Dicks Sewer deposition neat camp
Bradberry neat camp
Weinblatz neat camp (food neatly placed)

Nov. 71 Consider starting back country permits
July 1, 72 — Start official recording of backcountry use — permits

Date closing of dumps

Cole Research Report #6
p. 26

Locate position of Dumps
NAS Report — our data / Cole's data

Incorrigible — bears that could not be discouraged from using developed areas

Bear Management Policy

I. Objectives

Preserve and maintain natural populations of bears as part of the park's native fauna and provide for safety of park visitors.

II. Education and Enforcement

Objective is an informed public, with appreciation of the esthetic value of bears, and an awareness that exposing bears to unnatural food sources may lead to the bear's destruction.

A. An active information program will be directed at both visitors and employees to inform them of policies and goals of bear management, and the reasons for these.

B. Review bear warning literature annually for pertinence to objectives. Incinerate all old literature.

C. The dispensing of warning literature pertinent to entrances, campgrounds and to back-country campers will be the responsibility of the District Ranger, delegated to those in direct contact with the public.

D. Direct warning signs may be used at entrances, campgrounds and (portable) at bear jam areas.

E. Bear feeding regulations will be strictly enforced. Bear feeding cases should be expedited wherever possible.

III. Reduction of Unnatural Visitor-Bear Contacts

A. Campgrounds, other high concentration use areas and incinerators will be bear-proofed to prevent bear from becoming habitual users of artificial foods.

B. Garbage pickup will be carefully scheduled to prevent overflow of cans.

C. Campground opening and closing dates will be manipulated to provide for human safety, and use areas where problem is extreme will be closed by posting. Other campgrounds may be restricted at times to trailer and pickup camper use only.

Staff Park Ranger
(Resources Management)
9/72

11

Bear Management Policy

D. Leaving food unprotected overnight in campgrounds is prohibited - See Special Regulations 7.13 (g) (3).

E. Concentrated but tactful efforts directed at breaking up bear jams will continue (primarily through the use of mobile public address systems and the handout of bear warning reminders).

F. Experiments with roadside bear deterrents and repellants will continue.

G. Garbage dumps and incinerator sites are closed. Entry by anyone is permitted only by authorization of the District Ranger. Violators will be cited.

H. Human use of areas known to have heavy grizzly bear concentrations (such as Hayden Valley-Mary Mountain area) will be strongly discouraged. Any area may be closed by the Superintendent for the purposes of human safety.

I. Rotation of back-country campsites will be judiciously utilized to prevent the degree of concentrated use that may result in a garbage or odor buildup attractive to bears.

J. Back-country campsites and/or trails being frequented by bears will be closed to public use until the bear is no longer an apparent hazard. Through travel by large (four people or more) parties or by parties on horseback may be permitted at the District Ranger's discretion. Camping will not be resumed until the site has been inspected and all identifiable attractants removed or neutralized.

K. Back-country permittees will be given plastic bags and the "pack-in-pack-out" policy will be stressed.

III. Reduction

A.

B.

IV. Control of Problem Bears

A. Thorough training in trapping techniques and use of firearms will be mandatory before employees are allowed to handle bears.

Staff Park Ranger
(Resources Management)
9/72

Bear Management Policy

Use of immobilizing drugs will be restricted to those qualified through additional specialized training. Drug Qualification Standards are documented, and enforcement of same will be the responsibility of the District Ranger.

B. Dangerous road sections will be given priority for roadside bear removal efforts.

C. Bear-proofing of campgrounds and other high use areas will be followed up with trapping programs to remove offending bears from these areas. Traps will not be baited or set in any area unless an offending bear is known to be present.

D. No bear will be captured for transplanting or destroyed in a backcountry area unless it has become unnaturally agressive, or other alternative methods of providing for human safety cannot be employed.

E. Necessity for trapping, trapping hours, and procedure will be determined by the District Ranger. No experimental trapping or immobilizing will be permitted without his knowledge and approval.

F. Experimental methods of fencing, repelling, trapping, or immobilizing bears will not be used until pilot projects have proven their effectiveness.

G. Trapped bears will not be released outside the sub-district in which they were trapped without the District Ranger's approval. They will not be released outside the district without the Chief Park Ranger's approval. Bears will not be released outside the park except with the concurrence and cooperation of the Fish and Game Department in the receiving state.

Bear Management Policy

H. All grizzlies being transplanted will be tagged with eartags in the following manner:

1970 - Lower left ear
1971 - Upper left ear
1972 - Lower right ear
1973 - Upper right ear

No other marks or tags will be permitted without the approval of the Superintendent.

I. No bear is to be destroyed or moved for exhibiting its natural behavior--such as the defense of natural food sources or its young.

J. Except in emergency situations involving human safety, the decision to destroy a bear will be made by the District Ranger. This authority has been delegated by the Superintendent.

K. Bears being removed from the system may, with the approval of the Superintendent, be donated to public zoos or given to any requesting state for re-establishment of populations. If there are no requests for live specimens, or it is impractical at the time to fill the request, the bear may be dispatched and the carcass either processed as a scientific specimen or returned to the ecosystem.

L. Any grizzly bear killed in the park will be reported by phone as soon as possible to the Superintendent's Office. The carcass of any bear, black or grizzly, that is killed shall be immediately sent to the Bozeman Laboratory for processing as a scientific specimen and for rabies tests if necessary.

V. Statistics and Monitoring

A. The bear incident report (YELL 371, Revised 3/13/69) will be used to report all incidents involving bears and people and/or their property. Including vehicle accidents, management actions may be reported by telephone to the Resources Management Office.

Bear Management Policy

B. All grizzly bear sightings will be logged daily in the station log and phoned daily to the Biologist's Office. Dead bears will be reported on YELL 371.

C. Each sub-district having management problems concerning bears will maintain a log in which will be entered all incidents of injury or damage due to bear, all management information regarding bear movements, activities and identifying characteristics that may aid the management program. Bear logs or station logs are confidential and are not to be released outside the service without permission of the Superintendent.

[illegible]

L. Any grizzly bear killed in the park will be reported by phone as soon as possible to the Superintendent's Office. The carcass of any bear, black or grizzly, that is killed [illegible] processing as a scientific specimen and for rabies [illegible] if necessary.

[illegible]

Staff Park Ranger
(Resources Management)
9/72

October 25, 1973

Mr. Steven I. Zetterberg
Zetterberg & Zetterberg, Attorneys-at-Law
319 Harvard Avenue
Claremont, California 91711

COPY

Dear Steve:

I am ashamed at the way your correspondence has piled up here unanswered. I've been off on trips most of the summer and I have had a tremendous accumulation of correspondence to attend to between trips. Tomorrow, I leave for Missoula to meet with the National Academy of Sciences Committee investigating the grizzly bear situation in Yellowstone National Park. I will begin with your September 5th letter; I have found no way of connecting bear Y.N.P. #1792 with any of our marked animals. We were not always informed when the Park Service removed our tags and markers. I was told by Mr. Schroeder that human hair had been found at the Firehole River camp. Whether or not the F.B.I. examination, resulting in bear hair, was from this same sample or not, I am not sure. Perhaps this should be checked.

I am making a few notes as you suggested on your September 20th letter. As you will note, the Park Service had already decided to eliminate earth filled dumps. Thus, we suggested that it be done slowly and that they be phased out. The only place that visiting dignitaries could observe grizzlies was at the dumps, and the aesthetics of such a situation was not the most desireable. Both John and I felt that the dumps should eventually be eliminated for this reason, but we did have doubts as to the effects of the removal, particularly when done rapidly, on the grizzly population. We even discussed among ourselves an alternative solution; that is, a central landfill dump, isolated and removed from the public. This could still provide food for the bears. We realized that in eliminating one eye-sore and source of pollution in the earthfill dumps, the Park Service was substituting another; i.e., atmospheric pollution from incinerators.

I appreciated receiving the draft of your, "Brochure of Demand", and have read it with great interest. On page 3, you mention that all the canine teeth were broken and that the bear was about 20 years of age. When we started our research in 1959, we realized that bears could break their canine teeth on the

heavy metal grate doors of the Park Service traps. We accordingly put sheet metal over the doors on our traps to prevent this, but as far as I know, many of the Park Service traps were not altered in this manner. Several places you mention that all four canines were broken and worn smooth. I suspect that this bear was trapped at some time in one of these Park Service culvert traps and broke it's canines. On page 4 you mentioned that black bears are farther down the food chain. They are omniverous like the grizzly, and are less carniverous. However, both are scavengers and feed on animal carcasses. I doubt if it is correct to say that the black bear is further down the food chain. On page 9 you state that Dr. Frank Craighead says that, "Grizzly bears have a homing sense that black bears do not." I'm not sure where you got this information, but I doubt if I made the statement. Both black and grizzly bears have a homing sense. On page 9 mention is made of the trapping of a bear at Old Faithful and transplanting it approximately 18 miles north to Gibbon Meadows, October 14, 1970. On September 16 of the same year, a bear-ransacked, vacant camp was found a half mile North of Old Faithful on the Firehole River - in other words, about a half mile from where this bear was trapped. I would certainly think that some association would have been made between the trapping of this bear that was entering the garbage holding area in Old Faithful with the disappearance of a camper about a half mile away where there were indications that a bear had disturbed the camp. There existed the possibility that there had been a fatality due to the bear as the man was never accounted for. Certainly this old, tooth-worn bear should have been suspected and moved much further away than a mere 18 miles. On page 15, reference is again made to the fact that the bear, number 1792, had no fangs. I am enclosing a photograph of the type of door without the protecting sheet metal that was used by National Park Service in trapping grizzlies. On page 16 at the bottom, you mention that the Glacier Park bear also had lost its fear and respect of humans and that Glen Cole had been named one of the naturalists to investigate the death of the girl at Trout Lake for the Park Service. I am enclosing a copy of a statement that Cole made to me concerning this investigation. I feel that this attitude of deceit and cover-up is behind the major problems that the Park Service is experiencing with the grizzly bear situation as well as with other problems arising in the administration of Parks. On page 16 at the bottom, mention is made of a vacant camp along the Firehole River. An old bear, finding that it could get food in the Old Faithful area would continue to stay in this area. Although it is probably impossible to prove, I strongly suspect that the bear that entered the vacant camp and mouthed the cans was very likely the same one that entered the Walker boy's camp. On page 18 mention is made of the type of information Mr. Schroeder provided to back country campers. I think this is commendable. In general this information on bears is good. On page 19 there is a statement that starts, "As a whole, bears are secretive creatures. . ." and this is a true statement here.

COPY

Grizzlies are rarely seen, except in the back country, but of course they do enter campgrounds particularly at night. Information I gave people asking me about camping in Yellowstone, after the Glacier incident and following the closure of dumps in Yellowstone National Park, was that I would feel far safer camping in the Yellowstone backcountry than I would in any of the established campgrounds or close to developed areas. Such information should have been provided to visitors who were camping. However, this was not Schroeder's responsibility and I feel that as a ranger, he did a good job in supplying the type of information that he did. One of the disturbing things about the Walker boy's death was the attempt to give the public an image of illegal camping and a dirty, hippy camp. I brought this subject up briefly at the September 19, 1972 meeting at Mammouth. I am sending you a copy of this.

I hope the information has been helpful to you. If you wish to phone me on any subject, I would be glad to try to comment. My number is: (307) 733-3387.

Thank you.

Sincerely, but hurriedly!

Frank C. Craighead

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STEPHEN I. ZETTERBERG
CHARLES L. ZETTERBERG
MARK S. KAISERMAN
DENNIS G. MARTIN

TELEPHONE
(714) 621-2971

September 5, 1973

Drs. Frank and John Craighead
Environmental Research Institute
P. O. Box 156
Moose, Wyoming 83012
Attn: Dr. Frank Craighead

Dear Drs. Craighead:

This is a follow-up on our earlier correspondence on the Walker Grizzly Bear case. In the hopes that you might be able to provide some information on the particular bear involved, I am sending along some information that you may not have at present to assist you in finding out whether or not you have any material on this bear.

The grizzly bear involved was a female, approximately 20 years old and weighing 232 lbs. when shot in June of last year. The bear's tag number was YNP #1792. According to the necropsy done by the Wildlife Laboratory at Montana State University, the animal's teats were large, with glands regressing and a few drops of fluid present. The assumption was made that the animal had nursed cubs during the previous year. All the canine teeth were broken and worn smooth to the level of the worn incisor teeth. The cheek teeth had considerable use and were smoothly cupped.

As you know, the same bear was found behind the camper cabins in the garbage holding area at Old Faithful on October 14, 1970, and then transplanted to Gibbon Meadow. She had been sighted several times in that vicinity just prior to her capture.

I also have some information on the bear-ransacked campsite that was found on the Firehole River in September of 1970. A sample of hair was found on a blanket or a garment found within a couple of hundred yards of the campsite, but examination by the FBI, I am told, indicated that it was bear hair. Since nobody seems to know where the sample is, it is not known whether it was grizzly bear hair or black bear hair, if there is any way to tell them apart. There were coke cans in the campsite that had been punctured and drained, apparently by the bear. The

puncture marks were described by the ranger as being like from a rusty can opener. Do you know if it would be possible for the Walker bear to have made such puncture marks back in 1970? No evidence was ever found at the Firehole Campsite of any human injury or death.

If you have any information that might link up the bear #1792 with the Firehole River incident or that might indicate that she was a garbage dump feeder, it would be greatly appreciated. Just finding out if she were ever one of your research animals would be of great help.*

Thank you for any more light you can shed on these matters.

Very truly yours,

ZETTERBERG & ZETTERBERG

Stephen I. Zetterberg

SIZ:mr

*if we could trace this bear to, e.g. Trout Creek, or Rabbit creek dumps, or west yellowstone it would further substantiate your predictions and conclusions re closing of these dumps

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TELEPHONE
(714) 621-2971

September 20, 1973

Frank Craighead, Jr., Ph.D.
John Craighead, Ph.D.
P.O. Box 156
Moose, Wyoming 83012

Gentlemen:

I enclose herewith a photocopy of pages 21-25 of Yellowstone Operating Procedure, Bear Management Policy, dated 9/72.

Notice on page 24 the instructions re tagging of grizzly bears. It states "No other marks or tags will be permitted without the approval of the Superintendent."

correct I can see how this could lead to destruction of your tagging records on bears.

We're still trying to find out if one of your tags was removed from the bear in the Walker case, in the hopes of identifying the bear.

One area of dispute that I can foresee in our case is the effect of garbage on bears. As I understand it, it is your opinion that bears do not necessarily connect garbage dumps with humans, but that rather garbage dumps have been simply food supplies, and the use of garbage dumps does not make a bear a danger to humans.

I believe that Cole has a different belief. I suspect he started out thinking that all bears who have fed in garbage dumps lose their fear of human beings, and become dangerous bears. Then later on there was some testimony, as I recall, of his theory that this worked indirectly, because bears associated food with cans, and therefore they were attracted to cans. This might apply to the Fire Hole River camp, 1970, and to the Walker camp.

Are my assumptions correct in this connection?

Discussing this case the other day, Dennis Martin and I tried to figure why you think that garbage dumps should have been phased out. If bears have used garbage dumps, like salmon runs, for eighty years, wouldn't the bear population have adapted itself to this situation? If so, why should this "natural" situation be terminated at all? Is it because increasing human use of the area would increase the garbage which would increase the bear population, "unnaturally"? If so, could not this be taken care of by limiting the amount of food going to the garbage dumps?

It seems that agreeing that garbage dumps should be closed leaves the only issue to be decided, should they be closed quickly or not. What about the on-going bear population? Will it not be reduced by the amount of lack of food available now? Is this reduction "natural" in view of eighty years experience with garbage dumps?

Incidentally, most of the records of bear injuries relate to areas other than the Old Faithful area, and your prediction of a death following the closing of garbage dumps seems to be borne out in the Walker death.

We know you are busy, but if you have a chance to give us your thoughts on this, it will be helpful. I enclose an extra copy of this letter, and a stamped return envelope, so you can just jot down answers in the margain if you want.

Pre-trial in our case is set for December 10, 1973, and the judge has already set trial for January 15, 1974. The judge denied the Government's motion to dismiss, made last month. It seems inevitable, if this goes to trial, that one of the issues will be the garbage closing policy. How do your programs line up in December and January, and would it be possible for you to testify? If so, what will the expense be? Our expense account with the Walker family has, of course, long ago been overrun, and we have to try to figure out our budget.

With best personal wishes, I remain

Very truly yours,

Stephen I Zetterberg (ISZ)

SIZ:ck
Enc.

Stephen I. Zetterberg

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TELEPHONE
(714) 621-2971

October 11, 1973

Dr. Frank Craighead
Moose
Wyoming

Dear Frank Craighead:

I thought you might be interested in seeing the draft of our demand brochure we are working on.

I have read Cole's latest publication for the National Park Service, and it seems to me pretty much a fake.

If you have any comments on our view of the evidence, it would be great to have them.

Anyhow, we know you are both fighting at this time to continue your work in the Park. I wish I knew some way to help. Maybe this lawsuit will help.

Very truly yours,

Stephen I. Zetterberg (DSM)

Stephen I. Zetterberg

SIZ:ck

Enc.

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TELEPHONE
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September 27, 1973

Frank Craighead, Jr., Ph.D.
John Craighead, Ph.D.
P.O. Box 156
Moose, Wyoming 83012

Gentlemen:

Here are parts of the Cole deposition (pages 24-36, 46-47, and 52-55), for your information and (if any) comment.

Thank Mrs. Craighead for the beautiful postcard.

Sincerely,

Stephen I. Zetterberg

SIZ:ck

Encs.