

HOWARD, LEWIS & PETERSEN

ATTORNEYS AND COUNSELORS AT LAW

DELPHI BUILDING

120 EAST 300 NORTH STREET

PROVO, UTAH 84601

JACKSON HOWARD
S. REX LEWIS
DON R. PETERSEN
CRAIG M. SNYDER
ROBERT C. FILLERUP
JOHN L. VALENTINE

AREA CODE 801
TELEPHONE 373-6345
P. O. BOX 778

OUR FILE NO.

April 12, 1979

Dr. Frank Craighead
P. O. Box 156
Moose, Wyoming 83012

Dear Dr. Craighead:

Enclosed is a photo copy of our complaint, the answer of the government, answers to interrogatories, both from ourselves and from the government that we have received. This, perhaps will give you a better idea of some of the legal theories and issues that will be raised at the time of the trial.

We do appreciate your help in this matter. We will try to scheduled your deposition during the last week in June of a date that would be convenient for you.

Very truly yours,

HOWARD, LEWIS & PETERSEN



Don R. Petersen

DRP:plb

Enclosure

OUR TRIAL DATE IS OCT. 22, 1979.

October 15, 1978

Don R. Petersen
Delphi Building
120 East 300 North
Provo, Utah

Dear Mr. Petersen:

I have looked over the material that you sent me--the unsigned memorandum and the memorandum from Mary Meagher to the Superintendent and Chief Park Ranger, Yellowstone National Park. It appears to me as though the unsigned memo "Record of grizzly sow ear tag 7293 and 7155 (current) is an abstract of Mary Meagher's memorandum to the Superintendent and Chief Park Ranger, October 5, 1976. It concerns only the numbered bear and is unfinished. Perhaps this is why it was not signed. However, there is no reason to believe that it is not authentic. In the unsigned memo it mentions nine observations of the grizzly family, a female and two cubs in 1973, and the October 5 memo also lists nine sightings, the last sighting only one cub. Then the following year there were eight sightings of the same sow and (now) yearling in the unsigned memo and eight sightings of sow and yearling in Mary Meagher's memo. The sow and yearling were trapped 9-25-74 and marked # 7293 for the sow and # 7294 for the yearling. They were then transplanted the same day. In 1975, according to both memos, there were no sightings. The sow was probably at this time without young and therefore could not be readily recognized, though it is quite likely that she was in the same general area where she had been found the previous two years. In 1976 the record shows that this same sow had three cubs--a new family--and there were seven sightings and entries of this family up to the time that Ford was injured. He was, as indicated, injured by this same sow on 8-16-76. The memo gives the ear tag # 7155 as well as the ear tag numbers given to the three cubs. There were two transplants of this family: one on 8-16-76 and again on 8-18-76. This family of bears was observed eleven times from 8-30 to 9-22 when the sow # 7155 was destroyed. The unsigned memo abstracts the activities of this family only to 9-4-76 which is probably the date for "current" at the beginning of the memo.

The mention of setting traps, which was in the unsigned memo for the dates 8-14-15-76, was not in Mary's October 5 memo. I suspect the traps had been set as this would have been routine procedure; and that since it had not been mentioned in the first memo, it was added in the abstract.

The name of the man who suggested returning to garbage feeding was Al Conrad, president of the Wyoming Wildlife Federation. His suggestion was carried in the Jackson Hole Guide of June 29, 1978. The Guide indicated that I agreed with Conrad. I did tell them that should human injuries continue and bear mortalities increase, this was a possible management action that should be considered but that I would suggest or recommend it only with certain reservations and that I would not wish to go into it at that time.

I hope this has answered your questions. If there are more, please drop me a note or give me a call.

Incidentally, in your letter of October 2 you mentioned that you had enclosed a check. This was not included and thus may still be in your office.

I'll be away for the next ten days but you can contact me here at home after the 24th of October.

Sincerely,

Frank Craighead

HOWARD, LEWIS & PETERSEN

JACKSON HOWARD
S. REX LEWIS
DON R. PETERSEN
CRAIG M. SNYDER
ROBERT C. FILLERUP
JOHN L. VALENTINE

ATTORNEYS AND COUNSELORS AT LAW
DELPHI BUILDING
120 EAST 300 NORTH STREET
PROVO, UTAH 84601

AREA CODE 801
TELEPHONE 373-6345
P. O. BOX 778

OUR FILE NO.

October 2, 1978

Dr. Frank Craighead
Box 156
Moose, Wyoming 83012

Dear Dr. Craighead:

This letter is written as a follow-up to our recent conversation at your home. I have enclosed photocopies of the report that I was referring to, and that we discussed. The one report that is not dated or signed is the report that the government is now claiming is inaccurate. They do not know who prepared the report. The memorandum referred to in there by Mary Meagher they say does not exist. They also claim there was no bating or traps set in the fishing bridge campground on the 14th and 15th as indicated in the report.

It is my understanding that you will examine this information and let me know what your thinking is.

I have enclosed a check for \$150.00 to pay you for the time that we spent together, and once again, thank you for your help.

Very truly yours,

HOWARD, LEWIS & PETERSEN



Don R. Petersen

DRP:plb

Enclosure

Dr. Craighead
October 2, 1978
Page Two

P. S. One other item that comes to my mind is the man who is the head of the Fish and Game Department for Wyoming. We were discussing about the name of an individual who handled the last mauling in Yellowstone and recommended that the campgrounds be closed or fences put around them and that they return to feeding the bears through garbage dumps. You indicated that you couldn't remember the man's name but that it may come to mind. If you could recall who this individual was, I would appreciate it.

August 2, 1977

Memorandum to Director Whalen, National Park Service

From: A. Starker Leopold, National Parks Advisory Board,

Durward L. Allen, Council, National Parks Advisory Board

Re: A review of National Park Service bear management programs.

This responds to a request from Director Everhardt, made last year, that we undertake a review of bear management problems in the National Parks and suggest what further measures might be taken to promote and protect the interests of both the public and the bears. Our available time for this important task was limited. We visited some of the parks with bear populations and contacted personnel within and outside the Service whose knowledge of bears might be helpful. Attendance at the International Bear Conference at Kalispell, Montana, in February and visits with officials from Yellowstone, Glacier, Yosemite, Great Smoky Mountains, and Shenandoah National Parks were particularly instructive. Likewise we learned a great deal from Cliff Martinka and from his report on "Black Bear Management in the National Parks System in 1976."

It should be emphasized that this summary of the bear management outlook brings together a selection of ideas and recommendations most of which originated on scenes of action where competent staff and collaborators are dealing with bear problems. We have distilled some constructive suggestions that merit your attention.

Let us first attempt to paraphrase the bear problem. For approximately ten years the National Park Service has been trying to phase out the feeding of bears in the parks with the hope that they will again become independent, wild-living members of the park fauna. Garbage dumps have

been closed, trash cans bear-proofed, tourists warned against feeding bears or leaving food out, and troublesome bears have been transplanted or if necessary removed from the population. It might be fair to say that in most parks the Service has eliminated 90 percent or more of the opportunity for bears to obtain human food. But sadly, this does not mean that the bear problem is 90 percent solved. On the contrary, the problem continues to plague the National Park Service, in undiminished form in some parks. It is abundantly clear today that bears are too smart and too aggressive to be shunted easily from human contacts and food rewards. A program that will really keep all the bears out in the woods making an honest living has to be specific, incisive, and rigidly enforced -- meaning 100 percent, not 90 percent.

And even if all food contacts are removed, we see distressing signs that some bears -- both grizzly and black -- are losing their fear of people and are developing aggressiveness that is unrelated to the food motive. This is a new and extremely serious turn of events. It is imperative, we feel, that the Service give high priority and devote substantial funding to research and experimental management designed to find ways of keeping bears and people apart.

In addition to needed research there are many points of improvement that can be made in current bear management programs, both in terms of Park Service actions and in public instruction and education. For your convenience we summarize our recommendations at this point. These are discussed at more length in the sections that follow.

Recommendations

- 1) We feel that the present effort to educate the public about deportment in bear country is grossly inadequate. There should be continuing education programs designed to inform people about bears before they even set out for a park visit (movies, TV, magazine articles), and an even more intensive and effective system of teaching and warning when visitors reach the park. Information systems of every available kind should be utilized.
- 2) Human foods and remains thereof must be made completely unavailable to bears. Systems of garbage disposal, roadside policing, overnight storage of visitors' food stuffs, emptying bear-proof trash cans, and general camp cleanliness will require unrelenting attention. Few of the parks are taking the bear problem this seriously.
- 3) Monitoring and record-keeping systems in the bear parks should be refined and organized to provide day-to-day and even up to the minute information to the Superintendent on the whereabouts and actions of bears and visitors. This would include reports of people/bear confrontations, property damage, personal injury, aberrant behavior of individual bears, and information on numbers and deployment. Only thus will the Superintendent be able to judge an impending dangerous situation and act to head it off.
- 4) In addition to policing (2) and monitoring (3) there will be required personnel to implement bear management actions as needed. Resource Management Biologists, especially trained to handle bears, should be available to implement decisions of the Superintendent on moving or destroying dangerous or troublesome animals. All of these recommendations call for additional specialized personnel.

5) In the long run, perhaps the greatest need is for research in methods of teaching bears to shun people. Somehow, bears have to be convinced that human contacts are best avoided. At present, we are abysmally ignorant of how to transmit that message throughout bear society. Continuing bear troubles will plague the Parks until we achieve some skill in aversive conditioning.

Public Information and Warning Systems

Methods of influencing public attitudes and practices relative to bears and other potentially dangerous wildlife might be categorized as follows:

General films and publications issued at national level.

Handouts and bulletins specific to a park, which can be given to the visitor at the entrance gate.

Warning signs in campgrounds, on trails, and at other appropriate sites.

Locally developed films, slide shows, and interpretative talks.

Personal contacts with individual visitors by ranger personnel on patrol

How useful a general film or animated slide show on bears could be to a particular park is open to some question. However, in view of the national interest and importance of the grizzly as an endangered species and of the black bear as the largest carnivore that will be seen by most of the public, a major effort to reach the average citizen seems to be in order. It could be an important part of the commitment of the National Park Service to outdoor education. Likewise it could counteract to some

extent the common characterization of the bear as a friendly buffoon (Yogi Bear, Teddy Bear, Smoky Bear, Grizzly Adams, etc.)

Thus we recommend that the Park Service develop at one of its centers a highly professional film that will portray for the average individual the habits and character of bears, their place in wilderness, and the environmental management they require. This would include wholesome viewpoints on back-country travel and the responsibilities of people for their own safety in the presence of potentially dangerous animals, and a summary of what the Park Service is doing to preserve wild bears in a wild state. An outstanding film of perhaps 20 minutes would be in demand by many outdoor organizations throughout the country for meetings and other purposes, and it could be shown in the parks. It would also be a convincing notice to the public that the National Park Service is in earnest about meeting its obligations in an important wildlife field.

In the individual parks, a great deal more can be done to educate the visitor about bears. We have examined the warning signs and the handouts given to visitors arriving in many of the parks and find them generally trite, casual and unconvincing. To discourage roadside feeding and careless exposure of food in campgrounds the visitor has to be convinced that bears are dangerous. From the moment he enters the gate this message should be impressed and reiterated. Perhaps there is some concern that scare tactics will spoil the pleasure of a park visit. The pleasure can be spoiled more effectively by an obstreperous bear.

The educational and warning system, in summary, should be the best and most complete possible within the skills and means of the National Park Service. It serves these important purposes:

Protects the people from the bears;
Protects the bears from the people; and
Protects the National Park Service from tort cases
in the event of mishap.

Park Sanitation

Substantial progress has been made in sanitizing those parks with major bear populations. The closing of open-pit garbage dumps is largely completed (Shenandoah closed its last dump in 1976, for example) and bear-proof trash cans have been installed in most parks. But still, slip-ups occur and bears obtain bits of food. A trash can overflows, a back-packer leaves a dirty camp, a touring motorist tosses a left-over sandwich to a bear encountered along the road, or a hiker drops his pack and flees upon meeting a bear on the trail. It takes very few such incidents to turn a wild bear into a beggar and thence ultimately into a bold tyrant who has to be destroyed. When a well-meaning visitor inadvertently or deliberately feeds a bear he is in essence signing that animal's death warrant. For this reason, provisions for maintaining 100 percent compliance with rules about park sanitation and not feeding animals are essential to protect the welfare of the bear as well as the health and property of the visitor.

We recommend a service-wide review of plans and programs of sanitizing bear parks and of implementing pertinent rules and regulations. As Martinka states in his 1976 report on managing black bears in the parks, the management plans and associated regulations are effective only to the level that they are implemented. He emphasizes the "...need for greater

attention to visitor management, including food control and distribution restrictions." Trapping and moving troublesome bears, or even destroying them, does nothing to solve the bear problem. Prevention is the only ultimate solution.

Monitoring Systems

In Martinka's report on black bear management on six parks, he rated the information system acceptable in one, marginal in a second, and deficient in four. Of the two grizzly parks in Montana, we would rank the information systems deficient in both. A graduate student from California attempted to analyze visitor/grizzly contacts and interactions in Glacier and was severely handicapped for lack of adequate records.

If the Superintendent of Glacier had been fully apprised of the actions of the grizzly that killed the Mahoney girl in September, 1976, he surely would have ordered the bear destroyed before the death of the girl, rather than afterward. Good monitoring would easily and accurately have anticipated that incident.

In every park with a record of bear problems a biologically trained staff member should be responsible for keeping files and providing the Superintendent with current information on bear actions, incidents, and management requirements. According to need, this may be a full-time activity, or it could be combined with other appropriate responsibilities in some parks. It is evident that in major bear parks a new staff position that might be called Wildlife Management Biologist should be established to assist the resources management supervisor under the Chief Ranger. This staff member should be coordinating all bear-management information and problems, and be in close touch with research workers on the one hand and management personnel and the interpretation staff on

the other. Especially in parks like Great Smokies and Shenandoah the addition of a well-trained biologist to the resources management group is urgently needed. The position would also provide technical supervision to (usually seasonal) back-country personnel adequate to patrol trails and campgrounds and improve the present extremely poor level of reporting and record keeping on bear incidents. This work is accessory to more personalized visitor contacts and a better warning system relative to bear regulations and dangers.

Management Actions

Bear problems are going to occur despite the most conscientious efforts to avoid them. On each bear park there should be specific provision for taking management action as needed and a trained staff to do it. In too many parks bear problems are handled on an impromptu basis, with untrained personnel and no pre-conceived game plan. Parks with large bear populations might have pre-season training sessions for staff and seasonal help, as they now have "fire schools." Martinka emphasizes the need for a written plan of management to guide action programs.

Park Service policy dictates that troublesome bears be trapped and moved to isolated areas where hopefully they may resume an independent life. Only when an animal proves to be incorrigible should it be removed from the population. By and large we endorse this concept. Yet there remains a broad spectrum of judgement as to when a bear is declared incorrigible. Repeated transplanting of bothersome bears is expensive and may result in merely transplanting and amplifying a problem rather than solving it. A few years ago in Yosemite, for example, persistent complaints

by some protectionists against killing bears - even the worst offenders - caused the Park to transplant many animals that should have been eliminated. The result is that today Yosemite has far and away the worst black bear problem of any park in the whole system. Subsequent development of a firm and effective management plan offers hope of ultimate solution.

Trapping and marking bears for biological and management studies can properly be done, under a permit from the Superintendent, by research people in the parks. But transplanting nuisance bears or killing bears that are habitual trouble-makers should be done by specially trained members of the ranger staff. Research personnel should be given the opportunity to cooperate and to gather data on trapped animals, but they should not have primary responsibility for management actions. In 1977 this change is being made at Great Smokies, where all trapping had been done formerly by collaborators from the University of Tennessee.

It is important that responsible personnel in bear parks subscribe to the idea that these animals are a wilderness resource that must be preserved in a wild state. Thus the aim is to mitigate the need to destroy or relocate bears because their habitat has been invaded by large numbers of people. In Great Smokies and Shenandoah, bear problems occur most commonly in large back-country campgrounds. It would seem that a scattering of campers in small groups reduces bear problems. Where it is necessary to remove a "repeater" bear, who is a threat to hikers and campers, the practice has been to turn these animals over to the state; they are commonly liberated in areas open to hunting. Where bear habitat well removed from the park is not available, transplanting becomes a vain and costly expedient. The bear might better be destroyed and used for whatever research information can be gained from it.

In large bear parks, campgrounds and hiking trails should be kept out of the prime bear habitats to the greatest extent possible. The closing (permanently or temporarily) or relocation of camping areas, or the enforcement of use restrictions (such as hard-sided campers) should receive high priority in park operations. These actions should be planned on an annual basis as problem areas are identified by research or by the record of bear incidents.

Research

Superintendents in parks with bear populations are much in need of habitat surveys that reliably identify and map seasonal use areas according to quality and such habits as breeding, feeding, and denning. This information will naturally accompany studies, which must be site-specific to different parks and regions, on the environmental resources required by bears. In view of long standing deficiencies in bear management information, ecological and population studies should be part of a continuing research effort in every park where bears are important. Research and management personnel from different parks should be brought together periodically, and there should be a routine exchange of information via annual reports, publications, and meetings such as the recent bear conference in Kalispell.

We have found Superintendents of bear parks to be keenly knowledgeable and concerned about their bear management problems. They are obviously stretching the capacities of their staffs and other resources to cover as many problems as possible. They know that more research is needed to answer urgent management questions. Many requests for funding

such research have been submitted or are in preparation. We recommend that a greater effort in this field should have high priority in allocating research budget increases to the National Park Service. If this seems to take for granted an expansion of the research program, that is indeed our feeling about it. We so recommended in a memorandum dated July 12, 1977.

For example, it was almost incredible for us to learn that the principal bear study program in the Southeast has been in progress at Great Smokies for the past seven years without any direct funding by the National Park Service. This work by personnel of the University of Tennessee has been under a contract by the park natural history association, who raised money for it. It has been partially funded by McIntyre-Stennis funds (Forest Service) made available through the University Agricultural Experiment Station. We firmly believe in the use of such sources for research funding in the parks. But where urgent management questions are involved, concerning public safety and the management of park resources, we think that a funding equity direct from the office of the Regional Chief Scientist should be helping to support such projects in the parks.

In addition to continuing research on the ecology and natural history of bears, we see a pressing need for study of bear behavior, with a view to possible aversive conditioning to people. As noted at the outset of this report, bears in a number of situations are showing less timidity and more and more outright aggressiveness toward people -- a trend which we find very worrisome indeed. If such a trend is allowed to continue there might arise serious question about people and bears sharing

some parklands. To date, the National Park Service has not entered this important field of study. A small beginning was planned for 1977 in Yellowstone, but the investigator, Dr. Barrie Gilbert, was mauled by a grizzly before the study was even underway. No event could more forcibly have emphasized the need for research on bear behavior in relation to people and the desirability of seeking ways to modify bear attitudes and action patterns. Above everything else in this report, we urge that substantial funds be allocated for initiating behavioral studies and management experiments in aversive conditioning. This line of research should be initiated in 1978 in the Alaska parks, Yellowstone, Glacier, and selected black bear parks. Failure to do so would, it seems to us, expose the Service to charges of negligence and legal liability subsequent to future bear mishaps. As a corollary study it might be well to initiate a legal appraisal of NPS responsibility and liability toward the increasing number of unsophisticated people coming to share the parks with the bears.

Funding

Virtually all of the suggestions that we have made in this memorandum will cost money. Martinka in his report on black bear management offers an annual estimate (Table 4) of \$368,000, of which \$125,000 is specified for research and the rest for management personnel and information/public relations systems.

We are not in a position to comment intelligently on this estimate although generally it seems to us quite modest, especially if grizzly problems are added to the black bear problems. Perhaps \$500,000 would

be closer to a realistic goal, with most of the additional funding devoted to a stepped up research effort.

Summary

Despite considerable progress in closing garbage dumps, sanitizing campgrounds, and regulating public behavior in relation to bears, it would appear that progress in bear management is far from satisfactory. We seem to have grossly underestimated the problem. In the past 10 years grizzlies have killed more people in the parks than in the previous century (back to the founding of Yellowstone). Black bears continue to be an unmitigated nuisance in many areas. As professors we could perhaps give the Park Service an A for effort in trying to manage bears but no more than a C- in accomplishment. The task ahead is still enormous. We hope that you as Director and the whole Service will acknowledge and accept this challenge.

*Seppold's
statement at trial
that all bears were
out of campgrounds
& on natural food
contradiction*

Record of Grizzly Sow
Ear Tag Nos. 7293 and 7155 (current)

1973

This bear was never handled in 1973 or previously, but is believed by Dick Knight to be the female with two cubs of the year seen in the Fishing Bridge area. There were nine separate observations of this family group in and near Fishing Bridge during the season. Examinations of scats showed they were getting garbage. The last observation, on 9/7, indicated only one cub.

1974

From July 6 through August 28, there were eight reported sightings of this sow with one yearling between Pelican Creek and the Fishing Bridge Campground. (See Meagher's memorandum of September 7, 1976 appended).

9/25/74 - The sow and yearling were trapped behind the Lake Hotel, marked with brown plastic eartags, nos. 7293 and 7294 respectively, and were planted by helicopter along Badger Creek, on the Two-Ocean Plateau. These bears were probably responsible for damage to a Yellowstone Park Company duplex on September 23, 1974.

1975

No records or observations.

1976

8/13 - The sow with three cubs of the year was sighted near the Fishing Bridge sewage ponds.

8/14 - Sow and cubs visited Fishing Bridge Campground and got food from an ice chest. (See C.I.R. #76-1643 appended). Extended efforts being made with visitor contact in Fishing Bridge Campground. Traps set.

8/15 - Bear with three cubs damaged a tent trailer in site B-13 at Fishing Bridge Trailer Village. Visitor reports were sketchy, but was assumed to be subject sow and cubs. (See C.I.R. #76-1701 appended). A confrontation occurred at site G-21. (See C.I.R. #76-1813 appended). Stepped up visitor contacts continued. Traps still set.

What time
8/16 - Early a.m. visitor (Melvin Ford) severely injured by subject sow grizzly. (see C.I.R. #76-1738 appended). By evening, an immobilization team was assembled and plans made to capture the family group with drugs. By 2330, all four bears had been captured. (See C.I.R. #76-1765 appended).

8/17 - After discussions among Mary Meagher, Ted Bucknall, Bud Estey, Dale Nuss and Roger Rudolph, it was decided to relocate the sow and cubs to the vicinity of Mariposa Lake. In the afternoon, the bears were drugged and moved by helicopter to the release area, but the presence of a camping party near Mariposa Lake precluded release of the bears at that site. Lynx Mountain, about four miles northeast of Mariposa

Lake, was chosen by Ted Bucknall as a suitable alternate site. The bears were released, given the antagonist, and all had revived shortly before 1600.

8/19 - At 0300 the subject sow was trapped at the Fishing Bridge Trailer Village. Her identity was not known at the time, but during preparations for transplanting (Meagher, Rudolph, Anderson, Lesko) the tag became readable. Meagher and Lesko flew to the Lynx Mountain release site, located the cubs, and returned to Lake to prepare the sow for replanting at Lynx Mountain. It was surmised that the sow was confused by the transplant drug (M-99) on 8/17, and did not realize her cubs were with her, so returned to Lake hunting them. The sow was held in the trap overnight at Lake.

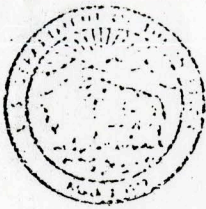
8/20 - The sow was drugged with Sernylan, returned to Lynx Mountain via helicopter and reunited with her cubs. (See C.I.R. #76-7690 appended).

8/30 - Early a.m. the sow slightly injured a camper in Fishing Bridge Campground. (See C.I.R. #76-1923). That evening, an immobilization team of Rudolph, McDowell, Anderson and Lesko prepared to recapture the bears. By 2330, all bears had been captured. (See C.I.R. #76-1975 appended).

8/31 - Meagher, Estey, Nuss and Scott conferred on transplant site and agreed on the Buffalo Plateau near the north boundary. Bears were

drugged with Sernylan at Lake, trucked to Tower and taken by helicopter to the Buffalo Plateau. (See C.I.R. #76-1795).

9/4 - Sow and cubs moved into Tower Campground. First reported as a black bear with three cubs. Some food was apparently obtained. (See Meagher's memorandum of 9/7 appended).



United States Department of the Interior
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

Yellowstone National Park, Wyoming 82190

IN REPLY REFER TO:

October 5, 1976

Memorandum

To: Superintendent
Chief Park Ranger

From: Mary Meagher, Research Biologist

Subject: Grizzly, Adult Female, Eartag #7155

1973

Never handled. Believed by Dick Knight to be the female of Fishing Bridge area, with two cubs of the year, seen in sewage pond area various times (9 reports). Droppings, believed to be hers and family, contained melon seeds, cantaloupe remnants, etc. She was getting garbage (Knight, pers. comm.).

SIGHTINGS

<u>Rpt. #</u>	<u>Date</u>	<u>Location</u>	<u>Observer</u>	<u>CIR #</u>	<u>Description</u>
114	7/24	Sewage Trt. Site	Holbrook (Nat.)	--	Female/2 yrl.*
116	7/26	Ebro Springs	Knight (NPS)	--	Female/2 cubs
145	7/26	FB Empl. Trailer Village - 2 hrs. in area.	Holbrook	--	Female/2 cubs
122	7/28	½ m. beyond gate on service road N. of Fishing Bridge	Holbrook	--	Female/2 yrl.*



SIGHTINGS - 1973, cont.

<u>Rpt. #</u>	<u>Date</u>	<u>Location</u>	<u>Observer</u>	<u>CIR #</u>	<u>Description</u>
124	7/31	N. of FB Dry Dumps	Knight	--	Female/2 cubs
147	8/1	FB Commercial Trailer Village- 2 hrs. in area.	Ford (Rngr.)	--	Female/2 cubs
137	8/4	FB Empl. Trailer Village	Holbrook	--	Female/2 cubs
161	8/14	Near highway N. of Squaw Lake	B. Jackson (Packer)	--	Female/2 cubs
186	9/7	Lake Utility Area	Nuss (Rngr.)	--	Female/ cub

* Yearlings called cubs of year by Glen Cole in Sept., 1973.

1974

SIGHTINGS

<u>Rpt. #</u>	<u>Date</u>	<u>Location</u>	<u>Observer</u>	<u>CIR #</u>	<u>Description</u>
122	7/6	1½ m. up Pelican Cr.	Oliverius (Rngr.)	--	Female/yrk.
179	7/29	Pel. Fish Trap	Dean (FWS)	--	Female/yrk.
178	7/30	Pel. Fish Trap	Dean	--	Female/yrk.
211	8/16	Storm Pt. Trail	Emerson (Nat.)	--	Female/yrk.
218	8/20	Sewage Lagoon	Wagner (Rngr.)	--	Female/yrk.
229	8/23	FB Campground	Lebsack (NPS)	--	Female/yrk.

Fishing Bridge Campground restricted to hard-sided trailers 8/24.

SIGHTINGS - 1974, cont.

<u>Rpt. #</u>	<u>Date</u>	<u>Location</u>	<u>Observer</u>	<u>CIR #</u>	<u>Description</u>
246	8/28	2 m. from Pelican Cr. trailhead	Blair (Rngr.)	--	Female/yrl.
--	9/23	Behind Lake Hotel- saw sighted on <u>porch</u> of YP Co. duplex, <u>tried to enter house,</u> ripped screen. Prints of adult and cub seen later. House located 50' from grease pit for Lake Hotel.	M. Hargis (YP Co.)	74-1687	Female/cub
--	9/25	Lake Lodge- Female with yrl. <i>captured</i> captured. Both translocated by helicopter to Lynx Pk. Eartags- female, #7293; yrl., #7294. Female with split ear but no tatoo, wt. est. 250 lbs., old; yrl. male, wt. est. 125 lbs. Bear believed responsible for CIR# 74-1687.	Blair	74-1688	Female/yrl.

Other grizzly incidents occurring in the Lake area for three weeks prior to the trapping on 9/25 (indicates level of activity).

CIR#74-1532 - Damage - Bridge Bay (9/4)

CIR#74-1510 - Damage - Bridge Bay (9/6)

CIR#74-1533 - Trap & transplant of 300 lb. grizzly to Lamar Mt. - Bridge Bay (9/6)

CIR#74-1572 - Trap & transplant of 300 lb. grizzly to Beula Lake - Bridge Bay (9/11)

CIR#74-1646 - Accidental overdose female sub-adult - Fishing Bridge (9/20)

Bill Armstrong (NPS) knew of two grizzlies in Fishing Bridge area -- one with two yearlings and one with one yearling.

1975

No records that can be distinguished as the same female grizzly. No reports of ear tags seen from Thorofare, Lake East, or Pelican.

1976

SIGHTINGS

<u>Rept. #</u>	<u>Date</u>	<u>Location</u>	<u>Observer</u>	<u>CIR#</u>	<u>Description</u>
64	6/23	Lake area between horse corral & road	Kirkley (NPS)	--	Dark brown female (200-400 lbs.) & 3 dk. brown cubs of year.
95	7/16	Fishing Bridge-Pelican	Nuss (NPS)	--	What appears to be same female with 2 cubs of year.
123	7/18	¼ m. N. of FB Jct.	Visitor ver: Mernin (NPS)	--	Family of 4 grizzlies sighted
146	8/13	FB Sewage Ponds	Knight (NPS)	--	Female/3 cubs
148	<u>8/14</u>	FB Campground- Took 4 eggs, 1 lb. bacon, fruits & vegetables. (This one meal may have greatly reinforced the campground usage, since this is a lactating female.)	Lomas (NPS)	76-1643	Female/3 cubs
140	<u>8/15</u>	FB Trailer Village	Lesko (Rngr.)	--	Female/3 cubs

No mention of setting traps

SIGHTINGS - 1976, cont.

<u>Rpt. #</u>	<u>Date</u>	<u>Location</u>	<u>Observer</u>	<u>CIR #</u>	<u>Description</u>
149	8/15	FB Campground- in pickup, eating garbage.	Visitor	<i>no mention of traps or drugs</i>	Female/cubs (number of cubs?)
151	8/16	FB Area- Trailer Village- ① Damage to tent trailer Campground- ② Confrontation ③ Injury (Ford) Charged lights.	Lake Rangers	76-1701 76-1813 76-1738 ---	Female/3 cubs
	8/16-17	Trap & transplant to Lynx Pk. Eartag of female, #7155; old eartag gone, but evidence of prior tagging (hole in ear). Eartags of cubs, #7151, 7152, 7153. <i>1st tagged</i> Female may be 10-12 years old -- unlikely older. Age and above records suggest ample prior garbage experience over the years.	Lake Rangers	76-1765	Female/3 cubs
157	8/18-19	FB Campground- Trapped herself during night and Transplanted to Lynx Pk. Female apparently recovered from drug 8/16, but disoriented, returned as quickly as possible to where cubs were presumed to be; held night of 19-20 to verify cubs not with her, moved on 20th.	Lake Rangers	76-1790	Female of family

*New
tag*

SIGHTINGS - 1976, cont.

<u>Rpt. #</u>	<u>Date</u>	<u>Location</u>	<u>Observer</u>	<u>CIR #</u>	<u>Description</u>
170	8/30	FB Campground- Injury (minor)	Ross (Rngr.)	76-1923	Female/3 cubs
171	8/31	FB Campground- Trap & transplant to Anderson Pk. (Buffalo Plateau), charged drug team 3 times.	Lake Rangers	76-1975	Female/3 cubs 12
Fishing Bridge Campground closed 9/1.					
182	9/4	Tower Campground- foraged for one hour on food of some sort, some property damage.	Visitor	76-1979 (page 1)	Black female/ 3 cubs (verified grizzly, Meagher 9/5)
183	9/4-5	Tower Campground- Midnight-2 am, 4 am; continued to prowl for 2 hrs; returned at 4 am to a concessioner garbage can (dorm). No charging of lights, systematic forager. Campground patrolled by two units.	Tower Rangers	--	Female/3 cubs
184	9/5-6	Tower Campground- patrolled by two units. Bear came in at 3:30 am, got garbage from the can closest to campsite 19 (no garbage pickup was made) probably got garbage from 2 other cans. Bears seemed to move off from patrol units. Bottom step torn off at Tower store even though it had just been scrubbed (D. Patterson).	Weidner (Rngr.)	76-1979 (page 2)	Female/3 cubs

Tower Campground closed 9/6.

SIGHTINGS - 1976, cont.

<u>Rpt. #</u>	<u>Date</u>	<u>Location</u>	<u>Observer</u>	<u>CIR #</u>	<u>Description</u>
186	9/6-7	Buffalo Picnic area- seen approx. 10:30 pm, post midnight patrol did not see her.	Weidner (NPS)	--	Female/3 cubs
190	9/8-9	Tower Parking Area seen approx. 1 am.	Murkley (Lake Hospital)	--	Female/3 cubs
214	9/17	Lake Store	Stanley (Ham. -Store)	--	Grizzly 200- 400 lbs.
212	9/18	Pelican Valley- by registration sign.	Visitor	--	3 cubs
204	9/19-20	Bridge Bay- got food from <u>ice</u> <u>chest</u> ; Trapped	Visitor Lake Rangers	-- 76-2224	Unknown Female #7155
213	9/21	Pelican Valley- 2 m. beyond registration sign, 5 pm.	Nuss	--	3 cubs
204	9/22	Lake- <u>Female destroyed</u>	Lake Rangers	(76-2224)	Female #7155
232	9/27	Pelican Cr. Trailhead	Nuss (NPS)	--	3 cubs
239	9/30	Pelican Cr. Trailhead	Graham (NPS)	--	3 cubs

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE
SUPPLEMENTARY CASE/INCIDENT RECORD

ORGANIZATION (PAID) NAME Yellowstone National Park	CASE/INCIDENT NUMBER 7 6 3 7 6 13
LOCATION OF INCIDENT	DATE OF INCIDENT MO DA YE 0 8 1 6 7 8
NATURE OF INCIDENT Bear Capture	
COMPLAINANT'S NAME	COMPLAINANT'S ADDRESS

RESULTS OF INVESTIGATION

and relocated to a nearby trap. At 2330 hours ~~the~~ after several attempts the third cub was immobilized by Ranger Hermin and placed in a third trap. The three traps containing four bears were removed to the Lake area and held overnight.

On 8/17/76 reporting ranger Rudolph was informed by Mary Houghen ^{SEE FOLLOW.} that the four bears would be drugged with M-99 and relocated to Lynx Mt. At 1400 hours Resource Specialist, Bucknall, arrived at Lake via helicopter to accomplish this task. Respective weight doses of M-99 were administered to the four bears all of whom were successfully anesthetized in 15 minutes. All bears were tagged and were prepared for sling loading to Lynx Mt. At 1500 hours the helicopter with Bucknall and Rudolph and the four bears arrived at Lynx Mt. All bears were given the antidote of M-50 50 and within thirty minutes were up and active. Rudolph and Bucknall returned to Lake at approx. 1630 hours.

MARIPOSA LAKE WAS THE SELECTED TRANSPLANT SITE, BUT ON ARRIVAL, THE CAMPSITE ON THE SOUTH SHORE WAS OCCUPIED. LYNX MT WAS SELECTED BY BUCKNALL AS A SUITABLE ALTERNATE SITE

Why was this printed in - evidently later?

SUBMITTED BY (SIGNATURE AND DATE) <i>[Signature]</i>	APPROVED BY (SIGNATURE AND DATE) <i>[Signature]</i>
---	--

BATHORY SERVICE
SUPPLEMENTARY CASE INCIDENT RECORD

ORGANIZATION NAME Yellowstone National Park	CASE INCIDENT NUMBER 761729
LOCATION OF INCIDENT 6 Loop of Fishing Bridge Trailer Village	DATE OF INCIDENT MO: 5 DA: 5 YR: 76
NATURE OF INCIDENT Bear Tagging and Relocation	
COMPLAINANT'S NAME	COMPLAINANT'S ADDRESS

RESULTS OF INVESTIGATION

immobilized the sow bear, this time with sarnalin. Accompanied by Ranger Lesko, Heaghen flew back to the original relocation site on Lynx Mt. At that location the cubs were reunited with the mother. Heaghen and Lesko waited until the group had in dispersed and the four bears were active. Helicopter returned to Lake approx. 1700 hours 8/20/76.

Tag numbers and dragging information located in biologist's office.

SUBMITTED BY (NAME, TITLE AND DATE) <i>W. C. Heaghen 8/23/76</i>	APPROVED BY (NAME, TITLE AND DATE) <i>Robert A. Jones 8/23/76</i>
---	--

NATIONAL PARK SERVICE
CASE INCIDENT RECORD

1. ORGANIZATION CODE 1 1 5 7 10		2. ORGANIZATION (PARK) NAME Yellowstone National Park		3. LOCATION CODE 0 5 6 5		4. CASE / INCIDENT NO. 7 6 1 8 1 1	
5. LOCATION OF INCIDENT Site G-21, Fishing Bridge Campground			6. WHEN DID IT OCCUR?	MO. 0 8	DAY 1 5	YR. 7 6	7. DAY OF WEEK
8. OFFENSE / INCIDENT CODE 4 1 2 0 0 2 1		9. NATURE OF INCIDENT Chased by Bear			10. HOW REPORTED In Person		
11. REPORTED BY Melvin Hanna			12. ADDRESS 1342 Wealthy Grand Rapids Mich. 49506			13. PHONE HOME 616-452- BUSINESS	
14. RECEIVED BY Russell Lasko			15. WHEN RECEIVED: DATE 8/15/76			16. TIME BROADCAST	
17. INVESTIGATED BY Russell Lasko			18. OFFICER/RANGER NO.		19. WHEN INVESTIGATED DATE 8/15/76 TIME 2220		20. <input type="checkbox"/>

21. INVOLVED PERSONS	22. ADDRESS	23. PHONE	24. SEX	25. RACE	26. AGE	27. DATE BIRTH
1 Melvin Hanna	Same as Block 12	Block 13				
2						
3						
4						

28. DETAILS OF INCIDENT

At about 2220 on 8/15/76 Melvin Hanna and his wife were wakened in their tent (site G-21 Fishing Bridge Campground) by noised outside. Mr. Hanna unzipped the tent and saw a large bear right in front of the tent. He ripped the tent back up.

After a couple minutes the bear had apparently moved off and Mr. Hanna decided to make run for his car. As he did so he heard the bear right behind him. Mr. Hanna yelled and the bear apparently veered off into the trees. People in the adjacent sight heard commotion and opened the door to their pick up camper. Mr. Hanna ran inside to safety Mrs Hanna followed without incident.

The Hannas' stated their was no food in their tent. No one was injured in the incident and their was no property damage. The Hannas' left the campground in their car and reted next morning for their tent and sleeping bags.

The Hannas' could not identify the species of bear. Neighbors camping near by had seen two cubs with the bear.

29. QUANTITY	30. PROPERTY STOLEN OR DAMAGED	31. ESTIMATED VALUE	RECOVERED	
			32. DATE	33. VALUE
34. PROPERTY VALUE OF THIS INCIDENT	35. TOTAL		36. TOTAL	

APPROVED BY (Signature) (Date) 8/23/76

CASE INCIDENT RECORD

1. ORGANIZATION CODE 1		2. ORGANIZATION (PARK) NAME Yellowstone National Park				3. LOCAL OFFICE 0 5 6 5		4. CASE/INCIDENT NO. 7 6 - 1 5			
5. LOCATION OF INCIDENT Site G-29, Fishing Br. Campground					6. WHEN DID IT OCCUR?	MO. 0 8	DAY 2 19	YR. 7 16	7. 24 HOUR TIME 0 3	8. MIN. 3 0	9. DAY OF WEEK
E. OFFENSE/INCIDENT CODE 103 02 02		9. NATURE OF INCIDENT Grizzly bear mauling				10. HOW REPORTED via Communications Center					
11. REPORTED BY Mr. Curry					12. ADDRESS Site H -15			13. PHONE HOME 011-7322 BUSINESS			
14. RECEIVED BY Ranger Chuck Lomas					15. WHEN RECEIVED: DATE 8/29/76			16. TIME BROADCAST 03:10			
17. INVESTIGATED BY Ranger Nuss and Rangers Ross, Rudolph, Andersen, Lomas.					18. OFFICER/RANGER NO.		19. WHEN INVESTIGATED DATE 03/29 TIME 0100			20. DISPOSITION	

21. INVOLVED PERSONS	22. ADDRESS	23. PHONE	24. SEX	25. RACE	26. AGE	27. DATE BIRTH
1. John S. Carney	5745 23th Ave. N.E. Seattle, Wash. 98009	522-2118	M	C	28	1/3/48
2.						
3.						
4.						

28. DETAILS OF INCIDENT *8/29*

According to Mr. John S. Carney, he and his traveling companion were sleeping in sleeping bags on the ground in Site G-29 at Fishing Bridge Campground. Mr. Carney stated he was a light sleeper and was sleeping on his side. He didn't know what time it was but that he had been asleep for sometime. He noticed something brushing and scratching at his feet. He raised up to see what it was when something hit him and he was up in the air- sleeping bag and all. And then he came back down on his feet. He stated that he was swinging his elbows back and forth fighting the bear, and then the bear took off running. Following close behind were two small cubs. Mr. Carney looked over to the table and saw another small bear with its feet on the ground and with its paws on the table. Shortly after, this bear followed the others. Mr. Carney stated he then ran over to his friend who was still asleep and tried to awaken him. Being unable to do so he grabbed his sleeping bag and ran into the restroom. Shortly after the Rangers arrived.

Mr. Carney was taken to the Lake Hospital via the Lake Ambulance. All of his injuries were ~~not~~ superficial. He sustained minor scratches and lacerations on his back, buttocks, on the left side under his arm and on the top of his head. It is believed the nylon sleeping bag protected him from more serious injury. Mr. Carney was released from the Lake Hospital on the morning of 8/29/76.

The following questions were asked of Mr. Carney on 03/31/76 at 1030 hrs. by Ranger Guifford at South Entrance:

Question: "What gate did you enter?"
Answer: "West Entrance".

29. QUANTITY	30. PROPERTY STOLEN OR DAMAGED	31. ESTIMATED VALUE	32. RECOVERED	
			DATE	VALUE
1	sleeping bag - damaged	2 5		
34. PROPERTY CODE OF HIGHEST VALUE		35. TOTAL	36. TOTAL	
			00	

INVESTIGATED BY (Signature and Date)
[Signature] 8/31/76

APPROVED BY (Signature and Date)
[Signature] 9/1/76

NATIONAL PARK SERVICE
SUPPLEMENTARY CASE/INCIDENT RECORD

ORGANIZATION (PARK) NAME Yellowstone National Park	CASE/INCIDENT NUMBER 7 6 - 1 2 2
LOCATION OF INCIDENT Site G-29, Fishing Bridge Campground	DATE OF INCIDENT MO DA YR 0 8 2 9 7 6
NATURE OF INCIDENT Grizzly bear mauling	
COMPLAINANT'S NAME John S. Carney	COMPLAINANT'S ADDRESS 5745 28th Ave. N.E. Seattle, Wash. 98009

RESULTS OF INVESTIGATION

Question: "Did you get bear literature at the Entrance Station?"
 Answer: "Yes."

Question: "Did you hear bear warnings given by the rangers over the P.A. system the night of the attack?"
 Answer: "Arrived about 2200 hrs. at campsite, went to bed right away-- did not hear anyone give bear warnings."

These questions were given to Gifford- South Entrance -- as requested by Roger Rudolph.

Mr. Carney stated to Ranger Ross that he was aware of the possibility of bears and that precautions had been taken, so as not to have any food out or around the sleeping bags or in the campsite. A statement was given verbally to Ranger Ross at 0500 hrs. in the Lake Hospital on 8/29/76. This statement was recorded by Ranger Ross and read back to Mr. Carney.

Subsequent action was taken. Careful patrol was maintained for the duration of the night in the event the bears would return. On the following night of 08/30/76, the bear and cubs were tranquilized and relocated to a remote area. Loops G,H,I were closed on the 08/30/76 and all of fishing bridge campground was closed on 08/31/76.

Observation showed this bear and cubs to be the same involved in a previous bear mauling. Rangers Rudolph, Andersen, Muss, Lomas and Ross were at the scene within minutes following this incident and spent the remainder of the night searching for the bears.

SUBMITTED BY (SIGNATURE AND DATE) Dennis R. D... 8/21/76	APPROVED BY (SIGNATURE AND DATE) Roger C. K... 9/10/76
---	---


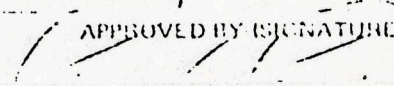
U.S. DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE
SUPPLEMENTARY CASE/INCIDENT RECORD

ORGANIZATION (PARK) NAME Yellowstone National Park		CASE/INCIDENT NUMBER 7 6-1 9 2 3					
LOCATION OF INCIDENT Site G-29 Fishing Bridge Campground		DATE OF INCIDENT MO DA YR 0 8 2 9 7 6					
NATURE OF INCIDENT Grizzly bear mauling							
COMPLAINANT'S NAME John S. Carney				COMPLAINANT'S ADDRESS 5745 28th Ave. N.E. Seattle, Wash. 98009			

RESULTS OF INVESTIGATION
STATEMENT TAKEN FROM MR. JOHN S. CARNEY IN THE LAKE HOSPITAL - 0500 hrs. - 08/29/76

I was asleep in sleeping bag in site G-29. Light sleeper on side - heard something on my feet - next thing I knew I was fighting. I was up in the air - standing up - felt like something was squeezing - just threw me around - then it ran off - looked over and saw another bear on the table - feet were on the ground and its paws were on the table. While that bear was there the big bear and two cubs were running away. Then the other bear took off - I jumped on Tim - he did not wake so I ran into the bathroom and held the door shut. I have never seen a grizzly bear before - they looked very dark.

STATEMENT GIVEN TO RANGER JEWELL R. ROSS

SUBMITTED BY (SIGNATURE AND DATE)  8/31/76	APPROVED BY (SIGNATURE AND DATE) 
--	--

CASE INCIDENT REPORT

1. ORGANIZATION CODE 1		2. ORGANIZATION (PART) NAME Yellowstone N.P.		3. INCIDENT CODE 012010		4. CASE AIR ROUTE NO. 0101010	
5. LOCATION OF INCIDENT Tower Campground				6. WHEN DID IT OCCUR?	MO. 09	DAY 04	YR. 76
				7. HOUR 01	8. MIN. 01	9. DAY OF WEEK 0	10. HOW REPORTED Fred Redman to Tower N.P.
8. OFFENSE INCIDENT CODE 110112		9. NATURE OF INCIDENT Bear Incident		11. REPORTED BY Fred Redman			
				12. ADDRESS Rt. 4 Box 342 Quincy, Ill.		13. PHONE HOME BUSINESS	
14. RECEIVED BY Walker		15. WHEN RECEIVED: DATE 09/04/76				16. TIME BROADCAST	
17. INVESTIGATED BY Walker		18. OFFICER/RANGER NO.		19. WHEN INVESTIGATED DATE 09/04/76 TIME 00:10		20. DISPOSITION	

21. INVOLVED PERSONS	22. ADDRESS	23. PHONE	24. SEX	25. RACE	26. AGE	27. DATE BIRTH
1 Fred Redman	Rt. 4 Box 342 Quincy, Ill.		M	C	27	7/9/49
2 Ed McMahon	36 South Wheeling Ave. Wheeling, Ill.	537-2418	M	C	25	11/15
3 Rollin Scheidler	2241 Rubbins Howell, Mich		M	C		
4						

28. DETAILS OF INCIDENT *9/4*

Mr. Redman reported that two or more bears had entered the Tower campground between 01:00 - 02:00 on 9/4/76. He stated that the bears disturbed objects on the picnic table at site 19, and that campers were shining lights and honking the horns of their vehicles.

Mr. McMahon was camped in site 19 at the time of the incident: a plastic collapsible water jug was damaged by the bear and a box of pots and pans was knocked off the picnic table and scattered about.

Mr. Scheidler was the only individual contacted that could describe the animals, he filed a bear report at the Tower Ranger Station as follows:

Sow 200 - 400lbs 3-cubs 75-100lbs. all 3 black in color

Mr. Scheidler also stated that campsite 12 had been the focus of most of the bears attention. The individuals from site 12 had left the campground by the time I arrived to investigate the incident.

29. QUANTITY	30. PROPERTY STOLEN OR DAMAGED	31. ESTIMATED VALUE	RECOVERED	
			32. DATE	33. VALUE
1	Plastic water container	13.00		
34. PROPERTY CODE OF INCIDENT VALUE		35. TOTAL	36. TOTAL	

INVESTIGATED BY: *Walker* APPROVED: *[Signature]* DATE: *9/11/76*

WILDLIFE CASE/INCIDENT RECORD

ORGANIZATION (BUREAU, STATE)

Yellowstone National Park

CASE/INCIDENT NUMBER

76777

LOCATION OF INCIDENT

Tower Campground

DATE OF INCIDENT

MO DA YR
09 06 77

NATURE OF INCIDENT

Grizzly Bear with three cubs in Tower Area

COMPLAINANT'S NAME

COMPLAINANT'S ADDRESS

RESULTS OF INVESTIGATION

Grizzly Bear activity observed:

1. 9/5/76 Sow and three cubs in Tower Campground observed no damage to personal or government property 00:00 hours to 03:00 hours
2. 9/6/76 Sow and three cubs in Tower Campground "hit" three trash cans in area of site 19 in Tower Campground. Significant digging in area of abys at rear of Hamilton employee dorm. 03:30 hours to 05:00.
3. 9/6/76 Sow and three cubs 2 miles south of Buffalo picnic area on Dunraven Pass, west side of the road in a meadow no specific activity observed. When light projected on them, they avoided it by hiding the sage.

No later entries?

SUBMITTED BY (NAME, TITLE AND BUREAU)

[Handwritten signature]

APPROVED BY (SIGNATURE AND DATE)



Department Wildlife Science
752-4100 EXT. 7928

5 March 1979

Mr. Don R. Petersen
Howard, Lewis & Petersen
Attorneys at Law
Provo UT

RECEIVED

MAR - 8 1979

HOWARD LEWIS & PETERSEN

Dear Don:

I am enclosing copies of two documents which may relate to your client's case.

"Research Note: No. 7" evaluates 1976 mgmt. You may want to request No. 8 for the following year as well.

The memorandum to Director Whalen has been referred to in the scientific literature. I assume it has been widely distributed. The opinion on p. 12 re "negligence and legal liability" of the NPS may be of interest.

Sincerely yours
E. L. Gilbert

EVALUATION OF BEAR MANAGEMENT
IN YELLOWSTONE NATIONAL PARK, 1976

The report for 1975 (Cole, 1976) evaluates the initial program to restore natural conditions for grizzly and black bear populations in Yellowstone National Park by intensive efforts to reduce sources of human food. Concurrently, injuries to humans decreased and bear populations have been maintained or reestablished at natural levels.

Bear management has now entered the maintenance phase--with effort directed toward ensuring that past problems do not recur. This maintenance program will entail continuing efforts to deny sources of human foods to bears, coupled with education and law enforcement. The operational key to the success of the program continues to be the daily bear monitoring system.

Additionally, the fundamental question of how bears and people can co-exist over time in Yellowstone suggests some informational needs. Basic biological and ecological data can be drawn from research studies presently underway (Interagency Study Team). A contract study for aversive agent research, which should be keyed to bear behavior studies, is presently being arranged. Efforts are also being directed to defining backcountry management information needs as an integral part of bear management. One master's thesis (Chester, 1976) is a first step in looking at this problem.

This report will deal only with the evaluation of bear management and the monitoring system for the 1976 season. Table 1-5 and Figures 1 and 2 summarize bear management activities. Comparisons with past years are included.

Management activity increased somewhat for both bear species over 1975. Early in the season some lag in management effort contributed to control actions for black bears. However, the overall statistics, particularly for grizzlies, may more nearly reflect a normal or average year for bear activity. The very low statistics for 1975 were apparently greatly influenced by different habitat use patterns stemming from an exceptionally late spring rather than being the product solely of management effort. Knight (1975, pers. comm.) concurs. We cannot realistically expect to consistently achieve the 1975 degree of "non-problem". On the other hand, management effort can hold problems to as low a level as our knowledge and factors beyond our control will permit.

Two-thirds (10) of the grizzly bear control actions and 60% of the development observations can be attributed to one female (#7155) with three cubs. This female had been transplanted once in 1974. She was transplanted twice with her cubs this year. She caused one major and one minor personal injury and was known to be aggressive. She was destroyed September 22. Her detailed record is contained in the 1976 bear management files. Her three cubs stayed in and near Pelican Valley, apparently

EVALUATION OF BEAR MANAGEMENT
IN YELLOWSTONE NATIONAL PARK, 1976

The report for 1975 (Cole, 1976) evaluates the initial program to restore natural conditions for grizzly and black bear populations in Yellowstone National Park by intensive efforts to reduce sources of human food. Concurrently, injuries to humans decreased and bear populations have been maintained or reestablished at natural levels.

Bear management has now entered the maintenance phase--with effort directed toward ensuring that past problems do not recur. This maintenance program will entail continuing efforts to deny sources of human foods to bears, coupled with education and law enforcement. The operational key to the success of the program continues to be the daily bear monitoring system.

Additionally, the fundamental question of how bears and people can co-exist over time in Yellowstone suggests some informational needs. Basic biological and ecological data can be drawn from research studies presently underway (Interagency Study Team). A contract study for aversive agent research, which should be keyed to bear behavior studies, is presently being arranged. Efforts are also being directed to defining backcountry management information needs as an integral part of bear management. One master's thesis (Chester, 1976) is a first step in looking at this problem.

This report will deal only with the evaluation of bear management and the monitoring system for the 1976 season. Table 1-5 and Figures 1 and 2 summarize bear management activities. Comparisons with past years are included.

Management activity increased somewhat for both bear species over 1975. Early in the season some lag in management effort contributed to control actions for black bears. However, the overall statistics, particularly for grizzlies, may more nearly reflect a normal or average year for bear activity. The very low statistics for 1975 were apparently greatly influenced by different habitat use patterns stemming from an exceptionally late spring rather than being the product solely of management effort. Knight (1975, pers. comm.) concurs. We cannot realistically expect to consistently achieve the 1975 degree of "non-problem". On the other hand, management effort can hold problems to as low a level as our knowledge and factors beyond our control will permit.

Two-thirds (10) of the grizzly bear control actions and 60% of the development observations can be attributed to one female (#7155) with three cubs. This female had been transplanted once in 1974. She was transplanted twice with her cubs this year. She caused one major and one minor personal injury and was known to be aggressive. She was destroyed September 22. Her detailed record is contained in the 1976 bear management files. Her three cubs stayed in and near Pelican Valley, apparently

denning shortly after November 8. All other grizzly transplants (5) were successful.

Tables 6 and 7 compare daily bear sightings in developed areas and in the wild. All sightings were up over last year--also believed to be a function of the habitat differences mentioned previously.

The bear monitoring information suggests several other things. Hayden Valley no longer appears to support a high density of grizzly bears comparable to Pelican Valley. In spite of increased grizzly sightings park-wide over 1975, sightings for Hayden Valley proper were down--(four reports only) roughly a third of last year's. The level of open valley bear use there in the past would seem to have been a function of the long-term presence of the Trout Creek dump. Only now, five seasons post-closure, and perhaps influenced by a season (1975) of relatively little bear use of open areas throughout the park, may bear numbers for that area be natural. Knight (pers. comm.) concurs. This does not mean that there will not always be bears of both species utilizing the valley and/or adjacent areas at times--a comment that applies throughout the park.

By contrast, Pelican Valley continues to be a major area of grizzly habitat. Knight (pers. comm.) can account for four separate family units using the valley and adjacent areas this summer (three females with cubs of the year: one with three cubs, one with two cubs, one with one cub; and one female with one yearling). Documentation of a basic conflict stemming from a development intruding on this natural unit of high biological importance will be the subject of a separate report which will include but not be limited to bear problems.

The monitoring system also gives some indication of visitor opportunities to see bears from park roads which are behaving naturally. Of 453 grizzly bear "in the wild" observations, 37 or 8% were seen from roads. For blacks, 67/441 or 15% were observed from roads carrying on natural activities with no signs of begging behavior.

Finally, the monitoring system suggests where additional effort-- a combination of information and law enforcement--may be useful. Ice chests are the most common campground attractant, in spite of warnings. Stricter enforcement may help. The token road side black bear quickly escalates to a problem. Hazard warnings should be blunt.

Realistically, however, there are some individuals who will ignore all efforts to prevent bear incidents. The circumstances leading to the major personal injury caused by grizzly female #7155 illustrate this clearly. The individual ignored two requests to properly store an ice chest, hid the chest, and then tried to drive the bear's cubs away from it. Another person was deliberately baiting bears into the development for observation. These kinds of actions will cause some bear problems as long as both bears and people use the park.

In summary, the present bear monitoring system is providing an efficient tool for anticipating, analyzing, and to some degree preventing bear problems. It is clear that the present level of effort, both monitoring and management response, must continue to be as integral a part of park operations as are road patrol and interpretive services.

References Cited

Chester, J.M. 1976. Human wildlife interactions in the Gallatin Range, Yellowstone National Park, 1973-74. MS thesis, Montana State University. 114 p.

Cole, G.F. 1976. Management Involving Grizzly - Black bears in Yellowstone National Park 1970-75. Nat. Res. Rept. #9. NPS. 26 p.

Knight, R.R. et.al. 1975. Yellowstone Grizzly Bear Investigations. Annual Report Interagency Study Team, U.S.D.I.-N.P.S. Misc. Rept. #9. 46 p.

Table 1.--Numbers of injuries to humans from grizzly bears by periods and year, Yellowstone National Park, 1930-1976.^a

Years	No. grizzly-caused injuries per year		No. of visitors per injury
	Developed area	Backcountry	
1930's	0.6 (0-3)	0	800,000
1940's	1.2 (0-7)	0	600,000
1950's	0.5 (0-2)	0	2,700,000
1960's	3.6 (1-8)	0.3 (0-2)	500,000
1970	2	1	700,000
1971	0	0	0
1972	1	1	1,000,000
1973	0	0	0
1974	0	0	0
1975	0	2	1,000,000
1976	2	2	600,000

^aData 1930-1975 from Cole, 1976.

Table 2.--Records of grizzly bear control actions in developed areas, Yellowstone National Park, 1968-1976.^a

	Control actions ^b								
	1968	1969	1970	1971	1972	1973	1974	1975	1976
Old Faithful Canyon	1	0	22	1	0	0	1	0	3
Lake Outlet	14	16	9	11	10	3	6	0	0
Bridge Bay	16	25	11	20	13	4	5	0	10
Grant Village	8	9	0	1	3	3	2	0	1
Eleven other units	20	5	15	5	0	0	0	0	0
Total control actions	0	2	13	1	0	0	0	0	1
Total control actions	59	57	70	39	26	10	14	0	15
No. different bears	?	?	50	33	21	7	11	0	9
Pct. successful transplants		33	60	80	74	70	77	0	57
No. bears destroyed	5 ^c (3)	10 (5)	12 (6)	6 (2)	6 (4)	0	2 (1)	0	1
No. bears to zoos	0	0	8	0	1	0	0	0	0

^aData 1930-1976 from Cole, 1976.

^bNumbers of times a bear was captured for transplanting, shipped to a zoo, or destroyed.

^cYearly totals with number that personnel, came out of drug effect in traps, or failed to recover unintentional because bears charged during handling, injured themselves drugs shown in parentheses.

Table 3.--Numbers of grizzlies removed by park and state control programs and other known kills of marked and unmarked bears in adjacent state areas, 1970-1976.^a

Year	Removals due to control programs		Killed by vehicles	Other known kills ^b			Yearly totals
	Park	Mont.		Wyo.	Mont.	Idaho	
1970	20	0	2	12(1)	7(1)	7(1)	48
1971	6	14	1	12	6(3)	5	44
1972	9	2	1	7	0	4	23
1973	0	1	0	7(1)	2	3	13
1974	2	1	0	10(3)	1	0	14
1975	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
1976 ^c	1	0	0	2	1	0	4
Totals	38	18	4	50	17	19	146

^aData 1930-1975 from Cole, 1976.

^bLegal and illegal kills from hunting or to protect livestock or property, with those marked inside Yellowstone National Park prior to or since 1970 in parentheses. In 1976 one illegal kill occurred at Huckleberry Hot Springs, Wyoming, one at the dump at Cooke City, Montana, and one was killed accidentally in Wyoming by the Interagency Grizzly Bear Study Team.

^cOne grizzly cub was found dying in June; was not related to the control program so was not tallied here.

Table 4.--Numbers and ratios of female grizzlies and young seen in different family groups in and adjacent (1 mi) to Yellowstone National Park during a 1959-1966 period and subsequent years.^a

Years	Numbers			Numbers			Pct. cubs surviving to yearling age
	Females	Cubs	Ratios	Females	Yearling	Ratios	
1959-66 averages	15	33	2.2	15	20	1.3	61
1972	11	22	2.0	9	18	2.0	?
1973	15	27	1.8	16	24	1.5	75
1974	14	22	1.6	16	27	1.7	93
1975	5	7	1.4	5	7	1.4	89
1976 ^b	15	30	2.0	4	8	2.0	-

^aData 1930-1975 from Cole, 1976.

^bFrom Knight (per. comm., 1976), with 16 females and 32 cubs, and 5 females with 9 yearlings reported in the overall study area.

Table 5.--Park records on the numbers of human injuries caused by black bears and the number of bears transplanted and destroyed 1931-69 and from 1970 to 1976.^a

Years	No. injuries to visitors	No. captures and transplants	No. black bears killed ^b
1931-69	45 ave./yr.	--	24 ave./yr.
1970	7	19	7 (1)
1971	9	15	4 (2)
1972	5	34	11 (3)
1973	5	13	3 (0)
1974	7	11	3 (2)
1975	1	5	1 (1)
1976	4	13	4 (1)

^aData 1930-1975 from Cole, 1976.

^bIncludes bears killed by cars which are shown in parentheses for 1970-1976.

Table 6.--Yearly totals of the numbers of grizzly bears observed on a daily basis in developed areas and in the wild within Yellowstone National Park, 1970-1976.^a

	1970	1971	1972	1973	1974	1975	1976
No. in Devel.	178	146	105	54	26	5	65
No. in Wild	614	320	349	348	426	216	455

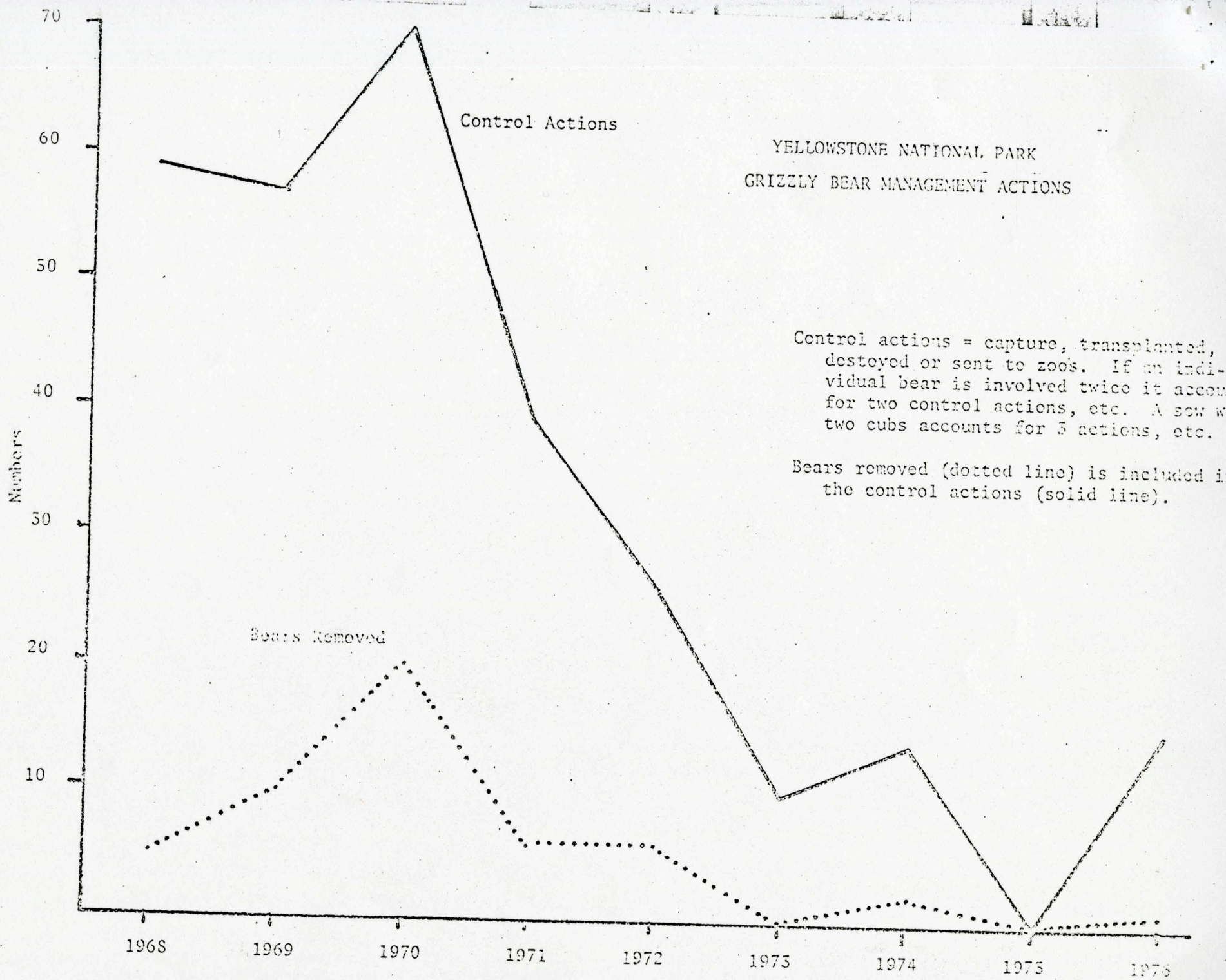
^aData 1970-1975 from Cole, 1976.

Table 7.--Yearly totals of the numbers of black bears observed on a daily basis in developed areas and in the wild within Yellowstone National Park, 1975-1976.^a

	1975	1976
No. in Devel.	57	60
No. in Wild	347	441

^aNo comparable data available prior to 1975.

YELLOWSTONE NATIONAL PARK
GRIZZLY BEAR MANAGEMENT ACTIONS

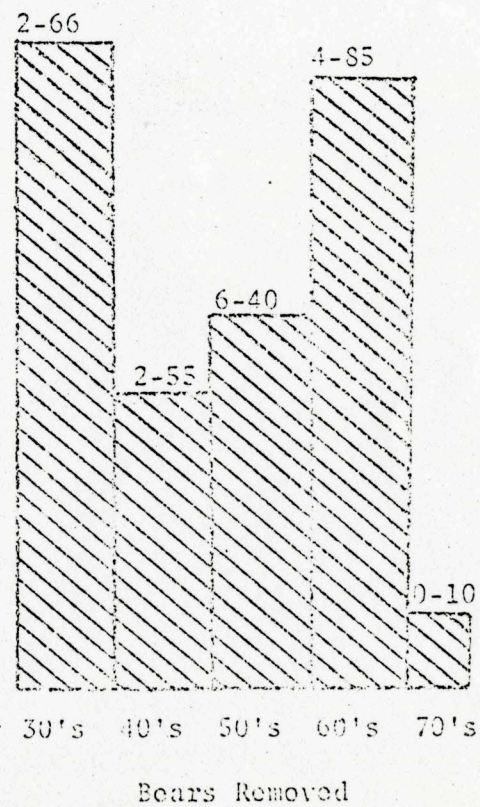
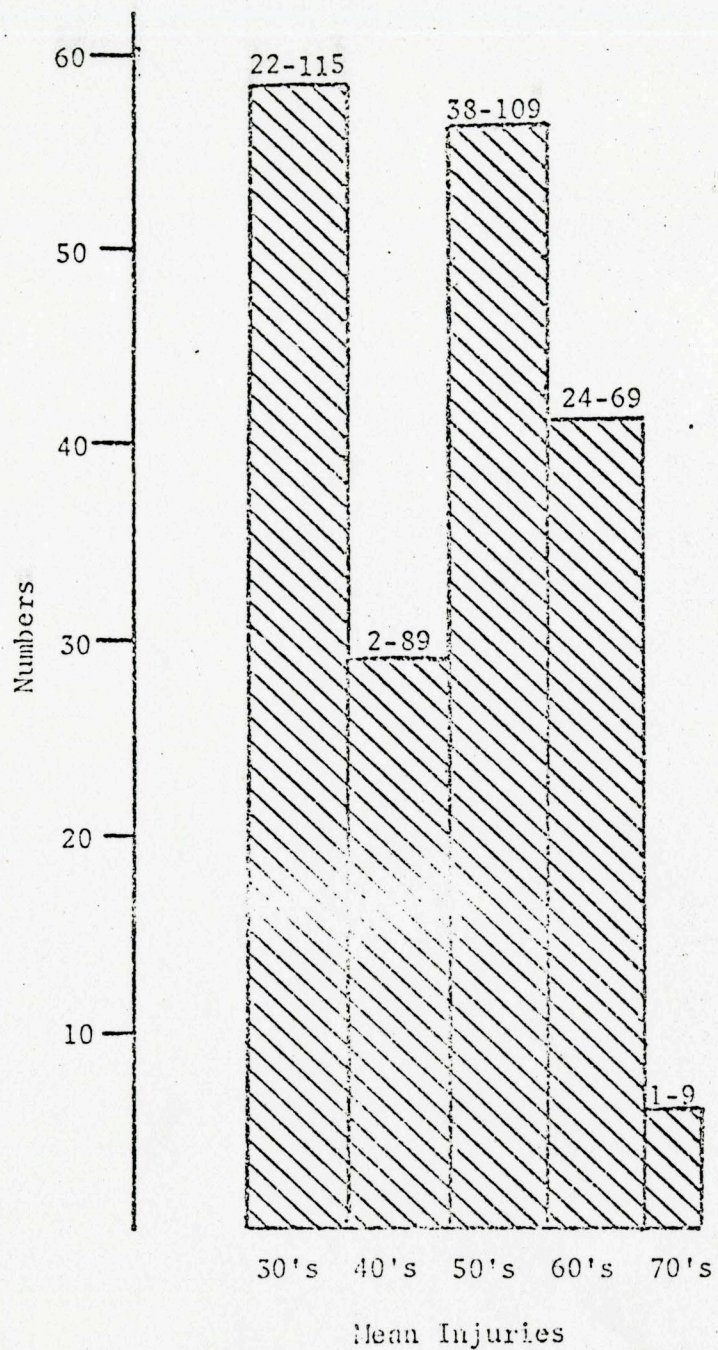


YELLOWSTONE NATIONAL PARK

BLACK BEAR INCIDENTS

Averaged by Decade

(numbers at top of column are
the range for that decade)



Mr. John Townsley
Superintendent
Yellowstone National Park
Mammoth, Wyoming 82190

May 2, 1977

Dear Mr. Townsley,

Encouraged by the positive and progressive management as well as the candid self-evaluation policies which you have promoted in the recent past, I am prompted to write you this letter concerning the problem of man-grizzly bear conflicts in Yellowstone Park. I would specifically like to discuss the incidents which took place in 1976 in the Fishing Bridge-Pelican Creek Area.

Working as a South District maintenance employee in the Park Service for the past five summers and talking to employees whose experiences far exceed my own, I have become well aware of the inherent problems created by the location of developed areas within grizzly habitat. The crux of the problem, as you know, involves the natural tendency of bears to be attracted by the odors of garbage, fish and other aromatic foods (an automatic response for any omnivorous animal). Recent attempts to reduce the availability of human foodstuffs to bears through the use of bear-proof cans, multiple garbage removals, incinerators, land fills, and public education have undoubtedly helped to reduce the number of man-bear conflicts, and yet the problem persists.

The bear mauling incidents of August 1976 in the Fishing Bridge Campground and near the south end of Pelican Creek give a clear indication of the problems which are still encountered. As is true any summer, the afternoon garbage removal in the campgrounds is rarely productive since most campers are out touring throughout the day and deposit most of their garbage during their evening meals at dusk. Thus large quantities of garbage remain in the cans all night as evidenced by the majority of full cans we find at 8:00 AM each morning. The simple fact is that hundreds of campers are sleeping amidst tons of garbage (bear attractant) during the three months of heavy visitation.

A second problem seems to be the proximal location of additional bear attractants near the campgrounds. Two such examples are the Pelican Creek fish trap and the Lake incinerator each being located less than one half mile from the Fishing Bridge and Bridge Bay Campgrounds respectively. The frequent grizzly bear usage of the Pelican Creek fish trap is well known to the Fish and Wildlife employees who operate that trap as well as to many employees who report the sighting of bear tracks, scats and fish carcasses there throughout most of the summer. Not surprisingly, the discontinued operation of this trap in August 1976 seemed to coincide with the influx of grizzlies into the adjacent Fishing Bridge Campgrounds that year.

The expensive and dangerous practice of trapping and transplanting grizzlies also displayed its notorious ineffectiveness last year with the multiple returns of the offending sow and her apparent abandonment of her cubs as a result of the transplanting operations. The fact that the park's size does not permit transport distances of sufficient magnitude to overcome a bear's natural homing ability is well established by the high return rate in past years. This technique also risks the safety of both the bears and the rangers who handle them, as well as those persons camping in the backcountry areas where the bears are released. In August 1976 the South District trail crew personnel and the many tourists who were camped at Mariposa Lake were not informed that the grizzly sow and her three cubs were being released in their vicinity. In essence, transplanting or elimination of problem bears is only a temporary means of "treating the symptoms" rather than solving the problem, and serves to draw negative publicity and criticism from those who are

concerned with the endangered status of the grizzly in the lower 48 states of the U.S..

It is distressing to see the general lack of cooperation between the various branches of the Park Service and the Interagency Bear Study since the joint efforts of these groups could bring about a more coordinated effort toward proper management. Perhaps a specially trained bear management team similiar to that used in Yosemite should be created in order to monitor problem areas and to act in a coordinating and advisory capacity, thus providing a biologically sound and consistant means of dealing with the problem. A valuable recommendation made in 1969 by the National Sciences Advisory Committee of the National Park Service was that campgrounds in areas with recurrent bear problems be either fenced or relocated. The fencing of incinerators, land fills and sewage plants in the park has already proven successful, and similar fences set back into the woods surrounding campgrounds could prove equally successful with a minimum of visual impact. Unless food odors can be eliminated from campgrounds through late evening garbage removals or the "locking" of garbage cans after the last pickup (see attached diagram), then bear-proof fences seem to offer the best alternative in problem areas.

I hope that my suggestions and criticisms will be received in the positive light in which they are intended, as I know that this is an area of particular sensitivity to those involved. In addition, my comments are not meant to degrade any Park Service employee in particular, but merely to illuminate the problems of present management methodology. Management of Yellowstone Park in a progressive and informed manner will continue to make it a model for other parks and to ensure its preservation as a treasured American vacationland. Thank you for your time and interest.

Sincerely,

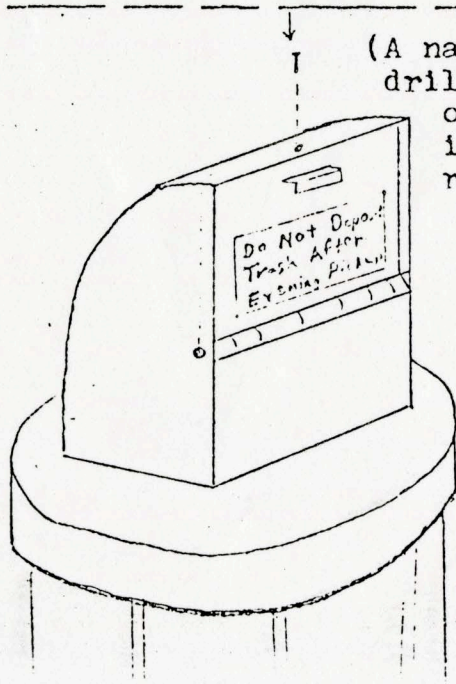
John S. Kirkley

John S. Kirkley
Department of Biology
Utah State University
Logan, Utah 84321

MANAGEMENT RECOMMENDATIONS FOR 1977

- 1.) Remove Pelican Creek fish trap.
- 2.) Reschedule garbage pickup to include an evening removal.
(ie. make hours 10:00- 1:00, 2:00- 5:00, & 6:00- 8:00)
- 3.) Require that no garbage be deposited in the cans after the last pickup.
- 4.) Modify the bear-proof lids for locking shut at night. (see diagram)
- 5.) Supply a number of cans at the campground entrances for persons who have no means of garbage storage during evening hours.
- 6.) Include an explanation of these new procedures at comfort stations, & registration office, as well as posting a reminder on each can lid.
- 7.) Impose stiff fines on those who leave food or garbage outside vehicles.
- 8.) Patrol campgrounds regularly during the late evening hours to determine bear presence, especially during the month of August.
- 9.) Communicate regularly with caretakers and garbage crews who work in the campgrounds to learn of unsanitary conditions or bear sign.
- 10.) Limit camping to hard-sided vehicles if grizzly or black bear are present.
- 11.) Remove bears only in instances where attacks are unprovoked or behavior seems abnormal.
- 12.) Do not hesitate to close a campground prematurely if grizzly numbers present, an extreme risk to human safety.
- 13.) Enclose all high-risk campgrounds with 10' chain-link fence and monitor bear activity near these fences to prevent bear entrance.

MODIFIED BEAR-PROOF LID FOR LOCKING AT NIGHT



(A nail is inserted into a hole drilled in the lid just in front of the moveable door, preventing it from opening until nail is removed.)

Box 156
Moose, Wyoming 83012
January 24, 1979

Mr. Earl Thomas, Director
Game & Fish Department
State of Wyoming
Cheyenne, Wyoming 82002

Dear Mr. Thomas:

I have read the State of Wyoming's petition to the Secretary of the Interior and the Director of the U.S. Fish & Wildlife Service for reopening of limited grizzly bear seasons in Wyoming. I would like to comment on this petition with the hope that it may be of some help to you and to the Commission members.

I favor the hunting of grizzly bears under special permit in order to accomplish needed control when necessary. I have publicly stated my position on hunting on several occasions including management suggestions in a paper on "Grizzly Bear Ranges and Movements as Determined by Radiotracking" which was published in Bears: Their Biology & Management, 1976. However, hunting as a control should only be considered when the grizzly population has increased in numbers and when accurate census figures reveal that they can and should be reduced. I do not believe this situation currently exists.

In 1974 my brother John Craighead, Joel Varney, and I published a paper "A Population Analysis of the Yellowstone Grizzly Bears". In this computer analysis we used research data gathered over a fifteen-year period. We concluded that the average grizzly bear population in the Yellowstone ecosystem from 1959 through 1967 averaged about 229 grizzlies with a high of 245 in 1967, and that in 1974 this same population had declined to approximately 136 animals. During the period 1968-1972 mortality was high and the reproductive rate declined. This was largely a result of Park Service mismanagement of the grizzlies.

To date there is no evidence from the results of the Interagency Grizzly Bear Study Team or others that this downward trend of the grizzly population has stabilized or been reversed. In fact, to the contrary, the data available indicate a still lower population than in 1974 as well as an even lower reproductive rate. If there is scientific evidence to the contrary, I would certainly very much like to see it and on a basis of it would reassess my position. If the grizzly bear population is still very low, perhaps even lower than in 1974, and I believe it is, it would be ill-conceived for the Wyoming Game & Fish Commission to reopen the season and take twelve or so nuisance bears. My

concern is not only for the grizzlies but that the blame for the current low grizzly bear population and the possibility of its still declining may be shifted. It now rests squarely on past management activities of the National Park Service. If the State takes grizzlies through special permit hunting, even if only two or three a year, and the population continues to decline or does not recover, the State can be blamed and must then answer for a situation which to date the State has not contributed to.

The apparent increase in nuisance bears, should this actually be the case, can be explained through movement of grizzlies over a period of years from Yellowstone Park into surrounding wilderness areas, particularly in fall. Fall hunting camps are now a greater attraction than in the past for grizzlies that have been denied a former source of food in the Park. In recent years these grizzly movements (to and from Yellowstone) have apparently changed, with fewer bears going back to their former haunts such as Hayden Valley in the Park. Movement—not population increase—is what is causing an apparent population pressure.

I could question quite a few statements in the petition and support it with evidence, and I would be glad to do this in a discussion with you should you desire. The main purpose of this letter is to point out that I feel the present action could well result in throwing the blame for the decline and perhaps elimination of the grizzly onto the Wyoming Game & Fish Department rather than on the agency most responsible for the present threatened condition of the grizzly bear.

I am enclosing a few publications that relate to this subject.

Sincerely,

Frank Craighead



United States Department of the Interior
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

Yellowstone National Park, Wyoming 82190

IN REPLY REFER TO:
L1427

June 23, 1977

Mr. John Kirkley
Lake Station
Yellowstone National Park, Wyoming 82190

Dear Mr. Kirkley:

Thank you for your letter and for the concerned and thoughtful attitude that prompted it. You have obviously looked into the situation very carefully and your suggestions are appreciated.

Garbage is indeed present in the campgrounds at night, even though we try to schedule pickups in the late evening to avoid this accumulation. We have found that if bears are unable to get at this garbage they soon become discouraged in their foraging activities in spite of any odor. Prior to the complete equipping of Fishing Bridge Campground with bear resistant cans, there were as many as a dozen grizzlies actively hunting food in the campground every night of the season. By comparison, a visit of a bear to any park campground is now rare.

The fish traps have been a problem in past years, but according to the Fisheries Biologists, techniques used now should eliminate any difficulties. Fish are dipped up with nets and placed directly into plastic bags without touching the trap or the platforms. Each day, following the trapping operation, the structure is scrubbed down with detergent to remove odors. Bears still visit the trap on occasion, probably remembering past meals, but it is no longer the attractant it once was. Since we realize the critical nature of its location however, we intend to watch the operation carefully to insure that it remains clean.

Since 1970, there has been an overall helicopter transplant success rate of about 75%. This in no way compares with the high return rate of blacks transplanted by truck. Since this method, albeit traumatic for the animal as well as personnel, is far preferable to killing the animal, we intend to stay with it. The release site for the sow and three cubs last summer was initially selected as Mariposa Lake and was inadvertently reported as such, but the bears were actually released on Lynx Mountain when it was learned that the Mariposa Lake



area was occupied.

The concept of a special bear management team has been considered here, and were it not for the great distances involved, would probably work as it has in other areas. We do attempt to coordinate as much of this work as possible through the Resources Management Office and the Biologist's Office, but much of the day to day operation must be done by the Sub-District personnel. The research being conducted by the Interagency Team is a separate operation that in no way interferes with the management program. Since your reference to a lack of cooperation mentioned no details it is difficult to respond, other than to say we are not aware of such. If you have had some specific problems in this regard, we would be glad to discuss them with you.

Fencing has been considered before, but has been rejected for several reasons, both esthetic and practical. The lack of problems in other campgrounds has amply demonstrated that the real problem lies in the location of Fishing Bridge Campground, i.e., in prime bear habitat. While permanent closure of this campground may not occur as soon as we would like to see it, we are prepared to close it on a temporary basis if problems arise this summer. As for the garbage cans, locking them would defeat the very purpose of their design, which is to permit access by humans while preventing access by bears. Late garbage collections are by far the better means of controlling the situation, and we certainly hope to do much better with this during the current season.

Even though we have responded at some length to your letter, there may be points which have not been adequately covered or which you may have some disagreement. We certainly hope you will continue your interest in this situation and will feel free to discuss any aspect of it with your supervisor, the District Ranger or the Headquarters Staff. Following closure of the dumps, the "Bear Management Team" consisted of the entire park staff, and it took an earnest effort on the part of each employee to make the program succeed. The situation is no less urgent today and your concern and criticism are most welcome. We would be very happy to talk these things over with you at any time.

Sincerely,

Robert C. Haraden

ACTING Superintendent