



United States Department of the Interior

National Park Service
Katmai National Park & Preserve
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Phone (907) 246-3305
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Technical Board of Investigation CASE INCIDENT 03-109

Convened: 10:00am, November 20, 2003

Subject: Visitor Deaths; Kafia Bay; Investigated October 6, 2003

Board Chair: Joe Fowler, Superintendent, Katmai National Park

Board Members: Missy Epping, Acting Chief Ranger; Katmai National Park
Tammy Olson, Wildlife Biologist, Katmai National Park
Roy Wood, Chief of Interpretation, Katmai National Park
Larry Van Daele, Area Wildlife Biologist, Alaska Department of Fish and Game

PURPOSE OF TECHNICAL BOARD OF INVESTIGATION: As required by Director's Order 50, Katmai National Park convened a Technical Board of Investigation to investigate two deaths that occurred on NPS lands within park boundaries. The Board reviewed circumstances of the incident, park response, and factors contributing to the fatalities. This report provides board conclusions as to cause of and response to the incident and recommends further review of management issues beyond the scope of the board.

INFORMATION AVAILABLE FOR CONSIDERATION BY THE BOARD: The board heard testimony describing the incident response from NPS Brooks District Ranger Joel Ellis, who was the NPS operations section chief for the NPS response effort, and from Larry Van Daele, Alaska Department of Fish and Game (ADF&G), who performed field necropsies on the two bears that were shot. Written materials and photographs that were made available to the board are included as part of this report. Because the State Trooper's investigation was not completed when the Board convened, the Board relied on testimony of Larry Van Daele regarding the contents of the videotape recovered from the incident site that recorded some of what transpired.

SUMMARY OF CIRCUMSTANCES REVIEWED: Timothy Treadwell and Amie Huguenard established a camp near the shoreline of Kafia Lake on 29 September. Andrew Airways of Kodiak delivered the campers and gear. Willie Fulton, pilot for Andrew, discovered the camp unattended and in disarray when he returned to pick up Treadwell and Huguenard on 6 October. Park personnel and Alaska State Troopers responded and discovered human remains of two individuals later determined to be Treadwell and Huguenard. Conclusion of the investigation is that the subjects died of injuries inflicted by a bear or bears. A large male bear and a subadult were shot and killed by rangers and troopers responding to the scene on 6 October. The large male bear, which was killed near the campsite, had human remains in its gastrointestinal tract



when necropsied on 8 October. No determination of human remains was made in the subadult as the carcass had been consumed by other bears prior to necropsy.

FINDINGS: Circumstances Surrounding the Incident:

- The subjects were in compliance with park camping regulations.
- The subjects had not obtained a backcountry permit for the Kaflia Lake campsite that was optional in 2003.
- The subjects had previously obtained backcountry permits for overnight visits to this site as required in 2001 and 2002.
- There were no other campers in the Kaflia Lake area at the time of the incident.
- Treadwell had used this campsite since the 2000 summer season and he had camped at other sites in the Kaflia Lake area prior to 2000.
- The campsite was established at the convergence of several trails that were recently and regularly used by bears.
- The campsite was near a lakeshore with late-season spawning salmon. It was evident from observations of bears during the response and follow-up visit two days later and from signs of recent use of bear trails and day beds that late-season, foraging bears were using the area.
- The campsite and general area had poor visibility due to tall grass and heavy shrub cover.
- There were two tents at the campsite. One appeared to have been used primarily as a gear storage tent and the other as a sleeping tent with two sleeping bags found rolled out.
- An electric fence was not in use at the campsite.
- Most of the subjects' food was found stored in bear resistant food containers (BRFCs), consistent with park regulations and the campsite appeared to be in clean condition.
- Several BRFCs were found located within a few meters of the two tents and although some containers were no longer upright, the BRFCs did not appear to have been tested by a bear.
- One BRFC was found on the lakeshore about 50 meters from the camp and also appeared undisturbed by bears.
- A small amount of food was found, appearing to be undisturbed by bears, in the sleeping tent. The food appeared to have been available for immediate consumption, and included cheese and sausage in a zip-lock bag, an open bag of chips, candy bar, and other food items.
- The audio portion of videotape recorded at the time of the incident and recovered from the camp (no images recorded) indicates that it was raining heavily at the time of the incident.
- The tape indicates that Treadwell was outside the tents and attacked first while Huguenard was inside a tent; the recording begins with Treadwell's voice indicating that he is being attacked and beckoning Huguenard to come out and help him; the sound of a zipper, thought to be Huguenard opening the tent fly/door, can then be heard.
- The relatively intact condition of the tents, flattened but not torn open, and sounds on the tape suggest that Huguenard exited a tent after Treadwell was attacked and that neither subject was attacked while inside a tent.
- The tape indicates that after Treadwell was attacked Huguenard was alive at least 6 minutes later when the tape ran out. It is unknown how much time elapsed between the attack on Treadwell and Huguenard's death.
- The first attack occurred between 12:00 p.m. on 5 October, Treadwell's last satellite phone contact, and 2:00 p.m. of 6 October when Willie Fulton found the camp in disarray. Given the condition of human remains found at the site, the attacks most likely occurred during the



afternoon or early evening of 5 October. (This has subsequently been confirmed by the date stamp on the tape indicating the attack occurred at 1:53 p.m., ADT.)

- The large male bear killed near the campsite with human remains in its gastrointestinal tract was estimated to be 28 years old, and appeared to be in reasonable condition for an old bear with no obvious signs of injury, abundant mesenteric fat, 4 cm rump fat, worn teeth with broken canines.
- The subadult bear killed during the response had been mostly consumed with only the head and some flesh and bone remaining by the time that a necropsy was attempted on 8 October. Teeth and the size of this bear suggested that it was 3 years old.
- Treadwell had a long history of engaging in behavior that is considered dangerous while bear viewing, filming, and camping on the Katmai coast.
- Treadwell had publicly acknowledged the risk he was taking and advised others not to engage in similar behavior.

CONTRIBUTING FACTORS:

- The location of the campsite was a primary factor that led to the bear confrontation that resulted in the deaths of Treadwell and Huguenard. The camp location was: (1) near active salmon spawning areas, (2) at the convergence of several worn bear trails, (3) in an area that showed other signs of bear activity such as the presence of bear day beds, (4) surrounded by thick brush, and (5) in a remote area with no other overnight users. These factors made close contacts with bears highly likely at this campsite.
- Treadwell's pattern of occupying prime feeding sites where bears aggregate along the Katmai Coast is likely to have contributed to his decision to camp at Kafia Lake during a time of year when bears were fiercely competing for food sources.
- It is possible that a bear investigated the camp in part due to the food found in the sleeping tent, and that the fatal confrontation resulted as a consequence of Treadwell's history of approaching bears and allowing bears to approach him within a few feet.

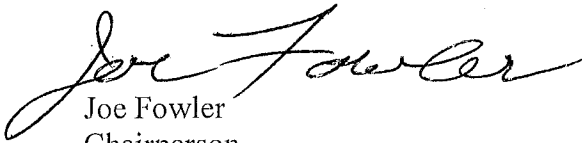
RECOMMENDATIONS: In formulating recommendations, the Board considered whether any act or omission by the National Park Service was a contributory factor to this incident. Given Treadwell's history of activity in Katmai, and park staff interactions with him, the Board did not feel that additional information or warnings would have influenced this outcome. However, in light of this incident the Board recommends a comprehensive review of the park's management policies and procedures, visitor information, and regulations relative to public use in bear country. This should include:

- Bear/Human Conflict Management Plan, and all regulations and visitor information relative to the objectives of this plan.
- Camping regulations, including consideration of site- and time-specific restrictions.
- Backcountry use permits as an informational and regulatory tool.
- Park visitor information materials and means of distribution.
- Procedures addressing recurrent long-term users with a history of interacting with bears.
- Use of Commercial Film Permits for individuals capturing, displaying or providing images depicting bear/human interactions.



CONCLUSIONS: Treadwell and Huguenard died from a bear attack that might have been avoided by adhering to basic principles of camping in bear country. Establishing their camp away from obvious bear travelways and known feeding areas likely would have prevented the confrontation that resulted in their deaths. The camp did not appear to violate park regulations but was established contrary to precautions well known to Treadwell. The pattern of behavior exhibited by Treadwell appeared to be a result of his opinion that he had established a special relationship with bears in the area of the camp. This pattern of behavior is well documented on video taken by Treadwell and presented to the public by several national media outlets.

The response by park personnel was appropriate to the seriousness of the incident. Emergency response was dispatched to the scene by park aircraft within one hour of the initial report. Alaska State Troopers were notified immediately and arrived on the scene a few minutes after the park team. The response was initially handled as a search and rescue with a park medic in the responding team. Three park personnel were armed appropriately for the heavy brush and limited visibility with two, slide action, 12 gauge shotguns and two semiautomatic handguns. Rangers and Troopers encountered several bears at close range and were justified in taking lethal action on two bears. Once human fatalities were confirmed the investigation was properly handed off to the State Troopers. The Alaska Department of Fish and Game was notified on the morning of 7 October and participated in the continuing investigation on 8 October. Results of the joint investigation by National Park Service, Alaska State Troopers, Alaska Department of Fish and Game, and Alaska Office of the State Medical Examiner are well documented and conclusive as to the cause of deaths.



Joe Fowler
Chairperson
Technical Board of Investigation

Attachments:

Katmai National Park Case Incident Report 03-109
ADF&G Memorandum, 8 October 2003; Van Daele to Hughes
State Medical Examiner Report, 13 October 2003; Treadwell
State Medical Examiner Report, 13 October 2003; Huguenard



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

ORGANIZATION (PARK) NAME Katmai National Park and Preserve		CASE/INCIDENT NUMBER		
		03	109	
LOCATION OF INCIDENT KafLIA Bay – Upper Lake		DATE OF INCIDENT		
		MO	DAY	YR
		10	06	03
NATURE OF INCIDENT Double Fatality – Bear Mauling				
COMPLAINANT'S NAME J.M. Epping		COMPLAINANT'S ADDRESS Katmai National Park and Preserve King Salmon, AK 99613		

RESULTS OF INVESTIGATION

On Thursday, 05/06/04 Pilot Allen Gilliland, Chief Ranger Dona Taylor, Biologist Tammy Olson and I flew in the park Cessna 206 to Upper KafLIA Lake in KafLIA Bay. The purpose of this mission was to investigate the site of the Treadwell/Hugenard fatal bear mauling. We landed at the upper lake at 1214 hours. Gilliland walked the others through the incident.

Evidence was gathered at the scene. A white sock and tent peg were located at latitude 58 2489053525 longitude 154 249266523. Bone fragments were gathered from latitude 58 248971416 longitude 154 249299690. It is unknown if they are human or animal. Rib bones and other bone fragments were located at latitude 58 248962634 longitude 154 248775117. It is unknown if they are human or animal. Two shotgun shell casings were also removed from the area. The bones of both bears and their hair were not gathered.

We departed KafLIA Bay at 1301 hours, returning to King Salmon 1422 hours.

Per advice of Trooper Hughes and Medical Examiner Franc Fallico the bone fragments were sent to the Medical Examiners Office 05/14/04. The other evidence was destroyed the same day.

See attached coordinates of the area and map.

SUBMITTED BY (SIGNATURE AND DATE)

APPROVED BY (SIGNATURE AND DATE)

Katmai National Park Case 03-109

6 OCT 2003

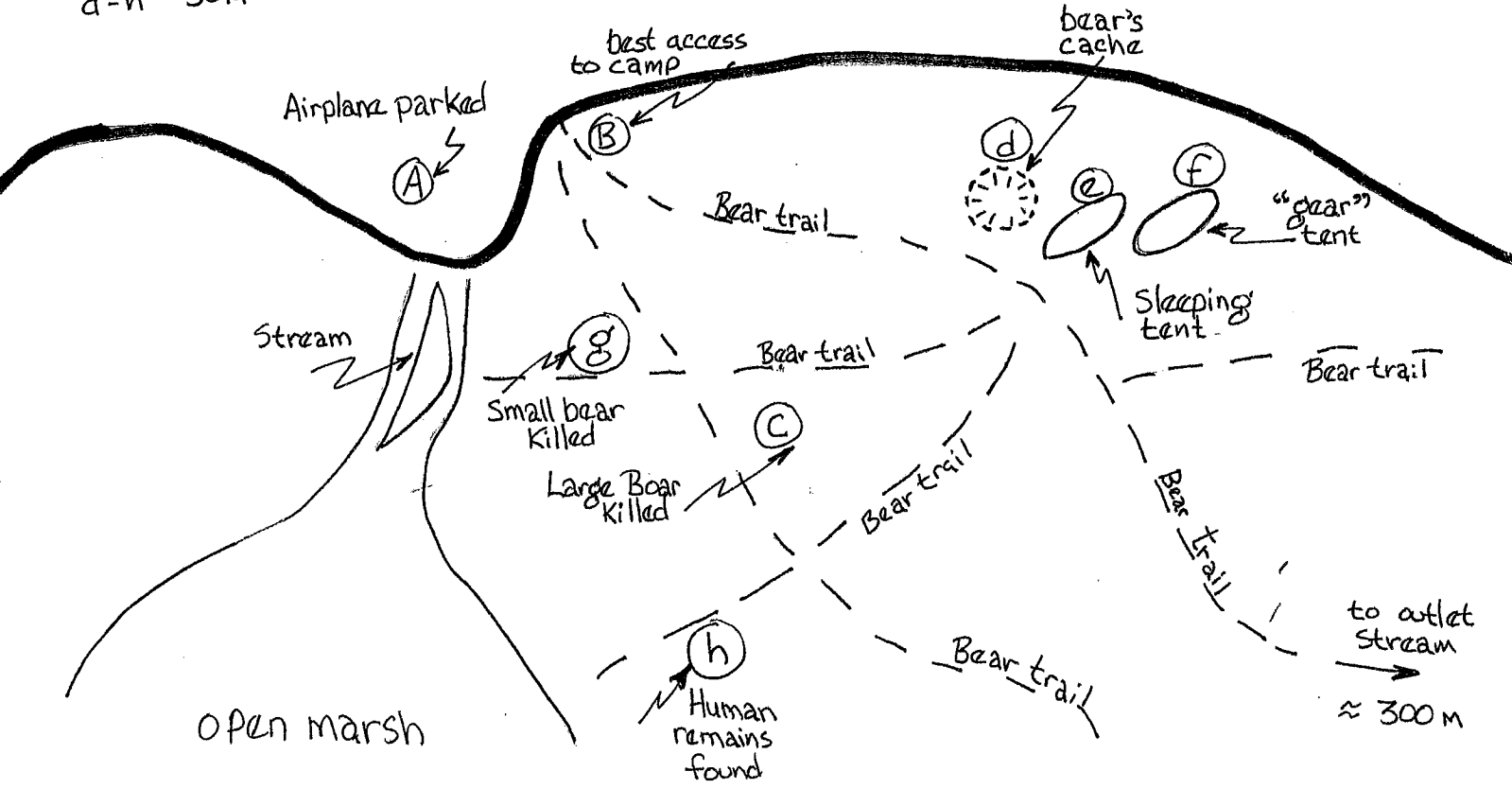
Fatality - Attack by Bear

Incident Site Diagram

Approximate Distances

- b-d 80M
- b-c 20M
- b-g 18M
- c-d 68M
- d-e 2M
- d-f 6M
- d-h 30M

Upper Kafia Lake



Kafia Bay, Upper Lake $58^{\circ}14'50.63''N$ $154^{\circ}15'24.68''E$

Joel Ellis 10/20/03
Joel Ellis

Not to Scale

STATE OF ALASKA

DEPARTMENT OF FISH AND GAME DIVISION OF WILDLIFE CONSERVATION

Frank Murkowski, GOVERNOR

211 Mission Road
Kodiak, AK 99615
PHONE: (907) 486-1880
FAX: (907) 486-1869
e-mail: larry_vandaele@fishgame.stste.ak.us

MEMORANDUM

TO: Jeff Hughes, Regional Supervisor

FROM: Larry Van Daele, Wildlife Biologist, Kodiak archipelago

DATE: 8 October 2003

SUBJECT: Kafia Bay bear mauling/fatality investigation results

On Sunday or Monday, October 6 or 7, 2003, an adult male brown bear killed and ate Mr. Timothy Treadwell, 46, and Ms. Amy Huguenard, 37, at their campsite near a lake at the head of Kafia Bay on the Pacific coast of Katmai National Park. I cooperated with staff from the Alaska State Troopers, the National Park Service and Kodiak National Wildlife Refuge to investigate this incident. Sources of information included interviews of the air-taxi operator who discovered the incident, a review of the victims' personal logs and recordings, discussions with staff who first went to the scene, and an on-site investigation which included a necropsy of the dead bears.

In this memo I will outline what we know about the initial investigation by the State Troopers (but will leave the details to their report), describe what I found during the necropsies, and offer my best guess of what may have happened.

INITIAL INVESTIGATION

Mr. Treadwell and Ms. Huguenard were taken to a small lake at the head of Kafia Bay by Andrew's airways from Kodiak. They used a satellite phone to call Andrews Air on Saturday and asked for a pick-up on Monday afternoon. Treadwell also made a call to a friend in California at about 11:00 Alaska Time on Sunday, October 6, 2003. They did not call on Monday morning, as was their custom prior to a pick-up, and when the floatplane arrived the pilot saw that the tent was flattened and a bear was on a cache that appeared to contain a human body. He attempted to drive the bear from the cache with the airplane, but it did not respond. He also attempted to approach by foot, but was dissuaded by the bear. He called the State Troopers in Kodiak and NPS in King Salmon. NPS staff arrived first at about 16:30. When the troopers arrived soon thereafter, they heard numerous

gunshots and found that the Park rangers had killed an adult male that charged them from the campsite. The bear was hit with 11 shots and died within 5 meters of the rangers.

Part of Mr. Treadwell's body was found down a bear trail near camp, and parts of Ms. Huguenard's body were found in a fresh bear cache next to the tent. The tent was collapsed but not torn up. Bear proof containers were strewn about, but did not appear to have been tested by the bear.

Rangers and Troopers collected the bodies and the camp. As they were returning to their aircraft, a subadult bear approached them in what they perceived as an aggressive manner and they shot and killed it. Weather was deteriorating and light fading, so they opted not to investigate either bear. They returned to Kodiak and King Salmon intending to return the next day. Weather did not allow a return on Tuesday, but we were able to review the personal effects of the victims, including personal logs and video tapes.

NECROPSIES AND SUBSEQUENT INVESTIGATION

On Wednesday, October 8, 2003 the weather moderated and we were able to return to the site. From the Kodiak side, we used the Kodiak NWR Beaver (N9260Z) on floats and departed from Trident Basin at 10:10. On board were Butch Patterson (KNWR pilot), Greg Wilker (KNWR enforcement officer), Alan Jones (State Trooper – Alaska Bureau of Wildlife Enforcement), John Crye (ADF&G Wildlife Technician), and Larry Van Daele (ADF&G Wildlife Biologist). Weather was 2000' scattered overcast, 40°F, and a southeast wind at about 10 kts. We arrived on scene at 11:05.

An overflight of the area revealed two dark adult brown bears at the incident site. The larger bear appeared to be a boar, and he was laying atop a fresh cache about 30 meters from the camp. The second bear was somewhat smaller and about 70 meters away. Both bears were reluctant to leave, but we were able to drive the larger bear a little ways from the cache with low overflights by the aircraft. Based on the behavior of the bears, we opted to try to get to the site on the ground. We landed at 11:15. Patterson stayed with the plane while the rest of us stayed as a unit and approached a knoll near the campsite. We fired several cracker shells toward the bears and they retreated without incident. Jones and Crye stayed in the knoll to keep the bears at bay while Wilker and Van Daele found the adult male bear's carcass. Wilker stood guard and assisted at the carcass, while Van Daele performed the necropsy.

The dead bear was an adult male. It was bloated and intact in the alders about 30 meters from the campsite. Birds had pecked out one eye and had attempted to open the abdominal cavity, to no avail. There was no sign of bear scavenging.

Externally, the bear appeared to be in reasonably good condition for an old bear. Tooth wear suggested an age of over 25 years, with broken canines. Hide was dark brown to black and it was in generally good condition for this time of year and the age of the bear. There were no overt signs of recent injury other than the numerous bullet holes in the head and chest cavity.

I opened the abdominal cavity and released the gases and fluids that had built up during the past day and a half. Mesenteric fat was abundant. The stomach was distended and full. Contents were exclusively human body parts and clothing. Approximately 25 pounds of muscle, adipose tissue, and skin were removed. Bone fragments were prevalent. Rib, foot, pelvis, and vertebrae fragments were identifiable, but most was too small for gross identification. Much dark blonde hair about 45 cm long was present as was an esophagus and trachea. I also removed most of a white undershirt and some unidentifiable dark material. Intestines also had material in them, but it was too digested to make positive identification.

The lungs, liver and heart of the bear appeared to be in good condition (other than damage that had occurred from the gunshot wounds and the subsequent decomposition prior to the necropsy). I collected samples of each and fixed them in formalin. There was about 4 cm of fat on the bear's rump. This is a little light for this time of year, but not unusual. We also collected the bear's head and 2 front paws. Photos were taken throughout the operation.

The second bear was unearthed from the fresh cache the bear had been laying on earlier. It had been mostly consumed and only the head and some flesh and bone remained. We were unable to determine sex. Teeth and size of the bear suggest it was 3 years old. There was no evidence of any human remains in the mouth or the esophagus. The stomach was not intact and could not be examined. The head was collected.

Park Service ranger Joel Ellis arrived in a Bell Jet Ranger with Sam Egli while Wilker and I were working on the second bear. Approach of the helicopter scared the other bears far from where we were working. About 20 minutes later Bruce Bartley (ADF&G – Wildlife) arrived with the NPS Cessna 206. Everyone searched the area for remaining body parts or other evidence. Only a sock and a thermometer were discovered.

The most evident discovery during the search was the preponderance of bear sign throughout the vicinity. Numerous fresh trails (both major thoroughfares and smaller spurs) crisscrossed the site. Salmon spawning areas surrounded it and thick alders surrounded the campsite. The camp was set up in such a way that bears wishing to traverse the area would have had to either wade in the lake or walk right next to the tent. A person could not have designed a more dangerous location to set up a camp.

SPECULATION ABOUT WHAT MAY HAVE HAPPENED

We will never know exactly what happened, and it is somewhat risky to speculate. My thoughts on this are just an effort to put the pieces together to the best of my ability so that we can learn as much as possible from this tragedy and ultimately minimize chances of it occurring again.

Several aspects of this incident are unique. Katmai National Park has the highest documented density of brown bears in the world. People regularly watch these bears in close proximity without firearms or adverse encounters. The bears in this area are notoriously tolerant of a variety of human

activities, and are not subject to hunting within the Park. There have been no documented human fatalities prior to this case.

Mr. Treadwell had a well known relationship with Katmai's bears. He made his living videographing and teaching about these animals, and he had a deep, intimate, relationship with them. Unfortunately, his desire to "act like a bear" often put him at odds with conventional wisdom on how to behave in bear country and brought warnings from a myriad of sources. His habit of documenting his encounters has ultimately given us a rare insight into what happened during this incident.

A video shows him describing his campsite as a potentially dangerous location, but he expresses his confidence that he understands these bears and they will not harm him. A later video shows Ms. Huguenard within 3 meters of a sow with cubs as they fish. One of the cubs came even closer to her while he filmed. She seemed uncomfortable but did not move. Some journal entries suggest that she was not as comfortable with the situations as he was. One of the last of his journal entries described his dismay as a large adult male fought with one of his favorite sows near the camp. He expressed his desire to somehow intervene.

The most telling piece of information is an audio recording made during the actual bear attack. This goes for about 6 minutes and starts with him out side of the tent investigating a bear that came into camp. It was obviously raining very hard at the time and seems to have been twilight or evening, judging from some comments. The bear attacks him and he calls for help. Ms. Huguenard opens the tent fly and is very upset. At her urging he "plays dead". It sounds like the bear then retreated for a couple minutes but returned. It again went after him and he begged her to hit it with something, she in turn screamed for him to fight. The audio ends with his sounds no longer evident and her screams continuing.

Based on all the evidence, I would guess that this old, large boar had been hanging around the area getting the last fish of the season. There was little else available to eat and he competed with the sow for food. Although not in bad condition, he needed more fat for the winter (note that berry crops in this area were not very good this summer). That evening (probably Sunday night) he was walking along a major bear trail and walked by the tent. When encountered by Mr. Treadwell the bear reacted and either bit and/or hit him. When he "played dead" the bear left, but as is often the case, when Mr. Treadwell started moving again (and/or Ms. Huguenard came to his aid), the bear returned. At this time, for some reason, the bear killed and ate him. I suspect that Ms. Huguenard's screams (which sounded eerily like a predator call) may have prompted the bear to return and kill her. He then cached her body to be eaten later.

What caused this individual bear to kill and eat humans is unknown. It was very old, but not in remarkably poor condition. I speculate that it did this opportunistically and not in a stalking, predatory manner. I also saw no evidence that this was anything other than a very isolated incident and not something that would not have been done in any other situation. I am confident that there is no strange bear behavior occurring in the area. The other bear that was shot by the rangers probably had nothing to do with the killing, and it stumbled into the situation at the wrong time. In my assessment, Mr. Treadwell's actions leading up to the incident, including his behavior around bears,

his choice of a campsite, and his decision not to have any defensive methods or bear deterrents in the camp, were directly responsible for this catastrophic event.

cc: L. Gonzales, Alaska State Troopers
M. Epping, Katmai National Park
L. Kerr, Kodiak National Wildlife Refuge

STATE OF ALASKA

DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH & SOCIAL SERVICES
Division of Public Health
OFFICE OF THE STATE MEDICAL EXAMINER

FRANK H. MURKOWSKI, GOVERNOR

4500 South Boniface Parkway
Anchorage, Alaska 99507-1270
Phone: 334-2200/Fax: 334-2216

Treadwell, Timothy

SME Case: #04-322
Location: Kafia Bay
Refer Agency: AST Kodiak
Agency Case: 03-74975

DATE OF BIRTH: 04/29/1957
DATE OF DEATH: 10/06/2003
DATE OF EXAMINATION: 10/08/2003

EXTERNAL INSPECTION

FINAL DIAGNOSIS:

Opinion:

Cause of death: Massive blunt force injuries with dismemberment due to bear mauling;
With postmortem dismemberment of body as listed and described:
With pieces of body/clothing, some found inside bear stomach
With evidence of extravasated blood in subscalpular and other wound tissues
With missing portions of body
Without evidence of gunshot wounds, saw marks or other sharp force injury

Manner of death: Accidental

TOXICOLOGY:

No toxicology testing is performed. Vitreous fluid is harvested and held at this facility for an indeterminate period of time.

IDENTIFICATION:

Identification to certainty is made by comparison of premortem and postmortem fingerprints.

Franc G. Fallico, M.D.
Acting Chief Medical Examiner
October 13, 2003

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SME 04-322

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BRIEF HISTORY:

Alaska State Troopers and National Park Service personnel report that this 46-year-old Caucasian male was camping with another person identified as Amie Huguenard (our SME# 04-323) in the wilderness of the Kafia Bay area, Alaska, when they were attacked, dismembered, partially buried and partially eaten by bear(s). The subject was not armed. The first person to discover this incident while flying over the death scene in an airplane stated that he saw a bear on top of what appeared to be a human body. Troopers were then notified and dispatched to the scene, ultimately shooting two aggressive bears that are reportedly being investigated for human parts in stomach contents. At this time, it is not entirely clear whether the two killed bears were the same ones that attacked and ate portions of both decedents.

Alaska State Troopers reportedly have heard an audio recording that confirms the fact that the decedents involved were killed due to a bear mauling.

The decedent was found dead 10/06/2003 at 1700 hours.

EXTERNAL EXAMINATION:

The body parts are received in a separate plastic bag that in turn is placed in a metal can with another plastic bag containing the remains of SME# 03-323. This decedent remains are placed on a gurney for initial gross examination and consist of a head with massive wounds, a right and left upper extremity that for the most part are intact except for portions above the elbow that are eaten away and lack skin, and at the right shoulder attachment is skin with a hole that is looped over the superior right humerus, and this skin is also attached continuously to skin at the back of the neck that indicates that for the most part the skin represents back skin. The skin color is white, and there are occasional areas of reddening consistent with bruising. Intertwined with the skin is a dark green short-sleeved T-shirt. Examination of the right flexor forearm reveals a massive laceration wound that measures approximately 6 x 4 inches, exposing underlying deep soft tissues and tendons. Attached to the right wrist is a black plastic type wristwatch, brand Casio, depicting the present correct time of 0830 hours, and the second hand is moving. The right and left hands are intact, and well-preserved friction pad skin is noted on all fingers and thumbs. The flexor wrist surfaces are free of significant scars or other significant changes. The fingernails are of intermediate length with no hair, tissue, or foreign material other than dirt identified underneath them.

Detailed examination of the head reveals a normocephalic specimen, and the scalp is partially covered by slightly wavy brown and gray hair averaging 6-8 inches in length. There is a male bitemporal balding pattern. The eyebrows are unremarkable. The earlobes are unremarkable, and there are no cosmetic perforations. There is right periorbital ecchymosis with skin lacerations of the lids, and no significant deformity or abnormal motion of the nose upon palpation. Slight bruising of the nose skin is noted. The external nares are unremarkable. The upper and lower lips are free from evidence of traumatic injury, and both oral frenula are intact. The natural teeth are in a good state of repair, and the gums are unremarkable. The tongue is free of contusions or lacerations by external examination. There is a massive laceration of the vertex scalp that has an irregular outline with peeling back of skin of the scalp. This wound measures approximately 6 x 5 inches in maximum dimensions and interconnects anteriorly with two major lacerations of the front of the scalp, the first obliquely oriented, measuring 4 x 2 inches in maximum dimensions, extending from the right paramedian forehead obliquely over the left temporal area, and the second located over the superior right scalp, measuring 1-1/2 x 1/4 inch. The subgaleal tissues reveal extensive bruising. Also noted is bruising of the left temporal scalp and forehead. On the skin of the anterior upper neck is a horizontally oriented laceration that measures 1 inch long and approximately 1 inch deep. There is no significant disruption of underlying larger blood vessels.

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SME 04-322

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Much dirt and plant material is attached to these body parts that have relatively little bloodstain. Examination of the dismembered ends of the bones reveals irregularity with a fracture pattern consistent with large animal predation. Examination of the resection margin of the severed head reveals dismemberment at the level of the upper vertebral column with shredded, irregularly formed, lacerated tissue, all consistent with dismemberment by large animal predation consistent with bear attack. There is no jewelry or other clothing received with the remains. After washing, detailed examination of the large skin segment reveals an umbilicus, indicating that some of the skin is also from the abdomen. A superior portion has fine hair.

Examination of the dismembered body pieces reveals that there are no "slash" or tooth marks of sufficient clarity on the bones. The remaining long bones reveal evidence of stripped striated muscle suggestive of ripping, or striping away of tissue as if the soft tissue was pulled off the bone during the event. The ends of the bones, particular the long bones, appear shattered and lack sufficient detail pattern to identify tooth imprint or evidence of tooth scraping.

Fingerprints and appropriate photographs are taken. No dissection is performed. Examination of the remains fails to reveal evidence of gunshot wounds, saw marks or other sharp force injuries. There are no defense wounds or other significant findings on the upper extremities.

Subsequently autopsy on at least one bear killed results in additional human tissue recovered from the bear stomach that will be added to the appropriate remains identified as a result of this bear attack.

These remains weigh 28 pounds.



STATE OF ALASKA DEPT. OF PUBLIC SAFETY

Case No. 03-74975	
Detach C	UnitID KODE
Date Reported 10/06/03	Time Reported 1430

12-201 (REV. 4/03)

Reporting Officer Chris W. Hill	PermiD CWH0	Investigating Agency Alaska State Troopers	Date Reported 10/06/03	Time Reported 1430
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ACT. #	Activity Code	UCR No.	Statute / Regulation	Type of Activity	Date Occurred	Time Occurred
1	9537			DEATH INVESTIGATION - BEAR MAULING	10/5/03	1345

Location of Activity KAFLIA LAKE, KATMAI NATIONAL PARK	N: 58*15'00"	W: 154*15'00"	Patrol Zone RCZE	Dom. Viol.	Alcohol or Drugs Involved N
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ACT. #	Activity Code	UCR No.	Statute / Regulation	Type of Activity	Date Occurred	Time Occurred
2						

Location of Activity	N:	W:	Patrol Zone	Dom. Viol.	Alcohol or Drugs Involved
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Pers No.	Role(s)	Name	Sex	Race	Ht.	Weight	Hair	Eyes	D.O.B / Approx. Age
1	V	TIMOTHY W. TREADWELL	M	W	72	165	BLN	HAZ	4/29/1957

Residence Address (b) (6), (b) (7)(C)	Residence / Cell Phone	Driver's License No. (b) (6), (b) (7)(C)	State CA
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Place of Employment	Work Phone	Occupation ACTOR
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APSIN ID No. 7217598	Social Security No.	ATN / NCIC / Other ID No.	Charged With	Susp. Act. No.	Juv. Dispo.
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Pers No.	Role(s)	Name	Sex	Race	Ht.	Weight	Hair	Eyes	D.O.B / Approx. Age
2	V	AMIE L. HUGUENARD	F	W	62	105	BLN	BLU	10/23/1965

Residence Address (b) (6), (b) (7)(C)	Residence / Cell Phone	Driver's License No. (b) (6), (b) (7)(C)	State CO
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Place of Employment	Work Phone	Occupation PHYSICIANS ASSISTANT	VCCB
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APSIN ID No. 7217601	Social Security No.	ATN / NCIC / Other ID No.	Charged With	Susp. Act. No.	Juv. Dispo.
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NUMB.	REGISTRATION NO.	STATE	VIN / SERIAL NO.	COLOR	YEAR	MAKE	MODEL
1							

BODY STYLE / TYPE	ADF&G NUMBER	NAME OF WATERCRAFT	Length
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SYNOPSIS / DETAILS:

On 10/14/03 at approximately 1430 hrs, Alaska State Troopers were notified of an apparent bear mauling in KafLIA Bay in the Katmai National Park.

Investigation revealed that Timothy Treadwell and Amie Huguenard were both mauled and partially consumed by at least one bear while conducting videography of bears in the KafLIA Bay area.

CASE NO. CI	COPIES TO National Park Service	REVIEWED AND APPROVED BY <i>Sgt. [Signature]</i>	PermiD MIJSP	DATE CLOSED 11/8/04
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STATE OF ALASKA DEPT. OF PUBLIC SAFETY

Case No.
03-74975

12-2018 (REV. 4/03)

Reporting Officer Chris W. Hill	PermID CWHO	Investigating Agency Alaska State Troopers	Detach C	UnitID KODE
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Pers No. 3	Role(s) I	Name (b) (6), (b) (7)(C)	Sex	Race	Ht.	Weight	Hair	Eyes	D.O.B. / Approx. Age
Residence Address (b) (6), (b) (7)(C)		Residence / Cell Phone (b) (6), (b) (7)(C)		Driver's License No. (b) (6), (b) (7)(C)			State CA		
Place of Employment (b) (6), (b) (7)(C)		Work Phone		Occupation					
APSIN ID No. 7218344	Social Security No.	ATN / NCIC / Other ID No.		Charged With				Susp. Act. No.	Juv. Dispo.

Pers No. 4	Role(s) N	Name (b) (6), (b) (7)(C)	Sex M	Race W	Ht.	Weight	Hair	Eyes	D.O.B. / Approx. Age (b) (6), (b) (7)(C)
Residence Address (b) (6), (b) (7)(C)		Residence / Cell Phone (b) (6), (b) (7)(C)		Driver's License No.			State		
Place of Employment		Work Phone		Occupation					
APSIN ID No.	Social Security No.	ATN / NCIC / Other ID No.		Charged With				Susp. Act. No.	Juv. Dispo.

Pers No. 5	Role(s) N	Name (b) (6), (b) (7)(C)	Sex F	Race W	Ht.	Weight	Hair	Eyes	D.O.B. / Approx. Age
Residence Address (b) (6), (b) (7)(C)		Residence / Cell Phone (b) (6), (b) (7)(C)		Driver's License No.			State		
Place of Employment		Work Phone		Occupation					
APSIN ID No.	Social Security No.	ATN / NCIC / Other ID No.		Charged With				Susp. Act. No.	Juv. Dispo.

Pers No. 6	Role(s) W	Name WILLIAM J. FULTON	Sex M	Race (b) (6), (b) (7)(C)	Ht.	Weight	Hair	Eyes	D.O.B. / Approx. Age
Residence Address (b) (6), (b) (7)(C)		Residence / Cell Phone		Driver's License No.			State AK		
Place of Employment ANDREW AIRWAYS		Work Phone 487-2566		Occupation PILOT			VCCB		
APSIN ID No. 6930314	Social Security No.	ATN / NCIC / Other ID No.		Charged With				Susp. Act. No.	Juv. Dispo.

Pers No. 7	Role(s) C	Name DEAN T. ANDREW	Sex M	Race (b) (6), (b) (7)(C)	Ht.	Weight	Hair	Eyes	D.O.B. / Approx. Age
Residence Address (b) (6), (b) (7)(C)		Residence / Cell Phone		Driver's License No.			State AK		
Place of Employment ANDREW AIRWAYS		Work Phone 487-2566		Occupation OWNER			VCCB		
APSIN ID No.	Social Security No.	ATN / NCIC / Other ID No.		Charged With				Susp. Act. No.	Juv. Dispo.

Pers No.	Role(s)	Name	Sex	Race	Ht.	Weight	Hair	Eyes	D.O.B. / Approx. Age BRO
Residence Address		Residence / Cell Phone		Driver's License No.			State		
Place of Employment		Work Phone		Occupation					
APSIN ID No.	Social Security No.	ATN / NCIC / Other ID No.		Charged With				Susp. Act. No.	Juv. Dispo.

Pers No.	Role(s)	Name	Sex	Race	Ht.	Weight	Hair	Eyes	D.O.B. / Approx. Age
Residence Address		Residence / Cell Phone		Driver's License No.			State		
Place of Employment		Work Phone		Occupation					
APSIN ID No.	Social Security No.	ATN / NCIC / Other ID No.		Charged With				Susp. Act. No.	Juv. Dispo.



STATE OF ALASKA DEPT. OF PUBLIC SAFETY

Case No.	03-74975
Date Investigated	10/6/03
Detach	C
UnitID	KODE

Reporting Officer	PermitID	Investigating Agency
Trooper Chris Hill	CWH0	Alaska State Troopers

INFORMATION:

On 10/6/03 at approximately 1430 hrs, Trooper Jones and I were notified by Dean ANDREW of Andrew Airways of an apparent bear mauling incident near Kafia Bay in the Katmai National Park after returning from Old Harbor on a death investigation.

INVESTIGATION:

We learned that one of their pilots, William FULTON, who had flown to Kafia Bay to pick up Timothy TREADWELL and Amie HUGUENARD, arrived at the lake near TREADWELL's campsite and saw a bear that ~~approached the campsite~~ National Park Service in King Salmon but that the weather may not have permitted them to arrive from King Salmon. Trooper Jones and I got approval to respond in the Cessna 206 on floats after learning that the King Salmon Trooper Post would not be sending a Trooper to investigate.

SCENE INVESTIGATION:

We arrived on scene at approximately 1640 hrs. Park Rangers in another floatplane arrived on scene about 10-15 minutes before us and had met up with the Andrew Airways pilot in another floatplane. While taxiing on the lake to park, I heard numerous gunshots. After we met up with National Park Service Rangers Ellis, Dalrymple, and Park Service Pilot Gilliland (also a Bristol Bay Police Officer) we learned that they had dispatched an aggressive bear that had approached them prior to moving to the campsite.

Approximately 60 yards away (see Ranger Ellis' attached diagram), a large dirt/vegetation (bear's cache) pile was located near the campsite, which consisted of two of tents that were collapsed and miscellaneous camping equipment. Lying near the pile was what appeared to be a bodily organ, possibly a kidney. Extending out of the dirt pile we observed a human hand revealing at least one human casualty. Photos were taken of the scene prior to any extensive removal of the tents or digging through the dirt pile. Blood was not noticeably present at the scene.

While two of the Rangers returned to their plane for additional equipment, their pilot, Gilliland, observed a bear following them, and yelled a warning. I observed a large bear that appeared to stop following the two Rangers and eventually left the scene when we all started yelling at it.

After the two Rangers returned, Gilliland scouted along a bear trail and found what was later identified as Timothy TREADWELL'S severed head and arms. One of the wrists had a Casio wristwatch secured to it. These were located approximately 30 yards from the campsite. Photos were taken prior to the remains being collected into a plastic bag. Afterwards, the severed head of Amie HUGUENARD was located in the dirt pile with other remains that were collected in a separate plastic bag.

Trooper Jones and I returned to our plane to retrieve a body bag liner and other items. Along the trail enroute to the plane, a bear was paralleling us from just off the trail. The bear finally fled off further into the brush after yelling at it.

Due to the weather and loss of ambient light, we recovered as much human remains as we were able to locate and placed both plastic bags into one body bag liner. The entire campsite was packed out in a hurried fashion and placed on board the Andrew Airways' floatplane and ultimately transported to Kodiak.

As the human remains and the campsite were being loaded onto a plane, another aggressive but smaller bear had approached through the brush. I yelled "bear" and the others who were loading the plane retrieved their

REVIEWED AND APPROVED BY	PermitID	Date
<i>Sgt. M. J. Hill</i>	CWH0	11/8/04

STATE OF ALASKA
DEPT. OF PUBLIC SAFETY

Case No.	03-74975
Date Investigated	10/6/03
Detach	C
UnitID	KODE

Reporting Officer	PermitID	Investigating Agency
Trooper Chris Hill	CWHO	Alaska State Troopers

weapons. We began to fan out, as there were alders that prevented any clear shots if needed. We yelled at the bear but it failed to leave. One of the Rangers announced that he was going to fire off a warning shot, but the shot failed to scare the bear off and it continued towards me. One of the Rangers yelled out to take the shot if you had a clear shot. I fired two slugs into the bear's torso as others also began to fire until the bear fell to the ground. It appeared to start moving again and I fired one additional round to its head as well as someone else. Trooper Jones was away refueling our plane during this event.

INVESTIGATION:

Radio contact was not reestablished with Kodiak Dispatch until returning to the Kodiak local area.

I learned from Sergeant Hughes that both bodies were to be flown to the SMC in Anchorage. Kodiak Mortuary arrived at Andrew Airways and took possession of the remains.

At approximately 2138 hrs, I received word from Dispatch that an associate of Timothy TREADWELL had called and wanted a return call. At approximately 2140 hrs, I telephoned (b) (6), (b) (7)(C).

INTERVIEW: #4, I, (b) (6), (b) (7)(C)

On 10/6/03 at approximately 2140 hrs, I interviewed (b) (6), (b) (7)(C) over the telephone. I know of no one overhearing our conversation.

(b) (6), (b) (7)(C) stated:

- I learned from Dean ANDREW that Tim was dead. Is he?
- I just talked with him on Sunday.
- It was around 1100 or 1200 hrs.
- He didn't indicate that anything appeared wrong when he called.
- This trip was kind of a spur of the moment trip, the last one for a while.
- He was originally gonna do a driving trip to Denali Park for some different photo footage.
- He was worried that one of his favorite bears wasn't sighted on and earlier trip to Kafia and wanted to go back.
- During the phone call Sunday, he said he saw the bear he was looking for.
- TREADWELL was estranged from his family so he didn't talk with them often.
- I can get information on TREADWELL's and HUGUENARD's families.
- I have power of attorney for TREADWELL and would like to receive his belongings, to include his journals.

NEXT OF KIN NOTIFICATIONS:

(b) (6), (b) (7)(C) indicated that she needed to contact their families to let them know what happened. I agreed to answer her questions of what I knew of the incident if she would hold off from contacting any of the next of kin until we had local authorities contact them first. She agreed to provide me with the next of kin information in the morning, as she would have to go to TREADWELL's home to find the information.

On 10/7/03 at approximately 1009 hrs, I received a telephone call from (b) (6), (b) (7)(C). She provided me with the name of (b) (6), (b) (7)(C) TREADWELL's (b) (6), (b) (7)(C) and (b) (6), (b) (7)(C) telephone number. And also the names of (b) (6), (b) (7)(C), Amie HUGUENARD's (b) (6), (b) (7)(C), and several contact phone numbers for each. Using the names and phone numbers, I contacted the local law enforcement agencies for next of kin notifications.

At approximately 1302 hrs, I received a telephone call from Coral Springs Police Department indicating that (b) (6), (b) (7)(C) and (b) (6), (b) (7)(C) TREADWELL's parents, were contacted and were also available near the

REVIEWED AND APPROVED BY	PermitID	Date
<i>Sgt. [Signature]</i>	MI (60)	11/8/04



STATE OF ALASKA DEPT. OF PUBLIC SAFETY

Case No. 03-74975	
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Detach C	UnitID KODE

Reporting Officer Trooper Chris Hill	PermiD CWHO	Investigating Agency Alaska State Troopers
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phone requesting to speak with me regarding some of the details of the incident. (b) (6), (b) (7)(C) informed me that TREADWELL had actually changed his last name from (b) (6), (b) (7)(C) to TREADWELL, a stage name he had used while pursuing an entertainment career. I provided them with contact information for (b) (6), (b) (7)(C) and they informed me that (b) (6), (b) (7)(C) would be the person contact for funeral arrangements.

At approximately 1331 hrs, I received a telephone call from (b) (6), (b) (7)(C) a friend that was currently with (b) (6), (b) (7)(C). She indicated that the local law enforcement had been over and notified Maryland of Amie HUGUENARD's death. She said that (b) (6), (b) (7)(C) was too shook up to speak over the telephone, but they wanted some of the general details regarding her death, as well as contact information for funeral arrangements. I also provided them with contact information for (b) (6), (b) (7)(C).

At approximately 1456 hrs, I attempted to telephone (b) (6), (b) (7)(C) per her request to be notified after next of kin

INVESTIGATION:

At approximately 1532 hrs, I received a telephone call from (b) (6), (b) (7)(C) with the Sierra Club. She expressed her insight of the events regarding TREADWELL's death being most likely committed by a hunter, due to TREADWELL's past reports of having run-ins with poachers and TREADWELL's acceptance by the bear population. She requested an autopsy. I informed her that an autopsy had already been scheduled, but provided her with no further information.

At approximately 1548 hrs, I received a telephone call from (b) (6), (b) (7)(C), Amie HUGUENARD's (b) (6), (b) (7)(C). She had general questions for me regarding the condition of Amie HUGUENARD's body, as (b) (6), (b) (7)(C) wanted to view the body. I informed her that only about 20 to 30 lbs of her body remained and that the parts were not all attached. She also informed me that they did not believe that (b) (6), (b) (7)(C) had been notified yet, but they were attempting to contact him as well. I confirmed that I had not received confirmation with the local law enforcement regarding (b) (6), (b) (7)(C).

Trooper Jones had returned from Andrew Airways with some camera equipment and journals belonging to TREADWELL and HUGUENARD. The camera gear included two 35mm cameras and a video camera. I read the last several entries of the journals, but they did not indicate anything unusual other than some arguing amongst TREADWELL and HUGUENARD. Expects of the HUGUENARD's journey did indicate that she was more or less afraid of the bears.

I sent two rolls of film, from inside the 35mm cameras, to Office Express to have them developed.

At approximately 1756 hrs, I received a telephone call from San Juan Sheriff's Department that they had contacted (b) (6), (b) (7)(C), but that he had just found out about the incident from family.

On 10/8/03 at approximately 1039 hrs, I was informed by the State Medical Examiner's office that both TREADWELL's and HUGUENARD's deaths were determined to be caused by blunt force trauma with dismemberment due to bear mauling.

Later in the day, Sergeant Hughes, who was viewing TREADWELL's video footage, informed me that they had located an audio only clip of the videotape that contained the mauling. I listened to the recording, which was approximately six to seven minutes long. In the recording, I observed that TREADWELL appeared to be in the process of being mauled, and HUGUENARD was in voice contact with him asking him if the bear was still there or not. There was an instance where HUGUENARD instructed TREADWELL to play dead, and another instance where she instructed him to fight back. I observed as HUGUENARD was making repeated, high pitch screams of "Get away!" apparently in hopes of scaring the bear away. In the background of the tape, it appeared as if it were raining, with raindrops falling on either a tent or a tarp. By the sounds made, it

REVIEWED AND APPROVED BY Sgt. <i>[Signature]</i>	PermiD M2180	Date 11/8/04
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STATE OF ALASKA DEPT. OF PUBLIC SAFETY

Case No. 03-74975	
Date Investigated 10/6/03	
Detach C	UnitID KODE

Reporting Officer Trooper Chris Hill	PermlD CWHO	Investigating Agency Alaska State Troopers
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appeared that HUGUENARD was close to the camera, and TREADWELL was further away. TREADWELL made noticeable noises indicating that he was suffering pain, but there were not obvious animal sounds. At no point in the recording did it appear as if HUGUENARD was being mauled. The recording abruptly ends as the videotape comes to end of its tape.

After Trooper Jones returned from a scene investigation back to Kafia Bay with state ADF&G biologist, Larry Van Daele, and USFWS personnel, he indicated that more human remains were found inside the first dispatched bear, during a necropsy.

I arranged for these remains to be sent to the State Medical Examiner. Kodiak Mortuary took possession of the remains.

~~He was not present, but (b) (6), (b) (7)(C) answered. She indicated that TREADWELL had a close call in the past with a specific bear he named Quincy. She described the bear as an older male with poor teeth and a sagging lower lip. No non-public information was provided to her.~~

On 10/19/03, Sergeant Hughes also advised me he had been informed by persons familiar with TREADWELL's model video camera, how to extract the date and time that a recording was made. He informed me that with this information, the time of the mauling was at approximately 1345 hrs on 10/5/03. He also informed me that all evidence in the case belonging to TREADWELL or HUGUENARD were to be sent to Anchorage HQ, except for the clothing. He additionally stated that my copy of the audio recording of the mauling was seized to be destroyed, and that any other copy that might be on my workplace computer should be deleted. I deleted the recording from my computer as well as from the LAN.

I destroyed the clothing that had belonged to both TREADWELL and HUGUENARD per their family wishes.

I contacted Office Express regarding the status of the investigation photos, and of the two rolls from TREADWELL's cameras, since they had reported problems with their developing machine. The investigative photos were developed, but they discovered that TREADWELL wasn't using color print film, but rather slide film, and they were not able to develop it. They had actually attempted to develop one roll and it did not turn out properly (this roll was from the camera that was indicated exposure 1, meaning possibly no photos were shot). The other roll, they did not attempt to develop. These two rolls of film were included with other items being sent to Anchorage.

REVIEWED AND APPROVED BY <i>Sgt. [Signature]</i>	PermlD MZO	Date 11/8/04
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DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC SAFETY

FILE NO. 03-74975

ALASKA STATE TROOPERS, W DETACHMENT KOFE POST

INVESTIGATED BY Trp. Alan Jones AWJ9 (supp) DATES INVESTIGATED 11/22/03

TITLE OF CASE Suspicious Circumstances

INFORMATION:

On 10/06/03, at approximately 1530 hours, I was informed by Andrew Airways that one of their pilots went to Kafia Bay to pickup Timothy Treadwell and his girlfriend and found their campsite was torn apart as well as seeing a brown bear feeding on what appeared to be a human torso.

After contacting Sgt. L. Gonzales of Kodiak FWP, Trp. Chris Hill and myself departed Kodiak State airport in state aircraft N145PL to Kafia Bay. While enroute we were able to contact a USFWS aircraft that had been dispatched ~~to the area~~. The weather in the Kafia Bay area was rain/fog with reduced visibility.

OBSERVATION:

At 1645 hours Trp. Hill and I arrived in the Kafia Bay area and observed a float equipped C-206 at the outlet (east end) of upper Kafia Lake with 4 souls standing approximately 20 feet away from the aircraft. I also saw Andrew Airway's DeHavilland Beaver secured to a beach at the west end of upper Kafia Lake. At 1650 hours we landed at the outlet end of upper Kafia Lake and while securing the floatplane to the beach heard a rapid volley of shots coming from the direction of where the C-206 was beached.

Upon our arrival to the area we were met by 3 USFWS personnel and Andrew Airways pilot Will Fulton who informed us they had just killed a brown bear between their aircraft and the Treadwell campsite. I observed a large male brown bear carcass lying approximately 25 yards from a campsite. I also saw and identified a fresh dirt mound immediately in front of the campsite as being a bear's cache. After video taping the campsite and immediate area around the campsite, I aided USFW personnel in examining the cache where we found the following:

- Lower portion of a human arm with hand attached (very little hair)
- 12 inch section of vertebrae
- human skull (scalp removed)
- small piece of scalp with 12 inch hair attached
- 3 inch white rubber disc that appeared to be a birth control device
- various pieces of meat and small bone fragments

While I was examining the cache, Will Fulton and one of the USFWS personnel conducted a search of the surrounding area where they found a second human skull with both arms attached by skin and muscle tissue. One of the arms had a black Casio wristwatch attached. Both arms had dark hair on the lower portions.

At the completion of the search for human remains, the ones found in the cache were bagged separately from the head and arms found away from the camp. We then gathered all the camping gear and placed it into the Beaver, which had been retrieved from the west end of the lake, for transportation back to Kodiak. The single body bag containing both sets of remains was also placed into the Beaver for transport to Kodiak.

During three trips from the campsite to where I had moored the C-206, I encountered at least one bear per trip and was able to chase them off the trail I was on by making loud noises. While I was preparing our C-206 for return to Kodiak, I heard a single shot followed by a volley of shots. Upon my return to the second aircraft's beaching area, I was informed a second smaller bear had been killed. Its carcass was approximately 30 yards from the aircraft in the direction of the campsite.

At approximately 1830 Trp. Hill and I departed the area and returned direct to Kodiak.

DATE TYPED: 1/7/04
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DATE: _____

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DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC SAFETY

FILE NO. 03-74975

ALASKA STATE TROOPERS, W DETACHMENT KOFE POST

INVESTIGATED BY Trp. Alan Jones AWJ9 (supp) DATES INVESTIGATED 11/22/03

TITLE OF CASE Suspicious Circumstances

INFORMATION:

On 10/7/03 at 1400 hours, I arrived at Andrew Airways and conducted a search of the camping gear retrieved from Kafli Bay. During the search I found a video camera case with a video camera inside. The camera exterior was very wet with grass and leaves attached while the camera itself, as well as the interior of the case was only damp. In the camera was a video cassette labeled #23 and in the carrying case was tape #22. I also found two 35mm cameras, one with the film counter on #21 and the other on #1. Both rolls of film were removed from the cameras. The two video tapes as well as the video camera and the two rolls of 35mm film were seized. Miscellaneous notebooks were also found and seized. All items were transported to Kodiak Post and turned over to Sgt. M. Hughes.

Return to Kafli Bay was delayed by one day due to weather, but on 10/8/03 a party consisting of two USFWS personnel, Butch Peterson and Greg Wilker, two ADF&G personal, Larry VanDaele and John Crye and myself returned via a USFWS DeHavilland Beaver.

OBSERVATION:

Upon our arrival to the area at approximately 1100 hours, numerous bears were seen from the air and chased a short distance away by the aircraft. Once on the ground we advanced as a group firing numerous crackers shells, which moved the bears farther from the campsite area. The carcass of the large boar that had been killed first was untouched by scavengers while the second bear killed had been buried in a cache where it had been killed.

Larry VanDaele proceeded to do a necropsy on the large boar. See Larry VanDaele's report for details. At approximately 1155 hours a Bell 206 helicopter arrived and a short time later a C-206 arrived, both from King Salmon with USFWS and ADF&G personnel onboard.

INFORMATION:

After completing a search of the area, as well as the necropsy, the Kodiak aircraft departed on its return to Kodiak at approximately 1340 hours.

DATE TYPED: 1/7/04
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STATE OF ALASKA
DEPT. OF PUBLIC SAFETY

Case No.	03-74975
Date Investigated	10/06/03
Detach	C
UnitID	KODE

Reporting Officer	PermiD	Investigating Agency
Sgt. Maurice I. Hughes Jr.	MIH0	Alaska State Troopers

INFORMATION:

A short time prior to 1400 hours on 10/06/03 AST Kodiak received a call regarding a possible bear mauling in the Kafia Bay area of the Katmai National Park. The caller was referred to the King Salmon office of the Alaska State Troopers. A little after 1400 hour a second call was received with similar information. At approximately 1558 hours Sgt. Quinn from the King Salmon Alaska State Troopers office called to advise that Katmai National Park was responding to the area with two members from Iliamna. Sgt. Quinn further advised that he attempted to get a Trooper on the flight but was unable to do so. Sgt. Quinn requested that Kodiak send a Trooper if possible. It was advised that a charter pilot, named Willie, from Andrew Airways (from Kodiak) had landed in the Kafia Bay area to pickup two passengers and return to Kodiak. When he flew over the campsite he observed what he thought was a bear on top of a possible human body.

At this time Trp. Hill and Trp. Jones were just returning from a flight to Old Harbor in a state C-206 aircraft. ADWE Sgt. Gonzales and I discussed the situation and decided to have Trp. Hill and Trp. Jones respond to the Kafia Bay area to assist. Andrew Airways had contact with their pilot by Satellite phone. Andrew Airways was able to provide an approximate location as N 58. 149. 59 by W 154. 167. 49. Their Pilot was approximately 200 feet from the campsite. This information was given to Trp. Jones, the pilot of the State aircraft. Trp. Hill and Trp. Jones flew to the scene. The US Coast Guard Rescue Coordination Center (RCC) was advised of the situation, and asked for assistance in the event that the C-206 aircrafts could not get into the area because of deteriorating weather.

At approximately 1740 hours the National Park service advised that they had contact with their personnel on the ground at Kafia Bay. It was reported that there were two fatalities and both the National Park Service's and the state 's C-206 aircrafts were on scene. At 1820 the National Park Service advise me that both planes had taken off from the scene. The US Coast Guard was updated, advised that their assistance would not be needed and thanked for their assistance.

The two victims were tentatively identified as Timothy Treadwell and Amie Huguenard. Andrew Airways advised that Timothy Treadwell had a business partner, (b) (6), (b) (7)(C) who had made the arrangements with them.

At approximately 1858 hours I contacted the State Medical Examiner's Office and spoke with Inv. Karen McDermott. Information that I knew at the time was given to her and the bodies were ordered into Anchorage for autopsy.

At 1940 hours Trooper Hill briefed me at Kodiak Post. At approximately 2026 hours, Dean Andrews owner of Andrew Airways contacted me. He advised me that he had advised (b) (6), (b) (7)(C) of the incident and what he knew.

On 10/07/03 Trp. Hill advised me that he had spoken with (b) (6), (b) (7)(C) this morning. (b) (6), (b) (7)(C) reported to Tr. Hill that she had last spoken with Treadwell on 10/05/03 at approximately 1100 hours Alaskan time.

INVESTIGATION:

On 10/07/03 I was advised that there were videotapes and a video camera located at the scene. The camera and tapes had been with the other belongings from the scene that were collected. Also located were two journals. One appeared to have been written by Treadwell the other by Huguenard while at Kafia Bay. On 10/08/03 I reviewed the videotapes in the Kodiak Post evidence room along with the evidence custodian, Dana Patterson using Treadwell's camera to play back the tapes. The camera is a Sony Digital Video Camera, Model DCR-VX2000. During this review, one of the videotapes appeared to come to an end. The tape continued to run and only audio was present from that point until the tape ended. The audio only portion started soon after the video stopped.

The audio section of this videotape recorded what appeared to be a bear attack on Timothy Treadwell. There are two voices on the tape, a male and a female voice. The audio only portion of the videotape ran for approximately six minutes and twenty-one seconds. There was no display from the video at all. Trooper Hill was advised of the audio recording. A working copy of the audio was made.

On 10/09/03 I received a telephone call from (b) (6), (b) (7)(C) of Malibu, California. She advised me that she was a friend of Treadwell's and she used the same type video camera as Treadwell. She also told me that the date/time was on the

REVIEWED AND APPROVED BY	PermiD	Date
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STATE OF ALASKA
DEPT. OF PUBLIC SAFETY

Case No. 03-74975	
Date Investigated 10/06/03	
Detach C	Unit ID KODE

Reporting Officer Sgt. Maurice I. Hughes Jr.	PermiD MIH0	Investigating Agency Alaska State Troopers
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INVESTIGATION CONTINUED:

videotape and the date/time could be displayed. She instructed me in the process of displaying the date/time. I followed her instructions and found the six minute and twenty-one seconds of audio at the end of the videotape. The audio started on Oct 5, 03 at 4:47:23 PM and ended Oct 5, 03 at 4: 53:44 PM. To verify the current clock time of the camera, I placed a new tape into the recorder. I observed that the clock time in the camera was offset ahead of local time by three hours. Subtracting that three hours from the time displayed on the tape indicates the audio tape recording was recorded Oct 5, 03 at 1:47:23 to 1:53:44. There is no indication that the date/time had been tampered with since the camera had been collected at the scene on 10/06/03.

I reviewed some of the entries in Treadwell's journals. It appeared Treadwell returned to Kafia Bay because he realized that was where he wanted to be. He cancelled a driving trip around Alaska with Huguenard because he became angry with an airline employee about the cost of a change fee for their flight from Kotzebue. At that point Treadwell had stored his equipment for the end of the season. Treadwell retrieved his gear, purchased food and chartered a plane back to Kafia Bay.

INFORMATION:

At this point in the investigation it appeared that Treadwell and Huguenard both died from bear attacks. The original videotapes, video recorder and journals were sent to AST Major Master for return to the Treadwell estate. Working copies of video, audio and photocopies of the journals were destroyed.

REVIEWED AND APPROVED BY	PermiD	Date
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STATE OF ALASKA
DEPT. OF PUBLIC SAFETY

Case No.	03-74975
Date Investigated	10-8-03
Detach	I
UnitID	CIBM

Reporting Officer	PermiD	Investigating Agency
Inv. William Hughes	WMH0	Alaska State Troopers

INFORMATION:

On 10-6-03, Alaska State Troopers responded to Kafia Bay in the Katmai National Park, on a report of bear mauling. A pilot for ANDREW AIRWAYS stated he had received a call from **TIMOTHY TREADWELL** on 10-4-03 to pick him up on 10-6-03. Upon arrival to the campsite, the pilot from ANDREW AIRWAYS observed a bear in the campsite standing over what appeared to be a human body. The pilot from ANDREW AIRWAYS then contacted the National Park Ranger and the Alaska State Troopers of what he had observed. Alaska State Troopers and Park Rangers responded to the scene and had to dispatch two of the three bears in the area. What was left of the remains of both **TIMOTHY TREADWEL** and **AMY HUGUENARD** were collected and transported to the State Medical Examiner's Office.

EXTERNAL OBSRVATIONS:

Both bodies had arrived in a metal transport container used to transport bodies. Inside the metal container was a white body bag liner. Inside the body bag liner was two separate brown bags containing what was left of the remains of **TREADWELL** and **HUGUENARD**. The first examination by the Medical Examiner was preformed on **TIMOTHY TREADWELL**. The remains consisted of a head, both arms and a layer of skin, mostly from the backside. The upper and lower bones were of the arms were still intact. The humus bones were cleaned of most of the meat. The radius bones were still intact with skin and flesh from the elbows down, to include both hands. No indications of bruising or cuts were observed on the hands. The arms had been held together by a tangled up T-shirt. The large portion of skin was still attached to the back portion of the neck. Although the face was still intact, the skull had a number of large lacerations on it, mostly in the scalp area. Smaller lacerations were observed in the neck area. The right eye was bruised. Both ears were still intact. Laceration to the skull indicated both bleeding and bruising. The mouth was intact.

INTERNAL OBSERVATIONS:

No internal examination was done on the skull. Vitreous fluid was removed from the eyes and fingerprints were taken.

CONCLUSION:

The cause of death is due to "bear mauling". Bears devoured a majority of the body. Bruising and bleeding on the skull indicated **TREADWELL** was alive at the time of the attack.

REVIEWED AND APPROVED BY	PermiD	Date
<i>[Signature]</i>	RLM9	10-15-03