

INVESTIGATION TEAM REPORT

Fatality of Mr. Brian Matayoshi from a bear attack on the Wapiti Lake Trail in Yellowstone National Park on July 6, 2011

September 9, 2011

Investigation Team members¹:

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Kerry Gunther, YNP, Bear Management Supervisor, Yellowstone National Park, WY
Nick Herring, YNP, Deputy Chief Ranger, Yellowstone National Park, WY

Summary:

Brian Matayoshi, and his wife Marylyn, visitors to Yellowstone National Park, were attacked by a grizzly bear on July 6, 2011 at approximately 1050 hours. Mr. Matayoshi died of injuries inflicted by the grizzly bear. His wife was not injured. Mr. and Mrs. Matayoshi intended to hike a loop trail at the north end of Hayden Valley beginning at the Wapiti Lake Trailhead. Approximately 1 mile from the trailhead the Matayoshi's joined another park visitor at a vantage point along the trail over-looking the valley. He was observing a female grizzly bear with 2 cubs of-the-year at a distance of several hundred yards. After watching and photographing the bears, the Matayoshi's proceeded on their planned route down the trail to the east and into the timber. They traveled about another ½ mile before they changed their plans because of the annoyance of mosquitoes in the area and began retracing their route to the trailhead. They soon encountered the same grizzly bear they had observed from a distance earlier. The bear, having left the open valley since they last saw it, had moved to the east and was now close to the trail that was their return route. Upon seeing the bear, which was now about 100 yards away on the far side of a dense line of trees, the Matayoshi's turned around, again heading east. The bear saw them and gave chase. They saw the bear move in their direction and responded by running down the trail yelling. At approximately 173 additional yards from where they first

¹ Arranged in alphabetical order by agency affiliation.

sighted the bear, the female grizzly caught up to Mr. Matayoshi and mauled him, causing fatal injuries. During the attack his wife stopped and took shelter behind a fallen tree 5 yards from where Mr. Matayoshi was being attacked. After mauling Mr. Matayoshi, the bear walked over to her, lifted her by her daypack, and then left the area. Mrs. Matayoshi received no injuries.

Format of this report:

An interagency investigation team composed of state and federal personnel prepared this report. An investigation team report is required after each human fatality caused by a grizzly bear as per the Interagency Grizzly Bear Guidelines (p. 59). This report is based on investigations and reports by Yellowstone National Park rangers who responded to and investigated this incident. This report summarizes the incident, the investigation of the incident, resolution or response to the incident, and presents information gathered as part of the investigation team effort. After reading the investigation materials compiled by the Park Service, the team discussed these reports and the incident with these Park Service personnel to clarify any issues. Written statements, interviews, and other informational materials are appended to this report. The team attempted to reconstruct the incident as much as possible given the information available while avoiding speculation. All times in this report are presented in Mountain Daylight Time.

Situation:

The Wapiti Lake trailhead and picnic area where the Matayoshi's began their hike are in the Canyon area located inside Yellowstone National Park. The trails in this area access Clear Lake, Ribbon Lake, and Wapiti Lake via several routes. The trail traverses open habitat for its initial 1.25 miles (Figure 1). It then enters lodgepole forest interspersed with open thermal areas. The trails in this area receive intensive human use with many people using the area for day hikes while others access Ribbon Lake and other backcountry locations for overnight camping. The area to the south of the Wapiti Lake trail was temporarily closed at the time of the attack because it is a known wolf den rendezvous site. The Hayden Valley and the area immediate to the incident are noteworthy for wildlife viewing, especially for bears and bison, which are relatively common in the extensive open valley and along the adjacent timber edge.

Detailed Information:

Mr. Matayoshi and his wife Marylyn arrived in Yellowstone National Park on July 5, 2011. They set up camp at a reserved site at Grant Village. On the morning of July 6, 2011, they traveled to the Canyon area and parked at the Wapiti Lake trailhead. Two signs containing relevant bear information were posted on the Wapiti trailhead signboard. One sign titled "Danger You Are Entering Bear Country" contained information on how to avoid and react to bear encounters as well as the specific recommendations "if a bear charges stand still, do not run" and "bear pepper spray is a good last defense". The second sign read "Warning Bear Frequenting Area".

They began their hike at 08:30 hours. They first hiked to Clear Lake and then returned to the junction of the Clear Lake/Ribbon Lake/Wapiti Lake trails. At that point, they hiked east toward Ribbon Lake on the Wapiti Lake trail. About a mile down the trail at approximately 1005 hours, they met a single hiker, [REDACTED] who pointed out in the open valley to the south of the trail a female grizzly bear with 2 cubs-of-the-year. [REDACTED] said that had been viewing these bears for about 5 minutes before the arrival of the Matayoshi's. Mrs. Matayoshi took several photographs of the bears from this location and these photos on her camera are time-stamped between 1012 and 1015 hours.



Photo 1. Photo of the bear that attacked the Matayoshi's taken by Mrs. Matayoshi at 1015 hours. Photo taken from the location on the Wapiti lake Trail where the Matayoshi's observed the bears with [REDACTED] before proceeding east on the trail.

The bears were grazing and digging in open habitats at a distance of between 333 and 500 yards south of the trail (Photo 1). The bears appeared to be "specks" to the naked eye. [REDACTED] allowed the Matayoshi's to observe the bears through his binoculars. [REDACTED] and Mr. Matayoshi discussed the fact that the bears were far away and not near the trail. After these discussions and viewing the bears with [REDACTED] Mr. and Mrs. Matayoshi continued on their hike eastward into the timber on the trail toward Ribbon Lake.

After the Matayoshi's left him to continue their hike, [REDACTED] watched the bears until they disappeared behind a "hillside". The last image on his camera of the bears was time-stamped 1025 hours.

The Matayoshi's continued hiking on the trail eastward approximately 0.5 miles from where they left [REDACTED] until they crossed Hot Spring Creek on the Wapiti Lake Trail. At this point, they turned around due to mosquitoes. On their way back, they saw a large grizzly bear within 25 yards of the trail and approximately

100 yards away from their position on the trail (photo 2). Mrs. Matayoshi was not sure if she saw cubs. Upon seeing the bear, they turned around again and started hiking back up the trail toward the cover of trees approximately 20 yards behind them. They kept looking back as they were retreating. In the incident interview, Mrs. Matayoshi explained what happened in these first moments of their retreat. She said she saw the bear's "head pop up and I told Brian". She [the female bear] started coming at us and Brian said, 'Run.' We were running down the trail." The Matayoshi's were yelling and shouting as they fled down the trail away from the bear, covering approximately 173 yards from the location where they first saw the bear to where the bear caught up to them and attacked Mr. Matayoshi. Mrs. Matayoshi recalls the bear impacting Mr. Matayoshi just as she took cover behind a small downed tree on the north side of the trail (photo 3) and approximately 5 yards from where Mr. Matayoshi was attacked.

Mrs. Matayoshi heard her husband yell and she turned around to see the female bear, "hit him." Mrs. Matayoshi said the cubs were running just behind their mother and they were growling. She said she had been running with her husband until he was attacked and at that point she ended up on the ground behind a small downed tree. She said that she started to get to her knees in an attempt to take her camera off when she saw the female bear look at her and start coming in her direction. She dropped facedown to the ground. She then felt a tug on her backpack and suddenly the bear was gone. Soon thereafter, she recalls that she walked over to her husband and attempted to use a jacket as a tourniquet to stop the bleeding on his leg. She recalls that she turned her husband over and a single exhalation escaped from Mr. Matayoshi. He was unresponsive and did not breathe beyond this single exhalation. She recalls trying repeatedly to call 911 on her cell phone but could not get a signal so she started yelling for help. See Appendix A for Mrs. Matayoshi's complete interview.



Photo 2. Location where the encounter began when Matayoshi's encountered the bear near the trail. Star shows approximate location of Matayoshi's on the trail when they saw the bear in, near, or through the trees at point of arrow.



Photo 3. Small downed tree next to the trail that Mrs. Matayoshi hid behind. Person to the left is standing on the trail.

Other People Present in the Incident Area:

██████████ was approximately 1 mile down the trail observing a female with 2 cubs feeding south of the trail when the Matayoshi's arrived at his position. They observed the bears together. Both ██████████ and the Matayoshi's took photographs of these bears. ██████████ and the Matayoshi's encountered each other on the trail approximately 30 minutes prior to the attack. After watching the bear for a while, the Matayoshi's continued east down the trail. ██████████ continued to watch the bears until they disappeared behind a "hillside." While waiting for the bears to reappear, ██████████ and his 2 teenage sons arrived on the trail from the west. Then ██████████ moved east along the trail approximately 300-400 feet in the direction the Matayoshi's had taken. After waiting a short time, ██████████ saw the female travel across the meadow below him towards where he thought the trail was. He could only see the female a short period between a "split in the trees." ██████████ stated that he later saw a cub run toward the trail in the area where he had just seen the female. ██████████ and his sons joined ██████████ at this location. ██████████ suggested that they all turn around because there were bears close to the trail to the east.

After a short period of time, ██████████ heard a bear "roar" and a male voice yelling and a woman's voice screaming. The roar, yell, and scream lasted less than 5-10 seconds. ██████████ son then called 911 and reported the incident. This call from ██████████ son was logged by the Yellowstone Park Dispatch center at 1051 hours.

About this time, 4 hikers arrived at this location and joined ██████████. These 4 hikers stayed until rangers arrived and then returned to the trailhead at the direction of investigating rangers.

At 1115 hours, Yellowstone Park Dispatch received a call from ██████████ who was standing with ██████████ and the 4 hikers in the same area where they initially heard the sounds of the attack. At that time, they could only hear a female voice calling for help. Dispatch instructed ██████████ and the 4 hikers to stay at their current location and to await the arrival of rangers who were on the way. Full details can be found in Appendix B.

The Incident Site:

The incident site was on a trail in lodgepole timber on the Wapiti Lake trail (photo 4). The general area is a mosaic of scattered trees, open meadows, and thermal areas and the trail goes through all of these areas. The sight distances are fairly good in the open habitats and along the trail (see photos 2 and 4), but the timber stands provide dense cover adjacent to the trail. The overall view of the area can be seen in Figure 1.



Photo 4. Location of fatality below red arrow beside log along trail. View is from the direction the fleeing hikers and chasing bears came from.

Cause of Death of Mr. Matayoshi

Mr. Matayoshi was a 58 year-old male who had no chronic health problems. He was taking Lipitor daily for high cholesterol. According to Mrs. Matayoshi, he had no chronic health issues or high-risk factors for heart disease. As a result of the bear attack, he had a visible avulsion on the top of his forehead extending into his hairline that was approximately 6-7 cm long but there were no other injuries to his head. His chest, abdomen, and back had visible claw marks that did not break the skin and a few superficial puncture wounds. He had an 8 cm long avulsion on the right triceps. He had several bite marks on his right leg, including a wound above his knee 6.5 cm long and 2.5 cm wide located over the femoral artery. His left leg was untouched. The injury to his femoral artery resulted in

external blood loss of 1.5 to 2 liters of blood. The amount of internal bleeding associated with this wound was unknown but femoral artery injuries can result in significant internal blood loss. There was no autopsy performed on Mr. Matayoshi.

Cause of death was assumed to be a combination of blunt force trauma and blood loss associated with the femoral artery injury. His head wound may have contributed to the cause of death but without an autopsy, it was impossible to confirm this. It appears his death was fairly rapid since he was unresponsive and not breathing when his wife went to his aid after the bear left her. No part of his body was consumed by the bear. The Coroner’s report is Appendix C.

The timeline on the day of the incident:

Table 2. Time Line of Incident Day 7/6/2011. All times are Mountain Daylight Time.	
Time	Description of event
0830	The Matayoshi’s begin hiking on the Clear Lake trail, hike to Clear Lake, then return to the trailhead and begin hiking on the Wapiti Lake trail.
1000	██████████ observes the female bear with 2 cubs from the Wapiti Lake trail and begins photographing them.
1005	The Matayoshi’s encounter ██████████ on the Wapiti Lake trail and speak to him about the bears he is watching.
1012-1015	Mrs. Matayoshi takes photographs of the female grizzly with 2 cubs while observing them from the trail with her husband and ██████████.
Approx. 1015	The Matayoshi’s proceed east on Wapiti Lake trail and leave ██████████ who continues to observe the bears..
1025	The last images of the bear with 2 cubs on ██████████ camera are taken at this time.
Approx. 1040	The Matayoshi’s decide to stop hiking and turn around due to mosquitoes. Time based on time stamp in Mrs. Matayoshi’s camera of a photo at the assumed turn around point.
Between 1045 and 1051	The encounter with the bears, the chase, and the attack. ██████████, followed by ██████████ and his 2 sons have proceeded eastward approximately 300-400 feet in an attempt to sight the bear again. From this point, they hear a bear “roar” and a woman and a man screaming and yelling to the east in the direction the Matayoshi’s had gone approximately 30 minutes prior to this.
1051	██████████ son contacts 911 at Yellowstone Park Dispatch and reports hearing screaming and yelling from a man and woman on the Wapiti Lake trail.
Starting at 1109	Mrs. Matayoshi makes 21 failed attempts to call 911 from the scene of the attack.
1115	Second phone call to 911 Yellowstone Park Dispatch concerning the attack. ██████████ calls on his cell phone and asks for direction on approaching the source of calls for help. He and ██████████ now only hear a lone female voice calling for help. ██████████ is told by Yellowstone Park Dispatch to remain in place until rangers arrive. Rangers arrive within minutes.
1138	911 dispatch calls for a Coroner to report to the attack scene.

Finding of the Investigation Team:

On July 6, 2011, Mr. Brian Matayoshi was attacked between 1045 and 1051 hours by an adult female grizzly bear accompanied by 2 cubs along the Wapiti Lake trail in Yellowstone National Park. Mr. Matayoshi died of injuries from this bear attack. He died between approximately 1050 and 1109.

Mr. Matayoshi and his wife were hiking along the Wapiti Lake trail and were not carrying bear spray. They encountered [REDACTED] on the trail at approximately 1005 hours, 1 mile from the trailhead. [REDACTED] was observing a female grizzly bear with 2 cubs feeding in open habitat south of the trail. Mrs. Matayoshi took several photographs of these bears. The Matayoshi's then continued east on the trail through a lodgepole forest and turned around at approximately 1040 hours due to mosquitoes approximately 0.5 miles east of where they left [REDACTED].

During the time the Matayoshi's were hiking east after leaving [REDACTED], the female grizzly and her 2 cubs that they had seen and photographed earlier had moved in the same direction. The bears were now close to the trail. As the Matayoshi's were attempting to retrace their route on the trail they had hiked 15-20 minutes before, they sighted the female grizzly bear approximately 100 yards away in the direction they were now traveling. They turned around again and proceeded eastward in an attempt to avoid this bear. Very soon after they turned around, they looked over their shoulders and saw that the bear had begun to move toward them. They then started running down the trail, yelling and shouting as they did so. They ran eastward down the trail approximately 173 yards before the female bear overtook Mr. Matayoshi, impacting him and briefly mauling him. Mrs. Matayoshi took cover beside a downed tree approximately 5 yards from where her husband was being mauled. Mrs. Matayoshi did not witness the bear's attack on her husband. Mrs. Matayoshi looked up briefly and saw the bear standing over Mr. Matayoshi. The bear looked at Mrs. Matayoshi and then went over to her, lifted her by her backpack, then dropped her. She said she thought the bear left the area after dropping her.

Mrs. Matayoshi thought that she immediately went to assist her husband 5 yards away. It is unknown how much time elapsed between the attack and the time she went to her husband. He was unresponsive and apparently dead when she reached him. Based on her cell phone log, Mrs. Matayoshi attempted to call 911 21 times starting at 1109 hours but could not get a cell phone signal, so she began shouting for help. Her shouts were heard by a group of hikers, including [REDACTED] who had traveled eastward 300-400 feet (in the direction the Matayoshi's went earlier) toward the encounter area in an attempt to re-sight the family group of bears. This group of hikers made contact with Yellowstone Park Dispatch via 911 at 1051 and again at 1115 when they reported hearing shouts for help. They were directed to stay in place and not approach the sound of the shouts in the timber and were told that rangers would be there soon. Two park rangers arrived within minutes by which time Mrs. Matayoshi had made her way from the fatality site to an area where she could be seen (approximately 275 yards west of the attack site along the trail). [REDACTED] and [REDACTED] stayed with Mrs. Matayoshi while the rangers returned to the fatality site and determined that Mr. Matayoshi was dead. Rangers then proceeded to assist and support Mrs. Matayoshi, secure the site, and begin a complete investigation.

The bear's chase response to the Matayoshi's was most likely exacerbated by their running and yelling as they fled the bear. The distance from their location when they initially sighted the bear and fled to the fatality location was approximately 173 yards. The Matayoshi's reported that the bear was approximately 100 yards away when they first saw it. That meant that the bear had to pursue them for approximately 273 yards to the point where the attack and fatality occurred.

There are multiple reports of grizzlies being able to run 25-30 miles per hour at full speed. Assuming that a grizzly could run for a short distance at a conservative 20 miles per hour, in a minute a bear could cover approximately 586 yards. Thus, at a speed of 20 miles per hour a grizzly could cover the approximate distance of the chase (273 yards) in 28 seconds. Ranger Dave Page ran the 173 yards between the initial sighting and the attack site and it took him 27 seconds. Even assuming the Matayoshi's took twice as long to cover this distance, it would only take them 54 seconds to run 173 yards. Given this, it seems likely that the time of the chase from the initial sighting to the attack was probably no more than a minute or so.

The attack on Mr. Matayoshi appeared to be very brief. The bear did not attack Mrs. Matayoshi but instead lifted her by her pack before dropping her and then leaving the area. Thus, the intensity of the attack was limited and brief. The bear immediately left the area after lifting and dropping Mrs. Matayoshi and was not seen in the area again.

The bear involved in this attack was an unmarked adult female grizzly accompanied by 2 cubs-of-the-year with no known history of conflicts with humans. The bear had never been captured or handled. The bear had been in the area of the Wapiti Lake trailhead and the trails in this area for several weeks. It had been photographed several times and had likely encountered many parties of hikers during this time.

Conclusion:

Mr. and Mrs. Matayoshi encountered a female grizzly with 2 cubs at a distance estimated at 100 yards, but this initial sighting distance is based only on an estimate by Mrs. Matayoshi at a time of stress and is impossible to substantiate. The Matayoshi's turned around when they saw the grizzly. Soon after they turned around they began to run away from the bear along the trail through the timber. They were yelling and screaming as they ran away from the bear. The attack occurred approximately 173 yards from the location where Mrs. Matayoshi reported that they first sighted the bear. The adult female was in the lead followed by the 2 cubs. The adult female grizzly impacted Mr. Matayoshi knocking him down and subsequently biting and clawing him. He had no injuries on his hands or arms indicating that he was not facing the bear when he was attacked. He expired from his injuries at the location where he was first impacted

by the bear. His most serious injuries included a bite puncture to his femoral artery causing extensive blood loss and a large contusion on his forehead extending into his scalp. No part of Mr. Matayoshi was consumed by the bear. Mrs. Matayoshi hid behind a fallen tree beside the trail approximately 5 yards beyond where Mr. Matayoshi was attacked. The bear looked at her as it stood over Mr. Matayoshi. She made eye contact with the bear and then looked down. The bear then came over to her as she lay prone on her stomach, picked her up by her backpack, and then dropped her. The bear did not injure Mrs. Matayoshi. After dropping Mrs. Matayoshi, the bear left the area with its cubs. Mrs. Matayoshi went to aid her husband but the exact time between the attack on her husband, her being lifted by the bear, and her going to her husband is unclear. The time between the attack and Mrs. Matayoshi's attempting to contact 911 is 24 minutes between 1045 and 1109. Mrs. Matayoshi reported that her husband was unresponsive and not breathing when she went to him.

The incident was initiated by a surprise encounter followed by the bear chasing two fleeing people for over 270 yards and then attacking one person and not injuring the other person. Although the bear initially saw the Matayoshi's at an estimated 100 yards while it was adjacent to or perhaps within forest cover, the mother bear responded to the surprise encounter by proceeding toward them rather than fleeing. Adjacent forested areas would have allowed the bear to quickly disappear from their view if she had moved into the forest. What possibly began as an attempt by the bear to assess the Matayoshi's activities became a sustained pursuit of them as they fled running and yelling on the trail. In addition to the unfortunate circumstance of being at the wrong place at the wrong time, a possible contributing factor to the chase that ensued was that the victims ran from the bear while screaming and yelling. The bears left the area rapidly after the chase and attack. The bear was unmarked, had never been captured, and had no known history of conflicts with humans. The bear was not removed after the attack due to the fact that the encounter was characteristic of a surprise encounter.

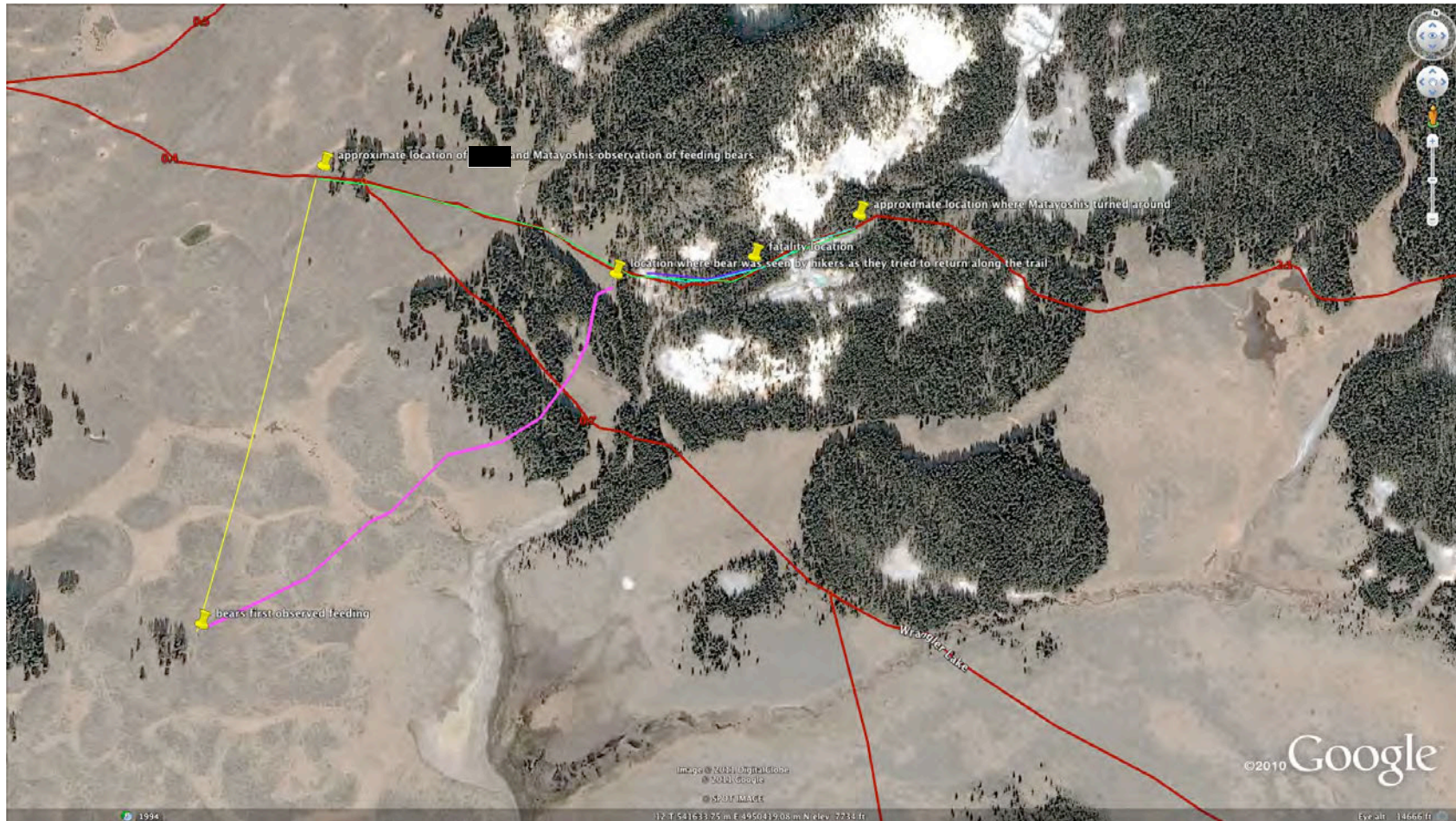


Figure 1. Overview of the fatality site showing approximate locations and movements. Yellow line is approximate line of sight from where [redacted] and the Matayoshi's first observed the bears feeding on open habitats south of the trail. Purple line is general movement direction of the bears from the initial sightings to the eventual location where the bears were seen by the Matayoshi's as they attempted to return to the trailhead. Green line is path of Matayoshi's as they hiked east until they turned around due to mosquitoes.

LIST OF APPENDICES

Appendix A – Interview with Mrs. Marylyn Matayoshi

Appendix B – Case Incident Record by Ranger David Page.

Appendix C – Yellowstone National Park Coroner Report.



**United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service
Investigative Services Branch**



Investigative Activity Report

Case Title: Matayoshi Fatality		ISB Case Number:	
		Park Case Number:	
Location: Yellowstone National Park	Case Status: Closed	Report Date: July 9, 2011	Report Number: 2
Report Subject: Interview with Marylyn Matayoshi			

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SUMMARY

On July 6, 2011, at approximately 1040 hours, Brian Dean Matayoshi was attacked and killed by a bear on the Wapiti Lake Trail while hiking with his wife, Marilyn Matayoshi. [REDACTED] was hiking in the same area and encountered Brian and Marilyn Matayoshi on the trail approximately 30-45 minutes prior to the attack. [REDACTED] provided a written statement to US Park Ranger Mark Plona detailing the events he observed.

Case Name: Matayoshi Fatality
 Person Interviewed: Marylyn Matayoshi
 Date/Time: July 7, 2011
 Location: Antler Motel Jackson, WY Rm 208
 Present for Interview: U.S. Park Ranger Dave Page, ASAC Les Seago
 Method of Documentation: Handwritten Notes

Marylyn Matayoshi described she and her husband had travelled from their home in California to Yellowstone. They drove through the Moran entrance station of Grand Teton National Park on July 5, at approximately 11:30 AM. They obtained a campsite at Grant and finished the day at Old Faithful walking the boardwalks. She said this was their fourth visit to Yellowstone and they had never seen a bear in Yellowstone before.

On July 6, 2011, the couple drove to the Canyon District and started the hiking between 7:00 and 8:00 AM. Marylyn described she had wanted to hike the north rim but Brian insisted they hike along a non-paved trail. They saw the Howard Eaton trail was closed and started hiking the Clear Lake trail. The two walked passed the Clear Lake / Wapiti Lake junction.

They met [REDACTED] after hiking along the trail. He pointed out the sow and her cubs but to Marylyn the bears seemed like boulders. [REDACTED] gave them his binoculars to use and he talked about his attempt to

Reporting Official/Title Les Seago, Assistant Special Agent in Charge	Signature 	Date 7/26/11
Approving Official/Title Robert W. Mullikin, Special Agent in Charge	Signature Robert W. Mullikin <small>Digitally signed by Robert W. Mullikin DN: cn=Robert W. Mullikin, o=National Park Service, ou=Investigative Services, email=Robert_Mullikin@nps.gov, c=US Date: 2011.07.26 17:25:32 -0700</small>	Date

Distribution: Original – Case File Other: Other:

COPY

ISB Case Number: ISB-IM-11-0122

Park Case Number: YELL 11-0682

1 hike to Ribbon Lake but he had to turn around due to the mosquitoes. Marylyn said [REDACTED] seemed to
2 know about the bears and she thought he described them as this year's cubs. Marylyn described the bears being
3 in an open grassy area and beyond the bears was sand and bison. They watched the bears for approximately 10
4 to 20 minutes.
5

6 The Matayoshis continued hiking the trail to Ribbon Lake and Marylyn said she didn't think they walked very
7 far. She described they crossed Hot Spring creek and hiked to an unknown body of water but had to turn
8 around because of the mosquitoes. They did not encounter any other hikers.
9

10 On their hike back, Marylyn thought Brian saw the sow first and was not sure if he saw the cubs. They turned
11 around and started hiking back towards the unknown body of water. She said she and Brian kept looking back
12 to watch the mother bear. She saw the sow's "head pop up and I told Brian. She [the sow] started coming at us
13 and Brian said "run." We were running down the trail." Marylyn heard Brian yell and she turned to see the sow
14 "hit him." Marylyn said the cubs were running behind their mother and they were growling. She did not think
15 the cubs were far behind their mother when Brian was attacked. Marylyn said she was running when she went
16 behind some downed trees and she didn't know how she ended up on the ground.
17

18 Marylyn described she started to get to her knees in an attempt to take her camera off of her when she saw the
19 sow look at her and started walking towards her location. Marylyn dropped to the ground. She felt a tug on her
20 backpack then the bear was gone. Marylyn did not hear the sow make any noise when the bear came towards
21 her.
22

23 Marylyn walked over to her husband and attempted to use a jacket as a tourniquet on Brian's leg and heard a
24 long breath escape from Brian. Marylyn said she tried to call 911 with her cell but could not get a signal.
25 Concerned the bear could be still in the area, Marylyn started to yelling for help.

FOR OFFICIAL USE ONLY

**UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE
CASE INCIDENT RECORD**

APPENDIX B

1 ORGANIZATION CODE 1570		2 ORGANIZATIONAL (PARK) NAME Yellowstone National Park		3 LOCATION CODE 0402		4 CASE / INCIDENT NUMBER 11-2587				
5 LOCATION OF INCIDENT Wapiti Lake Trail- Canyon District				6 DATE OCCURRED 07/06/2011		7 TIME OCCURRED 10:50		8 DAY OF WEEK 4		
9 OFFENSE INCIDENT CODE 86-00-00		10 NATURE OF INCIDENT Fatality, Accidental - Bear Attack						11 HOW REPORTED Cell Phone		
12 REPORTED BY [REDACTED]		13 ADDRESS [REDACTED]			14 HOME PHONE BUS. PHONE [REDACTED]					
15 RECEIVED BY Yellowstone Dispatch		16 DATE RECEIVED 07/06/2011		17 TIME BROADCAST 10:58		18 WHEN INVESTIGATED - DATE / TIME 07/06/2011 11:00				
19 INVESTIGATED BY David Page			20 COMMISSION NUMBER #626		21 WHEN CLEARED 07/06/2011 20:00		22 DISPOSITION Closed			
23 INVOLVED PERSONS		24 ADDRESS			25 PHONE		26 SEX	27 RACE	28 AGE	29 DATE OF BIRTH
1	MATAYOSHI, Brian Dean	[REDACTED]			[REDACTED]		[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]
2	MATAYOSHI, Marylyn E	Same as above			[REDACTED]		[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]
30 DETAILS OF INCIDENT										

SUMMARY:

On July, 06, 2011, at about 1050 hours, Brian Dean MATAYOSHI was attacked and killed by a sow grizzly bear on the Wapiti Lake Trail. The sow grizzly was observed with two cubs of the year. B. MATAYOSHI was hiking with his wife, Marylyn E. MATAYOSHI, who survived the attack and was uninjured. The MATAYOSHIs observed the bear while hiking west on the Wapiti Lake Trail approximately 1.4 miles from the Wapiti Lake Trailhead/Picnic Area.

The MATAYOSHIs observed the bear at approximately 100 yards (300 feet) and attempted to return east along the trail, and back into the cover of trees. The bear noticed them and began to run towards them. The MATAYOSHIs began to run east back into the forested trail corridor. They were also shouting and yelling at this point. The chase continued for approximately 173 yards (520 feet) from where they observed the bear in the meadow to where the bear attacked B. MATAYOSHI. It appeared that he had stopped and turned towards the bear. The bear mauled B. MATAYOSHI causing fatal injuries.

M. MATAYOSHI had taken cover behind a fallen tree just beyond the attack location. The bear went to M. MATAYOSHI's location and lifted her by her day pack and then released her. After a short time period, M. MATAYOSHI raised her head and the bears were gone. She went to her husband, attempted to provide care, and then realized he had died. M. MATAYOSHI initially stayed at the mauling site and began to yell for help. She eventually began to hike to the west where she met responding rangers and visitors.

Although no other witnesses viewed the chase or mauling, five hikers to the west of the incident heard what they described as a bear "roar" and a male and a female voice yelling and screaming. Hikers from this group called 911 and reported what they had heard. Other visitors at Grizzly Overlook, a viewing area in Hayden Valley, reported seeing hikers in the Wildlife Protection Closure Area - Howard Eaton and Sour Creek Trails prior to the attack time (this report was determined to be unfounded). Visitors also reported seeing a grizzly sow with two cubs in the Wapiti Trail area from this viewpoint.

INVESTIGATED BY (SIGNATURE AND DATE)				APPROVED BY (SIGNATURE AND DATE)			
David Page		#626		PAT WALKER		291	
[Signature]		08/03/2011		[Signature]		8/4/2011	
[Signature]		8/3/2011		[Signature]			

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

ORGANIZATION (PARK) NAME Yellowstone National Park	CASE/INCIDENT NUMBER <table border="1" style="width:100%; text-align: center;"> <tr> <td style="width:12.5%;">1</td> <td style="width:12.5%;">1</td> <td style="width:12.5%;">2</td> <td style="width:12.5%;">5</td> <td style="width:12.5%;">8</td> <td style="width:12.5%;">7</td> </tr> </table>	1	1	2	5	8	7						
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LOCATION OF INCIDENT Wapiti Lake Trail, Canyon District	DATE OF INCIDENT <table border="1" style="width:100%; text-align: center;"> <tr> <td colspan="2" style="text-align: center;">MO.</td> <td colspan="2" style="text-align: center;">DAY</td> <td colspan="2" style="text-align: center;">YR.</td> </tr> <tr> <td style="width:12.5%;">0</td> <td style="width:12.5%;">7</td> <td style="width:12.5%;">0</td> <td style="width:12.5%;">6</td> <td style="width:12.5%;">1</td> <td style="width:12.5%;">1</td> </tr> </table>	MO.		DAY		YR.		0	7	0	6	1	1
MO.		DAY		YR.									
0	7	0	6	1	1								
NATURE OF INCIDENT Fatality – Bear Attack													
COMPLAINANT'S NAME (Victim) MATAYOSHI, Brian Dean [REDACTED]	COMPLAINANT'S ADDRESS [REDACTED]												

INVESTIGATION FINDINGS: (1of 3)

B. and M. MATAYOSHI arrived in Yellowstone on July 05, 2011, entering through the South Entrance Gate. At the South Entrance they received a Yellowstone Today - Summer 2011 edition of the park newspaper. After setting up camp at their reserved campsite at Grant Village, they travelled to Old Faithful. At Old Faithful they walked through the geyser basin and visited the Old Faithful Visitor Center. They picked up a Canyon Area Trail Guide at the visitor center. They returned to their campsite at Grant Village for the night.

On July 06, 2011, they got an early start and travelled to the Canyon area. They parked at the Wapiti Lake Trailhead/Picnic area. They first walked down to the Chittenden Bridge to view the Yellowstone River. They returned to the trailhead and began their hike at about 0830 hours. They would have walked past the trailhead sign which has the standard "Danger: You Are Entering Bear Country" posting. They first hiked to Clear Lake and then returned to the junction of the Clear Lake -Ribbon Lake-Wapiti Lake trails. From here they hiked east and met a single male hiker, later identified as [REDACTED]. They spoke with [REDACTED] and he pointed out a sow grizzly bear with 2 cubs of the year which he had been viewing and photographing. The bears were to the south of their location feeding in a grassy basin/drainage. [REDACTED] shared his binoculars with them so they could see the bears better. M. MATAYOSHI took photographs of the bears from this location. Time stamps from M. MATAYOSHI's camera show them in this area at 1012 – 1015 hours (adjusted for Daylight Pacific Time).

After speaking with [REDACTED] they continued their hike of the Ribbon Lake Loop. They hiked about one half mile further before deciding to turn around due to mosquitos. A photograph of a distinctive thermal feature where they turned around has the time stamp of 1045 hours. They now began hiking west, and within about four minutes, B. MATAYOSHI saw a bear with its head down in a meadow. This observation was made across a dry open thermal area, through a thin line of trees and into a green meadow. The distance was later measured (range finder) to be about 100 yards. B. MATAYOSHI indicated sighting to M. MATAYOSHI and she then also saw the bear. She did not remember seeing the cubs at that time. They turned around and began hiking back towards the cover of trees, approximately 20 yards behind them. M. MATAYOSHI reported that they kept looking back over their shoulders to see the bear. At some point they looked and the bear's head was up and looking at them. When this happened the bear began to come towards them, charging.

B. MATAYOSHI and M. MATAYOSHI then began running east on the trail and yelling. M. MATAYOSHI did not remember looking over her shoulder as they were running, but does remember seeing the cubs behind the sow at some point. After running for about 520 feet (173 yards measured by GPS) the bear caught up to them. M. MATAYOSHI remembered the bear impacting B. MATAYOSHI and that she took cover behind some downed trees. At first she could hear B. MATAYOSHI yelling and the bear growling. She said she attempted to swing her camera around to her side so she could duck down further behind the tree. As she was doing this she realized that it was silent and she looked up. The bear was at B. MATAYOSHI and was looking directly at her. M. MATAYOSHI crouched down and remembered covering her head or neck with her arms and hands. She then felt the bear lift her by her day pack and then it released her. She held that position for what she thought was a short period and then looked up. The bears were gone.

She then went to B. MATAYOSHI and attempted to treat his injuries. He was unresponsive and she heard one exhalation then nothing further. Although I did not ask M. MATAYOSHI directly, it was apparent to me later that in order to treat his injuries, she had rolled him from a face down position to a position more on his side. She had also removed his pack and placed it near his head. M. MATAYOSHI attempted to call 911 from her cell phone but she was unsuccessful. She had attempted 21 calls at 1109 hours based on her cell phone log. She covered B. MATAYOSHI with two light jackets as best she could. She remembers being scared that the bears would return, but did not want to leave B. MATAYOSHI alone. She said she attempted to walk back towards the trailhead multiple times but stopped often, uncertain to leave B. MATAYOSHI alone and not wanting to encounter the bears again. She continued to yell for help. She did make it to the edge of the meadow where the bears were seen and charged from. It was at this location where she was found by responding rangers.

SUBMITTED BY (SIGNATURE AND DATE) [Signature] #626 David Page	8/3/2011 08/03/2011	APPROVED BY (SIGNATURE AND DATE) [Signature] 291 8/4/2011
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**U.S. DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE
SUPPLEMENTARY CASE/INCIDENT RECORD**

ORGANIZATION (PARK) NAME Yellowstone National Park					CASE/INCIDENT NUMBER 1 1 2 5 8 7					
LOCATION OF INCIDENT Wapiti Lake Trail, Canyon District					DATE OF INCIDENT MO. DAY YR. 0 7 0 6 1 1					
NATURE OF INCIDENT Fatality – Bear Attack										
COMPLAINANT'S NAME (Victim) MATAYOSHI, Brian Dean					COMPLAINANT'S ADDRESS					

INVESTIGATION FINDINGS: (2 of 3)

MATAYOSHI's knowledge of hiking in bear country:

- The MATAYOSHIs had traveled to Yellowstone National Park four times previously. M. MATAYOSHI does not remember seeing a bear during these visits.
- She and her family have hiked in black bear territory, observing bears on hikes and from roads in the Mammoth Lakes area in California.

MATAYOSHI's access to information on hiking in bear country for July 2011:

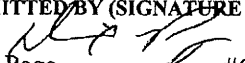
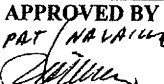
- The MATAYOSHIs received the Yellowstone Today - Summer 2011 edition.
- The newspaper includes information on visiting the park and on page 7, titled Exploring Yellowstone; it has a section titled Bear Country Tips. This section includes information on bear spray and what to do if you encounter a bear.
- The Wapiti Lake Trailhead sign includes a posting titled "DANGER: You Are Entering Bear Country" that provides information on hiking in bear country, what to do if you have an encounter, and using bear spray. In addition, there was a posted "Warning - Bear Frequenting Area" sign and a posting of "Warning - Upper Pelican Creek Trail Closed Due to Bear Danger". These postings were closure information for an area 15 miles distance on the Wapiti Lake Trail.
- The MATAYOSHIs did not carry bear spray.

MATAYOSHI's reaction to the bear encounter:

- The MATAYOSHIs first sighting of the bear on their return hike was at a distance of approximately 100 yards and was through a thin line of trees in front of the meadow.
- Their first reaction was to hike back to cover and it did not appear that the bear was aware of their presence.
- M. MATAYOSHI stated that she wished they had not looked over their shoulders multiple times because that may have slowed them and the bear may have noticed that movement.
- The MATAYOSHIs ran when the bear began to charge.
- The MATAYOSHIs did shout and yell when the bear charged.
- B. MATAYOSHI remained standing just prior to the bear making contact.
- M. MATAYOSHI dropped to the ground, covered her neck, and remained silent.

The bear's reaction and known history:

- The bear began its charge from approximately 100 yards. Tracks from the bear and cubs were observed thermal soil and crossed the trail at an angle to the north.
- At about 80 yards from the meadow the tracks suggested that the bear turned and may have stopped. There are bear cub tracks that lead to this area. This spot also is also at a higher elevation than the trail and offers a slightly improved view down the trail corridor.
- The bear did not appear to continue to maul B. MATAYOSHI after he became quiet. This is based on M. MATAYOSHI's statement there was a period of quiet when she looked up and the bear was looking at her.
- The bear inspected M. MATAYOSHI and did not maul her.
- The bear and cubs departed the area rapidly.
- There is no evidence that the cubs participated in the mauling.
- There is no documented history of this bear having previous encounter with humans.
- A male grizzly bear (boar) had been sighted in the Wapiti Lake Trailhead area during the previous days. It is unknown if the sow had any encounter with the boar.

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COMPLAINANT'S NAME (Victim) MATAYOSHI, Brian Dean [REDACTED]	COMPLAINANT'S ADDRESS [REDACTED]												

INVESTIGATION FINDINGS: (3 of 3)

Investigation results concerning the report of hikers in the Wildlife Management Closure – Howard Eaton and Sour Creek Trails and that hikers may have been approaching bears:

- The initial report and written statements from visitors at Grizzly Overlook of hikers in the closure area were determined to be unfounded. Grizzly Overlook is located in Hayden Valley and offers views north into the closure area. The initial reports of hikers in the closure most likely fit the description of the MATAYOSHI's [REDACTED] parties as they were in the knoll area near the junction of the Wapiti Lake Trail and the Sour Creek Trail. Additional reports of activity in the closure were most likely [REDACTED] the [REDACTED] party and the British group of four hikers. This activity would have been between 1050 and 1115 hours, with hikers moving around on the slope as they reacted to the yells and seeking better vantage points. This area is visible from Grizzly Overlook.
- Responding rangers did not observe any hikers in the closure or leaving the closure. No reports were received from hikers on the trail system leading to the incident of any observed closure violation.
- On July 26, 2011, using M. MATAYOSHI's and [REDACTED] photographs, I located the approximate points from where the photographs were taken. From the series of photographs, I determined the distance to the bears from the hikers/photographers ranged from 333 to 500 yards (0.2 – 0.3 miles).
- I determined that the pictures were taken from the trail corridor and not in the closure. Time stamps from these photographs leave no, or very little, time to deviate from the trail corridor.
- On visits to Grizzly Overlook, prior to and after the incident, I have determined that you can see a section of the Wapiti Lake Trail corridor as it drops below junction with the Sour Creek Trail. In this area there are terrain features, consisting of small ridges and swales that are hidden when viewing from the Grizzly Overlook. The viewing of this terrain is additionally complicated when viewed through binoculars and/or spotting scopes due to foreshortening.
- The meadow from where the bear began its charge and the attack site are not visible from the Grizzly Overlook.
- I spoke with two of the Grizzly Overlook viewers that submitted written statements ([REDACTED]). Both confirmed that they did not see the actual charge or the actual distance of the between the bear and hikers. One observed that the bears appeared unhurried.
- The bears moved about 0.5 miles to the east and north from the time that the MATAYOSHI's and [REDACTED] viewed them to the time of the attack. This was from the grassy basin to the meadow where the charge began. This 0.5 miles was traveled by the bears in about 35 minutes or at the pace of 1 mile per hour.
- [REDACTED] remained in the area for a short time once the MATAYOSHI's hiked to the east. In his statement the bears went out of sight around a hillside, which coincides with statements from observers at Grizzly Overlook.
- [REDACTED] then moved to the east and north. This would be further from the closure. Then he observes the sow in the meadow, and then one cub running in the meadow. This sighting would most likely be at a minimum distance of 266 yards and most likely greater.
- Based on my analysis of the photographs, photograph time stamps, statements and observations, there are no grounds to suspect an illegal approach of the bears by any of the hikers. The closest distance appears to be the MATAYOSHI's unintentional approach of approximately 100 yards prior to the bear's charge.

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U.S. DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

APPENDIX C

SUPPLEMENTARY CASE/INCIDENT RECORD

ORGANIZATION (PARK) NAME Yellowstone National Park		CASE/INCIDENT NUMBER 11-2587
LOCATION OF INCIDENT Wapiti Lake Trail-Canyon District		DATE OF INCIDENT July 6, 2011
NATURE OF INCIDENT Accidental Death- Grizzly Bear Mauling		
COMPLAINANTS NAME MATAYOSHI, BRIAN DEAN	COMPLAINANTS ADDRESS [REDACTED]	
RESULTS OF INVESTIGATION CORONER REPORT-		

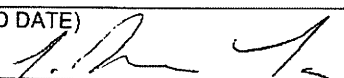

Summary

On July 6, 2011, at approximately 1050 hours visitor Brian MATAYOSHI was killed by a grizzly bear on the Wapiti Lake Trail near Canyon. The incident was witnessed by Marylyn Matayoshi, MATAYOSHI'S wife. The summary of the incident was reported to me by the first ranger on scene, Park Ranger Dave Page, who interviewed Matayoshi and gathered scene evidence.

Rangers Page and Brian Speeg were in the area on a backcountry patrol and responded to the area. They found MATAYOSHI lying on the trail with blood around him and two dark colored jackets on his body. They confirmed MATAYOSHI was deceased. They then covered MATAYOSHI with a silver space blanket.

Ranger Page interviewed Marylyn Matayoshi at the scene. She stated that she and her husband had been hiking back toward the Wapiti Lake Trailhead. They walked toward a meadow and spotted a sow grizzly bear with two cubs grazing. They turned around and started to walk away from the bears. They noticed the sow was rapidly following them and they started to run. The bear caught up to them the bear knocked MATAYOSHI to the ground. Marylyn stated she heard the attack on MATAYOSHI, but did not see the actual attack. Then the bear came over to her and lifted her off the ground by her daypack and dropped her. The bear then left the area. Marylyn checked on MATAYOSHI. She stated MATAYOSHI took one last breath. She then attempted to dress the wounds on his right thigh with one of her jackets. She stated that she knew he was dead and covered him with her two dark colored jackets. She then moved away from the body and started yelling for help and dialing 911.

See supplementary case/incident record for investigative findings.

SUBMITTED BY (SIGNATURE AND DATE) J. Dennis Lojko 07/30/11 	APPROVED BY (SIGNATURE AND DATE)  PAT NARPIELA 291 8/2/2011
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U.S. DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

SUPPLEMENTARY CASE/INCIDENT RECORD

ORGANIZATION (PARK) NAME Yellowstone National Park		CASE/INCIDENT NUMBER 11-2587
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NATURE OF INCIDENT Accidental Death- Grizzly Bear Mauling		
COMPLAINANTS NAME MATAYOSHI, BRIAN DEAN	COMPLAINANTS ADDRESS [REDACTED]	

RESULTS OF INVESTIGATION

Examination of Body on Scene

On July 6, 2011 at 13:50 hours, I examined MATAYOSHI'S body on scene on the Wapiti Lake Trail. Ranger Phil Strehle assisted in the examination. MATAYOSHI was covered with a silver space blanket and two dark colored jackets. I confirmed that MATAYOSHI was deceased. His eyes were fixed and dilated. Rigor mortis had set in to his neck and arms. There was noticeable lividity on the back of his neck and shoulders. I pronounced MATAYOSHI dead at 13:50 hours. There was a red, black, and gray daypack with a GPS unit next to his head. These items were not covered by the space blanket.

I removed the space blanket. MATAYOSHI had two woman's jackets covering his mid-section and shoulders and face; one was blue in color, the other black in color. I removed the jackets. MATAYOSHI was wearing a white t-shirt and white shorts that were torn and bloody. He had on white cotton briefs that were torn and bloody. He was wearing white socks with light brown ankle high hiking shoes. I photographed the body after I confirmed death. There were visible injuries to the head, right arm, and right leg.

Head to Toe Examination

There was a visible avulsion midline on top of the forehead extending into the hair line. It was approximately 6-7 centimeters (cm) long. There were no other injuries or deformities to his head. Examination of the neck was unremarkable. MATAYOSHI's chest and abdomen had scratch marks and superficial puncture marks. I palpated his shoulders and chest, and no fractures or dislocations were found. He had an approximately 8 cm long by 1.5 cm wide avulsion on the tricep of his right arm. His left arm was unremarkable. His pelvic structure felt intact. He had superficial puncture wounds on his right buttock. MATAYOSHI'S right leg had three large visible avulsions or puncture wounds on his inner thigh. The avulsion closest to his groin was approximately 5 cm long and 5 mm wide. The next wound toward the knee was approximately 2.5 cm long and 1 cm wide. The wound closest to the knee was approximately 6.5 cm long and 2.5 cm wide. It was located over the femoral artery. He also had multiple superficial scratches and puncture wounds on the inner thigh. There was a puncture wound in his right calf muscle. There were also scratches on the right calf. His left leg was unremarkable. After examination of the puncture/penetrating wounds no obvious bite marks were visible. MATAYOSHI was then rolled on to his stomach. He had superficial scratches and puncture wounds on his upper back. I collected a blood sample from his left femoral artery and a vitreous sample from the right eye.

Transportation of the Body

MATAYOSHI was packaged in a body bag, carried on a stretcher approximately ¼ of a mile to a helicopter, and flown to the Canyon Government Corrals. He was then transported by ambulance to the Canyon Fire Cache.

On July 6, 2011, at approximately 1730 hours MATAYOSHI was transported to Jackson, WY, by [REDACTED] of Valley Mortuary.

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SUBMITTED BY (SIGNATURE AND DATE)

J. Dennis Lojko 07/30/11



APPROVED BY (SIGNATURE AND DATE)

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U.S. DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

SUPPLEMENTARY CASE/INCIDENT RECORD

ORGANIZATION (PARK) NAME Yellowstone National Park		CASE/INCIDENT NUMBER 11-2587
LOCATION OF INCIDENT Wapiti Lake Trail-Canyon District		DATE OF INCIDENT July 6, 2011
NATURE OF INCIDENT Accidental Death- Grizzly Bear Mauling		
COMPLAINANTS NAME MATAYOSHI, BRIAN DEAN	COMPLAINANTS ADDRESS [REDACTED]	

RESULTS OF INVESTIGATION

Interview of Marylyn Matayoshi

At approximately 1630 hours I interviewed Marylyn Matayoshi at the Canyon Backcountry Office. I questioned her regarding MATAYOSHI'S medical history and health. She stated that he was in good health. MATAYOSHI saw a physician at least once a year. He had no known medical problems except high cholesterol. He was taking Lipitor daily for the high cholesterol. He had no other risk factors for cardiac problems.

Reexamination

MATAYOSHI was re-examined at the Canyon Fire Cache at approximately 1630 hours. Yellowstone Park Paramedic Amy Mazzarisi and Ranger Phil Strehle assisted me with the examination.

No new puncture wounds or visible trauma were found.

After examination of the puncture/penetrating wounds, no obvious bite marks were visible.

Yellowstone Park Medical Director Dr. Luanne Freer advised Mazzarisi to look for signs of chest trauma. Hard palpation by Mazzarisi and me did not find any possible rib, clavicle, shoulder, or arm fractures. There were no visible signs of massive chest trauma. MATAYOSHI had a deeper than normal stern bone but all external chest tissue and bone structure was intact. There were no defensive wounds on the hands or forearms.

MATAYOSHI'S abdominal area appeared larger than my initial examination in the field.

Valley Mortuary was contacted on July 7, 2011 at approximately 1100 hours. [REDACTED] stated that no new bruises developed since they had possession of the body.

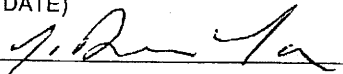
Weather/Temperature

Weather for Canyon on July 6, 2011 was mostly clear with a few light clouds. The temperature reading at 12:00 noon at the Canyon Snotel Site was 75 degrees Fahrenheit. The temperature at the Canyon Snotel Site at 1800 hours was 72 degrees Fahrenheit. The temperature readings from the Canyon Snotel Site were obtained from the website www.wcc.nrcs.usda.gov/nwcc/site?sitenum=384&state=wy.


Page 4 of 5

SUBMITTED BY (SIGNATURE AND DATE)

J. Dennis Lojko 07/30/11



APPROVED BY (SIGNATURE AND DATE)

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U.S. DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

SUPPLEMENTARY CASE/INCIDENT RECORD

ORGANIZATION (PARK) NAME Yellowstone National Park	CASE/INCIDENT NUMBER 11-2587
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NATURE OF INCIDENT Accidental Death- Grizzly Bear Mauling	
COMPLAINANTS NAME MATAYOSHI, BRIAN DEAN	COMPLAINANTS ADDRESS [REDACTED]

RESULTS OF INVESTIGATION

Consultation with Forensic Pathologist

On July 8, 2011 I had a telephone consultation on the morning of with forensic pathologist Dr. Thomas Bennett, the forensic pathologist for eastern Montana and northern Wyoming. I described the event and injuries to Dr. Bennett. I also described that there was not a large amount of blood on the body or on the ground. Dr. Bennett stated that he has done many autopsies on punctured femoral arteries where the blood stayed in the tissue of the leg and there was no noticeable change in size or shape of the leg.

I also described the change in size of the abdomen and the air temperature at the time of the mauling and my re-examination approximately four hours later. Dr. Bennett stated that any change would probably be internal bleeding from the liver or spleen. He stated the increase in size of the abdomen would not be consistent with normal decomposition for the temperature and time period between examinations.

Dr. Bennett stated that a person could bleed out internally from the femoral artery, the spleen or liver, or both, in 1-2 minutes. He also stated that the blunt force of the bear hitting MATAYOSHI and knocking him to the ground would be enough force for a fatal crushing injury to the chest or abdomen. He stated it would be more likely that it was a fatal crush injury to the abdomen due to the change in the abdomen.

Dr. Bennett concluded cause of death would be from penetrating and blunt force trauma.

Evidence

A pair of black Nike sunglasses that were broken during the mauling was collected off the trail as evidence. The sunglasses had 6-8 bear hairs on the bridge of the nose. The bear hair was collected and given to Kerry Gunther, Yellowstone National Park bear biologist. Gunther sent the hair to a laboratory for DNA testing.

Toxicology Report

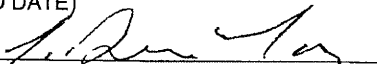

Blood and vitreous samples were sent to AIT Labs in Indianapolis, IN, for a comprehensive drug and electrolyte panel. I received the toxicology results from AIT Labs on July 22, 2011. The comprehensive drug and electrolyte pane were negative. Toxicology report attached.

Death Certificate

On the State of Wyoming death certificate the manner of death was accidental. The cause of death was penetrating and blunt force trauma due to a grizzly bear mauling.

End of report.

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SUBMITTED BY (SIGNATURE AND DATE) J. Dennis Lojko 07/30/11 	APPROVED BY (SIGNATURE AND DATE)  PAT NAVAIWE 291 8/2/2011
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