF FISH, WILDLIFE AND PARKS

Office Memorandum

TO : Mr. J. C. McLaughlin

DATE

FROM : Mr. Roger Ellig

SUBJECT: Grizzly Incident - West Yellowstone

At 5:30 a.m. on June 25, 1983, Bud Hubbard and Graham Taylor received a call from the West Yellowstone Ranger District, informing them that a bear mauling had occurred the previous night at Rainbow Point Campground, resulting in the death of Roger May, from Sturgeon Bay, Wisconsin.

After informing supervisory personnel of what had happened and what was planned, Bud Hubbard called Hank Fabich for assistance, and Taylor and Hubbard proceeded to West Yellowstone. It was also at this time, after coordinating with the West Yellowstone Forest Service, Hubbard called in the Park Service helicopter out of Mammoth to begin searching for the bear.

Hubbard and Taylor arrived in West Yellowstone at approximately 10:00 a.m. on June 25. After a preliminary investigation of the death scene at Rainbow Point, they went on to the F.S. headquarters in West Yellowstone. Fabich arrived at 11:30 a.m.

During the afternoon of June 25, a full-scale investigation of the death scene was carried out by personnel from the Fish & Wildlife Service, Park Service, Interagency Grizzly Bear Team, Forest Service, and Hubbard, Fabich and Taylor. Mr. Ted Moore, the survivor of the attack, was also interviewed and taped at this time (on the scene).

It should be noted that these two campers followed every obvious safety rule that the investigators were aware of, while staying in a campground in bear country. They had been camping out for one week (from Wisconsin) and had never cooked in their tent. On the night they were attacked, they had cooked supper and eaten it at a point 63 feet from their tent. They washed the dishes where they cooked and stored all edible material left over in their car. There was not so much as a candy bar in the tent.

It appears that at 2:15 a.m. on June 25, a large bear broke into the tent (umbrella type) occupied by Mr. Moore (survivor) and Mr. May (victim). Mr. May was dragged screaming from that tent, and it took Moore some time to find his way out, finally exiting from the same hole the bear had created. Upon getting out of the tent, Moore observed a "large gray bear" standing over the form of May, about 20 feet away in the bright moonlight. Moore then began screaming

(over)

All traps were in place by 9:15 p.m.

A midnight check was made of all the traps, at which time a large male grizzly (#15) was observed caught in a snare set approximately 10 feet from where the body had been found. The ground was quite torn up and it was estimated the bear had been in the trap about 2 hours, which would place the time of capture at around 10:00 p.m. The bear was tranquilized by Bud Hubbard assisted by Gary Brown and Sandy Fowler. Brown, Fowler, Fabich, Servheen and Hubbard then took scat samples from the scene, plus canine measurements, claw scrapings and muzzle hair samples from the bear. The bear was then loaded into a culvert trap and transported to the F.S. warehouse at West Yellowstone.

The three snares which had been set at the body site were all constructed differently. All trappers involved felt this was the most likely spot to make an early catch on the bear, and considerable thought was given as to what types of sets should be used. A 'cubby' set baited with rotten antelope meat was constructed by Hank Fabich of MFWP. A 'dip' set baited with rotten antelope meat was constructed by Chris Servheen of FWS. A 'dip' set baited with restaurant garbage (ham scraps, lobster scraps, potatoes, etc.) was constructed by Bud Hubbard of MFWP. Hubbard's 'dip' set baited with garbage caught the bear. No culvert traps were used at the body scene, the reason being if the bear was very trap-wise (some are in this area) he would be alerted. The area of each snare set around the body scene was also checked for old scat from the night before by Graham Taylor, MFWP. The reason for this is obvious--if a bear was caught there would be no confusion in samples.

At 5:30 a.m. on June 26, the traps were again checked by Fabich, Taylor and Hubbard. No further bears were caught.

At 7:00 a.m. on June 26, the bear scat collected at the scene of #15's capture was taken by Graham Taylor to Ken Greer of the Wildlife Research Laboratory in Bozeman. By 10:00 a.m., it was determined that the scat contained human hair. At this time all specimens taken from the bear, plus a sample of the victim's blood and hair, were flown to the State Crime Laboratory in Missoula. The State Crime Lab was able to make a positive match between the victim's hair and hair found in the scat by 4:30 p.m. Coordination between the laboratories involved and the FWP crew on the scene was handled by LeRoy Ellig in Bozeman.

At 4:30 p.m. on June 26, all traps and baits were pulled.

At 5:00 p.m. on June 26, grizzly bear #15 was given massive doses of ethanol by Gary Brown, assisted by Servheen, Hubbard and Fabich. He was then transported (dead) in a YNP culvert trap to Ken Greer of MFWP (by Bud Hubbard). Delivery time in Bozeman was 7:30 p.m., June 26, 1983.

Bud did an outstanding job throughout the entire incident and has also figured out a sure-fire snare set for catching grizzly bears.

LE:jtb

Trapping Operation on Bear #15

On the evening of June 25 beginning at 4:00 p.m., five culvert-type live traps and eight cable foot snares were set for the bear which mauled and killed Mr. Roger May, of Sturgeon Bay, Wis. The traps consisted of four culvert-types loaned by YNP, with the remaining culvert trap and all snares being the property of MFWP.

All the culvert sets were made by Gary Brown and Sandy Fowler of YNP, and the snares were set by Hank Fabich and Bud Hubbard of MFWP, and Chris Servheen of FWS. Graham Taylor assisted (MFWP).

The traps were located as follows:

1. Three snares were set at the location where bear had abandoned body.
2. One culvert and two snares set along dirt road being used by a bear to and from his day-sleeping area, $\frac{1}{2}$ mile NE of attack site.
3. One culvert at tent site.
4. One culvert approximately 200 yards (same campground) from tent site.
5. One culvert and two snares approximately $\frac{3}{4}$ mile southwest of the death scene, where a large bear had been observed on the night of the attack, near some occupied buildings.
6. One culvert and one snare set at Bakers Hole Campground, where a large grizzly was observed one night before the attack.

All traps were in place by 9:15 p.m.

A midnight check was made of all the traps, at which time a large male grizzly (#15) was observed caught in a snare set approximately 10 feet from where the body had been found. The ground was quite torn up and it was estimated the bear had been in the trap about 2 hours, which would place the time of capture at around 10:00 p.m. The bear was tranquilized by Bud Hubbard assisted by Gary Brown and Sandy Fowler. Brown, Fowler, Fabich, Servheen and Hubbard then took scat samples from the scene, plus canine measurements, claw scrapings and muzzle hair samples from the bear. The bear was then loaded into a culvert trap and transported to the F.S. warehouse at West Yellowstone.

The three snares which had been set at the body site were all constructed differently. All trappers involved felt this was the most likely spot to make an early catch on the bear, and considerable thought was given as to what types of sets should be used. A 'cubby' set baited with rotten antelope meat was constructed by Hank Fabich of MFWP. A 'dip' set baited with rotten antelope meat was constructed by Chris Servheen of FWS. A 'dip' set baited with restaurant garbage (ham scraps, lobster scraps, potatoes, etc.) was constructed by Bud Hubbard of MFWP. Hubbard's 'dip' set baited with garbage caught the bear. No culvert traps were used at the body scene, the reason being if the bear was very

trap-wise (some are in this area) he would be alerted. The area of each snare set around the body scene was also checked for old scat from the night before by Graham Taylor, MFWP. The reason for this is obvious--if a bear was caught there would be no confusion in samples.

At 5:30 a.m. on June 26, the traps were again checked by Fabich, Taylor and Hubbard. No further bears were caught.

At 4:30 p.m. on June 26, grizzly bear #15 was determined by laboratory tests made in Bozeman and Missoula to have been the bear which killed Mr. May, and all traps and baits were pulled.

At 5:00 p.m. on June 26, grizzly bear #15 was given massive doses of ethanol by Gary Brown, assisted by Servheen, Hubbard and Fabich. He was then transported in a YNP culvert trap to Ken Greer of MFWP (by Bud Hubbard). Delivery time in Bozeman was 7:30 p.m., June 26, 1983.

Interview with Ted Moore, Rainbow Point Campground, 2:30 p.m.,
June 27, 1983.

Present: Ted Moore, Bud Hubbard, Hank Fabich, Ralph Meyer, Chris
Servheen, Dick Knight, Gary Brown, Bob Pearson, Ken
Gallick.

Hubbard: I'm Bud Hubbard, Montana Fish and Game Department.
What I would like to have you do, Ted, is give me your
name, home address, just how this thing started last
night, how you remember it, and carry it right on
through, and then we will ask you questions. So, give
your name, home address, and then we'll get started.

Moore: My name is Ted Moore, 236 N. 3rd Ave., in Sturgeon Bay,
Wisconsin. I woke up last night and the tent was
shaking and it just felt like some - felt like almost a
prank type of shaking - Boy Scouts or something like
that. Then the tent collapsed and I started saying
"Roger" and he said "Ted" and then all of a sudden he
started screaming and the tent just sort of moved -
pulled - and then Roger was really screaming and I
started fighting my way out of the tent which was all
the way down by now and when I got out of the tent I
saw Roger with a bear standing over Roger about ten
feet away from the tent and I started screaming and
yelling and the bear seemed startled and grabbed Roger
and dragged him off - oh, about another 20 or 30 feet
and I charged the bear yelling and screaming with a
tent pole in my hand and threw the tent pole at him and
chased the bear off into the woods and I asked Roger if
he was still alive and he said "Yes" but he "wasn't
doing too good" and so I ran back to the tent to try to
find the keys to the car and my glasses, and uh, I
couldn't find the entrance to the tent right away and
by the time I got inside the tent all of a sudden I
heard Roger screaming again and I heard the brush start
r-r-rumbling like somebody was running through it. I
located a flashlight and my glasses and I came out and
tried to see anything and I was yelling for him and I
didn't hear anything and then these other people came
up and one guy helped me look and the other couple went
and called the rangers and then the police came and we
went out searching and found his corpse across the road
over there.

Hubbard: Okay Ted, this is Bud Hubbard again, when you come out
of the tent and saw the bear drag him, Roger, was he
dragging him at that time?

Moore: Well, he was standing over him and I started - when I
came out of the tent yelling and screaming it seemed to
startle the bear a little bit and he ran off with him
in his mouth.

Hubbard: At that time was Roger in his sleeping bag or outside of it?

Moore: I don't know.

Hubbard: You don't know.

Moore: I couldn't tell.

Hubbard: If the rest of you guys could just identify yourselves, and if you think of any questions you would like to ask him while talking.

Servheen: This is Chris Servheen, I asked Ted if when he saw the bear could he see a collar or eartags on it, why don't you just answer that again Ted.

Moore: Uh, I couldn't see any collars or any identification marking at all.

Meyer: Ted, this is Ralph Meyer, District Ranger, would you tell me again how big you thought the bear was when you first saw it.

Moore: I thought he stood just about three and a half feet at the shoulders standing on his all fours, and I don't know how long he was probably, about yea long or so.

Meyer: Looks about five - six feet long what you just showed us there. Okay.

Hubbard: What was the name and address, full name and address of the victim?

Moore: His name was William Roger May and I don't know his exact street address, but he was from Sturgeon Bay, Wisconsin.

Fabich: Hank Fabich - did you have anything in that tent that would attract a bear at all - anything you can think of?

Moore: We got everything out of the tent that we could - we didn't even carry any beer in there.

Hubbard: This is Bud Hubbard again, I know you cooked over here last night, did you do all your eating at the picnic table or did you take any foodstuffs . . .

Moore: We ate at the picnic table.

Hubbard: You didn't eat anything during the evening in the tent at all?

Moore: No, no we did our dishes over there too, right after we got done eating - disposed of the charcoal in the pit over there and poured some water on it.

Meyer: Ted, this is Ralph Meyer again. When you came in last night I understood you came in about 8:00 o'clock, when you first drove in did the signs at the entrance catch your eye?

Moore: Well, we noticed them, yes.

Meyer: And what did you remember reading on them?

Moore: That - that to watch out for the bears 'cause they were dangerous.

Hubbard: Bud Hubbard again Ted, is this why you kept such a clean camp? You did your cooking away from the tent and put your groceries inside your car for storage?

Moore: Yeah - well there's a reputation out here for bear trouble at times so we were trying to be careful.

Hubbard: It was through the signs and the reputation that . . .

Moore: The signs, yeah. We both heard. We heard they had bears, well they had bears out here so we figured we better be careful about them 'cause they're not too much to play around with.

Fabich: Hank again - you didn't notice anything on that bear, any patches of hair missing, any crippling type of walk or . . .

Moore: No, it just seemed like a dark grey color to me.

Fabich: Dark grey?

Moore: I don't know.

Hubbard: Did you - Bud Hubbard again - did you - you mentioned you threw that tent pole at him or did you run up to him and hit him with it - it's bent pretty severely right in the middle - do you or do you recall?

Moore: It was bent when I picked it up.

Hubbard: It was bent when you picked it up.

Moore: Yeah.

Hubbard: Did you throw it then?

Moore: I th . . . - I thought I threw it at him, yeah. But I couldn't - like I said last night I went out there and

looked for it, I couldn't find it. So I don't know what - I went out there and charged him and whipped it at him and then he ran off.

Brown: This is Gary Brown, Yellowstone National Park. Uh, the clothes that you had on cooking yourself, or the deceased, were those taken into the tent with you or placed . . .

Moore: Both were in the tent.

Fabich: When you - this is - when you started yelling at the bear or throwing that tent pole did he exhibit anything - aggressive behavior - growl, stand up . . .

Moore: Not toward me, no, he ran off. He was growling a little bit before that, Roger was screaming pretty heavily. He had a few RRRRRRRRs types of - but no hind legs stuff or anything like that.

Brown: This is Gary Brown again, how long have you been out on this trip and camping and utilizing the tent?

Moore: Uh, we been out utilizing the tent for about a week now. Before that we were staying with other friends. We've been gone for about a week and a half, almost two weeks now.

Brown: At any time while camping with the tent that you weren't in what you might have considered bear country, did you cook or have food in the tent?

Moore: Uh - not that I remember.

Hubbard: Bud Hubbard again, when you mentioned you saw the bear dragging the victim could you describe to me how it had ahold, how the bear had ahold of the person and how, what position the bear was in as it was dragging - was it going forward . . .

Moore: The bear was - the bear was going forward. Seemed like to me and he grabbed, seemed to have ahold on his lower leg.

Hubbard: Was the victim struggling at that time do you recall?

Moore: Uh, he was screaming until the bear started dragging him and then he sorta stopped and then when the bear stopped he started screaming again. He moved - the bear moved real quick with him.

Hubbard: Thank you.

Anybody else?

Okay, thank you very much, Ted.



STATE
OF
MONTANA

DIVISION OF FORENSIC SCIENCE

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

275 West Front Street, Missoula, MT 59802 (406) 728-4970

June 27, 1983

Ronald L. Rivers, M.D.
State Medical Examiner

Arnold B. Melnikoff
Laboratory Bureau Chief

Dawn M. Kangas
Administrative Assistant

LeRoy Ellig
Montana Fish
Wildlife & Parks
8695 Huffine Lane
Bozeman, Montana 59715

RECEIVED JUN 30 1983

Re: Grizzly Mauling
Roger May, Victim

Dear Sir:

Enclosed is the analysis report covering the material submitted for examination and analysis on June 26, 1983, under the above-captioned matter.

If we can be of any further assistance, please do not hesitate to contact us. Further reports to follow.

Sincerely,

DIVISION OF FORENSIC SCIENCE

Arnold B. Melnikoff

Arnold B. Melnikoff
Bureau Chief

Julie C. Long
Julie C. Long
Forensic Scientist

cc: Cris Servheen
U. S. Fish & Wildlife Service
Health Science 105 D
University of Montana
Missoula, Montana 59801

Office of District Ranger
Gallatin National Park
Hebgen Lake Ranger District
P. O. Box 520
West Yellowstone, MT 59750

DIVISION OF FORENSIC SCIENCE
275 WEST FRONT STREET
MISSOULA, MONTANA 59801

DATE RECEIVED: June 26, 1983 HOW DELIVERED: Mike Ottman in person

ANALYSIS REQUESTED BY: MONTANA DEPARTMENT FISH, WILDLIFE AND PARKS.

DESCRIPTION AND WEIGHT OF ITEM(S) RECEIVED

Below items in manila envelope #11

BZ55 A - envelope #1 - toes

BZ55 B - envelope #2 - left front claws

BZ55 C - envelope #3 - right front claws

BZ55 D - envelope #4 - "hair & skin around muzzle"

BZ56 Item #8 - sealed manila envelope containing tissue and rib from victim.

LAB I.D. NUMBER LAB#BZ55-062686 A,B,C,D & BZ56-062683

CASE INVOLVED: Bear Mauling Rober May, victim

ANALYSIS RESULTS:

FINAL REPORT

FINAL OUCHTERLONY RESULTS WERE AS FOLLOWS:

HUMAN ANTIGENS WERE DETECTED IN SAMPLES BZ55 D (Hair & skin from muzzle)
AND BZ56. NO REACTIONS WERE NOTED WITH THE REMAINING SAMPLES.

June 29, 1983



United States Department of the Interior

NATIONAL PARK SERVICE
INTERAGENCY GRIZZLY BEAR STUDY
FORESTRY SCIENCES LAB

XXXXXXBXX1376 Montana State University
BOZEMAN, MONTANA 59715 59717

IN REPLY REFER TO:

July 14, 1983

RECEIVED JUL 15 1983

Memorandum

To: Gary Brown, Yellowstone NP
Ken Gallik, Gallatin NF
George Hubbard, Montana Fish, Wildlife & Parks
Ralph Meyer, Hebgen Lake Ranger District
Chris Servheen, U.S. Fish & Wildlife Service

From: Dick Knight

Subject: Bear 15

I enclose the trapping history and movement information for Bear 15.

Also enclosed is some information from Bart Schleyer.


Dick Knight

Enclosures



Trapping record, Bear 15

Date	Trap site	Release site	Trapped by	Drug	Dose	Wt
10-15-82	S. Fk. Madison	Upper Blacktail cabin	Culvert MT	None		635
09-25-82	S. Fk. Madison	Upper Blacktail Cabin	Culvert MT	M-99	4.3 cc	608*
08-12-82	Richards Pond 4942-49574	On-site	Culvert IGBT	Sernylan Acepromazine	4.75 cc 6.75 cc	490*
09-20-81	Fir Ridge 4920-49606	On-site	Culvert IGBT	Sernylan	3.6 cc	425
06-29-81	Fir Ridge 4920-49606	On-site	Culvert IGBT	Sernylan Acepromazine	3.5 cc 3.5 cc	350
06-18-80	Fir Ridge 4920-49606	On-site	Culvert IGBT	Sernylan Acepromazine	3.0 cc 3.0 cc	350 ^{1/}
07-27-79	Fir Ridge 4920-49606	On-site	Culvert IGBT	M-99	3.5 cc	340* ^{1/}
08-28-78) 08-16-78) 08-10-78)	Fir Ridge 4920-49606	On-site	Culvert IGBT	None		
08-10-78	Fir Ridge 4920-49606	On-site	Culvert IGBT	Sernylan Acepromazine	3.85 cc 1.15 cc	450
09-21-77	Cougar Creek	On-site	Culvert MT	M-99	4.0 cc	484*
05-20-77	W. Yellowstone Rainbow Point	On-site	Culvert MT	M-99	4.0 cc	375*
05-11-77	Fir Ridge 4920-49606	On-site	Culvert IGBT	Sernylan	3.85 cc	400

Trapping record, Bear 15 -- continued

Date	Trap site	Release site	Trapped by	Drug	Dose	Wt
08-16-76	Rainbow Point	On-site	Culvert MT	M-99	2.0 cc	385*
05-21-75	Sighted (not caught) in trap at Lodgepole Creek, WY					
08-29-74	W. Yellowstone dump	Sunlight Cr., WY		M-99		
08-21-74	W. Yell. dump	On-site				
07-17-74	W. Yell. dump	On-site				
08-09-71	Pelican Camp- ground <u>2</u> /	Buffalo Lake				

* Indicates scale weight.

1/ Fighting scars, fresh.

2/ Fresh wound at site of identifying rump scar.

M-99 - 20.8 C.C.s
 Serpulan - 22.55 C.C.s
 Acepromazine - 14.4 C.C.s

RADIO MONITORING HISTORY

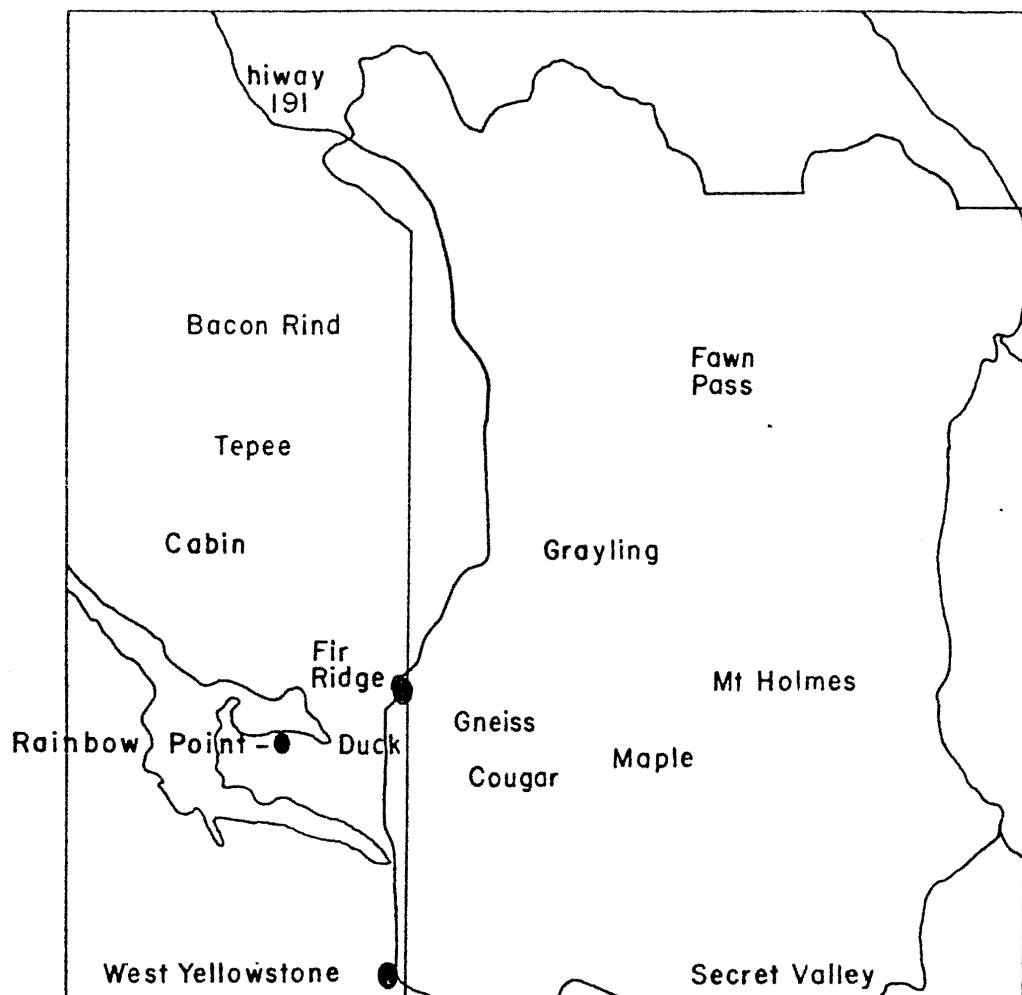
Bear No. 15

1976	8-16	First radio-collared
	8-25 thru denning	Tepee Cr/Bacon Rind Cr
1977	2-7	Out of den
	3-30 thru 5-11	Cougar Cr/Gneiss Cr/Tepee Cr
	5-20	Trapped, West Yellowstone
	5-31 thru 6-16	Cougar Cr/Gneiss Cr
	6-1	Horse Butte
	6-20	Cabin Cr
	6-24	Grayling Cr
	6-27	Cougar Cr
	6-29	Rathbone Lake
	7-1	Little Wapiti Cr
	7-5 thru 7-11	Cougar Cr/Gneiss Cr
	7-14	Cabin Cr
	7-18	Cougar Cr
	7-20 thru 7-30	Rainbow Pt/Grayling Arm/Madison Arm (7-20 & 7-22)
	8-3	Campanula Cr
	8-8 thru 8-12	Madison Arm
	8-18	Duck Cr
	8-22	Johnson Lake
	9-6	Mt Holmes
	9-9 thru 10-5	Gneiss Cr/Cougar Cr
	9-21	Trapped, West Yellowstone
	10-27	Duck Cr
	11-1	Little Tepee Cr
	11-3 thru denning	Cougar Cr/Gneiss Cr
1978		Dropped collar at den
	8-10	Trapped and recollared, Fir Ridge
	8-11	Campanula Cr
	8-16 & 8-18	Retrapped, West Yellowstone
	8-21 thru 8-25	Cabin Cr
	8-28	Retrapped, West Yellowstone
	8-30 thru 9-22	Gneiss Cr/Grayling Cr
	9-25 thru denning	Gallatin Range/Fawn Pass
1979	3-10	Out of den
	3-10 thru 7-27	Gneiss Cr/Cougar Cr
	7-27	Trapped, Fir Ridge
	7-31	Gibbon Geyser Basin
	8-1	Maple Cr
	8-3 thru 8-10	Bacon Rind Cr
	8-15 thru 8-23	Cougar Cr
	8-24	Duck Cr
	8-28	Secret Valley
	8-29	Nez Perce Cr
	9-1	Secret Valley

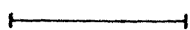
radio monitoring history, Bear No. 15 -- page 2

1979 CONTINUED

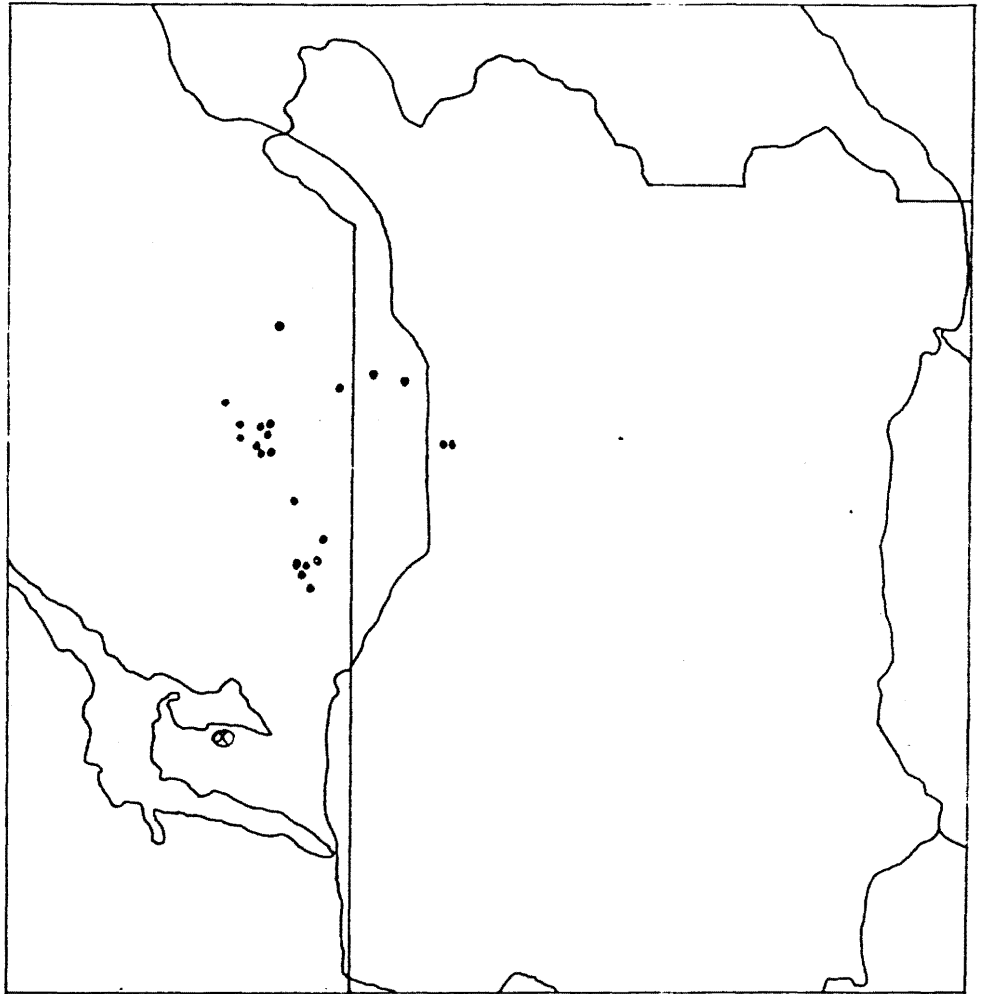
	9-5 thru 9-11	Maple Cr
	9-17 thru denning	Gneiss Cr
1980	2-5	Out of den
	3-19 thru 4-28	Gneiss Cr
	5-2	Gibbon River
	5-5	Maple Cr
	5-12	Tepee Cr
	5-31	Cast collar
	6-18	Trapped Fir Ridge - not collared
1981	6-29	Trapped Fir Ridge - recollared
	6-30	Gneiss Cr
	7-8 thru 7-27	Rainbow Point (7/16 at Richards Ponds)
	7-31 thru 8-10	Gneiss Cr/Cougar Cr
	8-12 thru 8-14	Near West Yellowstone
	8-17 thru 8-20	Cougar Cr
	8-25	Collar cast
1982	8-12	Trapped Richards Ponds - recollared
	8-17	Rainbow Point
	8-20	Duck Cr
	8-24	S. Arm Madison
	8-31	North of West Yellowstone
	9-2	Cougar Cr
	9-3 thru 9-7	S. Fork Madison
	9-8	West Yellowstone airport
	9-17 thru 9-22	Gneiss Cr/Cougar Cr
	9-23	Rainbow Point
	9-25	Trapped Madison Fork ranch; transported to Blacktail Cr, YNP
	10-6 thru 10-15	S. Fork Madison
	10-15	Trapped Madison Fk ranch; transported to Blacktail Cr, YNP
	10-20	Blacktail Cr
	11-12 thru denning	Gneiss Cr/Grayling Cr
1983	3-9	Out of den
	4-14 thru 5-4	Gneiss Cr/Cougar Cr
	5-15 (approx.)	Mary Mtn - collar cast
	6-1	Gneiss Cr
	6-26	Rainbow Point



● trap site

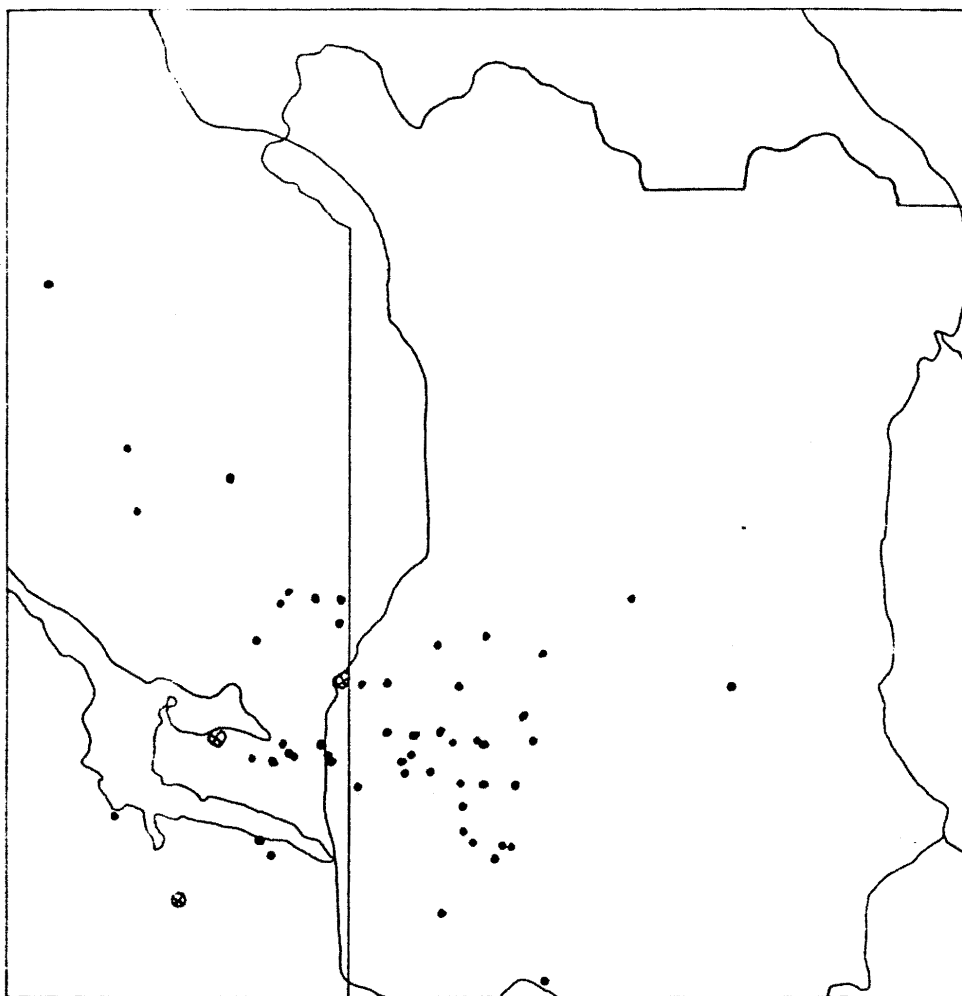


9.4 km

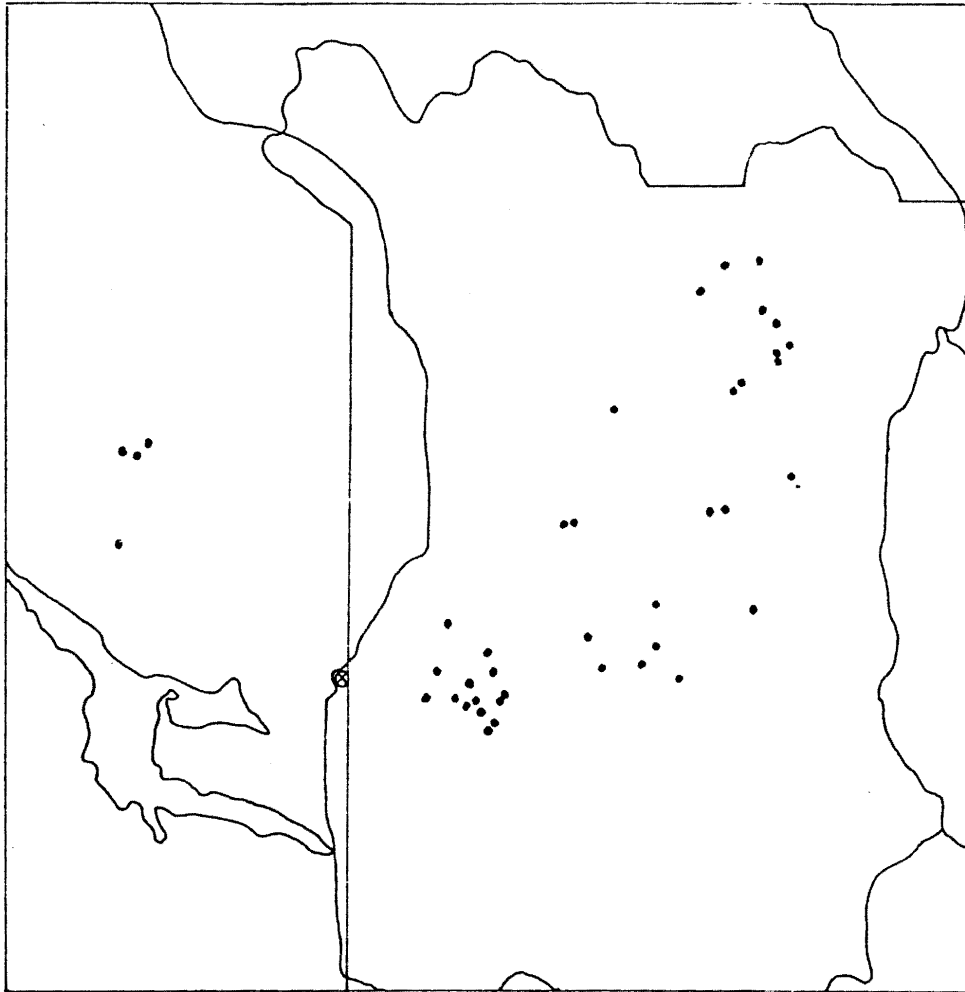


BEAR NO. 15

1976

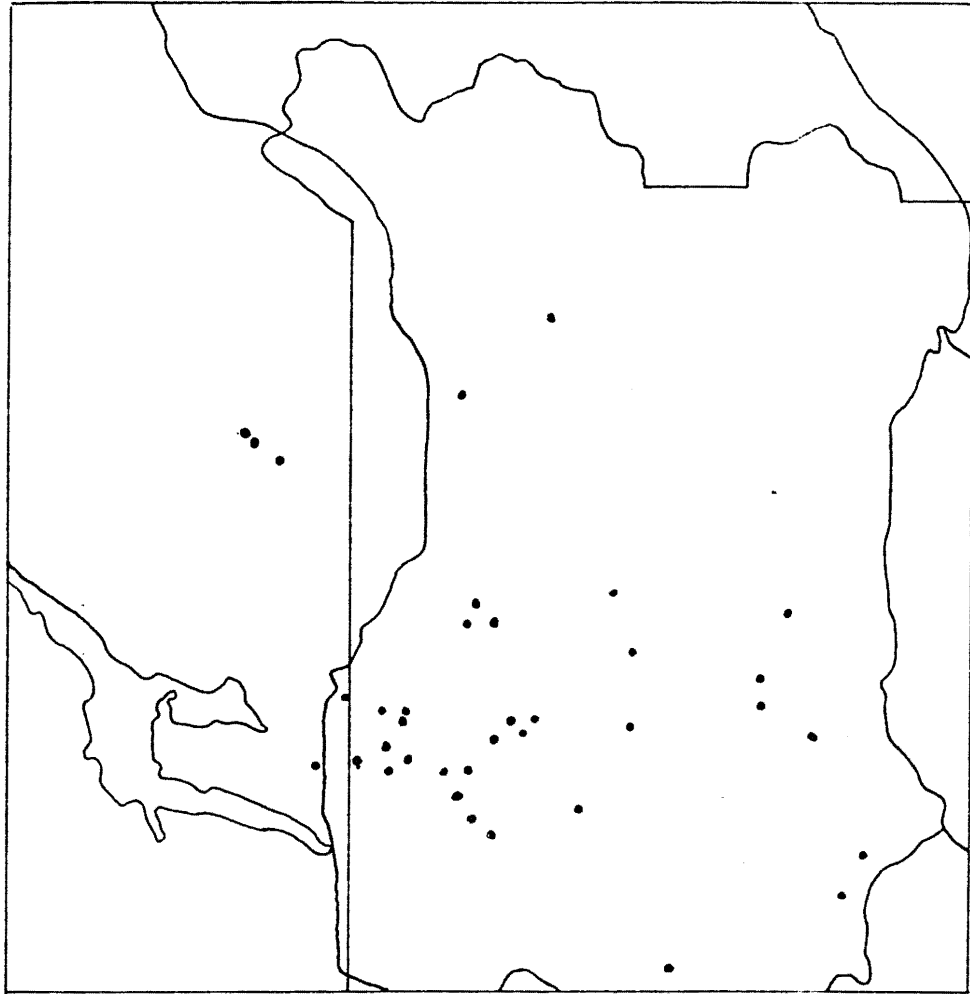


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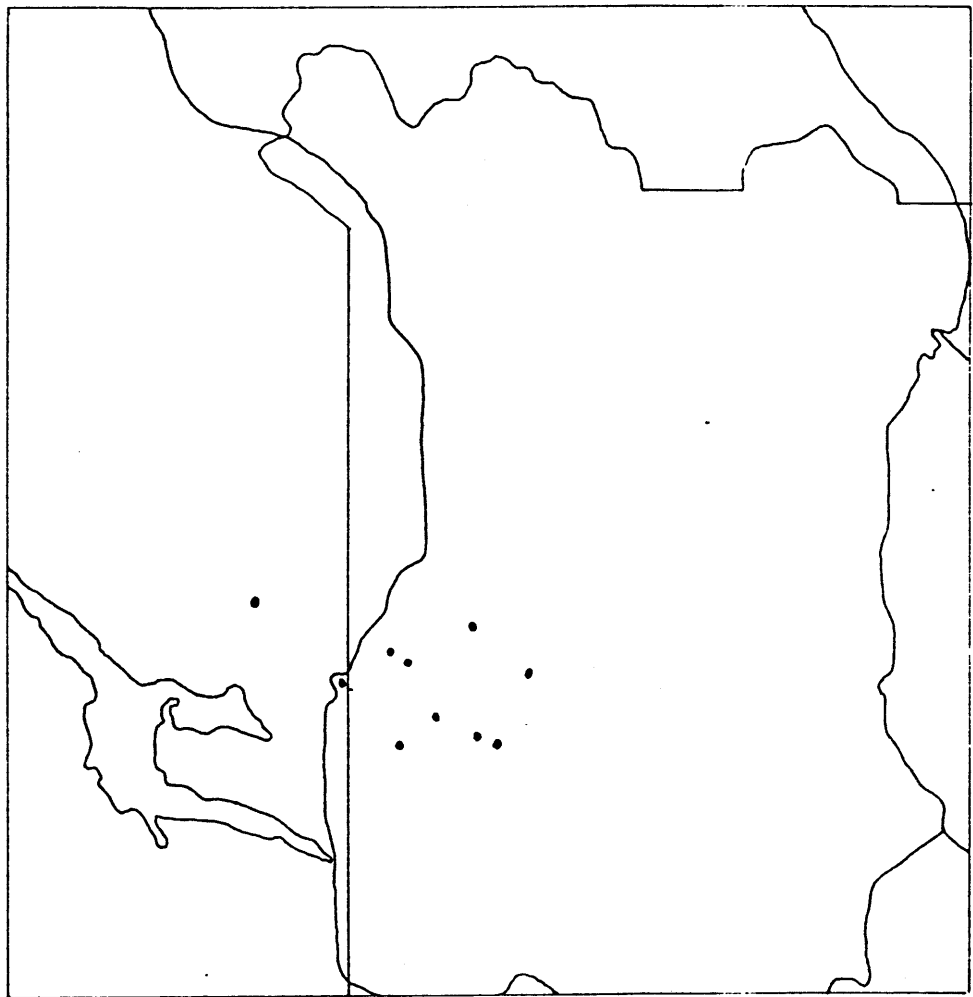
BEAR NO. 15

1978



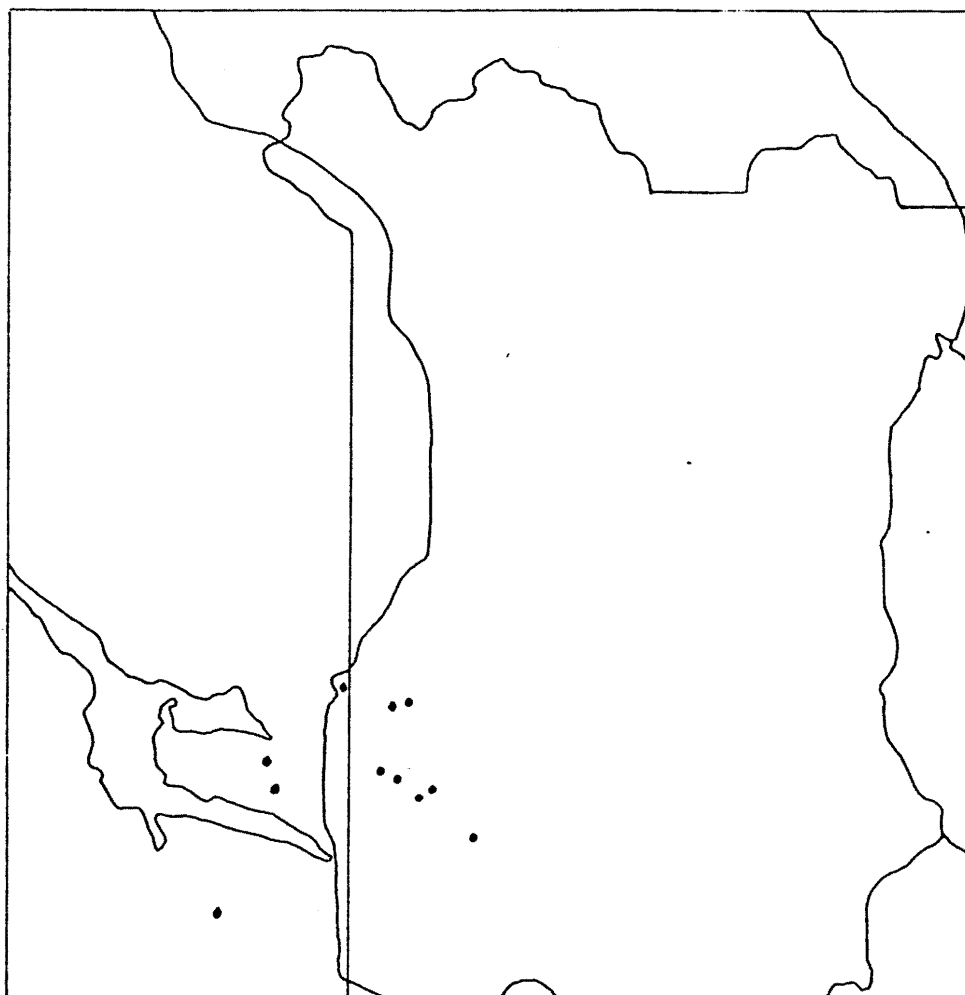
BEAR NO. 15

1979



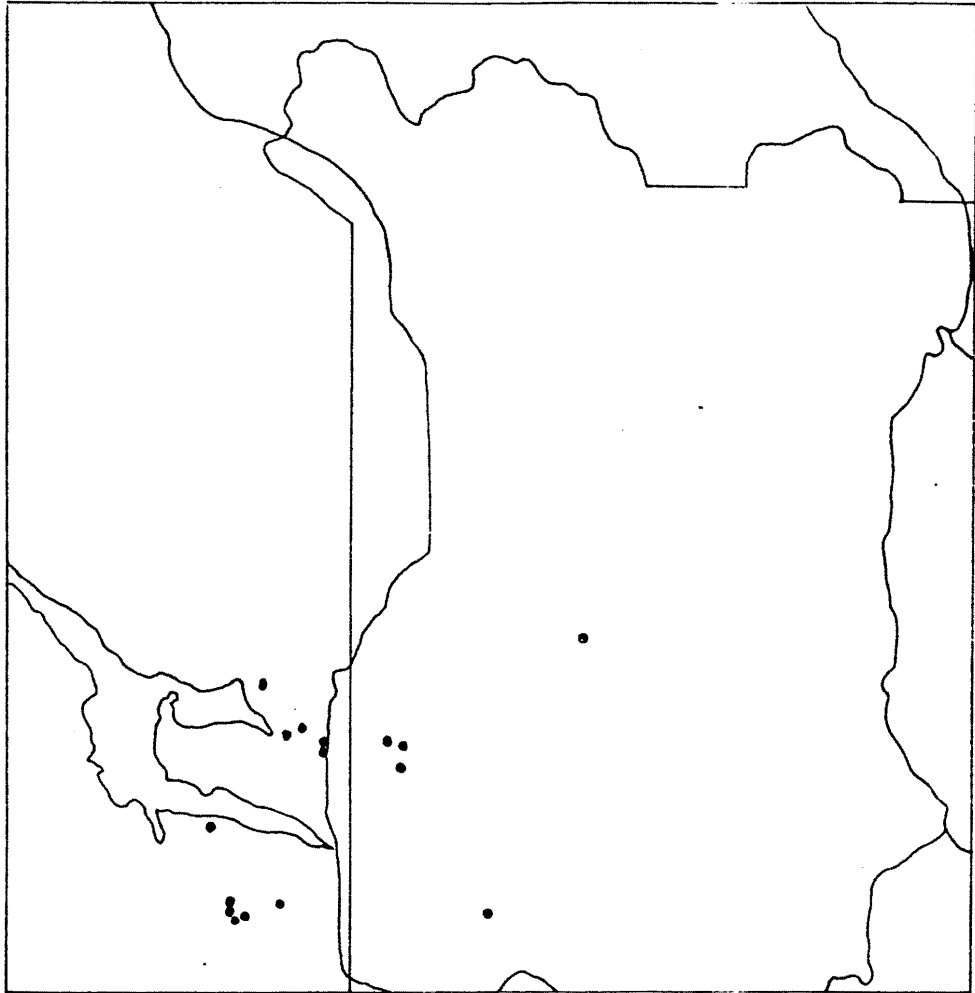
BEAR NO. 15

1980



BEAR NO. 15

1981



BEAR NO. 15 1982

Art Schleyer had several close encounters with Bear 15. His statement follows:

As part of the research effort of the Interagency Grizzly Bear Study Team, I conducted a study of the activity patterns of grizzly bears in the Yellowstone ecosystem during 1979 and 1980. Bear 15 was one of my five study bears and I was able to get much data on this bear.

During my study, bears were followed at a distance that would give a strong, clear signal. This signal depends a great deal on topography, climatic conditions, and distance from the bear. In order to obtain the "typical" daily routine, care was taken not to disturb the bear. Despite precautions, there were times when the bear being monitored became aware of human intrusion. Three case histories of such disturbances were noted for Bear 15.

Case History 1

One such occasion was on July 28, 1979 at 1959 hours when Bear 15 was accidentally met in dense lodgepole pine. He had been up and moving for about 20 minutes and when surprised, his reaction to human presence was immediate flight. His flight distance was judged to be about 50 m. At 2057, slightly less than 1 hour later, his signal was lost. His apparent reaction to disturbance this time was to leave the area. The next day he was located about 7.2 km (4.5 miles) east of the area where he was jumped.

Case History 2

My helper had recently been kicked by a horse and had a doctor's appointment on July 31, 1979. With a transmitter in my possession, my partner had planned on locating my camp that evening; however, a faulty yagi antenna destroyed our plans and, therefore, this was the only time I was monitoring a bear alone. During this evening, Bear 15 was being monitored from a distance of roughly 1/2 to 1 km (1/4 to 1/2 mile) with timber separating him from the observer. At 1851 hours he became active. By 2015 he had traveled a half circle around the observer and was judged to be within 200 m. By 2200 this bear had slowly approached to an estimated 50 m (later confirmed by tracks) from the monitor and had completed a full circle. No sound had been heard up until this point and then a few branches were heard cracking. A whistle from the observer brought a deep, rolling growl from Bear 15. I moved onto the branch of a large tree to continue monitoring him. Bear 15 remained in the immediate area for a few hours, then began traveling fairly rapidly in a northerly direction until contact was lost at 0242. This bear had not been sighted due to the timber and darkness, but tracks were found within 50 yards of camp the next morning. He had not acted aggressively and it was felt that he had been headed in my direction, became aware of my presence, and had circled out of curiosity. This circling behavior probably happens much more often than we realize. An aerial location of bear 15 on the morning of August 1 at 1112 hours put the bear approximately 10 miles north and slightly west from the encounter

site. Thus, it appeared as though this bear was feeding and intended to move in one direction, encountered human intrusion, checked out the situation, and then reacted by hightailing it in an opposite direction.

Case History 3

Bear 15 tightly circled two observers (who were situated in a truck) on another occasion. Again, it was probable that we had coincidentally been in the bear's line of travel.

Case History 4

On October 14, 1982, Kevin Rhoades and I were traveling through dense timber to get to the site where Bear 15 had been located (by air) several days earlier. When we were about 1/8 to 1/4 mile from the location, we began walking slower and scanning the ground hoping to find a feed site, day bed, or other sign. We hadn't been particularly quiet but weren't making any noise other than walking. We were leaving the thick timber and entering the edge of a small clearcut when I stepped on a dry pile of branches which broke with a loud crack. In the dense timber about 70 m away we heard loud popping of branches which directed our attention towards it. A very large bear came out of the timber about 50 m away and headed towards us at a hurried lope. Since we were between the bear and the clearcut, there was only one tree near us but climbing was out with the bear so near. Kevin and I both jumped behind the tree and when we looked up, the bear had just turned at right angles to his earlier approach and was running off, although he had slowed his pace somewhat. At this point in time we noticed a very large scar on the bear's rump. We then determined that this bear was No. 15 because of the location, shape, and size of the scar as well as the bear's large size.

We searched the site that he had come from and found a very deep (approximately 90 cm) and concealed day bed with two very fresh garbage scats (containing plastic bags and melon seeds) by it.

We had noted that as No. 15 was moving rapidly towards us, his ears were upright in a nonthreatening position. We are convinced that he was unaware of our approach since a slight breeze was blowing away from his bedded position and towards us. At the loud noise from my stepping on branches, No. 15 apparently burst from his bed to either determine the source of the sound before departing or ran towards us confused about the direction from which the sound came. Bear 15 turned away soon after sighting us in his line of travel. His lack of aggressive behavior and flight from human disturbance was once again witnessed.