

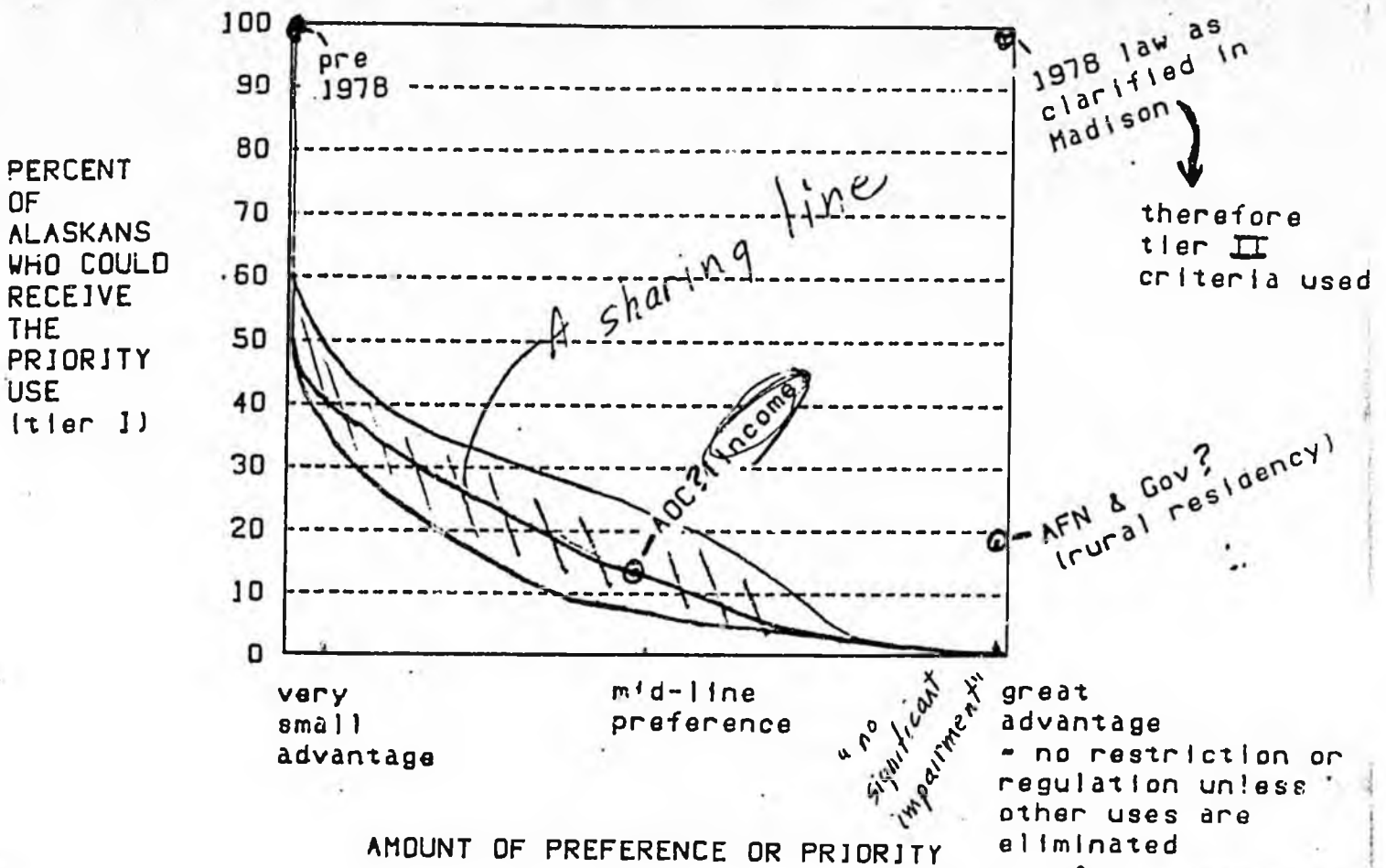
SUBSISTENCE

Correspondence

(FILE 3)

The legislator's dilemma:

Who's in & who's out--what's a fair way to do it



... Mary Bishop 10/16/85

restate law { Madison + Elaska  
Goskin 5/18/81  
Horn Ap 82  
London 12/81

re: Fed law

The sharing line -  
a generalized concept representing  
the percent of residents who might reasonably  
be allowed to receive varying degrees of  
legally defined preferential use - if there  
is a desire to allow others reasonable  
opportunity.

## Alaska Native sovereignty

### 1. Native sovereignty can be achieved through IRA Councils in conjunction with:

- a. a Congressional mandate through amendments to ANCSA

See AFN resolutions 84-07 and 84-08 and enabling draft ANCSA amendments--precluding taxation and declaring sovereignty.

- b. court declaration as "dependent Indian community"

- See memo to Superintendent, BIA, Anchorage, from Assistant Regional Solicitor, Anchorage, dated April 18, 1978. Page 8 quote:

"...it might be helpful to note that if the Tyonek group someday finds itself in a federal court case testing the tribal authority to exclude or remove non-Natives from the Village of Tyonek, the argument might be advanced that even though the lands within the former reserve no longer constitute "Indian country" under tribal jurisdiction, the Village itself is a dependent Indian community falling within the second definition of "Indian country"...such definition has been extended to other areas of Indian occupancy after a review of evidence relating to the following criteria used to determine the existence of a "dependent Indian community," to wit: "...and the established practice of government agencies toward the area". (my emphasis)

The memo goes on to explain that this dependent status does not apply to Metlakatla because "any benefits available to the residents as Indians are the same as those available to any Indian in Alaska, including Indians living in apartment houses in Ketchikan."

### 2. What is Native sovereignty?

- a. Governs non-land based intra-tribal social relationships

or

- b. A land-based village, regional or statewide government

- \* i) A few examples of legal efforts made in support of land-based sovereignty:

- Tyonek--tribal members cannot rent to non-tribal members; non-tribal members must have permission to be in village.

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- Stevens Village--attempted use of IRA courts in relation to Indian Child Welfare Act.

- Stevens Village--immunity from suit in relation to a construction contract.

- Tanana, Ft. Yukon, Venetie and others--state hunting regulations not valid on "Indian country."

\* ii) Other considerations regarding land-based sovereignty:

- Venetie--claims oil development not subject to state tax or regulation.

- In many villages private inholdings would be owned by non-Natives and Natives of another village ("tribe").

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- Native sovereignty supports "statism", the doctrine that rights belong to "peoples" as governments, rather than to "people" as individuals.

3. Legal arguments against sovereignty

- a. Section 2 ANCSA--"Congress finds and declares that--(b) the settlement should be accomplished rapidly,...without establishing any permanent racially defined institutions, rights, privileges, or obligations, without creating a reservation system or lengthy wardship or trusteeship..."
- b. ANCSA revoked all Alaskan reservations except Metlakatla, the only "treaty Indians" in the state.
- c. ANCSA extinguished any aboriginal rights and titles based on use and occupancy that may have existed (Section 4)

4. Legal arguments supporting sovereignty

- a. federal laws, including IRA provisions, make little if any distinction between Alaskan and lower 48 Native Americans:
- b. Even after ANCSA, special racial privileges have been granted (i.e. Marine Mammals Protection Act and the Endangered Species Act.)

*Summary by Mary Bishop*  
6/12/85

To: Members of the Senate State Affairs Committee

From: Mary Bishop  
1555 Gus's Grind Phone: 455-6151  
Fairbanks, AK 99701

Re: "The subsistence bill"

Date: May 9, 1985

I wish to testify before you on Saturday, May 11, in regard to the subsistence priority issue. I hope you will find it possible to have the enclosed documents and this letter in your possession during my testimony.

One of the documents consists of a short letter and a lengthy memo; page 8 of the memo is most critical. This memo is from a lawyer for the U.S. Department of Interior to the BIA superintendent in Anchorage in regard to efforts by the community of Tyonek to exclude non-Natives from the village of Tyonek.

The second document is a recent analysis of the constitutionality of discriminating between "rural" and "non-rural" Alaskans. The analysis was written by attorney Gregory Cook, former executive director of the Boards of Fisheries and Game. May I draw your attention to page 7.

I wish to suggest these following points of consideration:

1. The BIA memo suggests that there are at least two ways in which Native Americans normally achieve sovereign status:
  - a. through residence on Indian reservations, and
  - b. through court declaration of residency within a "dependent Indian community".
2. Since ANCSA has revoked all reservations in Alaska, except Metlakatla, that option is not available for Alaskan Natives who wish to achieve sovereign status.
3. Page 8 of the BIA memo states: "...it might be helpful to note that if the Tyonek group someday finds itself in a federal court case testing the tribal authority to exclude or remove non-Natives from the Village of Tyonek, the argument might be advanced that...the Village itself is a dependent Indian community falling within the second definition of "Indian country"...such definition has been extended to other areas of Indian occupancy after a review of evidence relating to the following criteria used to determin(ing) the existence of a "dependent Indian community" to wit: ...the established practice of government agencies toward the area". (my emphasis)

4. Later in this same paragraph, the BIA memo points out that special benefits going to ALL Alaskan Natives, such as health benefits, do not provide an argument for Native sovereignty.
5. Special "subsistence benefits" which go only to residents of certain ANCSA villages would, indeed, be a reasonable argument supporting the status as a "dependent Indian community" (i.e., a community having sovereign status in Indian country.)
6. Attorney Cook, on page 7 of his document, points out that the only way that discrimination between rural and non-rural residents can be constitutionally justified is by having the state show that the classification has a "substantial relation to a legitimate governmental objective."
7. Deputy Commissioner Kelso has also alluded to the need for establishing a "legitimate governmental objective". In his testimony before your committee on Thursday, he suggests that such a purpose may be to protect the economic characteristic of certain rural communities in Alaska.

After a full consideration of the above points, I encourage you to:

1. recognize that the governmental practice of providing special benefits to people within specific rural Alaskan communities may, indeed, be a strong legal argument for the sovereign status of those ANCSA villages which receive the priority;
2. include a "disclaimer" if any bill passes from your committee which provides that any benefits derived from this bill will not add to legal arguments supporting sovereign status for communities whose members enjoy the priority benefits. Such a "disclaimer" can do no harm, and is surely a wise precaution; and
3. oppose the eight point criteria used in the past by the Boards of Fisheries and Game to identify rural communities and areas. These criteria tend to exclude the rural residents most in need of subsistence resources--those who live between communities, far from the benefits of state funded schools, airports, housing and water/sewer systems. (see in particular points 6 and 7)

My very best wishes to you in your effort to improve upon the extraordinarily difficult situation we find ourselves in. I hope you will move with calm deliberation; I hope you will not approve any bill that does not have a sunset clause within it. A mess that has developed over 7 years cannot be permanently resolved within 7 days.

*Mary Bishop*



United States Department of the Interior

OFFICE OF THE SOLICITOR  
ANCHORAGE REGION  
510 L Street, Suite 408  
Anchorage, Alaska 99501

IN REPLY

April 18, 1978

MEMORANDUM

TO: Superintendent, BIA, Anchorage Agency

FROM: Assistant Regional Solicitor, Anchorage

SUBJECT: Opinion on Enforcement of Rule No. 4--Exclusion of Non-Natives From Native Village of Tyonek

In your memorandum of last September 29th, you requested our opinion as to whether the Village of Tyonek had the authority to exclude a non-Native from the Village pursuant to its Rule No. 4 which reads as follows:

"No. 4: Any white men except government men or outsider coming in is allow to stay only 24 hrs. If weather permits them to go. And is not allowed to bring any Liquor. Article No. 4 have to be put up in posters. And anyone destroying these papers will be subject to penalty. Twenty-Five dollars fine if caught destroying the poster. (sic) Rules for Laws, of Native Village of Tyonek (May 18, 1942)"

Promulgation of Rule No. 4 was an exercise of the Village's power under section 1 of Article IV of the Village Constitution (ratified on November 27, 1939)--

"To control the use by members or nonmembers of any reserve set aside by the Federal Government for the Village and to keep order in the reserve."

The Village Constitution was adopted pursuant to the Indian Reorganization Act of June 18, 1934, as amended by the Acts of June 15, 1935 and May 1, 1936 (25 U.S.C. secs. 473a, 476). Various federal and state court decisions have recognized the Tyonek Natives as a "tribe" whose IRA "Tyonek Tribal Council" constitutes the "local government of the reservation . . . which is recognized by the United States as the spokesman for the people of Tyonek in all reservation affairs." Fondahn v. Native Village of Tyonek, 450 F.2d 520, 521 (9th

47

tribe could not infringe upon or impede the exercise of the power of the tribe under its IRA constitution "To control the use by members or nonmembers of any reserve set aside by the Federal Government for the Village and to keep order in the reserve" (Art. IV, sec. 1) and to "make rules which are not against law to carry out the words of this Constitution" (Art. IV, sec. 4) expressing such power to control use of the reserve. One of such rules is Rule No. 4 now under consideration.

While Rule No. 4 of the Tyonek Village superceded Territorial and State laws of Alaska from the time of its promulgation on May 18, 1942 through the first years of Alaska Statehood, it is our view that such rule and the constitutional (IRA) power upon which it was predicated became nullities at the time the Tyonek Reserve was terminated on December 18, 1971 by Section 19(a) of the Alaska Native Claims Settlement Act (43 U.S.C. sec. 1618(a)). The "disestablishment" of the Tyonek Reserve meant that there was no longer a "reserve" whose "use by members and nonmembers" the tribe could "control" and "keep order in" pursuant to its power to do so in section 1 of Article IV of the Tyonek Constitution. Furthermore, upon termination of the Tyonek Reserve, the lands within the former reserve cease to be "Indian country" under the jurisdiction of the Tyonek tribe, and thereafter remained subject only to State civil and criminal jurisdiction. DeCoteau v. District County Court for Tenth Judicial District, 420 U.S. 425, 427-428, n. 2, and 444-445 (1975); DeMarrias v. State of South Dakota, 206 F. Supp. 549, 551 (D.S.D. 1962), aff'd, 319 F.2d 845 (8th Cir. 1963); and Solicitor's Opinion, M-36783 (September 10, 1969), p. 4. 5/ In view of this loss of tribal jurisdiction over lands formerly within the Tyonek Reserve, it is our opinion that (1) the Village of Tyonek's Rule No. 4, restricting the presence of nonmembers on former Reserve lands, is no longer operative; and that (2) any attempt by the Village of Tyonek to enforce such rule would be without lawful authority and might make the Village or its enforcement agents vulnerable to the imposition of civil and criminal remedies available under Federal and State law for such possible offenses as assault, false imprisonment, deprivation of the constitutional right of travel, or denial of equal protection, liberty, or property secured by the state constitution (Art. I, secs. 1, 3, and 7) and the Indian Civil Rights Act of 1968 (25 U.S.C. sec. 1302(8)). Eg., AS 11.60.340 (crime of conspiracy against personal rights secured by state constitution and laws); Dodge v. Nakai,

298 F. Supp. 17 and 26 (D. Ariz. 1968 and 1969) (tribal order excluding non-Indians from reservation constituted passage of bill of attainder and denial of free speech and property prohibited by Indian Civil Rights Act of 1968); and Dry Creek Lodge, Inc. v. United States, 515 F.2d 926, 933 (10th Cir. 1975) (non-Indians may initiate action under Indian Civil Rights Act of 1968); and Meyer v. Nebraska, 262 U.S. 390, 400 (1923) ("liberty" in due process clause denotes, among other things, the right "to engage in any of the common occupations of life" and "to . . . establish a home").

Notwithstanding the foregoing opinion, it might be helpful to note that if the Tyonek group someday finds itself in a federal court case testing the tribal authority to exclude or remove non-Natives from the Village of Tyonek, the argument might be advanced that even though the lands within the former reserve no longer constitute "Indian country" under tribal jurisdiction, the Village itself is a dependent Indian community falling within the second definition of "Indian country" in 18 U.S.C. sec. 1151 (1976) as being "all dependent Indian communities within the borders of the United States . . . ." While this definition has historically been applied to Indian pueblos (e.g., United States v. Sandoval, 231 U.S. 28, 47-48 (1913) and United States v. Chavez, 290 U.S. 357, 364 (1913)), such definition has been extended to other areas of Indian occupancy after a review of evidence relating to the following criteria used to determining the existence of a "dependent Indian community," to wit: "the nature of the area in question, the relationship of the inhabitants of the area to Indian Tribes and to the federal government, and the established practice of government agencies toward the area" (e.g., Bureau of Indian Affairs). United States v. Martine, 442 F.2d 1022, 1023 (10th Cir. 1971); also, State v. Cutnose, 532 P.2d 896, 902 (N. Mex. 1974). However, the courts have stressed that "the mere presence of a group of Indians in a particular area would undoubtedly not suffice" to establish a dependent Indian community. United States v. Martine, supra, at 1024, and State v. Cutnose, supra, at 898. One Alaska court determined that the term "all dependent Indian communities" in 18 U.S.C. sec. 1151 "does not apply to Metlakatla because Metlakatla is not dependent as a community and any benefits available to the residents as Indians are the same as those available to any Indian in Alaska, including Indians living in apartment houses in Ketchikan." United States v. Booth, supra, 17 Alaska at 569-570 and 161 F. Supp. at 273. To

advance the argument that the Village of Tyonek is still Indian country because it is a dependent Indian community might appear to be somewhat expedient in light of previous judicial determinations that the Village was in Indian country by virtue of the reservation status of the area withdrawn for the Tyonek Natives. A corollary jurisdictional problem which would also have to be addressed would be to define or describe the exact territorial boundaries of the "dependent Indian community" if in fact the Village is such a community.

Finally, in direct response to the specific question set forth in your opinion request, and on the basis of our foregoing opinion, we conclude that although the Tyonek Village Council acted under color of Rule No. 4 by requesting the non-Native to leave the Village, such action would not be supported by the courts because Rule No. 4 is no longer applicable to non-Natives and any action pursuant thereto would be without lawful authority.

  
James R. Mothershead

2636 Freeman Rd  
North Pole, AK 99705  
11 December, 1985

Senator Melissa Sturgulewski  
Senate Resources Committee  
1024 W. Sixth, Suite 304  
Anchorage, AK 99501

Dear Senator Sturgulewski:

Enclosed is a copy of testimony I submitted to the subsistence hearings in Fairbanks in October. In addition, I am enclosing the copy of <sup>an</sup> additional letter I have sent to Senator Abood, and the copy of a report on a nutrient analysis of twenty Southeast Alaska Native foods. I hope you will agree that there is a very legitimate case for priority use of wild foods by Alaska's Natives.

Very sincerely,

Helen M. Drury  
(formerly Haaper)

2636 Freeman Road  
North Pole, Alaska 99705

December 4, 1985

Senator Mitch Abood  
Senate State Affairs Committee  
1024 W. Sixth Avenue  
Suite 308  
Anchorage, Alaska 99501

Dear Senator Abood:

Recently I submitted testimony in Fairbanks regarding the subsistence issue in Alaska. Unfortunately, I had to be out of the state at the time or I would have appeared in person.

Because of my deep concern regarding this issue I am contacting you again. I have worked among the Native peoples of Southeast Alaska as a nutritionist during the past ten years. (I am now retired.) I have had the opportunity to gain first-hand knowledge regarding their diet, their health, and living circumstances as well as a great deal about them as fellow human beings.

I wish to re-emphasize that there is every reason to give Alaska Natives first priority access to their traditional food supply. The foods which have been a part of their lives and cultures for centuries are not simply a means of filling their stomachs to avoid hunger or malnutrition. I am sure you know that although they have made remarkable strides in accepting and taking on many aspects of the white man's culture there are also many ways in which they retain their Nativeness. The foods they have eaten have largely determined their entire culture and way of life -- from religion, language, clothing, sense of self-importance and well being as well as to their state of health. I, as a Caucasian, find it offensive to think that my fellow Caucasians think they should have equal access to these foods -- particularly if the taking of these foods is simply for pleasure or making money. The Caucasians who have developed a livelihood which depends on Alaska's wilderness have come from a culture which has equipped them to earn a living by many other means -- they should not do this at the expense of Native life and well being. Caucasians would be equally defensive if the shoe were on the other foot!

I am enclosing a copy of a report of "Nutrient Analysis of Twenty Southeast Alaska Foods," which I wrote while working at the Mt. Edgecumbe Native Hospital in Sitka. Before these analyses were done I was aware of a desire among younger Natives particularly, for some nutritional information about their foods. However, at the same time, I was amazed and surprised at their enthusiasm, keen interest, and genuine pride when they actually saw in black and white such information about their foods. I have seen recovering alcoholics gather around a bulletin board displaying the graphs in this report time after time discussing the results. They questioned me many times about their foods in the nutrition classes I had with them. This particular copy of the report was printed by the Alaska Native News because they felt it was important. I have heard many of their leaders in meetings express pride in the results of the study. I could go on and on with such examples. Incidentally, another report of this study is due to be published in the Journal of Ethnobiology in this winter's issue.

Why should those of us who have arrived in this beautiful land of Alaska long after the Natives feel justified in demanding equal access to foods which have been the life blood of these people for centuries! The poor quality, very high cost, and often nutritionally inferior foods we often seem to press on them is most unfortunate when their own nutritious foods are so readily available! I hope you will work for a truly fair resolution of the subsistence issue.

Very Sincerely,

*Nelle M. Drewry*  
*(formerly Harper)*

Enclosure

cc: Governor Bill Sheffield  
Senator Vic Fischer  
Senator Bettye Fahrenkamp  
Senator Arliss Sturgulewski  
Senator Dick Eliason  
Representative Adelheid Herrmann  
Representative Dick Shultz  
Representative Kay Wallis  
Representative Jack Fuller  
Representative Peter Goll  
Mary Jones  
Ethel Lund

My name is Helen Drury, 2636 Freeman Road, North Pole, Alaska 99705. In July, I retired after working ten years as a nutritionist with the Indian Health Service in the villages of Southeast Alaska from Yakutat to Metlakatla. My credentials include a Master's Degree in nutrition from the University of Delaware and membership in the American Dietetic Association, a professional organization for dietitians and nutritionists. I regret that I cannot testify at these hearings in person, but I will be out of the state at the time so will make this written presentation.

During the time of my employment with the Indian Health Service, I worked out of the Mt. Edgecumbe Native Hospital to provide nutrition education to Native people in the villages and at the hospital. In the villages, I worked with everyone from Head Start children to senior citizens, in the schools at all age levels and also with the Health Aides, who were particularly interested in WIC mothers (Women, Infants, and Children nutritional program), as well as others with special nutrition-related health problems.

My usual practice was to live in a village for a week at a time and, over a period of years, was able to observe many of the dynamics of the communities. In addition to village

work, I provided nutrition counselling at the Mt. Edgecumbe Hospital and participated in a number of wellness and health education activities for many different groups: recovering alcoholics, teenagers, and the general population. Also, in cooperation with the Southeast Alaska Regional Health Corporation through funds obtained from the state, I conducted a nutrient analysis of more than twenty Southeast Alaska Native foods -- the first such study to be made of these foods. I believe I am well qualified to comment on the nutritional needs and problems of these people.

In each and every village, without exception, one of the first observations that trained (and many untrained) observers can make about the food supply is that the store shelves carry a predominance of processed foods and that the prices are very high. Fresh produce is very limited, of poor quality, and very expensive. There are liberal amounts of packaged foods, high in sugar, fat, salt, and other preservatives.

Several years ago, the nation's leading nutritionists, concerned about the diet of Americans and the health problems which have become very apparent, developed "Dietary Guidelines for Americans." Three of these guidelines encourage Americans to limit their use of sugar, salt, and fat, especially saturated fat and cholesterol. As Native

people have found their traditional food supply increasingly impacted by outsiders coming to Alaska, they have come to depend more and more on these outside foods.

The nutrient analyses done on Native foods showed them to be excellent sources of a wide variety of nutrients. The Native diet was generally high in protein of excellent quality because of its heavy emphasis on marine and game animals. Both are good sources of important polyunsaturated fats. Caribou, deer, and moose have a low fat content to make them additionally valuable. The available plant foods, high in minerals and vitamins, also make excellent supplements to the basically animal diet.

Salmon has recently received considerable publicity because of its value in prevention of heart disease. Yet, in some parts of the state, harvest is restricted. Traditional foods such as herring eggs and abalone are now in such limited supply that they are cherished largely for special occasions. The list could go on. Natives living in the north have other foods which could be named.

In many instances, Native tastes have changed as the supply of their own foods has decreased, so they now thoroughly enjoy beef with its high content of saturated fat, as well as french fries, chips, pop, and other highly sugared and

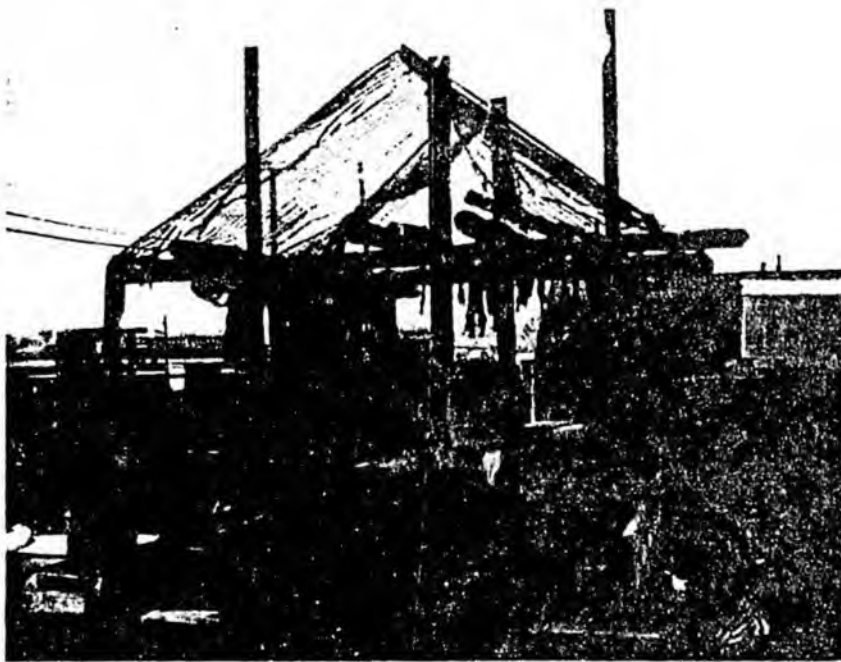
refined foods. These are the foods which will keep for months on village store shelves! They are also very low in nutrient value and very high in price. However, in spite of their apparent acceptance of these newer foods, when given the opportunity to obtain traditional foods, the outsider can realize instantly their deep significance to the Native. It is obvious (to those who care to be aware of it) that traditional foods are far more than just something to satisfy an empty stomach!

As Native use of introduced foods has increased, so has there been an increase of certain health problems. Before World War II, diabetes was rarely heard of among Indians and Eskimos. Today, the incidence is rapidly increasing along with other health problems, such as hypertension and other cardio-vascular diseases, gall bladder disease, and obesity. Tooth decay, too, has been a serious problem. All of these are closely associated with a diet high in sugar, salt, saturated fats, and cholesterol. The cost of providing health care to Native people has long been a concern to the government. For some reason, many citizens and legislators have not really looked at those factors which have contributed to these health problems. For several hundreds of years, whites have moved into many particularly desirable parts of the world with very little regard for the cultures of the peoples indigenous to the

areas. Traditional foods and their relation to culture, health, feelings of security and well being are all closely interwoven. I wonder what the average westerner would say if he were told he had to limit the amount of beef he now eats, but must eat beans or fish instead. Consider the significance of pasta to the Italian, corn tortillas to the Mexican, or any of those foods which are important to every culture on earth. I have seen first-hand the impacts of our "invasion" into the cultural foods of the Alaska Natives. If we are to be fair and just about our incursion into their country, I say they must have more opportunity for access to these foods. Indeed, they should receive first priority in their use. At the same time, all possible should be done to increase and/or protect the resources, so there can be opportunity for all to share in their use.

# Nutrient Analysis of Twenty Southeast Alaska Native Foods

By Helen M. Hooper, R.D., M.S.



*A nutrient analysis of twenty southeast Alaska Native foods indicates that the foods contained an excellent variety of essential nutrients. Seaweeds were outstanding sources of minerals and vitamins; eulachon was very high in Vitamin A; excellent sources of iron were ooligan (eulachon), gum boots (leather chiton) and cockles. Salmon and gum boots contributed moderate amounts of calcium. Salmonberries, blueberries, huckleberries were found to be low in Vitamin C; possibly due to climatic conditions in Southeast Alaska.*

In 1980 the Alaska Department of Health and Social Services provided grant monies to the Southeast Alaska Regional Health Corporation to conduct a nutrient analysis of twenty Southeast Alaska Native foods. The project was carried out by members of the Indian Health Service staff at the Mt. Edgecumbe Native Hospital at Mt. Edgecumbe, Alaska. The twenty foods (most food names used in this article are those commonly used by the Tlingit) included venison, smoked ooligan (eulachon or candlefish), yein (sea cucumber), cockles, devil fish (octopus), hard dried sockeye, kippered sockeye, kippered king salmon, smoked king salmon, plain herring eggs, leathery chiton (gumboots), herring eggs on kelp, huckleberries, salmonberries, blueberries, ribbon seaweed, dried black seaweed, fern fiddleheads and beach asparagus (glasswort).

The twenty foods tested proved to be excellent sources of essential nutrients and a nutritional contribution to the diets of those who use them for a portion of their food supply. The easy availability of a considerable number of them makes a well balanced diet readily possible.

## FINDINGS

### Plant Foods

Of the twenty foods analyzed in this project six were plant foods: beach asparagus, fern fiddlehead, blueberries, huckleberries, salmonberries, black seaweed and ribbon seaweed. The land plants were low in calories which is also typical of many domestic green leafy vegetables. The dried seaweeds appeared to be very high in calories but this was at least partly the result of the removal of moisture which greatly concentrated each of the nutritional factors.

Beach asparagus and fern fiddlehead were good sources of Vitamin A with 100g (3-1/2 oz., approximately one serving) supplying 1/3 the Recommended Dietary Allowance (RDA's have been established by the National Academy of Sciences as a guide for determining dietary needs for average healthy people. Some individuals may have different requirements.). Both were fairly good sources of

Calcium. Fiddlehead, in addition, contained significant amounts of Vitamin C and Niacin.

Several types of ferns grow in Southeast Alaska. The Forest Service botanist in Sitka reported "Fiddleheads of the Lady Fern species are most frequently collected since they are the most common and the biggest. Shield fern is also collected but not as commonly - the fiddleheads are small." Some popular literature on wild edible plants states that the fiddleheads of *Pteridium aquilinum* or bracken fern are edible but eating this particular fern fiddlehead is not a wise practice. It contains thiaminase, an enzyme which breaks down thiamin to produce a thiamin deficient state. In addition it "also contains a large amount of a cancer producing chemical." Although bracken fern is not common in Southeast, for safety it would be best to positively identify the fiddleheads which are picked for eating.

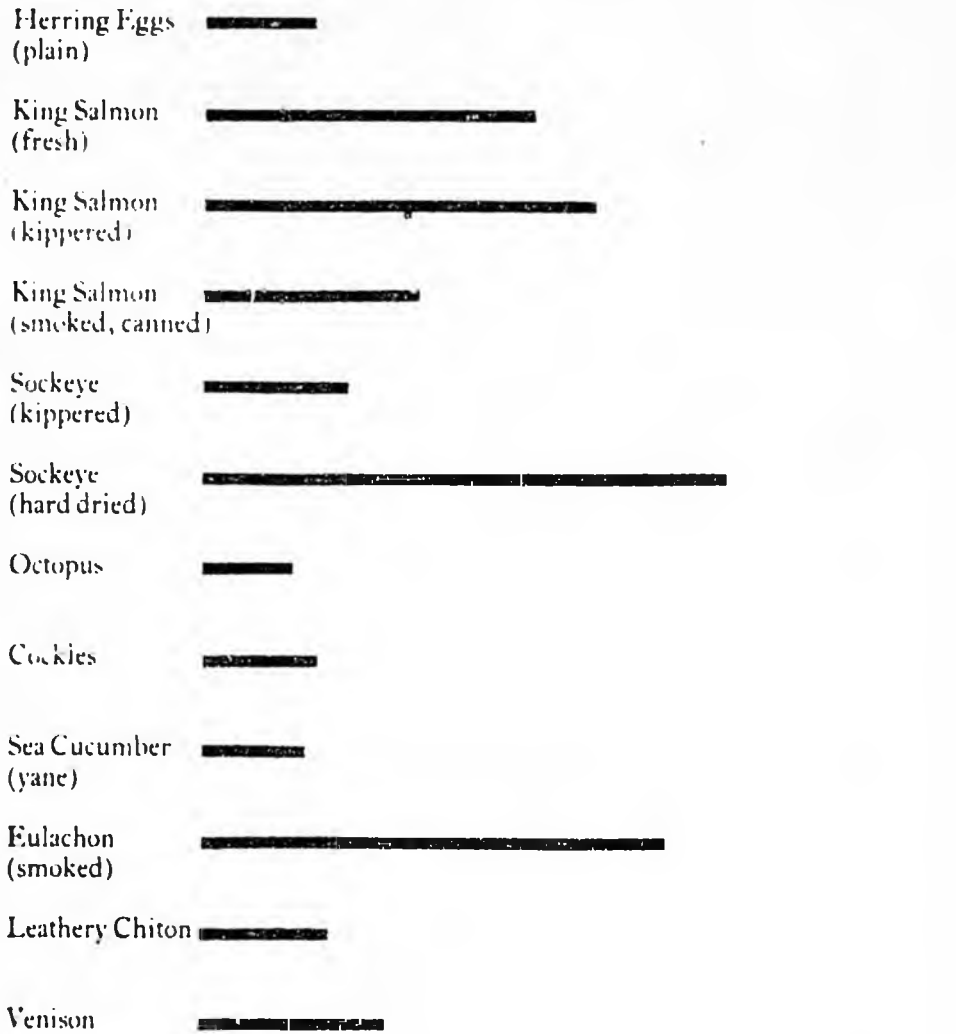
When one tastes raw beach asparagus with its crisp nodules or little compartments of mildly salt-flavored liquid it is quite delicious. It is one of the most popular of the vegetable type plants with both Natives and non-Natives, but its range is limited to the southern half of southeast Alaska.

The dried seaweeds are a good source of most nutrients. Dried foods are not usually eaten in as large amounts as foods containing their normal amount of moisture. However, both black and ribbon dried seaweeds have always been such favorite foods of the coastal Indian people, they have no doubt made a significant nutritional contribution to their diet. Each spring many Natives go to favorite beaches or outlying rocks at low tides to gather their seaweed for drying. Seaweeds provide nutritious snacks for children without sugar which causes tooth decay. They are packed with minerals and vitamins needed by their growing bodies! The high iron content also makes seaweed an important protection against anemia.

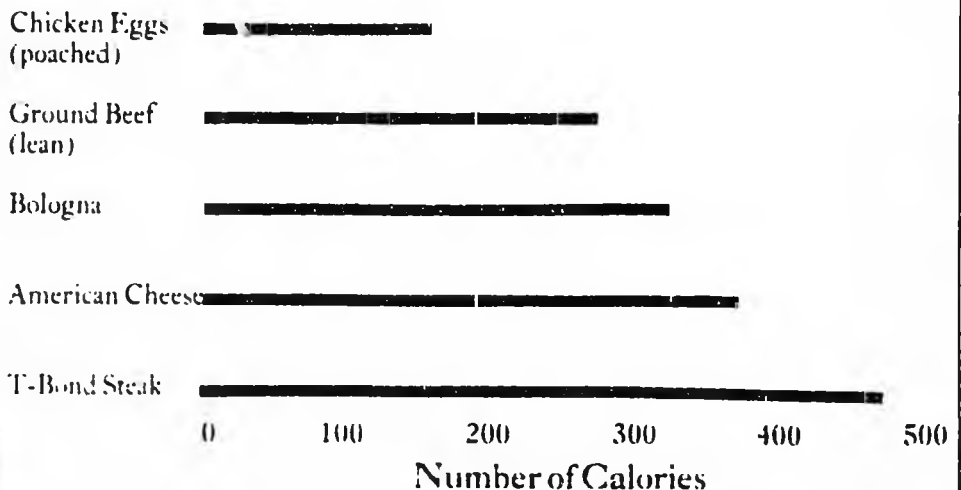
Dried seaweed has been compared with potato chips or popcorn because it is usually crisp and has a slightly salty flavor. The crispness, in this case, how-

## Caloric Values for Wild and Domestic Animal Foods

### Wild Animal Food 100 grams



### Domestic Animal Food 100 grams



ever, is not due to being cooked in fat as with potato chips but simply because the moisture has been removed. Seaweed is a much more desirable snack food than chips.

Seaweed is used by the Northwest Coast Indians in ways other than dried. Often it is simmered with dog salmon (chum) eggs or it may be an important ingredient in clam or fish chowder. Sometimes it is sprinkled on baked fish or even used as a main ingredient in chop suey. It has a high protein content compared to many plant foods. Seaweed used in combination with even a small amount of animal protein becomes more valuable as a source of protein.

The berries tested (blueberries, huckleberries and salmonberries) as expected, had a good variety of nutrients. Salmonberries contain enough Vitamin A in 100g to meet 1/3 the RDA. All three berries were disappointing however, because of their low Vitamin C values. Because they were so low the lab checked a second sample of each and results were similar. Studies have shown that oranges which mature in shade contain smaller amounts of Vitamin C than those which mature in full sun. Extended periods of cloud cover in Southeast possibly results in berries with a smaller amount of this nutrient. In addition, their Vitamin C may have been reduced by a seven-month holding period in a home freezer. Fresh berries may well have had improved values.

### Animal Foods

Salmon has long been a cherished staple in the diet of the Natives living along the Northwest Coast of North America. Today it enjoys almost equal popularity with the non-Native population of the area. In addition to salmon

being an important source of protein, the nutrient analyses of the 10 samples of king salmon and two samples of sockeye contained significant amounts of calcium, riboflavin and niacin with lesser amounts of other nutrients.

Beef has long been the preferred protein staple of non-Natives of the Lower 48. It tends to have higher values for iron and perhaps thiamin than salmon, but is lower in calcium. Salmon contains fair amounts of calcium but when the bones are eaten, as can be done with canned salmon, it becomes an even better source of this important mineral.

If one compares the percentages of fat in some lean beef and salmon, their values are not too different. However, there is considerable difference in the type of fat contained in each. Beef fat is the saturated, firm fat which nutritionists are today advising Americans to eat in lesser amounts because of its association with cardiovascular disease.

Recent research at the University of Oregon has shown that certain of the fatty acids contained in salmon have unique properties which are even more effective than plant polyunsaturated fatty acids (PUFA) in protecting against heart disease. Patients fed a diet where most protein and fat came from salmon and salmon oil experienced a dramatic decrease of cholesterol and triglycerides.

The Oregon research was undertaken after a Danish study of the Greenland Eskimo diet in 1976. According to the Danish study, the Greenland Eskimos had a very low incidence of heart disease in spite of a life span of more than 60 years. Their diet consisted mainly of seal and fish. The particular fatty acids in these marine animals had the ability to decrease the levels of blood cholesterol and

triglycerides and also reduced the formation of blood clots. The fatty acid profile done on ooligan grease showed the presence of the two monounsaturated fatty acids (fatty acids with only one double bond): palmitoleic (5.5%) and oleic (55%). The determination for the polyunsaturates (more than one double bond) clearly defined only linoleic fatty acid (2.0%). The 3.5% cis, cis PUFA represents all PUFA's including linoleic. Unfortunately, this analysis did not determine what the remaining 1.5% PUFA's may have been. Harris and Conner (5) cite "eicosapentanoic and docosapentanoic acids, respectively" as the principle w-3 fatty acids which lower plasma cholesterol and triglycerides.

Several of the seafoods tested were very good sources of iron. One hundred grams of cockles, ooligan, and gum boots, supplied at least two-thirds of the RDA for iron. Octopus too was a fairly good source. Considering how fond the Native people are of these foods it appears unlikely that early Northwest Coast Natives could have had a problem with anemia. Although clams were not tested in these analyses, they too are known to be rich in iron.

Of all the animal foods tested, only ooligan and gum boots were significant sources of Vitamin A. In fact, ooligan grease was an outstanding source of this vitamin. In addition, smoked ooligan was a good source of riboflavin.

Most of the shellfish, crustaceans and herring eggs were relatively low in calories. Most had significant amounts of the B vitamins: thiamin, riboflavin, and niacin. One hundred grams of sea cucumber would provide more than half the RDA for riboflavin.

Venison, as a source of quality protein,



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## Nutrient composition of 20 southeastern Alaska Native foods

Food (100 gm)	Calories	g Protein	g Fat	g Carbohydrates	g Moisture	g Ash	mg Calcium	mg Iron	IU Vitamin A	mg Thiamin	mg Riboflavin	mg Niacin	mg Ascorbic Acid
<b>PLANT FOODS</b>													
beach asparagus, glasswort, <i>Salicornia pacifica</i>	27	1.8	0.3	4.3	91.1	2.5	45	0.9	1922	0.01	0.09	0.7	1.8
fern fiddlehead, <i>Athyrium felix-femina</i>	34	3.2	0.2	4.9	91.1	0.6	23	0.8	1340	0.00	0.25	2.0	8.9
dried black seaweed, <i>Porphyra</i> sp.	298	28.7	2.0	41.3	9.2	18.8	157	10.4	4719	0.11	2.25	11.5	17.4
ribbon seaweed, <i>Palmaria</i> sp.	323	19.9	0.6	59.5	7.2	12.8	190	11.0	23	0.07	1.00	6.9	4.8
blueberry mixture, <i>Vaccinium alascense</i> <i>V. ovalifolium</i>	44	0.7	0.0	10.4	88.7	0.2	15	1.1	163	0.03	0.10	0.4	2.2
huckleberry, <i>Vaccinium parvifolium</i>	37	0.4	0.1	8.7	90.7	0.1	15	0.3	79	0.01	0.03	0.3	2.8
salmonberry, <i>Rubis spectabilis</i>	44	1.0	0.1	10.0	88.6	0.4	14	0.6	1550	0.04	0.07	0.1	2.4
<b>ANIMAL FOODS</b>													
herring eggs on kelp, giant kelp, <i>Macrocystis intergrifolia</i>	59	11.3	0.8	2.6	81.8	3.9	161	3.4	89	0.10	0.13	2.7	0.0
herring eggs, <i>Clupea pallasii</i> , plain removed from hemlock branches	56	9.6	1.0	4.4	83.8	2.2	19	2.7	57	0.10	0.12	1.8	0.6
king salmon, smoked, canned, <i>Oncorhynchus tshawytscha</i>	150	23.2	5.9	1.0	66.7	3.2	60	1.8	319	0.01	0.10	8.5	0.0
king salmon, kippered	266	30.7	15.9	0.0	51.2	2.5	38	1.7	50	0.05	0.14	10.9	0.0
sockeye salmon, kippered, <i>Oncorhynchus nerka</i>	190	29.5	7.7	0.7	59.1	3.0	68	1.3	0	0.02	0.22	13.9	0.0
sockeye salmon, hard dried	371	57.2	14.4	3.2	20.3	4.9	136	1.9	355	0.14	0.60	20.2	0.0
octopus, <i>Octopus dofleini</i>	57	11.9	0.6	0.9	84.4	2.2	24	5.3	0	0.03	0.04	2.1	0.0
cockles, <i>Clinocardium nuttallii</i>	79	13.5	0.7	4.7	78.8	2.3	30	16.2	0	0.01	0.20	3.2	0.0
sea cucumber, yane, <i>Stichopus californicus</i>	68	13.0	0.4	3.1	80.7	2.8	30	0.6	310	0.05	0.94	3.2	0.0
leathery chiton, gumboots, <i>Katharina tunicata</i>	83	17.1	1.6	0	78.6	3.7	121	16.0	1650	0.05	0.34	4.2	0.0
eulachon, smoked, <i>Thaleichthys pacificus</i>	308	20.5	24.8	0.8	50.1	3.8	30	12.2	4035	0.02	0.88	5.5	0.0
eulachon, fat									5650				
venison, Sitka deer, <i>Odocoileus hemionus sitkensis</i>	117	21.5	3.4	0.2	73.7	1.2	7	2.9	0	0.2	0.36	6.6	0.0

can be compared with beef. The hunter who provided the sample for the analysis said it contained more fat than most venison he had seen, but it was significantly lower in this nutrient than beef. In addition, it is a good source of niacin and contains a significant amount of iron as well.

### SUMMARY AND CONCLUSIONS

No one food is a miracle food. Some are better sources of nutrients than others, but even these are not always equally acceptable to all people as the source of a particular nutrient. The best insurance for guaranteeing a healthy diet is to eat a variety of many nutritious foods. Certainly, the majority of foods native to Southeast are nutritious. However, because wild plants are often less well-known, frequently are more difficult to harvest and are often less abundant, it is important that other sources of fruits and vegetables be included in the diet. Today one of the most practical and less expensive ways of providing variety would be through local family or community gardens.

Vegetables and fruits, whether they are of the wild or domestic variety, are, as a rule, excellent sources of both minerals and vitamins. They not only provide a very good supply of most nutrients and are a good source of fiber, but their calorie content is usually relatively low. With obesity occurring at an alarming rate, these foods should be used to replace many of the high sugar, high salt, highly processed foods which Americans now consume. Obesity, because it can lead to diabetes, high blood pressure, heart disease and other health problems, must be avoided if one is to achieve optimal good health. A diet containing a variety of plant foods, eaten raw as finger foods, as salads, or cooked, could help to prevent obesity. The wild plant food looked at in these analyses and long used by Natives of Southeast, rank high in meeting the "Dietary Guidelines for Americans" for they are carbohydrate foods of excellent quality.

Animal foods in Southeast, from both the land and marine environment are important as a source of protein. Because fish and marine mammals are high in special fatty acids which protect against atherosclerosis, they have special significance today when this disease has become such a threat to many Americans. Al-

though some Southeast foods contain significant amounts of cholesterol and fat, their judicious use can still result in their being excellent foods for a normal diet. Studies have indicated that both fat and cholesterol are less likely to cause health problems for people who maintain a normal weight and keep physically active. It seems likely that for early Natives with their active lifestyle the health problems of obesity, heart disease, diabetes and others were seldom a problem. In addition to their activity they were not eating the highly refined, highly sugared foods which are consumed today in large amounts.

Hopefully, it will be possible to protect the rich natural food resources which exist in Southeast Alaska. Additionally, a variety of garden produce would contribute to a healthy diet at much less expense, and the area would be much more nearly self-sufficient for its food supply. ■

*Helen M. Hooper, R.D., M.S., serves as the Nutritionist, Mt. Edgecumbe Service Unit, Mt. Edgecumbe, Alaska*

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#### Individuals who provided information about Native foods:

Mrs. Frances Sanderson  
Hydaburg  
Mrs. Marie Olson  
Juneau  
Mr. Frank O. Willams  
Mt. Edgecumbe  
Mrs. Marie Shodda  
Yakutat  
Helen Sanderson  
Hydaburg

Mrs. Alma Cook  
Hydaburg  
Mrs. Mary Jones  
Ward Cove  
Mrs. Clara Peratrovich  
Klawock  
Polly and Herbert Didrickson  
Sitka

#### Individuals who provided foods to be analyzed:

FRAN SANDERSON, Hydaburg  
Herring eggs on kelp  
Eulochon grease (ooligan)  
Cockles  
Sea Cucumbers  
Dried seaweed  
Smoked king salmon

MARY JONES, Ketchikan  
Kippered sockeye  
Octopus  
Dried eulachon (ooligan)

HELEN SANDERSON, Hydaburg  
Herring eggs on branches  
Hard dried frozen sockeye  
Kippered king salmon

POLLY & HERBERT DIDRICKSON, Sitka  
Ribbon seaweed  
Leathery chiton (gum boots)  
Jack & Margaret Calvin, Sitka  
Blueberries  
Huckleberries

STEVE HAMILL, Hydaburg  
Venison

HELEN HOOPER, Sitka  
Salmonberries  
Huckleberries  
Blueberries

DORIS PECK, Hydaburg  
Beach asparagus  
Huckleberries

*Subsistence*

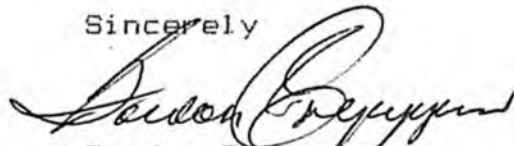
Arliss Sturgulewski  
2957 Sheldon Jackson  
Anchorage, Ak. 99508

Dear Senator Sturgulewski,

You are cordially invited to attend the SouthCentral Outdoor Coalition Rally to be held on August 14, 1985 at 7PM in the Auditorium of East Anchorage High School. Your attendance would be appreciated so that you can learn how the people you represent feel about the subsistence hunting issue in Alaska.

Thank you for your consideration and we look forward to seeing you at the Rally on August 14.

Sincerely



Gordon Culpepper  
Public Relations Chairman  
SouthCentral Outdoor Coalition

*Dave  
Chaffin  
502-1255*

*All if you  
can make  
call & advise  
rep.*

*place* *OK* *a*

Thank you for your letter supporting passage of a subsistence bill. I am sorry for the delay in answering. Though I read all the letters and public opinion messages as they come in, the workload near the end of the session this year forced me to wait until now to reply to your letter.

As you are aware, a subsistence bill was not passed this year. The state is still operating under the subsistence law passed in 1978, as interpreted by the Madison and Eluska court decisions. The Madison decision allows all state residents to be subsistence users on an equal basis. It also require the elimination of all lower priority uses of a particular fish stock or game population (commercial, sport and personal use fishing, all non subsistence hunting) before subsistence uses of that fish stock or game population may be restricted. The Eluska decision allows the claim of subsistence use to be used as a defense in a wide variety of poaching violations.

Among the possible ramifications of this situation may be: the closing of some our major sport and commercial fisheries, federal intrusion into the management of our fish and wildlife resources, unprosecuted violations of fish and game laws, and potential damage to our resources. I realize that there are many in our state who discount these dangers, but the combined risks are grave enough to be of serious concern.

Unfortunately, the governor chose to present a bill that he had to realize had no chance of passage by the full legislature. While warning of the dire consequences if a subsistence bill was not passed, he steadfastly opposed any amendments which might have increased the possibility of developing an acceptable bill.

The combination of opposition by some legislators to any subsistence bill and the unwillingness of the governor's office to work with all the involved parties, led to both the House and Senate versions of the subsistence bills dying for this session in Senate State Affairs, their Senate committee of first referral. Because the Resources Committee is the second committee of referral and neither subsistence bill made it that far, we did not hold any public hearings on subsistence this year.

As chairman of the Senate Resources Committee, however, I believe that the subsistence problem is one of the most serious resource problems facing our state today. Because of this, I have been actively working on this issue since the Supreme Court decided the Madison case. It is vital the interests of groups on all sides of this issue be considered in trying to find a solution and I attempted to include representatives of as many of those interests as possible in discussions of this problem.

This office worked with other Senators and Representatives; with officials from the departments of Fish and Game and Law; with representatives of the Outdoor Council and other outdoor groups; with representatives of the Alaska Federation of Natives and other Native organizations; with the United Fishermen of Alaska and other commercial fishing interests; with professional big game guides; and with any one

*Insert reference to Bob Blake & Cass Pansung  
for Com. Fish letters  
Ref to Bob Hunter, Bin Bouney, Jeff Parker for sport fish letters*

else who has called or come into my office with concern about this issue.

The result of this work was an evolutionary series of draft bills and letters of intent. By no means do I intend to imply that everyone with whom we have worked was in agreement or that our effort is a perfect solution. If that were so, we would not be faced with a problem. The last draft, however, was an honest attempt to craft a subsistence bill that had a chance to pass the legislature, would comply with ANILCA, and would balance the competing interests for our resources.

The legislature will be faced with subsistence again, either in a special session or next year. We can not afford to continue with the divisiveness, and resource management chaos that this issue has caused. ~~and we need to try to remove politics from fish and game management.~~ Because of this, I feel it is vital to continue now the effort to resolve this problem.

I appreciated your message on subsistence. If you have specific ideas on how we should deal with this problem when we next face the issue, I would appreciate hearing from you again. Until then I can only promise you that I will continue my efforts to achieve a solution that is fair, equitable, and that works.

MAY 03 1985

May 1, 1985

Alaska State Legislature  
Pouch V  
Juneau, Alaska 99811

Re: Madison vs Dept. of Fish & Game

To: All Senators and Representatives

Scott is 8 years old and loves to fish. He does not know of court decisions and politics, he, like thousands of other children just like him, loves Alaska and loves to go fishing. Alaska's children will not understand why they cannot fish their favorite streams this summer. You have to power to act now and save them that heartache.



The undersigned, on Scott's behalf, urge you to please enact an interim measure that will enable the Dept. of Fish & Game to properly manage our wildlife resources this year and allow time for a long term, fair solution for resource users in all areas of the State.

Your action now will ensure that Scott and many thousands of other Alaskan children have memories of this summer that they will cherish, just as you cherish your memories of so long ago.

Thank you for your time and consideration.

SCOTT Seaward	Shirley Klebe	John Spinks
Tom Seaward	Michael Mosby	John Flee
John Spinks	Nancy Garvin	Rebbie Hennigh
Stan Spenser	Dorita Lusi	Cryta Svendsen
Grace Hedlund	Jovie Lumberg	
Burt K. Kuper	Don Danberg	
Kim D. Hall	Marilyn B. J. B.	
Edgar Law	Dean Langer	
Larry Klebe	Steve Smith	
	Ann Sutter	

APR 30 1985

# T.L. Seaward Co.

REAL ESTATE DEVELOPMENT and FINANCIAL CONSULTANTS

4201 Tudor Centre Drive  
Suite 218  
Anchorage, Alaska 99508  
Telephone (907) 563-4550

April 26, 1985

Honorable Arliss Sturgulewski  
Pouch V  
Juneau, Alaska 99811

Dear Senator Sturgulewski

Scott is eight years old and dearly loves to fish. The picture below is at the end of a day in which Scott caught and released twenty salmon.



Please let him fish this summer. He does not know of court decisions or politics, he just knows that he loves to fish and that he loves Alaska. I fear that I could not find the words to explain the reasons if he is not allowed to fish his favorite waterways this year.

On Scott's behalf I urge you to at least pass an interim measure to get us all through this year and allow time for fair and comprehensive legislation to be developed for 1986.

Thank you for your time and consideration.

Sincerely,  
*Tom Seaward*  
Tom Seaward

ANSWER TO Commercial fishermen who write lengthy letters supporting subsistence bill.

Much shorter  
letter to

POWs  
opposing  
subsistence

Thank you for your letter supporting passage of a subsistence bill. I am sorry for the delay in answering. Though I read all the letters and public opinion messages as they come in, the workload near the end of the session this year forced me to wait until now to reply to your letter.

As you are aware, a subsistence bill was not passed this year. The state is still operating under the subsistence law passed in 1978, as interpreted by the Madison and Eluska court decisions. The Madison decision allows all state residents to be subsistence users on an equal basis. It also requires the elimination of all lower priority uses of a particular fish stock or game population (commercial, sport and personal use fishing, all non subsistence hunting) before subsistence uses of that fish stock or game population may be restricted. The Eluska decision allows the claim of subsistence use to be used as a defense in a wide variety of poaching violations.

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This office worked with other Senators and Representatives; with officials from the departments of Fish and Game and Law; with the United Fishermen of Alaska and other commercial fishing interests; with representatives of the Outdoor Council and other outdoor groups; with representatives of the Alaska Federation of Natives and other Native organizations; with professional big game guides; and with any one else who has called or come into my office with concern about this issue.

During these negotiations, Bob Blake and Cass Parsons did an outstanding job of representing the interests of commercial fishing. Their knowledge of the issues and willingness to put in hour after hour of work and discussion was most appreciated.

The result of this work was an evolutionary series of draft bills and letters of intent. By no means do I intend to imply that everyone with whom we have worked was in agreement or that our effort is a perfect solution. If that were so, we would not be faced with a problem. The last draft, however, was an honest attempt to craft a subsistence bill that had a chance to pass the legislature, would comply with ANILCA, and would balance the competing interests for our resources.

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MAR 29 1985

March 27, 1985

To: Senator Sturgulewski, Chairman  
Senate Resources Committee  
Pouch U  
Juneau, AK 99811

From: Mr. & Mrs. Robert Banta  
Box 12  
Cordova, AK 99574

Re: SB #231 or similar legislation

We urge you to support SB #231 or any similar legislation that would return to the Alaska Board of Fisheries and Game the power to regulate and manage the fish and game resources of our state. If such legislation were not passed, the impact on commercial fishing (and on those communities dependent on the fisheries) in Alaska would be devastating.

*Robert N. Banta*  
*John Banta*

MAR 29 1985

Dear Senator Sturgulewski :

My name is Dan Strickland. I am 31 years old and live with my wife Pamela in Cordova. We just had our first child, a son, 14 days ago. I came to Alaska 13 years ago and have worked for the Department of Fish and Game for 4 years, and as a commercial fisherman for 9.

I realize the complexity of a subsistence definition and the politics of relating this definition to fish and game management, from my work with the Eskimos and their marine mammal harvest, but I can hardly believe the recent Supreme Court decision making all Alaskans, rural and urban both, subsistence users with first priority.

You know all the arguments pro and con I'm sure. I would just like to add my voice in support of Senate Bill #231 and House Bill #288.

With the support of the state of Alaska my wife and I have built a lifestyle for the last 9 years. Please, please, do not obliterate what we have struggled for for the last decade. Support passage of Senate Bill #231 and House Bill #288. Thank you very much.

Sincerely,



Dan Strickland  
P.O. Box 1517  
Cordova, Alaska 99574  
424-5277

APR 0 R 10 1985

April 4, 1985  
Monna Alwine  
P.O. Box 602  
Cordova, Alaska 995

To whom it may concern:

I am concerned about the situation that may develop in Cordova if adequate steps are not taken to ensure the commercial fisherman's livelihood. The ruling by the Alaskan Supreme Court on the subsistence use of salmon threatens Cordova's economy which is based entirely on the commercial fishing of salmon. The laws need to be changed or modified to protect this way of life. Subsistence use of salmon by all Alaskans, rural and urban, is a knife in the back to the commercial fisheries. The economic repercussions of the decline or total loss of the commercial fisheries in Cordova, would be felt by all Alaskans.

Is the right of all Alaskans to the salmon worth the complete demise of a way of life for the fisherman? I don't think so! I would appreciate anything you could do to protect our commercial fisheries.

Sincerely yours,  
Monna Alwine

A handwritten signature in cursive script that reads "Monna Alwine". The signature is written in dark ink and is positioned below the typed name.

APR 08 1985

March 30, 1985

Dear Senator Sturgulewski,

I am writing to request your support of Senate Bill # 231 regarding the future of commercial fishing on the Copper River Flats; and thus, the future of the Cordova community. I have happily been a year round resident of Cordova for five years. I am not a permit holder, but have worked at fishing related jobs as well as non-fishing related jobs. My experiences show me that all facets of employment in Cordova are heavily dependent on the success of our fishermen.

I urge you to take a close look at the problems we Cordovans are facing if these bills do not pass. How you vote is a decision only you can make, but a matter of such consequences deserves your attention. Thank you very much.

Sincerely,  
Carol J. Roderick  
Box 1532  
Cordova, AK 99574

\*\*\*\*\*  
\*  
\* DELIVER TO: LIOJ \*  
\*  
\* ORIGINAL \*  
\* SENT: 03/25/85 TIME: 14:24 \*  
\* FROM: VERNITA VESTAL \*  
\* SUBJECT: POM \*  
\* PRINT DATE: 03/25/85 TIME: 14:24 \*  
\*  
\*\*\*\*\*

TO: ALL LEGISLATORS  
FROM: THOMAS THROOP  
6620 RABBIT CREEK RD.  
ANCHORAGE, ALASKA 99516 (H) 345-1684

RE: SB 231, HB 288 SUBSISTENCE

I BELIEVE IT IS THE BEST INTEREST OF ALL ALASKANS TO GET THESE  
BILLS PASSED AND INTO LAW THIS SESSION. WE DO NOT NEED ANYMORE  
DISSENTION BETWEEN RURAL AND URBAN ALASKANS OR BETWEEN  
SUBSISTENCE, SPORTS AND COMMERCIAL FISHERMAN. LET US CONTINUE TO  
ALLOW THE BOARDS OF ADF AND G TO CONTROL AND REGULATE RESOURCES.

\*\*\*\*\*  
\*  
\* DELIVER TO: JFOM \*  
\*  
\* ORIGINAL \*  
\* SENT: 03/25/85 TIME: 16:14 \*  
\* FROM: LIOSOL \*  
\* SUBJECT: FOM \*  
\* PRINT DATE: 03/25/85 TIME: 16:21 \*  
\*  
\*\*\*\*\*  
13  
\*\*\*\*\*

\*\*\*P.O.M.\*\*\*

TO: SENATORS COGHILL, ELIASON, FAHRENKAMP, FISCHER, V., HALFORD,  
STURGULEWSKI, ZHAROFF  
REPRESENTATIVES BINKLEY, GOLL, HURLEY, JENKINS, MARROU,  
NAVARRE, THOMPSON

FROM:  
PAUL SHADURA  
BOX 114  
KASILOF  
283-9567

MESSAGE: REGARDING: BOARD OF FISH

PLEASE SUPPORT SB 37 & HB 235. ACTION ON THESE BILLS IS THE ONLY  
REASONABLE WAY TO ENSURE EQUAL PROTECTION OF SUBSISTENCE,  
COMMERCIAL AND SPORTS USER GROUPS. THE BOARD OF FISH NEEDS HELP  
IN ESTABLISHING GUIDELINES SO THAT THEY CAN MANAGE THE FISHERIES  
WITH SOUND BIOLOGICAL MANAGEMENT AND NOT AMBIGUOUS PERSONAL  
INTERPRETATIONS OF PAST POLICIES. ESTABLISHING BY LAW THOSE  
GUIDELINES IS THE ONLY WAY TO PROTECT THE LONG TERM PUBLIC  
INTERESTS.  
E.O.M.

\*\*\*\*\*  
\*  
\* DELIVER TO: JPOM \*  
\* \*  
\* ORIGINAL \*  
\* SENT: 03/22/85 TIME: 15:25 \*  
\* FROM: LIOA \*  
\* SUBJECT: POM \*  
\* PRINT DATE: 03/22/85 TIME: 15:26 \*  
\* \*  
\*\*\*\*\*

TO: SENATORS ABOOD, COGHILL, DEVRIES, ELIASON,  
FAHRENKAMP, V.. FISCHER, HALFORD, KELLY,  
RAY, STURGULEWSKI, ZHAROFF

FROM: RON LAHN  
BOX 246  
CORDOVA; AK. 99574  
PHONE 424-7582 HM

RE: SB 231-SUBSISTENCE AND PERSONAL USE OF FISH AND  
GAME

DEAR SIR:

PLEASE SUPPORT SB 231 AND PLEASE RESOLVE THE ISSUE  
BEFORE THE 1985 SALMON SEASON. THANK YOU.

\*\*\*\*\*  
\*  
\* DELIVER TO: JFOM \*  
\* \*  
\* ORIGINAL \*  
\* SENT: 03/26/85 TIME: 09:49 \*  
\* FROM: LIOVAL \*  
\* SUBJECT: POM-SUBSISTENCE \*  
\* PRINT DATE: 03/26/85 TIME: 09:49 \*  
\*  
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26

TO: SENATE\_FINANCE\_COMMITTEE: SENS. FAIKS, SACKETT, KERTTULA,  
ELIASON, FERGUSON, PAUL FISCHER, AND HALFORD  
SENATE\_JUDICIARY\_COMMITTEE: SENS. RODEY, KELLY, FAIKS,  
HALFORD, AND ZIEGLER  
SENATE\_RESOURCES\_COMMITTEE: SENS. STURGULEWSKI, FAHRENKAMP,  
COGHILL, ELIASON, V. FISCHER, HALFORD, AND ZHAROFF  
SENATE\_STATE\_AFFAIRS\_COMMITTEE: SENS. ABOOD, DEVRIES, VIC  
FISCHER, KELLY, AND RAY

FROM: ROY ALLEY, BOX 969, VALDEZ, AK 99686...835-4816

RE: SB231-SUBSISTENCE

I URGE PASSAGE OF SB231.

EOM

A  
08055 PDM ANCHORAGE AK 15 05-07 1518 ADT

FMS

SENATOR ARLISS STURGULEWSKI

JUNEAU AK

---

GOVERNORS SUBSISTENCE BILL WILL CAUSE GREAT HARM TO WILD LIFE.

W. W. SHERWOOD, ALASKA WATER FOWL ASSOCIATION

5142 SHORE CREST DRIVE

ANCHORAGE AK 99515

06053 PDM ANCHORAGE AK 15 05-07 1518 ADT

PMS

SENATOR AFLISS STURGULEWSKI

JUNEAU AK

---

DO NOT VOTE FOR SUBSISTENCE BILL. IT HAS CAUSED ENORMOUS  
DAMAGE TO GAME POPULATION.

JOHN W HENDERSON, ALASKA WATER FOWL ASSOCIATION

3105 A LAKE SHORE DRIVE

ANCHORAGE AK 99503

A  
04137

NL ANCHORAGE AK 80 05-02 540P ADT  
PMS

SEN ARLISS STURGULEWSKI

0072

JUNEAU AK

WE ARE OPPOSED TO SUBSISTANCE BILL. THIS THEORY MUST BE THROWN  
OUT IN TOTAL. IT HAS RESULTED IN THE GREATEST CONSERVATION AND  
ECOLOGICAL DISASTER IN THE LAST 50 YEARS. VOTE NO ON THIS  
SUBSISTANCE BILL.

ALASKA WATERFOWL ASSN JOHN HENDRICKSON  
3105A LAKESHORE DR SUITE 105  
ANCHORAGE AK 99503

# ALASKA WATERFOWL ASSOCIATION

3105A LAKESHORE DRIVE, SUITE 102  
ANCHORAGE, ALASKA 99503  
TEL. (907) 243-3235

APR 29 1985

April 23, 1985

Senator Arlis Strugelewski  
Pouch V  
Juneau, Alaska 99801

RE: HB 288  
SB 19

Dear Senator Strugelewski:

Find enclosed requests to oppose H.B. 288 (Governor's Resubsistence Mess) and in support of S.B. 19 the Anchorage Coastal Refuge. The latter is good legislation. I note that there are 101 persons who request you oppose H.B. 288 and support S.B. 19. Please advise us of your positions regarding these bills.

Very truly yours,

  
John W. Hendrickson  
President

Enclosure. a/s

cc: Mr. T. Fink AWA  
Mr. Sherwood AWA  
Mr. Colton AWA  
Mr. Patch AWA

JWH:kpf



# ALASKA WATERFOWL ASSOCIATION

3105A LAKESHORE DRIVE, SUITE 102  
ANCHORAGE, ALASKA 99503  
TEL. (907) 243-3235

April 18, 1985

The Alaska Legislature  
Pouch V  
Juneau, Alaska 99801

Dear Legislature:

Oppose H.B. 288 the proposed subsistence law. This state has lost half of its total goose population to so-called subsistence. Almost one million geese are missing. This is the worst waterfowl conservation disaster in fifty years.

This state survived well as did its waterfowl populations before the phony notion of subsistence came along. Please work with us to defeat this special interest legislation.

NAME

ADDRESS

Todd E. Halverson

2421 Sunny Cir Anch 99502

[Signature]

General Delivery, Wasilla, AK 99687

William P. [Signature]

2135 Lakeside Anch 99502

[Signature]

P.O. Box 4-101 Anch 99509

Bruce Owen

14201 CANTER CT 99507

[Signature]

P.O. Box 872181 Wasilla AK

[Signature]

P.O. Box 871172, Wasilla, Ak.

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April 18, 1985

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<u>NAME</u>	<u>ADDRESS</u>
<u>Conrad Hall</u>	<u>675 W. APIAR WASILLA, AK 99687</u>
<u>Michael Edlin</u>	<u>SR BOX 6637 A-2 WASILLA AK 99687</u>
<u>Gary Stanley</u>	<u>133 W. 40<sup>th</sup> Anchorage, 99503</u>
<u>Jim Ansbis</u>	<u>5620 E. 9<sup>th</sup> Anch, AK 99516</u>
<u>Frank Cook</u>	<u>109 W. 6<sup>th</sup> Anchorage AK 99501</u>
<u>Richard D Hart</u>	<u>SR Box 5006, Wasilla, AK 99687</u>
<u>Richard D Hart</u>	<u>SR Box 2563, WASILLA, AK 99687</u>
<u>David Kuschner</u>	<u>334 W 11<sup>th</sup> Anch AK.</u>
<u>H. E. Red Mayo</u>	<u>P.O. Box 3093 E. B. 99501</u>
<u>John A. Minter</u>	<u>2655 MARSTON DR Anch 99503</u>
<u>John A. Minter</u>	<u>P.O. Box 465M 99577</u>
<u>Richard A. Pedersen</u>	<u>UASIAK AK 99683</u>
<u>Richard A. Pedersen</u>	<u>311 Lynwood Dr. Anchorage AK 99502</u>







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TEL. (907) 243-3235

April 18, 1985

The Alaska Legislature  
Pouch V  
Juneau, Alaska 99801

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NAME

ADDRESS

KEITH APPEL

4705 MALIBU DR. ANCHORAGE 99503

Con Bunde

SRA 461-K Anch. 99507

LEE I DOHANIUK

SR 9287 HILAND RD. EAGLE RIVER, AK 99571

D. E. NOLAN

4437 EAST 8TH AVE, ANCHORAGE 99507

JAMES LUCE

1015 W. 7th Bush AK.

J. DOUGLAS BURKE

143 E. 9th AVE, ANCH, AK 99501

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# ALASKA WATERFOWL ASSOCIATION

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ANCHORAGE, ALASKA 99503  
TEL. (907) 243-3235

April 18, 1985

The: Alaska Legislature  
Pouch V  
Juneau, Alaska 99801

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<u>NAME</u>	<u>ADDRESS</u>
<u>Jim Reuk Jim Reuk</u>	<u>100 E. Int'l Airport Rd, Anchorage, 99502</u>
<u>EZ MARCHANT</u>	<u>4345 E. 10th Ave #2 Anch. AK 99508</u>
<u>C.H. Rosenthal</u>	<u>5400 Chisana Way 99516</u>
<u>AL Reuk</u>	<u>105 E. Int'l Airport Rd. Anch. 99502</u>
<u>Pick Cook</u>	<u>5000 EAST 9TH ANCHORAGE AK 99516</u>
<u>Jim Miska</u>	<u>3970 LAKE OTIS PKWY ANCH. AK 99508</u>
<u>MACK RICHETT</u>	<u>8300 COUNTRY WOODS DR ANCH AK 99508</u>
<u>Thomas S. Sterrett</u>	<u>7745 Port Orford Anchorage 99516</u>
<u>CARL I. ANDRESEN</u>	<u>1331 MATTERLIAN ANCHORAGE 99508</u>
<u>FORREST CHARLTON</u>	<u>P.O. BOX 8874 ANCH. 99508</u>
<u>GARY HAMMON</u>	<u>1336 Bennington Dr Anch AK 99508</u>
<u>Floyd Chance</u>	<u>POB100360 AND 46-ANCH-AK. 99510</u>
<u>Tony Klepec</u>	<u>13230 Keef Pl. ANCH. 99510</u>
<u>WAYNE BROWN</u>	<u>9600 MAIN TREE - ANCH AK 99516</u>

-over-

Warren E. Olson 5961 Orth Circle Anch. AK 995

ROBERT B. VICKERY 6140 E. HOFFMAN RD ANCHORAGE AK 99516

Dale Boardman SR-1 Box 2576 Chugiak AK

Robert Boardman SR-1 Box 2576 Chugiak AK

DAVID ELM 7220 SANAK CR. ANCHORAGE 99504

Dale McKnight 406 W. Fremont Anchorage AK 99503

TW PACT 880 N ST #202 ANCHORAGE 99507

Chuck Korman 3620 CLAY PRODUCTS ANCH. 99503

Michael J. Schneider 880 N ST #202, Anch 99501

Michael W. McCormick SR 230-L EAGLE RIDGE AK 99577

RICHARD A FREISINER 9740 HILLSIDE DR. ANCH. AK 99507

Joseph A. Sini, M.D. 3201 Comfy Plany. Anch. Ak. 99504

TONY O'NEIL Tony O'Neil 2631 W 102<sup>nd</sup> ANCHORAGE AK 99511

Ralph V. Joseph 3950 Corvillie Dr. Anch. AK 99506

John Tuttle 10620 E. Tr. Dr. Anch. AK. 99516

Richard Sutherland

Dale Wagner 4900 Sportsman Dr. Anchorage 99506

Peter Kalamandis 1543 Brannister Dr 99508

Rick Richter 4110 ARSACR. 99503

Ron Smith 2522 ARCTIC ANCH AK 9950

LARRY LUEDIKE 3441 EVERGREEN ST, ANCH 99504

STEPHEN W. ANDERSON PO Box 6228 ANCH AK 99502

DAVE M. SCHNEIDER 1810 STATE, ANCH, AK 99504

B. E. McQuary 4500 Muntell Anchorage, AK 99516

Charles W. Warden 4900 W 80TH ANCH, AK, 99502

Dr. W. S. B... 275 E 1<sup>st</sup> - ANCH - AK 99501

\*MATC5/3\*\*\*\*\*

2

TO: SENATOR STURGULEWSKI

FROM: LARRY RIVERS, PRESI. AK PROF HUNTER'S ASSOC.  
BOX 107  
TALKEETNA 99676

RE: HB 288-SUBSISTENCE

PLEASE VOTE AGAINST HB 288. I AM IN FAVOR OF REMWRITING THE  
SUBSISTENCE LAW IN THE NEAR FUTURE.

\*MATC5/3\*\*\*\*\*

\* ORIGINAL \*  
\* SENT: 05/08/85 TIME: 08:08 \*  
\* FROM: LANA TRUJILLO \*  
\* SUBJECT: POM \*  
\* PRINT DATE: 05/08/85 TIME: 12:34 \*  
\* \*  
\*\*\*\*\*

TO: ALL SENATORS

FROM: MICHAEL MOORE, 811 W. 53RD, ANCHORAGE, 99502, 563-6224(HM),  
243-2400(WK)

RE: SUBSISTENCE

WE WANT EQUAL RIGHTS FOR ALL CITIZENS ON HUNTING AND FISHING.

FROM: JOHN GRIFFITHS  
3905 BARBARA DRIVE  
ANCHORAGE, AK. 99503 PHONE: 243-4882 HM

RE: SUBSISTENCE

WE WOULD LIKE EQUAL HUNTING AND FISHING RIGHTS FOR ALL ALASKA  
CITIZENS.

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\* DELIVER TO: JFOM \*  
\* \*  
\* ORIGINAL \*  
\* SENT: 05/08/85 TIME: 08:04 \*  
\* FROM: MICKI HENSON \*  
\* SUBJECT: POM \*  
\* PRINT DATE: 05/08/85 TIME: 12:32 \*  
\*  
\*\*\*\*\*

TO: SENATOR STURGULEWSKI

ALL SENATORS

FROM: BILL DEAL  
11820 ELLEN AVENUE  
ANCHORAGE, AK. 99515 PHONE: 344-2660 HM.

RE: SUBSISTENCE

PLEASE DO NOT SUPPORT ANY LEGISLATION NOT GIVING EQUAL RIGHTS TO ALL ALASKA CITIZENS FOR HUNTING AND FISHING. BEFORE CONSIDERATION HOLD HEARINGS IN THE MAJOR CITIES OF ALASKA TO DETERMINE FEELINGS OF THE CITIZENS ON THIS ISSUE.

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\* DELIVER TO: JPOM \*  
\* \*  
\* ORIGINAL \*  
\* SENT: 05/08/85 TIME: 09:52 \*  
\* FROM: ANNIE NEUBAUER \*  
\* SUBJECT: POM/FAIRBANKS \*  
\* PRINT DATE: 05/08/85 TIME: 12:56 \*  
\* \*  
\*\*\*\*\*

TO: ALL LEGISLATORS  
FROM: BILL HAGAR, 431 GAFFNEY RD., FAIRBANKS 99701  
PHONE: 452-6295  
RE: SUBSISTENCE

PLEASE BE PATIENT ON THE SUBSISTENCE ISSUE AND DEVELOP AN EQUAL TREATMENT LAW.

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\* DELIVER TO: JFOM \* *6* \* \* \* \* \*

\* \* \* \* \*

\* ORIGINAL \* \* \* \* \*

\* SENT: 05/07/85 TIME: 16:37 \* \* \* \* \*

\* FROM: PAULA GRAY \* \* \* \* \*

\* SUBJECT: FOM-FAIRBANKS \* \* \* \* \*

\* PRINT DATE: 05/08/85 TIME: 12:20 \* \* \* \* \*

\* \* \* \* \*

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TO: SENS FAHRENKAMP, BENNETT, STURGULEWSKI, KELLY, HALFORD

FROM: MARY BISHOP, 1555 GUS'S GRIND, FAIRBANKS, AK, 99701

PHONE: 455-6151-H

RE: SB 231, SUBSISTENCE AND PERSONAL USE OF FISH & GAME

MSG: THANK YOU FOR EXPRESSING YOUR DESIRE TO HANDLE THE  
SUBSISTENCE PRIORITY ISSUE IN A CALM AND DELIBERATE FASHION. A  
HASTY SOLUTION TO THIS PROBLEM CANNOT SERVE OUR NEEDS. ALTHOUGH  
THERE MAY BE SOME ADVANTAGE TO INTRODUCING AN ALTERNATIVE BILL  
THIS SESSION, CERTAINLY NO PERMANENT SOLUTION SHOULD BE  
"RAILROADED THROUGH" IN THESE LAST FEW DAYS.

\*  
\* DELIVER TO: JFOM \*  
\* \*  
\* \*  
\* ORIGINAL \*  
\* SENT: 05/08/85 TIME: 12:15 \*  
\* FROM: HARRY MANDREGAN \*  
\* SUBJECT: PDM \*  
\* PRINT DATE: 05/08/85 TIME: 13:10 \*  
\* \*  
\*\*\*\*\*

TO: ALL SENATORS

FROM: BOB HAKENSON  
P.O. BOX 1438  
PALMER, ALASKA 99645  
HOME NO.: 745-1469  
WORK NO.: 333-5591

RE: SUBSISTENCE

THE SPORTS PEOPLE OF ALASKA AWAIT YOUR DECISION. DON'T LET SHEFFIELD AND HIS CREW RUIN OUR STATE BY SEGREGATING THE PEOPLE WHO LIVE HERE. PUBLIC MEETINGS SHOULD BE ESTABLISHED FOR EACH BOROUGH. STOP THE FISH AND GAME BOARD AND THE COMMISSIONERS POWER, ON HB 324 AND OTHERS OF THIS NATURE.

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\*  
\* DELIVER TO: JPOM \*  
\* \*  
\* ORIGINAL \*  
\* SENT: 05/08/85 TIME: 16:49 \*  
\* FROM: MICHELE MORSETH \*  
\* SUBJECT: FOM 8 MAY \*  
\* PRINT DATE: 05/08/85 TIME: 16:50 \*  
\*  
\*\*\*\*\*

TO: SENATOR STURGULEWSKI  
  
INTERIOR DELEGATION  
SENS: BENNETT, FAHRENKAMP, COGHILL  
REPS: DAVIS, KOPONEN, M.W. MILLER, RINGSTAD, FRANK  
  
FROM: CHUCK GRAY, INTERIOR WILDLIFE ASSOC.  
311 SLATER ST., FBX 99701  
PHONE: H)452-3788  
  
RE: HB 288 - SUBSISTENCE

OUR GROUP STRONGLY FAVORS DELAY IN AMENDING SUBSISTENCE BILL.  
CHANGES SHOULD ADDRESS NEED; MINIMUM DISCRIMINATION. STATE  
SHOULD CHALLENGE RURAL PROVISION IN ANILCA.

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\* DELIVER TO: JFOM \*  
\* \*  
\* \*  
\* ORIGINAL \*  
\* SENT: 05/08/85 TIME: 16:42 \*  
\* FROM: MICHELE MORSETH \*  
\* SUBJECT: POM 8 MAY \*  
\* PRINT DATE: 05/08/85 TIME: 16:43 \*  
\* \*  
\*\*\*\*\*

TO: ALL MEMBERS OF THE LEGISLATURE  
FROM: CERENE PAUL  
847 FAULTLINE AVE., NORTH POLE 99705  
PHONE: 488-6402  
RE: HB 288 & SB 231 SUBSISTENCE

THE 1978 SUBSISTENCE LAW WAS AND IS UNCONSTITUTIONAL. PASSAGE OF THE GOVERNOR'S BILL WILL ALLOW THE INEQUITABLE AND UNFAIR SUBSISTENCE REGULATIONS TO REMAIN IN EFFECT. DISCUSS THIS ISSUE THOROUGHLY. VOTE AGAINST HB 288/SB231 OR ANY SUBSTITUTE THERETO. VOTE TO REUNITE ALL ALASKANS ONCE AGAIN.

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\*  
\* DELIVER TO: JFOM \*  
\* \*  
\* \*  
\* ORIGINAL \*  
\* SENT: 05/08/85 TIME: 15:38 \*  
\* FROM: DAVID JENSEN \*  
\* SUBJECT: FOM \*  
\* PRINT DATE: 05/08/85 TIME: 15:39 \*  
\* \*  
\*\*\*\*\*

TO: ALL SENATORS

FROM: JAMES H MCMAHON  
3717 EAST MANOR  
ANCHORAGE, ALASKA 99501 (H) 563-3263

SUBJ: SUBSISTENCE BILL

AT ALL COSTS STOP THE SUBSISTENCE BILL. IT WOULD BE IN THE BEST  
INTEREST OF ALL ALASKANS IF MEETINGS WERE HELD IN ANCHORAGE AND  
FAIRBANKS.

EOM

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\*  
\* DELIVER TO: JFOM \*  
\* \*  
\* \*  
\* ORIGINAL \*  
\* SENT: 05/08/85 TIME: 15:36 \*  
\* FROM: DAVID JENSEN \*  
\* SUBJECT: POM \*  
\* PRINT DATE: 05/08/85 TIME: 15:37 \*  
\* \*  
\*\*\*\*\*

TO: ALL SENATORS  
  
FROM: PRESIDENT OF THE ALASKA BOATING ASSOCIATION  
VERN POWELL  
6614 EAST 10TH AVENUE  
ANCHORAGE, ALASKA 99504 (H) 333-8918  
  
SUBJ: SUBSISTENCE BILL

AT ALL COSTS STOP THE SUBSISTENCE BILL. IT WOULD BE OF THE BEST INTERESTS TO ALL ALASKANS TO HAVE HEARINGS IN ANCHORAGE AND FAIRBANKS ON THIS VERY IMPORTANT ISSUE, THAT WILL EFFECT ALL ALASKANS. YOURS TRULY, VERN POWELL

EOM

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\*  
\* DELIVER TO: JFOM \*  
\* \*  
\* ORIGINAL \*  
\* SENT: 05/08/85 TIME: 15:49 \*  
\* FROM: LIOF \*  
\* SUBJECT: POM/FAIRBANKS AN \*  
\* PRINT DATE: 05/08/85 TIME: 15:49 \*  
\* \*  
\*\*\*\*\*

TO: SENATORS BENNETT FAHRENKAMP, ~~SPURGUIEWSKI~~  
FROM: WARD WEAVER, P.O.BOX 10248, FAIRBANKS 99710  
PHONE: 457-1873

RE: SUBSISTENCE HUNTING

EQUAL TREATMENT FOR CITY AND COUNTRY RESIDENTS.....THE LAWS  
SHOULD NOT SEPERATE BETWEEN WHERE A PERSON LIVES.

\*\*\*\*\*  
\*  
\* DELIVER TO: JPOM \*  
\*  
\* ORIGINAL \*  
\* SENT: 05/08/85 TIME: 15:47 \*  
\* FROM: LIOF \*  
\* SUBJECT: FOM/FAIRBANKS AN \*  
\* PRINT DATE: 05/08/85 TIME: 15:48 \*  
\*  
\*\*\*\*\*

TO: SENATORS BENNETT, FAHRENKAMP, AND ~~STURGELEWSKI~~  
FROM: DELLWIN D. FUDDELL, P.O. BOX 56383, NORTH POLE 99705  
PHONE: 488-9664  
RE: SUBSISTENCE

I WOULD LIKE TO SEE MORE EQUAL SUBSISTENCE HUNTING BASED MORE ON  
INCOME THAN RURAL OR URBAN.

\*\*\*\*\*  
\*  
\* DELIVER TO: JFOM \*  
\*  
\* ORIGINAL \*  
\* SENT: 05/08/85 TIME: 09:58 \*  
\* FROM: LIOSIT \*  
\* SUBJECT: POM \*  
\* PRINT DATE: 05/08/85 TIME: 12:57 \*  
\*  
\*\*\*\*\*

TO: SENATORS ABOOD, BENNETT, ELIASON, AND STURGULEWSKI  
FROM: ROBERT B. LAGUIRE, SITKA SPORTSMAN'S ASSOCIATION  
P.O. BOX 1200, SITKA, AK 99835 (H)747-8791

WE FEEL THE WHOLE SUBSISTENCE ISSUE IS WRONG AND THE FEDERAL GOVERNMENT SHOULD BE CHALLENGED. THERE IS NO SUBSISTENCE HUNTING OR FISHING IN THE OTHER STATES AND THE FEDERAL GOVERNMENT IS NOT MANAGING THE FISH AND GAME ON FEDERAL LANDS. WE FEEL THE STATE CANNOT MANAGE THE FISH AND GAME WITH THERE HANDS TIED BY FEDERAL DEMANDS AND WE WOULD LIKE TO SEE THE STATE TAKE A STAND.

\*\*\*\*\* E O M \*\*\*\*\*

\*\*\*\*\*  
\*  
\* DELIVER TO: JFOM \*  
\* \*  
\* ORIGINAL \*  
\* SENT: 05/08/85 TIME: 12:24 \*  
\* FROM: TCHOM \*  
\* SUBJECT: FOM \*  
\* PRINT DATE: 05/08/85 TIME: 13:12 \*  
\*  
\*\*\*\*\*

23

TO: ALL SENATORS  
REF. NAVARRE AND HARROU

FROM: WILLY NYE, 1266 OCEAN DR., HOMER, AK. 99603 235-6505

IT IS LATE IN THE DAY FOR THE LEGISLATURE TO CONSIDER ATTACKING  
OUR SUBSISTENCE RIGHTS. DO NOT BEND TO THE DEMENTED WISHES OF  
THAT SCOUNDREL IN THE GOVERNOR'S MANSION. FLEE FROM DISNEYLAND  
ON THE GASTINEAU. FLEE FOR YOUR INTEGRITY AND THE WILL OF THE  
PEOPLE FOR THEY ARE AT STAKE.

EOM\*\*\*\*\*

FROM:  
ANDY JOHNSON  
BOX 7031  
NIKISHKA.AK 99635  
776-8701

SUBJECT: SUBSISTANCE/

MESSAGE: DEPARTMENT AND GOVERNOR GIVING YOU MISINFORMATION.  
PRESENT LAW IS SATISFACTORY TO FEDERAL GOVERNMENT. MORE APT TO  
TAKE OVER IF GOVERNOR'S BILL ON SUBSISTANCE PASSES. DEPARTMENT  
WILL REWRITE RULES "D" CAN STOP SUBSISTANCE ANYPLACE IN ALASKA.  
WHEN ORGINAL SUBSISTANCE LAW PASSED DEPARTMENT SAID "IT WOULD  
DESIGNATE FISHING IN KENAI AREA"  
EOM

A  
04010

PDM ANCHORAGE AK 15 05-09 1004 ADT

PMS

SENATOR ARLISS STURGULEWSKI

JUNEAU AK

ABOLISH SUBSISTENCE SO THAT ALL ALASKANS RECEIVE  
EQUAL TREATMENT, NOT URBAN VS RURAL OR PACIST.

KEITH APPEL

4705 MALIBU DRIVE

ANCHORAGE AK 99503

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\*  
\* DELIVER TO: JFOM \*  
\* \*  
\* ORIGINAL \*  
\* SENT: 05/09/85 TIME: 11:37 \*  
\* FROM: ANNIE NEUBAUER \*  
\* SUBJECT: POM/FAIRBANKS \*  
\* PRINT DATE: 05/09/85 TIME: 11:38 \*  
\* \*  
\*\*\*\*\*

TO: SENATORS BENNETT, FAHRENKAMP, STURGULEWSKI  
FROM: DALE REICHMAN, 211 DUNBAR, FAIRBANKS 99701  
PHONE: 456-4001  
RE: SUBSISTENCE

WE SHOULD HAVE FAIR AND EQUAL TREATMENT.....DO NOT SEPERATE  
BETWEEN RURAL AND URBAN.

\*\*\*\*\*  
\*  
\* DELIVER TO: JPOM \*  
\* \*  
\* ORIGINAL \*  
\* SENT: 05/09/85 TIME: 12:21 \*  
\* FROM: LIOF \*  
\* SUBJECT: POM/FAIRBANKS AN \*  
\* PRINT DATE: 05/09/85 TIME: 12:22 \*  
\*  
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TO: SENATORS BENNETT, ABOOD, KELLY, STURGULEWSKI  
FROM: OLIVER E. BURRIS, P.O. BOX 669, FAIRBANKS 99707  
PHONE: 452-3109/ WORK 456-5156  
RE: SUBSISTENCE

AMENDMENTS TO THE SUBSISTENCE LAW BASED UPON RURAL OR COMMUNITIES  
ARE UNFAIR TO ALASKANS. PLEASE DELAY ACTION OR REVERT TO PRE  
1978 LAWS TO AVERT CONFUSION AND DISENSION AMONG ALASKANS.

TANANA VALLEY SPORTSMEN'S ASSOCIATION.

\*\*\*\*\*  
\*  
\* DELIVER TO: JPOM \*  
\* \*  
\* \*  
\* ORIGINAL \*  
\* SENT: 05/09/85 TIME: 10:07 \*  
\* FROM: MICKI HENSON \*  
\* SUBJECT: POM \*  
\* PRINT DATE: 05/09/85 TIME: 10:08 \*  
\* \*  
\*\*\*\*\*

TO: ALL LEGISLATORS

FROM: L.C. KAUFMAN  
6312 COLLINS WAY  
ANCHORAGE, AK. 99502 PHONE: 243-5695 HM.

RE: SUBSISTENCE

EMPHATICALLY OPPOSE THE GOVERNOR'S SUBSISTENCE BILL. JUST BECAUSE A PERSON DOESNT LIVE IN CERTAIN AREAS DOESNT MEAN HE SHOULD BE PENALIZED.

FROM: TOM SCARBOROUGH, 1676 TAROKA DR, FBX, AK  
#479-3412

RE: SUBSISTENCE

ARTICLE ONE, SECTION ONE OF ALASKA CONSTITUTION STATES THE PRINCIPLE THAT ALL PEOPLE ARE EQUAL AND ARE ENTITLED TO EQUAL RIGHTS. RESOLUTION OF THE SUBSISTENCE ISSUE MUST COMPLY WITH SECTION ONE. CURRENT BILLS UNDER CONSIDERATION FAIL TO DO THIS. A NEW APPROACH MUST BE TAKEN. THE INDIVIDUAL NEED FOR THE RESOURCE MUST BE CONSIDERED.

EOM

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\*  
\* DELIVER TO: JPOM \*  
\* \*  
\* \*  
\* ORIGINAL \*  
\* SENT: 05/09/85 TIME: 15:10 \*  
\* FROM: PAULA GRAY \*  
\* SUBJECT: POM-FAIRBANKS \*  
\* PRINT DATE: 05/09/85 TIME: 15:10 \*  
\* \*  
\*\*\*\*\*

4

TO: SENATORS BENNETT, FAHRENKAMP & STURGULEWSKI  
FROM: ROSS BEAL, 124 KANTISHNA WAY, FAIRBANKS, AK, 99701  
PHONE: 456-2992-H  
RE: SUBSISTENCE  
MSG: I THINK SUBSISTENCE SHOULD BE FAIR AND EQUAL FOR EVERYONE. I SEE NO REASON FOR SEPARATION IN GAME RULES IN TERMS OF URBAN OR RURAL RESIDENTS.



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\*  
\* DELIVER TO: JFOM \*  
\*  
\* ORIGINAL \*  
\* SENT: 05/09/85 TIME: 15:48 \*  
\* FROM: MAXINE WALTON \*  
\* SUBJECT: FOM \*  
\* PRINT DATE: 05/09/85 TIME: 15:48 \*  
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TO: SENATOR STURGULEWSKI  
FR: CERENE PAUL  
847 FAULTLINE AVE.  
N. POLE 99705  
PH: 488-6402  
RE: HB 288 SB 231 - SUBSISTENCE

MSG: I AM OPPOSED TO HB 288, SB 231 OR ANY AMENDMENT TO THE GOVERNOR'S BILL. YOUR ACTION ON THIS MATTER WILL BE MONITERED CLOSELY BY THE INTERIOR VOTERS AND BE REFLECTED AT THE BALLOT BOX DURING THE UPCOMING GUBERNATORIAL ELECTION. I RESPECTFULLY REQUEST THAT YOU OPPOSE THIS UNFAIR BILL.

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\*  
\* DELIVER TO: JPOH \*  
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\* ORIGINAL \*  
\* SENT: 05/10/85 TIME: 11:16 \*  
\* FROM: PAULA GRAY \*  
\* SUBJECT: POM-FAIRBANKS \*  
\* PRINT DATE: 05/10/85 TIME: 11:17 \*  
\*  
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TO: SENATORS BENNETT, COGHILL, FAHRENKAMP, STURGULEWSKI  
FROM: BILL SWIFT, 108 GRUENING ST., FAIRBANKS, AK, 99701  
PHONE: 457-1470-H 456-4911-W  
RE: SUBSISTENCE

MSG: I THINK WE SHOULD HAVE FAIR AND EQUAL TREATMENT. THIS SHOULD NOT BE BASED ON WHERE A PERSON LIVES. I AM A 41 YEAR RESIDENT.

05/10/85 10:43  
\* FROM: PAULA GRAY \*  
\* SUBJECT: POM-FAIRBANKS \*  
\* PRINT DATE: 05/10/85 TIME: 10:43 \*  
\* \*  
\*\*\*\*\*

TO: SENS FAHRENKAMP, BENNETT, STURGULEWSKI

FROM: JOY MILLER, PO BX 74202, FAIRBANKS, AK, 99077

PHONE: 479-5859-H

RE: SUBSISTENCE

MSG: I WOULD LIKE FAIR AND EQUAL TREATMENT. DO NOT SEPARATE  
RURAL AND URBAN.

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\*  
\* DELIVER TO: JPCM  
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\* ORIGINAL  
\* SENT: 05/10/85 TIME: 11:00  
\* FROM: PAULA GRAY  
\* SUBJECT: POM-FAIRBANKS  
\* PRINT DATE: 05/10/85 TIME: 11:00  
\*  
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TO: SENATOR STURGOLEWSKI  
FROM: ALAN JONES, BOX 693, FAIRBANKS, AK, 99707  
PHONE: 479-5458-H  
RE: SUBSISTENCE

MSG: IN VIEW OF THE FACT THAT YOU HAVE ASPIRATIONS FOR THE GOVERNORSHIP FOR THE STATE AND IN VIEW OF THE FACT YOU KNOW YOU NEED THE SUPPORT OF THE INTERIOR DELEGATION, I URGE YOU TO NOT SUPPORT GOVERNOR SHEFFIELD'S SUBSISTENCE BILL, OR I AS AN INTERIOR RESIDENT WILL URGE THE INTERIOR DELEGATION TO NOT SUPPORT YOUR RACE FOR GOVERNOR.

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\* DELIVER TO: JPOH \*  
\*  
\* ORIGINAL \*  
\* SENT: 05/10/85 TIME: 10:55 \*  
\* FROM: LIOF \*  
\* SUBJECT: POM/FAIRBANKS AN \*  
\* PRINT DATE: 05/10/85 TIME: 10:56 \*  
\*  
\*\*\*\*\*

TO: SENATOR STURGULEWSKI, COPY TO ALL SENATORS  
FROM: PHYLLIS AND PETE HAGGLAND, P.O. BOX 81464, COLLEGE 99708  
PHONE: 479-6737  
RE: SUBSISTENCE

NONE OF THE CURRENT SUBSISTENCE BILLS ARE FAIR AND EQUITABLE FOR ALL ALASKANS.

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\* DELIVER TO: JPOH \*  
  
\* ORIGINAL \*  
\* SENT: 05/09/85 TIME: 15:31 \*  
\* FROM: MICHELE MORSETH \*  
\* SUBJECT: POM FBX/LS \*  
\* PRINT DATE: 05/09/85 TIME: 15:32 \*  
\* \*  
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TO: SENATORS BENNETT, FAHRENKAMP AND STURGULEWSKI  
FROM: MICHAEL T. GOTTSCHALK, S.R.BOX 22138, FBX, AK 99701  
#456-4911-W  
RE: SUBSISTENCE

I'M ASKING FOR FAIR AND EQUAL TREATMENT. DO NOT SEPERATE IT INTO  
RURAL AND URBAN.

EOM

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*  
* DELIVER TO: JPOH *  
* *  
* ORIGINAL *  
* SENT: 05/09/85 TIME: 13:48 *  
* FROM: MICHELE MORSETH *  
* SUBJECT: POM *  
* PRINT DATE: 05/09/85 TIME: 13:48 *  
* *  
*****
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TO: SENATORS BENNETT, FAHRENKAMP, STURGULEWSKI  
FROM: DAVE MEYER  
1490 STEELHEAD, FBX 99701  
PHONE: 479-7942  
RE: SUBSISTENCE

I WOULD LIKE TO HAVE FAIR AND EQUAL TREATMENT. I DON'T THINK YOU SHOULD SEGREGATE BETWEEN RURAL AND URBAN DWELLERS.

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\*  
\* DELIVER TO: JPOM  
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\* ORIGINAL  
\* SENT: 05/09/85 TIME: 13:46  
\* FROM: MICKI HENSON  
\* SUBJECT: POM  
\* PRINT DATE: 05/09/85 TIME: 13:47  
\*  
\*\*\*\*\*

28

TO: THE ANCHORAGE DELEGATION

ESPECIALLY SENATOR KELLY

SENATORS ABOOD, DEVRIES, FAIKS, V. FISCHER, HALFORD,  
JOSEPHSON, KELLY, KERTTULA, RODEY, STURGULEWSKI

REPRESENTATIVES BOUCHER, CLOCKSIN, COLLINS, COTTEN, FURNACE,  
GRUENBERG, HANLEY, JENKINS, MARTIN, PEARCE,  
PETTYJOHN, PHILLIPS, PIGNALBERI, POURCHOT,  
RIEGER, SZYMANSKI, UEHLING

FROM: PAT MCGUIRE  
515 LOWANA AVE  
EAGLE RIVER, AK. 99577 PH. 694-4941 HM.

RE: SUBSISTENCE

SENATOR KELLY, I FULLY AGREE WITH YOU IN OPPOSING THE GOVERNOR'S  
SUBSISTENCE BILL. EVEN IF I DO LIVE IN YOUR DISTRICT I AM STILL  
AN ALASKAN. WE NEED A WELL STUDIED FAIR AND EQUITABLE LAW NOT  
THE DISCRIMINATORY BILL FROM THE GOVERNOR.

KEEP UP THE GOOD WORK.

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\*  
\* DELIVER TO: JPOM \*  
\* \*  
\* ORIGINAL \*  
\* SENT: 05/11/85 TIME: 15:18 \*  
\* FROM: MICHELE MORSETH \*  
\* SUBJECT: POM MAY 11 \*  
\* PRINT DATE: 05/11/85 TIME: 15:18 \*  
\* \*  
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TO: SENATOR STURGULEWSKI  
FROM: PETER BUIST -  
BOX 1561, FBX 99707  
PHONE: W) 457-7189 W) 479-2243  
RE: SUBSISTENCE LEGISLATION

NONE OF THE CURRENTLY PROPOSED SUBSISTENCE BILLS OR AMENDMENTS ARE FAIR TO ALL STATE RESIDENTS. THERE IS NO EMERGENCY; YOUR HASTE TO PASS A BILL IS NOT APPRECIATED. PLEASE WAIT AND LEND YOUR SUPPORT TO A MORE EQUITABLE SOLUTION.



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\* DELIVER TO: JPOM \*  
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\* ORIGINAL \*  
\* SENT: 05/11/85 TIME: 15:59 \*  
\* FROM: MICHELE MORSETH \*  
\* SUBJECT: POM 11 MAY \*  
\* PRINT DATE: 05/11/85 TIME: 15:59 \*  
\* \*  
\*\*\*\*\*

TO: SENATORS BENNETT, FAHRENKAMP, STURGULEWSKI  
FROM: H.C. "BUD" WIESE  
1426-2ND AVE., FBX 99701  
PHONE: H)456-5441 W)452-2046  
RE: SUBSISTENCE

DO NOT DISCRIMINATE SUBSISTENCE USERS BY LOCATION. NO SEPARATION  
OF PEOPLE BY RURAL OR URBAN.



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\* DELIVER TO: JPOM \*  
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\* ORIGINAL \*  
\* SENT: 05/11/85 TIME: 15:39 \*  
\* FROM: MICHELE MORSETH \*  
\* SUBJECT: POM MAY 11 \*  
\* PRINT DATE: 05/11/85 TIME: 15:39 \*  
\* 61 \*  
\*\*\*\*\*

TO: ALL MEMBERS OF THE LEGISLATURE  
FROM: CARL HIGGINS  
PO BOX 60786, FBX 99706  
PHONE: 479-2313  
RE: HB 288 AND SB 231 - SUBSISTENCE

ALASKAS FISH AND GAME RESOURCES SHOULD BE MANAGED THE SAME FOR BOTH RURAL AND URBAN RESIDENTS. TO TREAT ONE DIFFERENTLY FROM THE OTHER WOULD BE DISCRIMINATORY.

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 \* DELIVER TO: JFOM \*  
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 \* ORIGINAL \*  
 \* SENT: 04/08/85 TIME: 19:53 \*  
 \* FROM: LIOVAL \*  
 \* SUBJECT: POM SB 231 SUBSISTENCE \*  
 \* PRINT DATE: 04/08/85 TIME: 19:53 \*  
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TO: RESOURCES SEN. STURGULEWSKI, FAHRENKAMP, COGHILL,  
 ELIASON,  
 FISCHER, HALFORD, AND ZHAROFF  
 RULES SEN. KELLY, COGHILL, BENNETT, FAIKS AND  
 JOSEPHSON  
 JUDICIARY SEN. RODNEY, KELLY, FAIKS, HALFORD AND ZIEGLER  
 SR.  
 FINANCE SEN. FAIKS, SACKETT, KERTTULA, ELIASON, FERGUSON,  
 FISCHER AND HALFORD

FROM: ROY M. ALLEY, BOARD MEMBER, VALDEZ FISH AND GAME ADVISORY  
 BOARD, BOX 969, VALDEZ, AK. 99686, 835-4816

RE: SB 231 GOVERNORS SUBSISTENCE BILL

PER MEETING OF 4-3-85, VALDEZ FISH AND GAME ADVISORY BOARD, WE  
 RECOMMEND A DO PASS ON, SB 231 AND HB 288.

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\* DELIVER TO: JPOH \*  
\*  
\* ORIGINAL \*  
\* SENT: 04/24/85 TIME: 10:23 \*  
\* FROM: VERHITA VESTAL \*  
\* SUBJECT: FOM \*  
\* PRINT DATE: 04/24/85 TIME: 10:23 \*  
\*\*\*\*\*

TO: ALL LEGISLATORS

FROM: JERRY MCCUTCHEON  
121 W 11TH AVENUE  
ANCHORAGE, ALASKA 99501 PHONE UNLISTED

RE: SUBSISTENCE RULING JEOPARDIZES STATE CONTROL OF FISH,  
WILDLIFE

IS LITTLE MORE THAN RED HERRING. FEDERAL GOVERNMENT DOESN'T HAVE  
CAPACITY OR MONEY. REAGAN HAS BEEN HARD ON REVERSED  
DISCRIMINATION. FEDERAL COURTS WOULD CONCUR WITH STATE COURT.  
THERE IS A GOOD CHANCE THAT PARTS OF NATIVE LAND CLAIMS  
SETTLEMENT MAY BE FOUND UNCONSTITUTIONAL, THEREFORE IT IS  
UNLIKELY THAT ANYONE WILL SUE. THE ISSUE NEEDS WORK TO BRING  
FAIRNESS TO ALL.

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\* DELIVER TO: JPOH \*  
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\* ORIGINAL \*  
\* SENT: 04/24/85 TIME 11:33 \*  
\* FROM: LANA TRUJILLO \*  
\* SUBJECT: POM \*  
\* PRINT DATE: 04/24/85 TIME: 11:33 \*  
\*  
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TO: ALL LEGISLATORS

FROM: BOB HUNTER, 2015 SHEFERDIA, ANCHORAGE, 99508, 276-8134(HH),  
276-2761(WK)

RE: HB 288, SUBSISTENCE

THE ALASKA SPORT FISHING ASSOCIATIONS OPPOSITION TO HB 288 AND SB  
231 REMAINS UNCHANGED. THESE BILLS DO NOT HAVE A SUNSET CLAUSE  
NOR PROVIDE FOR PUBLIC HEARINGS. THE "PERSONAL USE" CATEGORY IS  
BEST LEFT FOR USE BY THE BOARDS. THEY WILL NOT PRECLUDE  
SUBSISTENCE AS A DEFENSE IN COURT.

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\* DELIVER TO: JPOH  
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\* ORIGINAL  
\* SENT: 04/24/85 TIME: 11:09  
\* FROM: MARY KVALHEIM  
\* SUBJECT: POMK204a  
\* PRINT DATE: 04/24/85 TIME: 11:09  
\*  
\*\*\*\*\*

\*\*\*\*\*%POMK204  
- 4/21

TO: ALL LEGISLATORS  
  
FR: ART DRABECK  
JR C BOX 9348  
PALMER 99645  
  
RE: HB288 - SB231 - SUBSISTENCE LEGISLATION

I STRONGLY URGE YOU TO NOT TO BUCKLE UNDER TO THE  
INCREASING ADMINISTRATIVE PRESSURE AND TO CONTINUE TO DELAY  
OR TO VOTE AGAINST SUBSISTENCE LEGISLATION THIS YEAR. THE  
ALASKAN SUPREME COURT HAS SAID ALL ALASKANS ARE EQUAL AND  
ARE ELIGIBLE FOR SUBSISTENCE NO MATTER WHERE THEY LIVE. DO  
YOU FEEL ALL PEOPLE ARE NOT EQUAL?

EDM

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\* DELIVER TO: JPDH \*  
\*  
\* ORIGINAL \*  
\* SENT: 04/24/85 TIME: 08:26 \*  
\* FROM: LANA TRUJILLO \*  
\* SUBJECT: PDM \*  
\* PRINT DATE: 04/24/85 TIME: 08:26 \*  
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26

TO: SEN. ABOOD, FAIKS, V. FISCHER, HALFORD, JOSEPHSON, KELLY,  
RODEY, STURGULEWSKI

REP. BOUCHER, CLOCKSIN, COLLINS, COTTEN, FURNACE,  
GRUENBERG, HANLEY, JENKINS, MARTIN, PEARCE, PETTYJOHN, PHILLIPS,  
SIGNALBERG, POURCHOT, RIEGER, SZYMANSKI, UEHLING

FROM: BEN HILLIKER, 116 IDAHO, #2, ANCHORAGE, 99512,  
333-7972(HM), 265-8174(WK)

RE: HB 288 AND SB 231, SUBSISTENCE

WE REALIZE CONFUSION WAS GENERATED YESTERDAY WITH TESTIMONY  
CONCERNING THE POSITION OF SOUTHCENTRAL SPORT FISHERMEN RE: THE  
GOVERNOR'S SUBSISTENCE LEGISLATION. THE KENAI RIVER SPORT FISH  
ASSN. STEERING COMMITTEE REAFFIRMED YESTERDAY CONTINUOUS,  
UNANIMOUS OPPOSITION TO BOTH HB 288 AND SB 231. IF YOU DESIRE  
CONFIRMATION, PLEASE CALL. RESPECTFULLY

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\* DELIVER TO: JFOM \*  
\* \*  
\* \*  
\* ORIGINAL \*  
\* SENT: 05/09/85 TIME: 09:47 \*  
\* FROM: TCFBX \*  
\* SUBJECT: POM FBX/LS \*  
\* PRINT DATE: 05/09/85 TIME: 09:48 \*  
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TO: SENATOR STURGULEWSKI

FROM: TOM SCARBOROUGH, 1676 TAROKA DR, FBX, AK 99701  
#479-3412

RE: SUBSISTENCE

THANK YOU FOR CONSIDERING THE IMPORTANCE OF THE SUBSISTENCE  
ISSUE. THIS ISSUE MUST BE RESOLVED WITH FAIRNESS AND EQUALITY  
FOR ALL ALASKANS AND BE IN COMPLIANCE WITH ARTICLE ONE, SECTION  
ONE OF THE ALASKA CONSTITUTION. I FIND NO BILL PRESENTLY BEING  
CONSIDERED COMPLYING WITH SECTION ONE. CURRENT BILLS ALSO  
VIOLATE ARTICLE EIGHT.

EOM

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\*  
\* DELIVER TO: JFOM \*  
\* \*  
\* ORIGINAL \*  
\* SENT: 05/08/85 TIME: 15:35 \*  
\* FROM: PAULA GRAY \*  
\* SUBJECT: POM-FAIRBANKS \*  
\* PRINT DATE: 05/08/85 TIME: 15:36 \*  
\* \*  
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TO: SENS ABOOD, DEVRIES, KELLY, RAY, V. FISCHER,  
STURGOLEWSKI, FAHRENKAMP, ELIASON, ZHAROFF, HALFORD, COGHILL,  
BENNETT

FROM: STAN BLOOM, V.P. CHITINA DIPNETTERS, 303 BENTLEY DR.,  
FAIRBANKS, AK, 99701

REPRESENTING THE CHITINA DIPNETTERS ASSOCIATION

PHONE: 452-5068-H 356-5392-W

RE: SUBSISTENCE, SB 231

MSG: OUR 500 MEMBERS STRONGLY OPPOSE YOUR SUBSISTENCE BILL.  
WE CANNOT BELIEVE THAT "GOVERNOR MATERIAL" WOULD SUBMIT SUCH ILL  
CONCEIVED LEGISLATION. SIMPLE SOLUTIONS WILL NOT SOLVE COMPLEX  
PROBLEMS. WE SUPPORT DON BENNETT IN EXTENSIVE STATEWIDE HEARINGS  
AND PASSAGE OF COMPREHENSIVE LEGISLATION NEXT YEAR. PRESSURE  
FISH & GAME BOARDS TO RECONVENE AND ADDRESS SUBSISTENCE  
REGULATIONS.

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\* DELIVER TO: JFOM \*  
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\* ORIGINAL \*  
\* SENT: 05/09/85 TIME: 15:07 \*  
\* FROM: LIOF \*  
\* SUBJECT: FOM/FAIRBANKS AN \*  
\* PRINT DATE: 05/08/85 TIME: 15:07 \*  
\* \*  
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TO: SENATOR STURGULEWSKI  
FROM: JOSEPH F. WEBB, S.R. BOX 51026, FAIRBANKS 99701  
PHONE: 488-9733  
RE: SUBSISTENCE

I IMPLORER YOU TO NOT INTRODUCE ANY SUBSISTENCE BILL THIS SESSION.  
TO DO SO WILL JEOPARDIZE YOUR POLITICAL FUTURE AND WEAKEN YOUR  
SUPPORT AMONG INTERIOR REPUBLICANS AND INDEPENDENTS.

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\* DELIVER TO: JFOM  
\*  
\* ORIGINAL  
\* SENT: 05/09/85 TIME: 11:17  
\* FROM: FLORENCE CARRIGHAN  
\* SUBJECT: POM  
\* PRINT DATE: 05/09/85 TIME: 11:18  
\*

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TO: SENATORS ABOOD, BENNETT, FAHRENKAMP, FAIKS, V. FISCHER,  
HALFORD, JOSEPHSON, RODEY, STURGULEWSKI

FROM: WARREN HOFNICH, 6901 TALL SPRUCE, ANCHORAGE, ALASKA  
99502 (H) 243-4790

RE: SUBSISTENCE

ANY SUBSISTENCE BILL PASSED BY THE SENATE MUST INCLUDE THE  
FOLLOWING: SUBSISTENCE BASED ON NEED WITH A LOGICAL AND  
PRACTICABLE DEFINITION OF NEED THAT WILL NOT BE PREJUDICIAL TO  
NATIVE OR NON-NATIVE PEOPLE. IT MUST MAKE SUBSISTENCE SUBJECT TO  
ENFORCIBLE REGULATIONS AND THE BILL MUST HAVE A SUNSET PROVISION  
WITH A MAXIMUM OF TWO YEARS.

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\* DELIVER TO: JPOM \*  
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\* \*  
\* ORIGINAL \*  
\* SENT: 05/08/85 TIME: 14:39 \*  
\* FROM: DAVID JENSEN \*  
\* SUBJECT: POM \*  
\* PRINT DATE: 05/08/85 TIME: 14:39 \*  
\* \*  
\*\*\*\*\*

TO: ALL SENATORS  
REPRESENTATIVE PAT FOURCHOT AND TERRY MARTIN

FROM: SHERWIN START  
320 MCCARREY STREET  
ANCHORAGE, ALASKA 99504 (H) 337-8988

SUBJ: SUBSISTENCE

ALASKA IS ABOUT TO LOSE ITS AUTHORITY UNDER ANSCA TO MANAGE ITS WILDLIFE RESOURCES. IF A BILL IS NOT PASSED THIS SESSION OF THE LEGISLATURE TO THE SATISFACTION OF THE U.S. DEPARTMENT OF INTERIOR, THE U.S. FISH AND WILDLIFE SERVICE WILL TAKE OVER ALL MANAGEMENT OF ALL OF ALASKAS FISH AND WILDLIFE RESOURCES.  
EOM

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\*  
\* DELIVER TO: JFOM \*  
\*  
\* ORIGINAL \*  
\* SENT: 05/10/85 TIME: 14:23 \*  
\* FROM: SUSAN GULLUFSEN \*  
\* SUBJECT: POM \*  
\* PRINT DATE: 05/10/85 TIME: 14:24 \*  
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\*\*\*\*\*

TO: ALL SENATORS

FROM: TABOR ASHMENT, BOX 989, CORDOVA, ALASKA 99574

RE: HB 288-SUBSISTENCE

I URGE PASSAGE OF HB 288. WE NEED TO ALIGN ALASKA WITH ANILCA.

EOM:\*\*\*\*\*

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\*  
\* DELIVER TO JPDH \*  
\*  
\* ORIGINAL \*  
\* SENT: 05/07/85 TIME: 15:26 \*  
\* FROM: LIOF \*  
\* SUBJECT: POM/FAIRBANKS \*  
\* PRINT DATE: 05/07/85 TIME: 15:26 \*  
\*  
\*\*\*\*\*

TO: SENATOR STURGULEWSKI

FROM: BILL HAGAR, 431 GAFFNEY RD., FAIRBANKS 99701

PHONE: 452-6295

RE: SUBSISTENCE ISSUE

YOUR POSITION TO SEEK A PROPER SOLUTION TO THE SUBSISTENCE ISSUE  
SHOULD HELP YOU GREATLY WHEN SEEKING SUPPORT FROM THE INTERIOR.  
REGARDS FROM BILL HAGAR.

61

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 \* DELIVER TO: JPOM \*  
 \*  
 \* ORIGINAL \*  
 \* SENT: 05/01/85 TIME: 09:54 \*  
 \* FROM: FLORENCE CARNAHAN \*  
 \* SUBJECT: POM \*  
 \* PRINT DATE: 05/01/85 TIME: 09:55 \*  
 \*

TO: ALL LEGISLATORS

FROM: ROBERT DUBOIS, 8131 ROVENNA, ANCHORAGE, ALASKA 99502  
(H)344-3759

RE: HB288 - SUBSISTENCE

I DO NOT SUPPORT HB288, NOR SB231. THEY DO NOT CONTAIN SUNSET  
 CLAUSE, NOR WILL THEY PRECLUDE USING SUBSISTENCE AS A REFERENCE  
 IN COURT.

\*\*\*\*\*  
\* DELIVER TO: JFOM \*  
\* ORIGINAL \*  
\* SENT: 05/01/85 TIME: 10:09 \*  
\* FROM: VERNITA VESTAL \*  
\* SUBJECT: POM \*  
\* PRINT DATE: 05/01/85 TIME: 10:13 \*  
\*\*\*\*\*

TO: ALL LEGISLATORS

FROM: JERRY MCCUTCHEON  
121 W 11TH  
ANCHORAGE, ALASKA 99501 (PH) 277-3076

RE: SHEFFIELD'S MANIPULATION OF THE DA'S OFFICE TO INFLUENCE THE  
LEGISLATURE

ON SUBSISTENCE LEGISLATION BY HAVING THE STATE PROCECUTOR TELL  
THESE STATE ENFORCEMENT OFFICERS NOT TO ENFORCE STATE FISH AND  
GAME REGULATION. IF THEY ARE NOT GOING TO DO ANYTHING AND IT WAS  
GENUINE SHEFFIELD WOULD LAY OFF THE EMPLOYEES INCLUDING THE DA'S  
OFFICE WHO SHEFFIELD NOW SAYS HAVE NOTHING DO DO.

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\* DELIVER TO: JPOM \*  
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\* ORIGINAL \*  
\* SENT: 05/01/85 TIME: 12:33 \*  
\* FROM: LANA TRUJILLO \*  
\* SUBJECT: POM \*  
\* PRINT DATE: 05/01/85 TIME: 12:56 \* 61  
\*  
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TO: ALL SENATORS

FROM: MAXINE GARCIA, 1200 W. DIMOND, #820, ANCHORAGE, 99515,  
344-0940(HM), 561-1466(WK)

RE: HB 288, SUBSISTENCE

I DO NOT APPROVE OF HB 288 OR SB 231. IT DOES NOT CONTAIN A  
SUNSET CLAUSE NOR WILL IT PRECLUDE USING SUBSISTENCE AS A DEFENSE  
IN COURT.

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* DELIVER TO: JPOM
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* ORIGINAL
* SENT: 05/01/85 TIME: 10:40
* FROM: MICKI HENSON
* SUBJECT: POM
* PRINT DATE: 05/01/85 TIME: 10:42
*
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TO: SENATORS FAIKS, STURGULEWSKI  
 REPRESENTATIVES PETTYJOHN, RIEGER

FROM: JOHN HAVARD  
 6865 LOVITT  
 ANCHORAGE, AK. 99516 PHONE: 346-2782 HM.

RE: HB 288, SB 231 SUBSISTENCE

I AM STRONGLY OPPOSED TO THE SUBSISTENCE BILL CURRENTLY BEFORE THE LEGISLATURE. IT IS POORLY THOUGHT OUT AND MERELY CONTINUES PAST MISMANAGEMENT OF RESOURCES.

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\* \* \* \* \*  
\* DELIVER TO: JFOM \*  
\* \* \* \* \*  
\* ORIGINAL \*  
\* SENT: 04/29/85 TIME: 09:50 \*  
\* FROM: FLORENCE CARNAHAN \*  
\* SUBJECT: POM \*  
\* PRINT DATE: 04/29/85 TIME: 09:51 \*  
\* \* \* \* \*  
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TO: SENATORS HALFORD AND KELLY  
REPRESENTATIVES COTTEN AND PHILLIPS

THE ANCHORAGE DELEGATION: SENATORS ABOOD, DEVRIES, FAIKL, V. FISCHER, JOSEPHSON, KERTTULA, RODEY, STURGULEWSKI AND REPRESENTATIVES BOUCHER, CLOCKSIN, COLLINS, FURNACE, GRUENBERG, HANLEY, JENKINS, MARTIN, PEARCE, PETTYJOHN, PIGNALBERI, POURCHOT, RIEGER, SZYMANSKI AND UEHLING

FROM: MERT STROMIRE, PO BOX 671632, CHUGIAK, ALASKA 99567  
(H)688-3609

RE: SUBSISTENCE

I BELIEVE GOVERNOR SHEFFIELD'S SUBSISTENCE BILL TO BE SERIOUSLY FLAWED AS IT DOES NOT TREAT ALL RESIDENTS EQUALLY AND FAIRLY. PLEASE DO NOT VOTE TO PASS THIS BILL WHICH CREATES DIFFERING CLASSES OF RESIDENTS.

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\*  
\* DELIVER TO: JPOM \*  
\*  
\* ORIGINAL \*  
\* SENT: 05/01/85 TIME: 09:08 \*  
\* FROM: BARBARA NORRELL \*  
\* SUBJECT: POM \*  
\* PRINT DATE: 05/01/85 TIME: 09:09 \*  
\*  
\*\*\*\*\*

21

TO: ALL SENATORS

FROM: BILL BOOTH, 5306 ARCTIC BLVD., ANCHORAGE, AK 99502,  
561-1466

SUBJECT: HB 288 AND SB 231, SUBSISTENCE

WE DO NOT APPROVE OF HB 288 AND SB 231. IT DOES NOT CONTAIN A  
SUNSET CLAUSE NOR WILL IT PRECLUDE USING SUBSISTENCE AS A DEFENSE  
IN COURT.

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\*  
\* DELIVER TO: JPOM  
\*  
\* ORIGINAL  
\* SENT: 05/01/85 TIME: 12:44  
\* FROM: HARRY MANDREGAN  
\* SUBJECT: POM  
\* PRINT DATE: 05/01/85 TIME: 12:57  
\*  
\*\*\*\*\*

TO: ALL LEGISLATORS

FROM: SAM E. MCDOWELL  
336 EAST 23RD AVE.  
ANCHORAGE, ALASKA 99503  
HOME NO.: 272-6605

RE: FISHING

WHO DENY ALASKANS EQUAL RIGHTS TO HARVEST SALMON WITH ROD, REEL,  
HOOK AND LINE FOR THEIR DINNER TABLE, SHOULD BOW THEIR HEADS IN  
SHAME.  
NON-RESIDENT COMMERCIAL FISHERMEN HARVESTED APPROXIMATELY 26  
MILLION SALMON DURING 1984 SEASON.  
GOVERNOR SHEFFIELD'S SUBSISTENCE LEGISLATION IS NOT ONLY ANTI  
URBAN, ITS PRO NON-RESIDENT. STOP DISCRIMINATION, HAVE A GOOD  
DAY.

\*\*\*\*\*

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 \*  
 \* DELIVER TO: JPOH \*  
 \* \*  
 \* ORIGINAL \*  
 \* SENT: 04/19/85 TIME: 10:50 \*  
 \* FROM: JUNE ROBBINS \*  
 \* SUBJECT: POM \*  
 \* PRINT DATE: 04/19/85 TIME: 10:50 \*  
 \* \*  
 \*\*\*\*\*

TO: REPRESENTATIVES GOLL, DUNCAN, GRUSSENDORF, SCHULTZ, SUND,  
 AND TAYLOR

SENATORS ELIASON, RAY, ZIEGLER, FAIKS, STURGULEWSKI, AND  
 BENNETT

FR: JOHN PECKHAM, BOARD MEMBER  
 ON BEHALF OF SOUTHEASTERN ALASKA SENIE BOAT OWNERS AND  
 OPERATORS ,  
 P.O. BOX 8394, KETCHIKAN, AK. 99901  
 PHONE 225-6047 (H)

RE: HB 288 AND SB 231

WE SUPPORT HB 288/SB 231. WE NEED A PRACTICAL DEFINITION OF  
 SUBSISTENCE USES.

EDM/JR

\*\*\*\*\*  
\*  
\* DELIVER TO: JFOM  
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\*  
\* ORIGINAL  
\* SENT: 04/19/85 TIME: 16:56  
\* FROM: BARBARA NORRELL  
\* SUBJECT: POM  
\* PRINT DATE: 04/19/85 TIME: 16:57  
\*  
\*\*\*\*\*

TO: ALL LEGISLATORS

FROM: GINGER PETTIJOHN, 915 W. NORTHERN LIGHTS, #4, ANCHORAGE,  
AK 99503, 276-5077

SUBJECT: SUBSISTENCE FISHING

URGE YOU TO OPPOSE LEGISLATION WHICH OVERTURNS COURT DECISION  
REGARDING SUBSISTENCE FOR ALL ALASKANS. RESIDENTS SHOULD HAVE  
RIGHT TO FEED FAMILIES REGARDLESS OF LOCAL INCOME. NOT SOCIALISM  
WHICH DESTROYS INCENTIVES OF FREE ENTERPRISE PENALIZES PEOPLE  
FOR WORKING HARD. PLEASE KEEP FISH THE PEOPLE'S RESOURCE. PLEASE  
MAKE ROD AND REEL SUBSISTENCE.

\*\*\*\*\*

DELIVERED TO JPOW  
ORIGINAL  
SENT: 04/18/85 TIME: 08:44  
FROM: VERNIE VESTAL  
SUBJECT: FCM  
PRINT DATE 04/18/85 TIME 08:47  
\*\*\*\*\*

TO ALL LEGISLATORS

FROM: JEFF PHILLIPS  
3308 LOIS DRIVE  
ANCHORAGE, ALASKA 99503 (H) 279-4622

RE: HB 238 - SB 234 SUBSISTENCE

A RECENT KODIAK COURT DECISION ALLOWED SUBSISTENCE TO BE A DEFENSE FOR POACHING. OUR STATE NEEDS A BIOLOGICALLY REGULATED WILDLIFE MANAGEMENT PROGRAM NOT A COURT DIRECTED PROGRAM. PLEASE PASS SOME TYPE OF INTERIM OR PERMANENT FORM OF GOVERNOR SHEFFIELD'S SENATE AND HOUSE BILLS THIS SESSION.



\*\*\*\*\*  
\* DELIVER TO: JFOM \*  
\* ORIGINAL \*  
\* SENT: 05/03/85 TIME: 16:35 \*  
\* FROM: DAVID JENSEN \*  
\* SUBJECT: COPY OF POM \*  
\* PRINT DATE: 05/03/85 TIME: 16:35 \*  
\*\*\*\*\*

TO: ALL LEGISLATORS  
FROM: CURT JOHNSON  
F O BOX 770456  
EAGLE RIVER, ALASKA 99577 (H) 694-2543  
SUBJ: HB 288

I REQUEST THAT YOU PLEASE OPPOSE HB 288. I AM WORRIED THAT THIS BILL HAS NOT BEEN STUDIED ENOUGH TO WORK THE BUGS OUT. I DON'T FEEL IT IS FAIR TO ALL ALASKANS. IT IS A VERY DISCRIMINATORY BILL.

EOM

TO: ALL LEGISLATORS  
FR: JIM TURNER  
BOX 1539  
FAIRBANKS 99707  
PH: 452-7251  
RE: MINING SHUT DOWN

*Kie*

MSG: I AM REPRESENTING NC MACHINERY CO. AND MINING IN THE LAST THREE YEARS HAS AVERAGED 25 PERCENT OF OUR BUSINESS. IF MINING WAS SHUT DOWN, WE WOULD HAVE TO LAY OFF FROM EIGHT TO TEN PEOPLE.

TO: ALL MEMBERS OF THE LEGISLATURE  
FROM: MIKE HELMBRECHT  
421 3RD ST., FBX 99701  
PHONE: 456-1237  
RE: HB 288 & SB 231 - SUBSISTENCE

I DON'T FEEL IT IS ANYONE'S RIGHT TO DISCRIMINATE BETWEEN GROUPS OF PEOPLE ESPECIALLY WHEN IT COMES TO THE USE OF A GOD GIVEN RESOURCE SUCH AS FISH AND WILDLIFE.

\*\*\*\*\*  
\*  
\* DELIVER TO: JFOM \*  
\* \*  
\* ORIGINAL \*  
\* SENT: 05/08/85 TIME: 10:06 \*  
\* FROM: VERNITA VESTAL \*  
\* SUBJECT: POM \*  
\* PRINT DATE: 05/08/85 TIME: 12:59 \*  
\* \*  
\*\*\*\*\*

TO: ALL LEGISLATORS

FROM: LEONARD HARIE  
3760 COVENTRY DRIVE  
ANCHORAGE, ALASKA 99507 (H) 349-4025 (W) 563-3263

RE: SUBSISTENCE

I BELIEVE THERE SHOULD BE PUBLIC MEETINGS ON SUBSISTENCE IN ANCHORAGE AND FAIRBANKS.

\* DELIVER TO: JFOM \*  
\* \*  
\* ORIGINAL \*  
\* SENT: 05/08/85 TIME: 09:15 \*  
\* FROM: BARBARA NORRELL \*  
\* SUBJECT: POM \*  
\* PRINT DATE: 05/08/85 TIME: 12:51 \*  
\* \*  
\*\*\*\*\*

TO: ALL SENATORS

FROM: PEGGY DEAL, 11820 ELLEN AVE., ANCHORAGE, AK 99515,  
344-2660

SUBJECT: SUBSISTENCE

NO TO GOVERNOR SHEFFIELD. ALL PEOPLE ARE EQUAL, RURAL AND URBAN.  
STAY TOUGH. VOTE NO.

FROM: RUSSELL AND GERTRUDE FELZIEN  
PO BOX 634  
PALMER 99645

PHONE: 745-3347

RE: HB 288 SUBSISTENCE

I AM AGAINST THIS BILL. YOU SHOULD HAVE MORE PUBLIC HEARING ON THE GOVERNOR'S SUBSISTENCE BILL.

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\*  
\* DELIVER TO: JFOM \*  
\* \*  
\* ORIGINAL \*  
\* SENT: 05/09/85 TIME: 16:39 \*  
\* FROM: LIOF \*  
\* SUBJECT: FOM/FAIRBANKS AN \*  
\* PRINT DATE: 05/09/85 TIME: 16:40 \*  
\* \*  
\*\*\*\*\*

*Subsistence*

TO: ALL LEGISLATORS

FROM: FRANK THERRELL, P.O. BOX 81701, COLLEGE, ALASKA 99708

PHONE: 479-0163

RE: PERSONAL USE OF ALASKA'S RESOURCES

PLEASE PROTECT MY PERSONAL RIGHTS TO USE ALASKA'S RESOURCES FOR MY HOME AND FAMILY. I FEEL THAT THIS IS YOUR JOB. I WOULD LIKE YOU TO DO IT!

FROM: LYLE CARLSON, BOX 2741, FAIRBANKS 99707

PHONE: 452-3498

RE: SUBSISTENCE

PEOPLE FROM TOWNS AND COUNTRY SHOULD BE TREATED THE SAME. PLEASE VOTE AGAINST EFFORTS TO DIVIDE ALASKANS.

FROM: STEVE CLINE, PO BX 73454, FAIRBANKS, AK, 99707

PHONE: 457-5261-H 451-8000-W

RE: HB 288, & SB 231, SUBSISTENCE

MSG: ANY LAW CONTAINING THE WORD "RURAL" AS A MEANS OF ALLOWING SUBSISTENCE HUNTING WILL BE UNCONSTITUTIONAL AND ALLOW PRIVILEGE BASED ON LOCALITY. THIS WAS NOT ALLOWED IN THE ZORLE CASE. SUBSISTENCE MUST BE A CLASSIFICATION BASED ON NEED NOT LOCALITY.

\*  
\*\*\*\*\*61\*\*\*\*\*

TO: ALL MEMBERS OF THE LEGISLATURE  
FROM: JAMES CERNEY  
1420 ITHACA, FBX 99701  
PHONE: 479-3618  
RE: HB 288 & SB 231 - SUBSISTENCE

I WOULD LIKE TO STATE MY OPPOSITION TO BOTH HB 288 AND SB 231. THESE DISCRIMINATORY BILLS PIT ALASKAN AGAINST ALASKAN FOR THE USE OF NATURAL RESOURCES.

\*\*\*\*\*POM MAT-S12\*\*\*\*\*

TO: ALL SENATORS  
FROM: BOB HAKENSON  
PO BOX 1438  
PALMER 99645  
PHONE: 745-1469  
RE: SUBSISTENCE

I RESPECT THE SENATE FOR HOLDING OFF ON A DECISION. THE PEOPLE NEED A CHANCE TO DISCUSS THIS. ONE LAW WON'T COVER ALL THE AREAS AND BE FAIR.

\*\*\*\*\*POM MAT-S13\*\*\*\*\*

FROM: NICK STEEN  
SR A 6561  
WASILLA 99687  
PHONE: 745-2739  
RE: SUBSISTENCE

PLEASE DO NOT CONSIDER THE SUBSISTENCE ISSUE THIS SESSION. SUBSISTENCE IS A VERY VOLTILE AND POLITCALLY POTENT BILL. IT EFFECTS TOO MANY LIVES TO BE RAMMED THROUGH IN THE REMAINING THREE DAYS.

\*\*\*\*\*  
TO ALL SENATORS

FROM SCOTT MC ALLISTER  
9516 N. DOUGLAS  
JUNEAU 99801

RE: HB 288

PLEASE PASS THE SUBSISTANCE BILL THIS SESSION. WE NEED THIS LEGISLATION TO PROTECT OUR FISH AND GAME RESOURCES AND TO ALLOW COMMERCIAL AND SPORT FISHING TO CONTINUE AS A VIGOROUS PART OF ALASKA'S ECONOMY.

EOM

FR: FRANK AGUCHAK, MAYOR  
CITY OF SCAMMON BAY  
SCAMMON BAY, AK. 99662 558-5529

RE: HB 288 - SUBSISTENCE BILL  
SB 147 - STATE SUPPORT FOR EDUCATION  
CS FOR HB 72 - TITLE 29

I URGE HOUSE AND SENATE PASSAGE OF HB 288, THE SUBSISTENCE BILL,  
SB 147, STATE SUPPORT FOR EDUCATION AND COMMITTEE SUBSTITUTE HB  
72, TITLE 29. I ALSO URGE HOUSE AND SENATE SUPPORT FOR HB 176,  
WAGE RATES.

THANK YOU.

FR: JAMES ATTI  
BOX 44  
KWIGILLINGOK, AK. 99622 588-8114

RE HB 288 - GOVERNOR'S SUBSISTENCE BILL

ASKING FOR THE ADOPTION OF THE BILL. BAG LIMITS AND LICENSES  
SHOULD NOT BE USED FOR SUBSISTENCE USERS.

THANK YOU.

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\*  
\* DELIVER TO: JPOM \*  
\* \*  
\* ORIGINAL \*  
\* SENT: 04/24/85 TIME: 10:10 \*  
\* FROM: MICKI HENSON \*  
\* SUBJECT: POM \*  
\* PRINT DATE: 04/24/85 TIME: 10:10 \*  
\* \*  
\*\*\*\*\*

TO: ALL LEGISLATORS

FROM: T.G. GOTTSTEIN  
6201 WEST TREE DRIVE  
ANCHORAGE, AK. 99516 PHONE: 346-3765 HM.

RE: SUBSISTENCE

PLEASE SUPPORT PASSAGE OF THE GOVERNOR'S SUBSISTENCE BILL THIS  
SESSION. THE STATE AS A WHOLE WILL NOT BENEFIT FROM THE CHAOS  
THAT WILL RESULT IF NO ACTION IS TAKEN. PLEASE DO ALL POSSIBLE  
TO REMOVE UNNECESSARY POLITICAL ROADBLOCKS. THE PUBLIC WILL NOT  
FORGET LEGISLATIVE FAILURE TO ACT ON THIS ISSUE.

FROM:  
JIM FENNISON  
BOX 3  
KENAI, AK 99611  
776-8060

SUBJECT: HB 288--SUBSISTANCE

MESSAGE: PLEASE PASS HB 288 THIS SESSION. WE NEED LEGISLATION TO PROTECT OUR RESOURCES AND ALLOW COMMERCIAL AND SPORTS FISHING TO CONTINUE.  
EOM

\*\*\*\*\*

TO: ALL LEGISLATORS

FRL HOMER HUNTER, JR.  
GEN. DEL.  
SCAMMON BAY, ALASKA 99662 558-5229

RE: HB288--AN ACT RELATING TO SUBSISTENCE AND PERSONAL USE OF FISH AND GAME

ON BEHALF OF THE TRADITIONAL COUNCIL AND ALL COMMUNITY MEMBERS OF SCAMMON BAY, I URGE YOU, IN THE STRONGEST POSSIBLE TERM, TO ADOPT HB288. WE FEEL THAT THIS BILL IS A FAIR ONE FOR ALL ALASKANS WHO RESIDE IN RURAL AREAS. WE HOPE THAT YOU WILL ADOPT THIS BILL BEFORE THE END OF THIS SESSION.

FR: TRADITIONAL COUNCIL  
NICK CHANAR, MEMBER  
TOKSOOK BAY, ALASKA 99637 427-7728

RE: HB288--AN ACT RELATING TO SUBSISTENCE AND PERSONAL USE OF FISH AND GAME

THE GOVERNOR'S SUBSISTENCE BILL IS A VERY GOOD ONE FOR THE VILLAGES. WE REALLY NEED THIS BILL ADOPTED.

THANK YOU.

FROM: BOB HUNTER  
2015 SHEPARDIA  
ANCHORAGE, ALASKA 99508 (H) 276-9134

SUBJ: HB 288 -- SUBSISTENCE

THE ALASKA SPORT FISHING ASSOCIATION REITERATES THERE IS A STRONG NEED FOR A GOOD SUBSISTENCE BILL THIS YEAR. WE STILL RECOMMEND A SUNSET CLAUSE AND PROVISIONS THAT WILL ALLOW ENFORCEMENT OF ALL FISH AND GAME REGULATIONS, INCLUDING SUBSISTENCE.

EOM

\* SUBJECT: FOM \*  
\* PRINT DATE: 04/25/85 TIME: 13:59 \*  
\* \* \* \* \*  
\*\*\*\*\*

TO: ALL LEGISLATORS

FROM: SAM E. MCDOWELL, CONCERNED ALASKAN, 336 E. 23RD, ANCHORAGE,  
99503, 272-6605

RE: SUBSISTENCE

I THINK LEGISLATORS VOTING FOR GOVERNOR SHEFFIELD'S ANTI-URBAN  
SUBSISTENCE LEGISLATION WILL BE PLAYING A LOSING HAND OF POKER  
WITH ALASKANS COMMON PROPERTY FISH AND WILDLIFE RESOURCES.  
LEGISLATORS, WILL YOU SUPPORT OUR FUTURE COURT CASES CLOSING  
COMMERCIAL AND NON-COMMERCIAL USES OF FISH AND WILDLIFE RESOURCES  
FOR PRIORITY SUBSISTENCE IMPLEMENTATION?

TO: ALL LEGISLATORS

FROM: SAM E. MCDOWELL, CONCERNED ALASKAN, 336 E. 23RD, ANCHORAGE,  
99503, 272-6605(HM)

RE: RE SUBSISTENCE

THE NOME NUGGETT FEBRUARY 18, 1982 NEWS RELEASE, SUBSISTENCE KEY  
TO CONTROLLED ALASKA LANDS IS TRUE. NORTON SOUND AND NAVARIN  
BASIN SUBSISTENCE LAWSUITS ARE EXAMPLES. LEGISLATORS, ARE YOU  
REALLY WILLING TO CLOSE DOWN OIL FIELD DEVELOPMENT, MINING,  
COMMERCIAL FISHING AND ETC. FOR GOVERNOR SHEFFIELD'S ANTI-URBAN  
SUBSISTENCE LEGISLATION?

FR: SOPHIE BEANS, PRESIDENT  
TRADITIONAL COUNCIL  
ST. MARY'S, AK. 99658 438-2318

RE: HB 288 - GOVERNOR'S SUBSISTENCE BILL

WE, THE ANDREAFSKI NATIVE COUNCIL WOULD LIKE TO SEE HB 288  
ADOPTED. SUBSISTENCE WAY OF LIFE IS OUR LIFESTYLE FROM TIME  
IMMEMORIAL. WE NEED THIS BILL TO SURVIVE. THE GAME AND THE FISH  
WE GET TO SUBSIST HELP US THROUGHOUT THE WINTER. WE CANNOT  
DEPEND ONLY ON STORE BOUGHT FOODS.

THANK YOU.

FROM: GERALD FOSTER  
8171 FAIRWOOD CIRCLE  
ANCHORAGE, ALASKA 99502 (H) 344-0678 (W) 265-6268

*Kie*

RE: HB 288-SUBSISTENCE

I STRONGLY OBJECT TO THE SUBSISTENCE FISHING BILL PROPOSED BY THE  
SHEFFIELD ADMINISTRATION. I AM A NATIVE ALASKAN WHO IS BEING  
DISCRIMINATED AGAINST BECAUSE I NOW LIVE IN AN URBAN AREA.

TO: ALL LEGISLATORS

FROM: BOB HUNTER/AK SPORT FISH ASSOCIATION, 2015 SHEPHERDIA,  
ANCHORAGE, AK 99508 276-8134 (H) AND 276-2761 (W)

SUBJECT: HB 288, SUBSISTENCE FISHING

THE AK SPORTS FISHING ASSOCIATION STRENUOUSLY OBJECTS TO THE RECENT BOARD OF FISHERIES POLITICAL ALLOCATION OF 13,000 COHO FROM SPORT FISHING TO SUBSISTENCE. THIS DEMONSTRATES COMPLETE LACK OF KNOWLEDGE OF SUBSISTENCE LAW. WE DO NOT SUPPORT THE GOVERNOR'S AMENDMENTS TO THE SUBSISTENCE LAW UNLESS DRASTICALLY CHARGED TO ASSURE FAIRNESS.

PRIMARY DISTRIBUTION  
JFOM  
LIOA

DATE/TIME SENT  
03/29/85 13:02  
03/29/85 13:02

DATE/TIME SENT  
FROM: KEN CARLSON 424-5597  
POB 1063  
CORDOVA 99674

RE: SB 231 7 HB 288 - SUBSISTENCE

I SUPPORT SB 231 & HB 288 BECAUSE OF THE ECONOMICAL IMPACT OF FISHING IN THE STATE. CORDOVA IS PARTICULARLY DEPENDENT ON COMMERCIAL FISHING-AS AM I. THE SITUATION AS IT STANDS COULD BE DETRIMENTAL TO THE FISH & GAME OF THE STATE OF ALASKA.

FROM: BOYD KEELING  
5901 E 6TH SF A22  
ANCHORAGE, ALASKA 99504 (H) NO PHONE

RE: SUBSISTENCE

LEAVE SUBSISTENCE FISHING ALONE. THE TRUTH FINUALLY CAME OUT AND YOU DON'T LIKE IT. IF YOU WANT TO LIVE WHERE THE PEOPLE ARE TOLD WHAT TO DO I WILL HELP RAISE MONEY FOR A ONE WAY PLANE TICKET TO THE COMMUNIST COUNTRY OF YOUR CHOICE. WHAT ARE YOU AMERICANS OR WHAT?

FROM:  
GENE MADISON  
RT. 1 BOX 965  
KENAI, AK 99611  
776-5284

SUBJECT: SUBSISTANCE FISHING

MESSAGE: IF I AM REFUSED A PERMIT TO FISH EAST SIDE COOK INLET  
FOR EARLY JUNE KINGS, I WILL SUE AGAIN FOR FIVE MILLION DOLLARS.  
THIS IS NO JOKE. WE ALL FISH OR NOONE WILL, I WILL HAVE THE  
KENAI RIVER CLOSED.  
EOM

TO: ALL LEGISLATORS

FR: TOM DUNCAN  
PO BOX 1857  
BETHEL, ALASKA 99559

RE: SUBSISTENCE

I URGE YOU TO STRONGLY SUPPORT GOVERNORS SHEFFIELD'S VERSION OF  
THE SUBSISTENCE BILL. I HAVE LIVED IN URBAN (FAIRBANKS) AND  
RURAL (BETHEL) ALASKA AND I AM CONVINCED THAT GOV. SHEFFIELD'S  
BILL IS FAIR, PROTECTS THE RESOURCE, COMPLIES WITH FEDERAL LAW  
AND IS ENFORCEABLE. IT WILL WORK.

\*\*FOM\*\*

TO ALL SENATORS AND REPRESENTATIVES

FROM RALPH ANDY JOHNSON  
BOX 7031  
NIKISKI, AK 99635  
776-8701

RE: SUBSISTENCE

MESSAGE: THOSE OF US WHO LIVE OUTSIDE AN UNINCORPORATED TOWN  
CONSIDER OURSELVES RURAL. PLEASE DON'T TRY TO TAKE AWAY OUR  
RIGHTS TO FISH AND FORCE US BACK INTO COURT.

FROM: EVAN SWENSEN  
BOX 6324  
ANCHORAGE, ALASKA 99502 (H) 276-2672

RE: SECTION 14-SUBSISTENCE

PLEASE ADD WORDS-HOOK IN LINE HELD IN THE HAND, HOOK IN LINE  
ATTACHED TO A ROD OR POLE, DIPNET. I AM AGAINST THE GOVERNORS  
ATTEMPT TO LIMIT THE SUBSISTENCE LAW TO RURAL RESIDENTS.

R.R.

MAR 11 1986

Senate and House

March 4, 1986

Resources Standing Committee

Alaska State Legislature

Douch V (MS 3100)

Tuneau, Alaska 99811

Dear Committee:

You are now again considering a subsistence bill to apply to the State of Alaska and its residents. As you are aware your bill, that passes both houses, must be in compliance with Title VIII of Public Law 96-487, better known as ANILCA. The State of Alaska is mandated by this law to give preference to rural residents. Congress recognizes that the Native Americans (aboriginal inhabitants) depend on wild life for their mainstay of livelihood. In the lower 48 people like Buffalo Bill decimated wild life so that he could become a public hero or a hero amongst urban friends. Sports hunters in Alaska are at a similar crossroads: they want to catch the biggest fish (and if they don't they let the fish go after hooking them in the mouth) and make it a trophy; they want to catch the biggest game animal and stuff it for others to see. Native Alaskans on the other hand depend on these resources for their mainstay of livelihood and in a cultural relation to the wildlife. Native Alaskans are offended by sportsmen (on T.V. or in the field) who pursue wildlife in the terms mentioned above. If the bill is not passed in accordance with ANILCA's provisions the controversy will heat up and cause more racial tensions.

On one hand Native Americans are romanticized for their relation to nature and on the other, as drunken savages who can't take care of themselves. In reality the romanticized perception has its merits, but on the issue of drunken savages, this issue is exacerbated by many laws and demands placed on Natives land and mostly their lives: 1) ANCSA and

corporate entities in direct conflict with a communal way of life, and the perception of the general public of rich Natives,  
2) federal Indian law and all its complexities, is there a trust responsibility or not in Alaska?, 3) the State of Alaska's position in refusing recognition of tribal entities in Alaska; does the State of Alaska recognize and give concurrent jurisdiction to Native tribes and courts on tribal land? 3) the State of Alaska's educational system; do the Superintendents hired by the REAA's serve the cultural interests of its constituency even though they are broadly guided by local school boards?, 4) the State of Alaska's Judicial system; are judges fair to Native inmates when comparing similar crimes of non-natives in relation to time served for those sentences? I think that I've made my point.  
The controversy was settled in 1982 by the State of Alaska's voters at approximately a 60% to 40% majority vote in favor of rural preference.

I think the real problem that you legislators must solve is how to define: rural; the availability of alternative resources; and local residency. Just how far is rural? How do game wardens figure an individual's availability of alternative resources? How long do residents live in an area before they compete for wildlife resources with rural residents?

Please try to come to a solution before racial tensions are heightened and rural residents' lives are further impinged upon by this controversial subject.

Sincerely yours,

Bruce Tungman

Bruce Tungman, Box 1814, Nome 99762

cc: Jack Fuller

Frank Ferguson

Al Adams

MAR 11 1986

3-8-86

Senate Resources Committee  
Senator Artiss Sturgulewski Chairperson  
Senator Bettye Fahrenkamp Vice Chairperson  
Senator Coghill, Senator Clason, Senator Fisker, Senator  
Halford and Senator Zharoff.

Dear Senators:

I am Byron Halcy, 1002 Pioneer Road, Fairbanks, Alaska  
99701. President of The Chitina Ripnetters Assoc. and  
a 38 year resident of Fairbanks.

The Senate Committee substitute for House bill # 258  
is not acceptable to the Chitina Ripnetters Assoc and  
myself. The words rural or communities should not be  
in this or any other bill that would be on subsistence.  
When the original bill was passed in 1978 it was  
not the intent of the Legislature to restrict sub-  
sistence use to rural or communities areas only  
and that intent was brought out in a floor  
discussion between Rep. Anderson and Rep. Parr. and  
was a deciding factor in the Madison case. To  
restrict urban areas from subsistence use is against  
the Alaska Constitution. The wild renewable resources  
are for the use of all residents of Alaska. So the  
definition of subsistence used in Sec. 7 Page 3 on line 24  
and 25 and Sec. 8 Page 4 on lines 1 and 2. The underlined words  
should be removed. Paragraph 32 and 33 in Sec 9 should  
also be deleted on Pages 4 and 5.

Customary, and Traditional need to be defined as to

what was and is Customary and Traditional.  
The people of Fairbanks were recognize as Customary  
and Traditional Subsistence users of Salmon  
Taken by dipnet or fishwheel on the Copper River  
at Chitina by the Legislature in 1978 and you  
have no right to use the words Rural or  
Community into any bill that will deprive  
us of this given right.

The Federal Government does not have the right  
to supersede the Alaska State Constitution. When  
we became a state we were given the right to  
manage our Fish and Game for the use of all  
of the people of Alaska.

Thank You!  
Byron W. Haley Pres.  
Chitina Dipnetting Assoc.  
1002 Pioneer Road.  
Fairbanks, Alaska 99701  
Phone 456-4426

# City of Angoon

P. O. Box 189

Angoon, Alaska 99820

MAR 12 1986

Telephone  
(907) 788-3653

March 7, 1986

Senator Arliss Sturguiewski  
Pouch V  
Juneau, Alaska 99811 M.S. 3100

Dear Senator Sturguiewski,

On February 26, 1986 the former Mayor of Angoon and myself had the opportunity to attend the Senate Resources Committee hearing that was conducted in Juneau. Let me express my appreciation for senate bill 288, which comes the closest to any subsistence user's concerns, of all bills presented so far.

After reviewing the letter written to Governor Sheffield by the Deputy Secretary of Interior and his concerns for tradition, I would make one change in the language of Section 2.(12) to read "regulating commercial and sport fishing for the protection of Traditional subsistence, and personal use fishing as needed for the conservation, development, and utilization of fisheries". If this language is used it should satisfy the concerns of ANILCA and the Deputy Secretary of Interior.

Regulations are detrimental to the subsistence user. There are regulations that are now in effect which concerns the true subsistence user in hunting and fisheries alike. Let's be realistic, there are many things that the subsistence user eats traditionally that would gag a lot of people who claim to have the same rights to the lifestyle that is enjoyed today by traditional subsistence people.

Let me try to explain from the standpoint of our Community on our understanding of Traditional subsistence use. There are those in our little society that do the processing of the traditional gathering of subsistence foods. many of us are subsistence users who obtain the foods from these processors in various forms, mostly bartering. So the permit process of so many per household really is in contrast to the traditional system of subsistence.

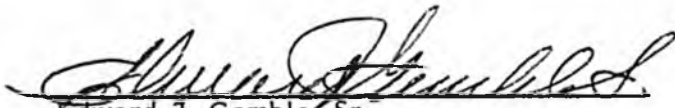
Identification of the traditional subsistence processor would be the only requirement if the language recommended were to be used. Traditional subsistence processing is a skill passed on from generation to generation and a few people have these skills even in a traditional subsistence use community such as ours. A traditional subsistence use community in southeast can be identified by the smoke houses within or around the community.

Senator Arliss Sturgiewski  
March 7, 1986  
Page Two

We did attend the hearing to voice our concerns, but we forgot to indicate on the sign in sheet that we wished to testify. just a little over-sight on the part of two subsistence users.

Again let me state that I believe the legislature does have a good subsistence bill in Senate bill 288, however the concerns of ANILCA have to be satisfied and I do believe that the language proposed will satisfy the concerns mentioned by the Deputy Secretary of Interior.

Sincerely,



Edward J. Gamble, Sr.  
Mayor

cc: Senate Resources Committee  
Governor Bill Sheffield  
Representative Peter Goll

\*\*\*\*\*

DELIVER TO: JFDM

ORIGINAL

SENT: 03-11-86 TIME 15 20

FROM: TALLA GRAC

SUBJECT: CIA-FBI/AFGan

SENT DATE: 03-11-86 TIME 15 20

14

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STANDARDIZED SECURITY INFORMATION REPORT

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DO NOT DISCLOSE TO ANYONE OUTSIDE THE BUREAU WHICH DOES  
NOT HAVE A NEED TO KNOW. INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED (RURAL)  
UNLESS INDICATED OTHERWISE. ALL INFORMATION SHOULD BE PUT TOGETHER  
SHOULD PROTECT THE HISTORICAL AND CULTURAL HERITAGE RIGHTS  
OF THE PEOPLE OF THE WORLD. \*\*\*\*\*

MAR 18 1986

MARCH 12, 1986

PO BOX 181  
POINT HOPE, AK. 99766

SENATOR ARLISS STURGULEWSKI  
700 WEST SECOND AVENUE  
ANCHORAGE, AK. 99501

DEAR SENATOR:

ENCLOSED IS A LETTER THAT EACH OF THE TEACHERS HERE IN POINT HOPE RECEIVED FROM THE LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR..I AM NOT SURE THAT HE IS LEGAL ON THIS MAIL OUT..THIS IS A VERY ARBITRARY SUBJECT..MY WIFE, MARY, REMARKED, "I'LL BET THAT HE DIDN'T MAIL THIS LETTER TO ANCHORAGE OR JUNEAU RESIDENTS.

I REALIZE THAT HE IS SECRETLY RUNNING FOR GOVERNOR AND IS TRYING TO GET THE BUSH VOTE WITH THIS ISSUE..SO, HOW CAN THIS BE LEGAL OR AT LEAST VERY UNETHICAL..I THINK THAT HE SHOULD HAVE TO PAY FOR THE MAIL OUTS HIMSELF..

WE ARE STILL FULLY BEHIND YOU IN YOUR QUEST FOR THE GOVERNOR POSITION..WE DO NOT HAVE A TEACHERS CONTRACT FOR THIS YEAR AS YET.. OUR SUPERINTENDENT SEEMS TO BE VINDICTIVE..THAT IS WHY I THINK THAT WE SHOULD HAVE BINDING ARBITRATION..WE ARE NOT HERE TO ARGUE PAY SCALE BUT TO TEACH KIDS..WE WANT TO GET ON WITH THE JOB FOR WHICH WE ARE PAID..IT SEEMS THAT WHOMEVER REPRESENTS THE TEACHERS, THAT THEY FALL INTO DISFAVOR WITH THE SUPERINTENDENT..WE STRONGLY FEEL THAT BINDING ARBITRATION WOULD SOLVE THIS DILEMMA..HOPEFULLY, YOU CAN SUPPORT THIS MEASURE..I HAVE NOT HEARD OF DRAWBACKS TO BINDING ARBITRATION..THERE MAY BE SOME.

CORDIALLY,

TINY BELLAMY

PS:I WILL BE GOING TO WASHINGTON, D.C., FOR CLOSE-UP INSTEAD OF JUNEAU.



STEPHEN McALPINE  
LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR

STATE OF ALASKA

P. O. Box AA  
JUNEAU 99811  
(907) 465-3520

March 7, 1986

Mary Bellamy  
Box 181  
Point Hope, AK 99766

Dear Mary:

Many of us believed that the question of subsistence rights in rural Alaska was settled with the election of 1982. Since that time, a Supreme Court opinion has opened the question again. Today, a bill is locked up in the Alaska Senate which would again insure subsistence priority for rural Alaskans. I am writing to urge your assistance in helping pass this important law.

The question of subsistence priority is more than one of access to our state's fish and game. It is a question of our state's responsibility to assist in maintaining cultural distinctions which predate most Alaskan's arrival here by thousands of years. It is the responsibility of all of us to protect the rights of Alaskans who depend on fish and game for their daily food and to insure that they have priority access to this food source.

You can assist me in the passage of this legislation by writing letters and sending public opinion messages to members of the Alaska State Senate. With your assistance, we can again insure that the subsistence rights of our fellow Alaskans are protected.

Warmest regards,

A handwritten signature in cursive script, appearing to read "S. McAlpine".

Stephen McAlpine  
Lieutenant Governor

March 12<sup>th</sup>, 1986

MAR 18 1986

MAR 17 1986

Drive  
16

Honorable Artiss Sturgulewski,

I have lived and taught in Shishmaref for the past ten years. Village life seems to derive meaning from subsistence activities. and, a significant number of people here need what they hunt, fish and gather for basic sustenance.

ans

In light of declining state revenues and increased population in urban areas I urge you to pass the subsistence law to insure the subsistence priority for rural Alaskans.

If so  
then

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o be

Yours truly,  
Rich Stasenko  
Shishmaref, Ak.  
99772

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ing

# ALASKA WATERFOWL ASSOCIATION

3105A LAKESHORE DRIVE, SUITE 102  
ANCHORAGE, ALASKA 99503  
TEL. (907) 243-3235

MARK 17 1986

March 12, 1986

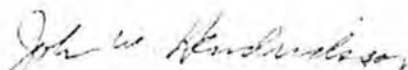
Senator Arliss Sturgulewski  
Pouch V  
Juneau, Alaska 99811

Dear Senator Sturgulewski:

We are concerned about the form of the proposed subsistence bill before your committee. In the past subsistence has all too frequently meant no management and destruction of the resource. We are missing almost a million geese, more than one half our total state population because of this ignorant, destructive and unfair subsistence notion. There should be one set of regulations, harvest regulations, which all should follow.

Please mail us a copy of the present bill before your committee.

Very truly yours,

  
John W. Hendrickson  
President

JWH:kmf

Arlo Stungel  
Geneva, Ill.

Dear Mr. Stungel:  
I am writing to urge you to do

everything in your power to defeat passage of  
H.B. 288 relating to the taking of fish and  
game for subsistence use.

The definition of "meat" is not exact  
and it also kind that, in my opinion,  
certain species should be labeled as for  
subsistence and others should not be.

The subject of subsistence hunting and  
fishing needs to be addressed but this brief  
is not a good answer.

Thank you for your time.

Sincerely,  
Charles Ramsey #88  
2815 old Rich. Hwy.  
N. Pole, Ok. 95705

MAR 17 1986

3-13-86

R



*Kie*  
Telegram

02006

1986 MAR 14 10 55

POM TDA CORDOVA ALASKA 15 03-14 1017 AST

PMS

SENATOR ARLISS STURGELEWSKI

JUNEAU AK

PLEASE WORK HARD TO AFFECT PASSAGE OF HB532, HB58, HJR63, SUBSISTENCE

#288.

MARLA ADKINS

BOX 461

CORDOVA AK 99574

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\*  
\* DELIVER TO: JPOM \*  
\* \*  
\* ORIGINAL \*  
\* SENT: 03/13/86 TIME: 11:23 \*  
\* FROM: LIOMAT \*  
\* SUBJECT: P.O.MS. J-M #2 \*  
\* PRINT DATE: 03/13/86 TIME: 11:24 \*  
\*  
\*\*\*\*\*

8

*KIE*

TO JUNEAU INFO.  
FROM JUDY-MATSU

TO: SENATORS ~~STURGOLEWSKI~~, FAHRENKAMP, COGHILL, ELIASON, V.  
FISCHER, HALFORD, AND ZHAROFF  
FR: ART DRABECK  
P.O. BOX 8338  
PALMER AK 99645 745-4520

RE: HB288 SUBSISTENCE

IT IS INCONCEIVABLE FOR ME TO BELIEVE THAT A PERSON WHO MAKES  
200,000.00 PLUS EXPENSES A YEAR CAN CLAIM TO BE A SUBSISTENCE  
USER, CATCH FISH TO BARTER, TRADE OR FEED HIS DOGS WITH BEFORE I  
CAN FEED MY FAMILY. I BELIEVE IN EQUAL RIGHTS FOR ALL PEOPLE.  
REPLY REQUESTED.

# STATE OF ALASKA

DEPARTMENT OF FISH AND GAME

DIVISION OF BOARDS

BILL SHEFFIELD, GOVERNOR

BOX 3-2000  
JUNEAU, ALASKA 99802  
PHONE: (907) 465-4110

MAR 19 1986

March 17, 1986

The Honorable Arliss Sturgulewski  
Alaska State Legislature  
P. O. Box V  
Juneau, AK 99811

Dear Senator Sturgulewski:

The Alaska Board of Fisheries urges swift passage of subsistence legislation currently before the Alaska Legislature. The board is concerned that many fisheries are ongoing or about to commence which can be impacted by the recent series of judicial decisions relating to the current Alaska subsistence law which could significantly disrupt traditional fishing patterns of many Alaskans. Swift passage of legislation currently pending before the Legislature could avoid unnecessary adverse impacts on these participants in many Alaska fisheries.

Further, as time goes on, it will be increasingly difficult for the board and staff of the Alaska Department of Fish and Game to implement legislation due to commitments resulting from ongoing fishing activities.

Sincerely,



Ron Jolin  
Chairman  
Alaska Board of Fisheries

Rie

PUBLIC OPINION MESSAGE

TO: SENATOR ARLISS STURGULEWSKI  
FROM: ART DRABECK  
SRC BOX 8338  
PALMER 99645 99645  
745-4520

BILL NO: HB 288

SUBJECT: SUBSISTENCE QUESTIONS THAT NEED ANSWERS:

MESSAGE:

WHO DECIDES WHAT A RURAL RESIDENT IS; USING WHAT CRITERIA; WILL RURAL RESIDENTS GET PRIORITY OVER ALL FISH & GAME IN ALASKA?  
HOW LONG DOES AN URBAN ALASKAN RESIDENT NEED TO LIVE IN A RURAL AREA BEFORE HE BECOMES A RURAL ALASKAN RESIDENT; HOW LONG FOR A RESIDENT OF ANOTHER STATE?

DATE: 03/26/86 TIME: 15:26:26 SENT BY: MATSU LIO

COPIES TO: HOUSE MEMBERS  
SENATE MEMBERS

PUBLIC OPINION MESSAGE

TO: SENATOR ARLISS STURGULEWSKI

FROM: STEVEN R. FASSBENDER  
7960 RECERCURTIONDRIVIE  
ANCHORAGE 99504  
337-6250

BILL NO: HB 288

SUBJECT: SUBSISTENCE & PERSONAL USE OF FISH & GAME

MESSAGE:

I AM PLACING MY SUPPORT FOR SEN. HALFORD'S AMENDMENT TO THE SUBSISTENCE BILL. IT IDENTIFIES THOSE WHO ARE TRULY IN NEED OF SUBSISTENCE, WILL NOT CONDONE SUBSISTENCE TAKING FOR COMMERCIAL PURPOSES AND ENABLES PROFESSIONAL RESOURCE MANAGERS TO MAKE DECISIONS ON A BIOLOGICAL BASES RATHER THAN A POLITICAL BASES.

DATE: 03/26/86 TIME: 11:18:33 SENT BY: ANCHORAGE LIO

COPIES TO: HOUSE MEMBERS  
SENATE MEMBERS

PUBLIC OPINION MESSAGE

TO: SENATOR ARLISS STURGULEWSKI

FROM: ART DRABECK  
P.O. BOX 8338  
PALMER AK  
745-4520

99645

BILL NO: HB 288

SUBJECT: SUBSISTENCE & PERSONAL USE OF FISH & GAME

MESSAGE:

FINALLY A NEED STANDARD HAS BEEN INCLUDED. IT IS TIME FOR A COMMON SENSE RATHER THAN AN ETHNIC OR AREA APPROACH TO SUBSISTENCE. IF A NEEDS BASED LAW IS NOT ENACTED I WILL BE FORCED TO QUIT MY JOB AND MOVE MY FAMILY TO A "RURAL VILLAGE OR AREA" TO MAINTAIN MY CURRENT SUBSISTENCE LIFESTYLE.

DATE: 03/26/86 TIME: 13:50:44 SENT BY: MATSU LIO

COPIES TO: HOUSE MEMBERS  
SENATE MEMBERS

PUBLIC OPINION MESSAGE

TO: SENATOR ARLISS STURGULEWSKI

FROM: RON MCALPIN  
8341 E. 11TH COURT  
ANCHORAGE 99504  
000-0000

BILL NO: HB 238

SUBJECT: SUBSISTENCE & PERSONAL USE OF FISH & GAME

MESSAGE:

I AGREE WITH SENATOR HALFORD. SUBSISTENCE SHOULD BE  
BASED ON NEED. THE BEST WAY TO CHANGE A BAD  
FEDERAL LAW IS TO START WITH A GOOD STATE LAW.  
PLEASE ALSO CONSIDER GIVING THE FISH AND GAME  
BOARDS THE POWER TO SUBSTITUTE SPECIES TO MEET  
SUBSISTENCE NEEDS.

DATE: 03/26/86 TIME: 09:55:12 SENT BY: ANCHORAGE LIO

COPIES TO: SENATE MEMBERS

PUBLIC OPINION MESSAGE

TO: SENATOR ARLISS STURGULEWSKI

FROM: WILLIAM R. MISSAL  
P.O. BOX 3182  
KODIAK  
486-4658

99615

BILL NO: HB 288

SUBJECT: SUBSISTENCE & PERSONAL USE OF FISH & GAME

MESSAGE:

A FAMILY OF FOUR CANNOT LIVE IN KODIAK FOR \$13,000 A YEAR LET ALONE  
BUY GAS FOR AN OUTBOARD TO GILLNET. I AM A 16YR. RESIDENT AND RELY  
ON FISH FOR MEALS AT LEAST THREE TIMES A WEEK. WE HAVE A BOAT HOUSE,  
CAR PAYMENTS AND HAVE LITTLE LEFT.

DATE: 03/27/86 TIME: 09:45:42 SENT BY: KODIAK LIO

COPIES TO: HOUSE MEMBERS  
SENATE MEMBERS

PUBLIC OPINION MESSAGE

TO: SENATOR ARLISS STURGULEWSKI

FROM: TIM HILL  
1017 MISSION RD.  
KODIAK  
486-4998

99615

BILL NO: HB 288

SUBJECT: SUBSISTENCE & PERSONAL USE OF FISH & GAME

MESSAGE:

HOW CAN A FAMILY LIVE ON \$13,750 AND AFFORD A BOAT TO  
GO AND SUBSISTENCE FISH! I'VE LIVED IN ALASKA 13 YRS.  
AND HAVE LIVED OFF LAND AND SEA AND MAKE ENDS MEET. THIS  
HB 288 IS A RIPOFF TO ANY ALASKAN AND I URGE YOU TO THROW  
IT OUT.

DATE: 03/27/86 TIME: 09:51:07 SENT BY: KODIAK LIO

COPIES TO: HOUSE MEMBERS  
SENATE MEMBERS

MAR 7 1986

OSCAR FRANK, JR.  
304 12TH AVENUE, #2  
FAIRBANKS, ALASKA 99701

March 5, 1986

The Honorable Arliss Sturgulewski  
Alaska State Legislature  
Pouch V  
Juneau, Alaska 99801

RE: SUBSISTENCE LEGISLATION

Dear Senator Sturgulewski:

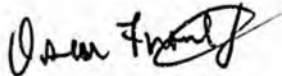
I think the Alaska State Legislature can resolve the subsistence issue before June 1, 1986. I believe that subsistence opportunities cannot be offered to an unlimited number of people. Allocation of subsistence fish and game resources, because of politics, creates the age-old-problem of establishing priorities of users and uses and defining classes of users so those preferences can be implemented.

Perhaps now is the time when the privilege of recreational hunting and fishing is given only to those who met certain standards of understanding and ethics. These tests would reduce the rate of growth in numbers of fishermen and hunters and improve the level of interest, understanding and ability of those who get licenses.

I think subsistence users should have the highest priority among those who want to harvest fish and game. Please consider these comments in your committee deliberations on the subsistence bill.

These comments are my own view.

Sincerely,



Oscar Frank, Jr.  
304 12th Avenue, #2  
Fairbanks, Alaska 99701



From the desk of:  
**Senator Mitch Abood**  
Alaska State Legislature

MEMORANDUM

TO: Senator Sturgulewski, Chair  
Senate Resource Committee

FROM: Senator Abood, Chair  
Senate State Affairs Committee

RE: Subsistence

DATE: March 3, 1986

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to be "M. Abood", written over the "FROM" line of the memorandum.

Please find attached a letter which I have receive from Carol Schlentner regarding subsistence.

Since SCS CSHB 288 (SA) is now in your committee, I feel the letter will be best handled to your discretion.

Manley Hot Springs  
Alaska, 99756  
February 4, 1986

RECEIVED  
FEB 7 1986

*MM*

Dear Senator Mitch Abood,

Juneau, Alaska, 99811

Pouch V

I have read your subsistence bill that you had up for vote last session, but I found the issue of who was a rural person very confusing. I don't want the subsistence issue to become a racial issue.

Thus, I feel very strongly that one has to throw away the word subsistence and make up new words and definitions. Then, hopefully, the issue can be dealt with fairly and unemotionally. I have learned to say that I live a self-sufficient life style in the remote bush. I do not use the word subsistence. I haven't had time to come up with a lot of new words, but here is an example:

Aplūt̄s̄ - (This word can be pronounced easily) just do it phonetically) Alaskan person living and true self sufficiency - this person receives no government assistance and operates all of his survival tools by his own ingenuity.

Aplūt̄s̄ib - Alaskan person living under true self sufficiency in bush.

Aplūt̄s̄i v - Alaskan person living under true self sufficiency in the village.

Aplūt̄s̄ic - Alaskan person living under true self sufficiency in the city.

Please send me any new development pertaining to subsistence because I'll be legislative liaison. Good luck in getting some subsistence law passed.

Sincerely,  
Carol DeLentris  
(40 male Rivers)

\*\*\*\*\*  
 \* RECEIVED 11/11/85 \*  
 \* \* \* \* \*  
 \* ORIGIN: \*  
 \* SENT: 03/07/85 TIME: 10:59 \*  
 \* FROM: LIOFBX \*  
 \* SUBJECT: POB-PAULA-FBX \*  
 \* PHONE NO: 03/07/85 TIME: 15 46 \*  
 \* \* \* \* \*  
 \*\*\*\*\*

14

TO: SENATE RESOURCES ( ) ( )  
 STURMULENKI, FANNENKAMP, ELIASON, ZHAROFF, HALFORD,  
 COGHILL, V. FISCHER ( ) ( ) ( )  
 SENATOR BENNETT ( )  
 REPS FRANK, H.W. MILLER, RINGSTAD, POPOWEN, DAVIS ( ) ( )  
 FROM: NAJ CERENE PAUL  
 847 FAULTLINE AVE.  
 NORTH POLE, AK, 99705  
 PHONE: 460-6402  
 RE: PERSISTENCE ISSUE

MSG: PLEASE MAKE SURE THAT THE CUSTOMARY AND TRADITIONAL  
 RIGHTS OF THE CHITNA DIDWETTERS ARE KEPT INTACT IN ANY OF THE  
 BILLS SCHEDULED FOR ACTIVITY IN EITHER THE SENATE OR THE HOUSE.  
 THE SUBSTITUTE FOR SB 226 IS OF GREAT INTEREST AND GREAT CONCERN  
 TO ME. THANK YOU.

*Nil*

RURAL ALASKA RESOURCES ASSOCIATION

P.O. Box 200908  
Anchorage, Alaska 99520  
(907) 258-2511

*Kia*

RESOLUTION 86-1

ENTITLED: IN SUPPORT OF THE ORIGINAL GOVERNOR'S BILL  
ON SUBSISTENCE.

WHEREAS, ten non-profit and governmental agencies are  
members of the Rural Alaska Resources Association;  
and

WHEREAS, the Rural Alaska Resources Association is an  
organization whose primary purpose is to help  
rural areas in need; and

WHEREAS, the Alaska State Senate is considering legislation  
to amend the State Subsistence Law; and

WHEREAS, this Subsistence bill, if ratified, would have a  
great impact on the way of life in rural areas; and

WHEREAS, rural areas live a majority of their lives through  
subsistence; and

WHEREAS, the original Governor's Bill on Subsistence with the  
words "rural" and "personal use" included in the  
language is compatible with the Rural Alaska  
Resources Association;

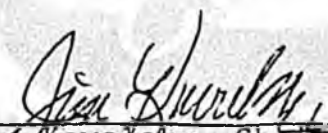
NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED

that the Rural Alaska Resources Association supports  
the original Governor's Bill with the language  
"rural" and "personal use" included; and

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED

that any legislation adopted be consistent with  
legislation introduced by Governor Sheffield to the  
first session of the 14th Legislature.

ADOPTED in Juneau, Alaska on February 27, 1986 by  
members of the Rural Alaska Resources Association.

  
\_\_\_\_\_  
Jim Kowalsky, Chairman  
RURAL ALASKA RESOURCES ASSOCIATION

February 27, 1986  
\_\_\_\_\_  
Date



From the desk of:  
**Senator Mitch Abood**  
Alaska State Legislature

MEMORANDUM

TO: SENATOR STURGULEWSKI  
FROM: SENATOR ABOOD  
RE: SUBSISTENCE

ATTACHED PLEASE FIND A LETTER FROM SIDNEY HUNTINGTON REGARDING THE LT. GOVERNOR'S LETTER ABOUT SUBSISTENCE.

I AM SURE THIS WILL BE OF INTEREST TO YOU.

*Gene Sturgis*  
*md*

P. O. Box 27  
Galena, Alaska 99741  
27 Feb. 1986

Stephen McAlpine  
Lieutenant Governor  
P.O. Box AA  
Juneau, AK 99811

RECEIVED  
MAR 4 1986

Dear Mr. McAlpine;

In reply to your letter of 2/25/86, I never did feel that the subsistence issue was solved or settled by the 1982 election. It only complicated the mess.

How could you expect the average voter to solve a problem when 95% of the people don't understand just what subsistence is. It was handed to the legislators by the Federal government and then the very same legislators fumbled and stumbled with it unsolved after messing with it for six years so they dumped it on the Alaska Board of Game. The Board gave it back to Governor Sheffield who gave it to the Subsistence Task Force (remember it). The task force was unable to do any better than anyone else. Now the legislators have the ball back in their court and I do not expect anything that will solve the problems.

In the first place the whole subsistence concept as envisioned by Congress was a bad law with no guts to it. It might have looked good to the people who made it and to the average indian who had the wool pulled over their eyes and were made to think that they were getting something over and above someone else.

At one time here in Alaska, Congress had laws for the B.I.A. to follow pertaining to education in the BIA schools. Only if you were ¼ indian, eskimo or aleut could you attend those schools, all white kids were exempt. Blatant discrimination it was, not that I approved. Congress could have done the same with ANILCA only they did not have the guts so they made a lawyers heaven instead out of the whole program by inserting the word rural into the language where they wanted to put the word native.

I have spent many years here in Alaska and I have seen the country rich with game and furbearers but I have also seen the otherside to an almost famine conditions in 1931 to 1933 and I heard of similar conditions in the late 1980's. Lately, from 1945 to 1975, we have been rich resource wise over most of the state. Along comes the subsistence law and we now are in a battle to see who is entitled to use those resources. Remember there was not enough to go around in the early days of Alaska when there were many thousand less

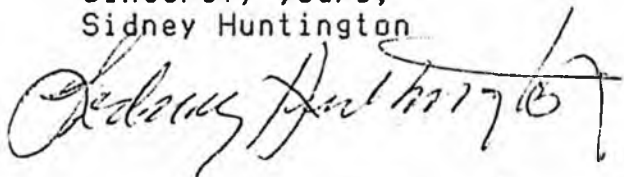
Alaskans. Lately we have had almost no management of the resources since politics, emotionalism and preservationists have tied the hands of the Fish and Game and wildlife numbers are declining.

As long as we fight over who is entitled to what, Alaska as a whole is going to suffer only too soon down the road by losing the right to use the wildlife. The people of the lower 48 States have the power in Congress to push us around and we are leaving ourselves wide open from the radical environmentalists, preservationists and animal rights groups to close down all hunting, trapping and fishing.

The Board is now stacked strongly in favor of those radical groups as shown by their voting actions, or should I say non-actions, on management decisions. This picture again only shows me that we will eventually loose all subsistence use of our land. Which was the long range plan of the Carter Administration, Udall and his tribe. They lied to the indians to get what they wanted and no sooner did they return to Washington that they started to see how fast they could get all the Alaska land back under strangling management plans, rules, and restrictions.

I will not support the quick fix legislation we need to change the ANILCA wording not our own laws.

Sincerely yours,  
Sidney Huntington



cc - Mitchell Hood committee

COPY

Thomas D. Lonner, Ph.D.  
2212 B Great Western Street  
Douglas, AK 99824  
907-364-2558  
November 14, 1985

Representative Jack Fuller  
Chairman  
Special Committee on Subsistence

Dear Jack,

It's difficult to sit at a computer and place on the screen, in a very few words, something that will help you resolve the subsistence "crisis." One of the reasons that I have hesitated to testify before the Special Committee is that I have written so much on the topic of subsistence management in Alaska that I feel I have little new to say. Other reasons include the amount of the Committee's time I would take up, the amount of outrage and disappointment that I feel over the failure of administrative agencies to faithfully carry out the purposes of the Legislature, and my inability to find a politically acceptable direct route through the minefield prepared for you by administrators, judges, and lawyers. While I have the reputation as an advocate of subsistence (it should not need advocates), my principal concern has not been with subsistence but with turning a non-punitive legislative action into a positive social action.

You in the Legislature are in a position now where professional administrators have rewritten your 1978 law and are telling you that you must rewrite that law. In essence, they are telling you that you have written a bad law, that they have used every means at their disposal to faithfully implement the intent of that law, and that now you must rewrite the law to save the situation. I do not believe that it is a bad law; I am not sure that it was faithfully implemented, except in the case of Copper River.

If it were such a bad law, how is it that the courts, who can read the English language, are uniformly untroubled by its intent, structure, and language? How is it that the various courts concur about its meaning and requirements while regulatory agencies find it one of the major mysteries of the modern world, a clouded crystal ball more suitable for Ripley's Believe or Not than for the management of public good? Why do regulatory agencies, having failed in their ingenuity to solve one problem, not return to the drawing board to try again rather than, in a panic, run to the Legislature and ask for Daddy to save them? Do they really have no alternatives, in the same way they suggest that you have no alternative but to blindly support their actions against your own wishes and intents?

I do not doubt that you may rewrite the law, but I do not think that revision will save the situation. The alternative revisions before you will reduce the political, administrative, and legal conflict but at the cost of damaging subsistence, even though the purpose of the law is to protect subsistence. In addition, you clearly have the power in the Legislature to define, in law, subsistence as an exclusively "rural" phenomenon; as a non-lawyer. I doubt whether such a definition, either in law or regulation, would withstand a constitutional challenge based on due process, non-discrimination, or the right to travel.

Is there a problem with the law? Of course, there is. The basic problem with the law is that it did not clearly identify who the beneficiaries of the law were to be. If the Alaska State Constitution had provided for ethnic distinctions in law, as federal law provides, you would have identified the beneficiaries to be Alaska Natives and their continuing traditional economic pursuits. You would have generously added those residents whose economic pursuits were essentially indistinguishable from those of Alaska Natives.

Not having this latitude, you took the next best step. You defined subsistence as best you could, in the tradition of deliberative bodies, and assigned the refinement of administration to paid administrators. You created a new scientific body in ADFG to collect information and report to the Boards on the identification of subsistence uses and users.

What is interesting in the law that you wrote was that you did not copy the language in Title 8 of ANILCA. You did not talk about "rural" people. You intended, if I understand it, to protect subsistence in Alaska wherever it appeared. That seems very enlightened to me. Was the federal government wrong, then, in putting "rural" and "Native" into ANILCA? Not at all. They had very good reason to use "rural" because, for practical purposes, federal lands were in "rural" areas and they intended subsistence hunting on those lands to be restricted to nearby rural communities and their residents. This was a practical decision, based on geography, not a matter of ideology.

Why, then, is the state law different? Because state fish and game management governs all Alaska lands, waters, and communities, both urban and rural. As in many other cases, federal management is both more restrictive than state law and is still consistent with it. There is no tension between federal and state laws on subsistence as long as the state does not violate these tighter federal restriction on federal lands. In reviewing the very poor administrative regulations which were to implement your law, the Alaska courts gave an interpretation, by inference, of what the Alaska law meant and, thereby, they placed the state in nonconformance with federal law. The problem, however, is not with the law but with the terrible regulations.

Why should the state law not restrict subsistence to rural communities? In the past fifty years, major urban areas have arisen in the state, particularly in Cook Inlet, hiding from view the small villages that they overwhelmed. The villages, or subcommunities, still remained and still relied upon subsistence. You told the Subsistence Division, in the law, to identify all subsistence and recommend regulations to protect all subsistence. While this was a difficult task, it was clearly not impossible. Recognizing and protecting subsistence use, in this case fishing, by villages-within-urban-settings did not upset the existing federal policy because the fishing did not occur on federal lands. In addition, recognizing and protecting subsistence hunting did not violate federal policy because the federal government had already identified and limited those who could enter federal lands for that purpose.

What are the long-term implications of your endorsing the administration's additional concepts by incorporating them into law? As the original author of those famous implementing criteria, with the one exception of "rural residency," I think that the other criteria fall clearly within the definitional tasks within the law that you assigned to the Subsistence Division and, by inference, to the powers of Boards. The sole requirement of these criteria is that, when they

discriminate among people as they must, the discrimination be necessary, minimal, and based on sound facts and sound reasoning. The court, as I read it, found the "rural" distinction meeting none of these criteria and thereby being arbitrary in the extreme. I absolutely agree with the court, both in philosophy and the reading of the facts.

I do not agree that, by inference or implication, all Alaskans, while hunting or fishing for personal as distinct from commercial use, are considered to be engaged in subsistence. The definitional tasks assigned to the Subsistence Division clearly suggest the desire and need for greater definition. What we need are better regulations which regulate according to necessity, not laws which discriminate without necessity.

Restricting subsistence to a "rural" reality will result in two effects. It will immediately eliminate, by law, the intended protections to be accorded to a significant portion of subsistence adjacent to "urban" areas. It will also endanger the continuation of subsistence for those communities throughout the state (e.g., Nome, Kotzebue, Bethel) which, due to population growth, later become defined by the state as "urban." These are inevitable consequences of the "rural" distinction.

When the Legislature passed the subsistence law, what events did it expect to take place? First, it expected that the Subsistence Division would collect information and report to the Boards on all existing uses and users. Then, because subsistence occurred throughout the state and was affected or unaccounted for by the very complex set of fishing and hunting regulations, the Boards would begin the arduous process of implementing the subsistence law through regulation reform and revision. Not a pleasant or easy task, but clearly the responsibility of the Boards.

There were two ways to concurrently implement the law into regulation and avoid the press of lawsuits. The first way was to create a sunset schedule for all regulations. For years, regulations had been growing at an exponential rate. Regulations, once adopted, were reviewed for equity and effectiveness only when brought to the Boards' attention by ADFG or the public. The Boards knew that scheduled sunset of all regulations (say, by review of 1/4 of all regulations each year for four years) would 1) remove or amend poor regulations and 2) simultaneously implement the subsistence law. In the process, the permit hunts would have been revised at a matter of course, not through lawsuit. Such a sunset schedule was never established or accomplished.

The second way to implement the law was to act swiftly on particularly nasty subsistence matters, such as Cook Inlet and Copper River. After all, once the major urban-rural issues were resolved with fairness, the remaining conflicts in more remote areas could be handled in a more routine fashion. Because the sunset schedule was never established, the problems of permit hunts were not discovered until they had reached crisis proportions for both the hunters and, immediately thereafter, the courts which had become impatient with a long series of failures by the Boards to faithfully execute the subsistence law.

The lack of implementation of your law by the Boards and the subsequent implementation by the courts have resulted in the current "crisis". Crisis often results in crazy, unworkable, and short-sighted solutions. People in crisis lose sight of their goal and rush around like the proverbial chicken with its head cut

off. In this case, though, the chicken is passing a spate of incoherent and probably unworkable regulations and designating "subsistence species," "subsistence zones," "subsistence permits," "subsistence eligibility requirements" (as if ADFG were a social service agency), and so on.

Where did all this administrative garbage come from? And was it required to protect subsistence? I don't think so. The intent of the subsistence law was not to divide up geography, resources, or people but to recognize and protect subsistence through sensitive regulation. It is one thing for ADFG to publicly acknowledge that the harvestable surplus of certain resources in certain areas at certain times is fully utilized by local subsistence users without designating those resources as permanently and totally "subsistence resources." Such a designation is neither socially acceptable nor literally true.

If the true test of the subsistence law is its success in resolving issues near urban areas, has the law been totally unsuccessful? Not at all. The first test of the law was in solving the long-standing and very unpleasant Copper River salmon management conflict among dipnetters, fishwheelers, and commercial fishermen. The local fisheries biologist, the Subsistence Division, and the Department of Law combined their efforts and interests to present a biologically, socially, and politically sound management plan which accounted for subsistence use, differences in residency and income, and the vital interests of all user groups. The Board adopted the plan which, I understand, is still being implemented successfully.

I had anticipated that, in 1980, the Board would adopt a similar plan for the outrageously out-of-compliance Cook Inlet Salmon Management Plan, adopted, I believe, in 1976 or 1977. This plan did not even acknowledge the existence of subsistence anywhere in Cook Inlet, including the small, non road-connected villages of English Bay, Port Graham, or Tyonek, to say nothing of smaller road-connected villages and sub-communities on the East Side. Indeed, the Board was flirting with the idea of simply defining subsistence use out of Cook Inlet by regulation and/or policy.

In any event, efforts to provide for subsistence use in Cook Inlet were accomplished not by Board action, but by court intervention when the courts found that Board actions conformed neither to the subsistence law nor the Administrative Procedures Act which governs all of Alaska's administrative bodies. Court action increased the pressure on the Board to adopt a comprehensive management plan which implemented the subsistence law. Such a plan would not have to operate on the same grounds as Board actions in the Copper River case or the Tanana River case, each of which operated according to different principles. Since the organization of vital interests and the history of each place are always different, it is conceivable that no two plans will operate the same way. They do not have to, as long as they meet basic legal requirements.

In trying to solve the Cook Inlet problem, the Subsistence Division, before it was gavelled silent by the Chairman of the Board of Fisheries, suggested eight science-based criteria for the recognition of subsistence by the Board. These were substantially adopted. The criteria clearly established the traditional subsistence use by non-road-connected villages. The Division said that it lacked full documentation of subsistence use by road-connected villages, subcommunities within Homer and Kenai, and even some residents of the greater Anchorage area; it noted that some time and great energy would be required to develop this information base. It suggested that the Board might wish to treat this problem as

a special case and be quite liberal about what it meant by "traditional" in Cook Inlet, due to the rapid growth in resident populations. It suggested that creating a "closed class" of subsistence users, limited to Alaska Native people, poor people, or residents of non-road-connected areas would be unnecessary, inappropriate, unfair, and without a factual basis.

We suggested that, using very liberal guidelines for Cook Inlet fisheries only, the Board include a large number of persons with a specific historical use of certain fisheries as within a traditional subsistence use. These persons would then be protected under subsistence regulations for fishing from that point in time onward. In order to not create a closed class and discriminate against new residents, we suggested the creation of a new "personal use" fishery, parallel to the subsistence fishery and open to all Alaskans. Those Alaskans who, over time, regularly used that fishery, would, at some point in time designated by the Board, be included in the subsistence fishery. This system would guarantee that those in the subsistence category would be clearly defined and protected that the growth in that fishery would not be unrestrained to the detriment of the vital interests of commercial and recreational users, that the subsistence user group would not be a closed class, and that litigation would be fairly unlikely.

The Board, for its own reasons (which I found quite suspect, in light of the concurrent political drive to repeal the subsistence law entirely), rejected that system in favor of the elimination of urban users entirely through the baseless and obviously discriminatory "rural" restriction. What resulted was the Madison decision, the rejection of the criteria, and the understanding that, until better regulations were devised to implement the law, all Alaskans were to be considered subsistence users. That means that, rather than true definitions of subsistence identifying uses and users, the state is left with geographic and poverty guidelines.

How your subsistence law became a game like Dungeons and Dragons is a small tragedy in state government. Those who were victimized in the process were subsistence people, the Alaska State Legislature, and those who trust that the regulatory agencies of government will be fair, sensitive, and impartial in their actions. However, while I found in 1980 that the enemies of subsistence in and out of government had a certain negative influence on events, right now I am more troubled by the recommendations of the friends of subsistence, that you damage some subsistence use in order to save the rest. How can the law which was to protect subsistence now become the major legal vehicle for its damage? With those kinds of suggestions, subsistence does not need enemies.

By now, if you have been patient with me, you will see that I do not see the necessity or utility of rewriting the law to limit subsistence to "rural" people. Instead, were the State Constitution to allow it, I would search for language to further describe, as Nels Anderson had intended to do through intent language, who were to be the beneficiaries of this law. On the whole, I would not amend the law in any way at this time.

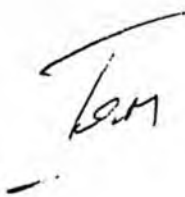
What I would do is return to the regulatory agencies and insist that they find the investigatory and regulatory means to recognize and support traditional subsistence wherever and however it has manifested itself in Alaska. That is their job; it is not their job to oppose subsistence, to arbitrarily limit it, to redefine it, to regulate the heart out of it with elaborate administrative procedures and requirements, or to write their own new legislation. I would also

request some counsel from the State Supreme Court about an acceptable schedule for sunseting and revising regulations and thus avoiding regulation by lawsuit.

I continue to trust that the state will find a means to protect its own independence of action in meeting the important needs of its residents and not simply write laws to satisfy exclusively federal interests. If I can be of any assistance to you, your committee, or the Resources Committee, on this matter, please do not hesitate to let me know. I am totally at your disposal.

Best of luck.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in dark ink, appearing to read "Tom". The signature is written in a cursive style with a long horizontal stroke at the top that loops back down to the start of the name.

MAR 4

1986 Bruce Campbell, Pres.  
Box 82245  
Fairbanks, AK 99708



Senator Arliss Stungulewski  
Chairman, Resources Comm.  
Box U  
Juneau, Ak 99811

Tanana Valley Sportsmen's  
Rifle & Pistol Club

Dear Arliss,

I would like to stress the importance of need as the  
final preference criteria <sup>to be added to</sup> your subsistence bill.  
Should a wildlife resource require protection, then  
AS 16.05.330(c) must go one step further to  
give the Board of Fish & Board of Game authority to  
further restrict the user group to those who  
qualify on a need basis.

I would ~~have~~ <sup>establish</sup> this final need basis in a  
manner similar to the present 25¢ hunting & fishing  
license, without any reference to foodstamps or welfare.  
We are not interested in turning our wildlife resources into  
foodstamp species.

Once a person qualifies for the need based subsistence  
preference, this permit, or license, etc. could be transferred  
to another hunter just as a blind person can presently  
assign someone to hunt for him. This is traditionally  
done in many native communities.

Need is an important limiter, it is objected to by  
those who are looking for the largest possible constituency  
for their rural power base.

Sincerely Yours  
Bruce Campbell

\*\*\*\*\*  
\* DELIVER TO: JPOH \*  
\* ORIGINAL \*  
\* SENT: 03/05/86 TIME: 11:01 \*  
\* FROM: MICKI HENSON \*  
\* SUBJECT: POM \*  
\* PRINT DATE: 03/05/86 TIME: 11:01 \*  
\*\*\*\*\*

TO: SENATOR STURGULEWSKI

FROM: RICHARD VAUGHN, 1251 FRIENDLY LANE #3  
ANCHORAGE, AK. 99504 PHONE: 333-2643

288- SUBSISTENCE

WHAT WE NEED INCLUDED IN THIS BILL IS TARGET STOCKS OF GAME SPECIES THROUGHOUT THE STATE FOR PURPOSES OTHER THAN SUBSISTENCE.



\* ORIGINAL  
\* SENT: 03/06/86 TIME: 09:02  
\* FROM: HARRY MANDREGAN  
\* SUBJECT: POM  
\* PRINT DATE: 03/06/86 TIME: 09:21  
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TO: SENATE RESOURCES

SENS: STURGULEWSKI, FAHRENKAMP, ELIASON, ZHAROFF, HALFORD,  
COGHILL, V. FISCHER

FROM: KEITH REED (M) 888-2527  
SR-1 BOX 2430 (M) 243-3737  
CHUGACH, ALASKA 99567

SUBJECT: HB 288 - SUBSISTENCE

TO TARGET SPECIFIC FISH AND GAME STOCKS AS NOT SUBSISTENCE, SO  
LONG AS NOT TO EFFECT SUBSISTENCE ON THE WHOLE IN THE STATE OF  
ALASKA.

\* SUBJECT: POM  
\* PRINT DATE: 03/06/86 TIME: 16:52  
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TO: SENATE RESOURCES

SENS: STURGULEWSKI, FAHRENKAMP, ELIASON, ZHAROFF, HALFORD,  
COGHILL, V. FISCHER

FROM: RON MCALPIN, 8341 E. 11TH COURT, ANCHORAGE, AK 99504  
333-1451

SUBJECT: SUBSISTENCE

ALL MEMBER CLUBS POLLED AT TODAYS MEETING OF THE ALASKAN OUTDOOR  
COUNCIL, SOUTHCENTRAL REGION, WERE UNANIMOUS IN THEIR OPPOSITION  
TO THE WORD "RURAL" FOR ANY GEOGRAPHY PRIORITY IN ANY SUBSISTENCE  
BILL.

\* SENT: 03/06/86 TIME: 09:19  
\* FROM: HARRY MANDREGAN  
\* SUBJECT: POM  
\* PRINT DATE: 03/06/86 TIME: 09:19  
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TO: SENATOR ARLIS STURGELUSKI  
POUCH V  
JUNEAU, ALASKA 99811

MARCH 3, 1986

MAR 6

1986

SUBJECT: SUBSISTANCE BILL TESTIMONY

DEAR SENATOR,

I HAD THE OPPORTUNITY TO GIVE TESTIMONY ON THE TELECONFERENCE ON FEB. 26TH, AND DURING THAT TESTIMONY I MENTIONED A LETTER FROM LT. GOVERNOR MCALPINE THAT HAS BEEN RECEIVED BY MANY KOTZEBUE RESIDENTS. I HAVE ATTACHED A COPY OF THAT LETTER AND THE "OFFICIAL USE" ENVELOPE IT ARRIVED IN. TO ME THIS LETTER UNDERSCORES THE EFFORTS LAWMAKERS HAVE WORKED TOWARDS TO TAKE THE ETHNIC ISSUE OUT OF THE SUBSISTANCE PRIORITY BILL. THIS FORM OF DEVISIVENESS COMING FROM SUCH A HIGH OFFICE OF THE STATE AND PAID FOR BY THE PEOPLE OF THIS STATE IS UNEXCUSABLE AND SHOULD BE EXPOSED FOR WHAT IT IS; A BLATANT MISS USE OF POLITICAL OFFICE AND STATE FUNDS.

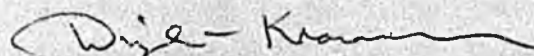
NOW ON TO THE BILL ITSELF. SEVERAL YEARS AGO THE FEDERAL GOVT. AND POLITICIANS BROUGHT THE SUBSISTANCE ISSUE TO THE FOREFRONT. SINCE THAT TIME OUR FISH AND GAME RESOURCES HAVE BEEN CONTROLLED BY POLITICAL WHIMS INSTEAD OF PROPPER GAME MANAGEMENT. THE STATE BOARDS OF FISH AND GAME USED TO BE HELD BY PEOPLE FROM ALL CUTS OF LIFE WITH YEARS OF RESOURCE KNOWLEDGE TO GOVERN THEIR DECISIONS. NOW SOME ARE HELD BY POLITICAL APPOINTEES REPRESENTING SPECIAL INTEREST GROUPS AND THEIR NARROW MINDEDNESS RAISES HAVOC WITH THE BOARDS PROCESS AND ABILITY TO MAKE PROPPER DECISIONS. SUBSISTANCE IN RURAL ALASKA HAS BEEN MISCONSTRUED AS A FORM OF LAWLESSNESS. BECAUSE OF POLITICAL RHETORIC AND THE TRACK RECORD OF THE STATE TO PROSECUTE POACHERS WHEN THEY CRY SUBSISTANCE, PEOPLE BELIEVE THEY HAVE THE RIGHT TO HUNT ANYTHING, ANYPLACE, ANYTIME. THE RESOURCES CANNOT WITHSTAND THAT TYPE OF ATTITUDE VERY LONG. TODAY WE HAVE AIRPLANES, SNOWMACHINES, HIGH SPEED BOATS, JET BOATS, GILL NETS AND SEINE NETS AND SO ON THAT WE DID'NT HAVE 20 YEARS AGO. THE IMPACT OF THESE METHODS AND MEANS HAVE TO BE RECOGNIZED WHEN WE ARE TALKING OF MODERN DAY RESOURCE MANAGEMENT. THE CARIBOU CANNOT SIMPLY RUN OVER THE NEXT HILL TO SAFETY ANY LONGER.

I BELIEVE BILL 288 OFFERS PROTECTION OF THE FISH AND GAME STALKS BY RECOGNIZING THE MANAGABLE SURPLUS OF EACH SPECIES BY AREA. AND I LIKE THE "NO DEFENCE" CLAUSE REFERRING TO POACHERS CLAIMING SUBSISTANCE AS A DEFENCE. HOWEVER, I BELIEVE, THE WORDING IN DEFINING WHO SHOULD BE A SUBSISTANCE USER DOES NOT GO FAR ENOUGH. I DON'T SEE HOW ANYONE CAN CLASSIFY GROUPS OF PEOPLE OR AREAS OF THE STATE AS HAVING AN ACROSS THE BOARD PRIORITY TO THE RESOURCES. I BELIEVE THE PRIORITY SHOULD BE RESERVED FOR THOSE FEW PEOPLE WHO LIVE ENTIELY OFF THE LAND, OUTSIDE THE CASH ECONOMY. AND THIS SHOULD BE EMPLEMENTED ONLY IN TIMES OF GAME SHORTAGES. TO THE REST OF US, SPORT AND PERSONAL USE ALIKE, WE CAN STILL STAY CLOSE TO THE HUNTING AND FISHING HERITAGE WE WERE RAISED INTO THROUGH THE SEASONS AND BAG LIMITS PROVIDED FOR IN THE STATE REGS AND STILL PROVIDE MOST OF THE RESOURCE NECESSITIES WE REQUIRE.

IN LISTENING TO THE OTHER TESTIMONY FROM THE CORPERATION GROUPS DURING THE TELECONFERNCE I AGAIN SINCE THE FORM OF LAWLESSNESS I MENTIONED BEFORE WHEN THEIR TESTIMONY HINGED ON THE DELETION OF THE NO DEFENCE CLAUSE AND THE DELETION OF THE PERMITS AND REPORTING PROCEDURES. IT SEEMS SEEMS THESE PEOPLE WANT A BLANKET PRIORITY BUT THEY DO NOT WANT TO BE RESPONSIBLE FOR THEIR TAKE OR HELPING WITH REPORTING PROCEDURES GOVERNING THE QUANTITY OF TAKE.

THANK YOU FOR YOUR TIME AND CONSIDERATION IN THIS MATTER AND I WISH YOU AND YOUR COMMITTEE THE BEST OF LUCK ON THIS VERY DIFFICULT ISSUE. ALSO, I HAVE ATTACHED ANOTHER LETTER ONE OF MY FELLOW WORKERS SENT TO MR. MCALPINE REGARDING THE LETTER HE RECEIVED FROM HIM.

RESPECTFULLY SUBMITTED,



DWIGHT KRAMER  
BOX 1145  
KOTZEBUE, AK. 99752



STEPHEN McALPINE  
LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR

STATE OF ALASKA

POUCH AA  
JUNEAU 99811  
(907) 465-3520

February 13, 1986

Richard and Judy Spartz  
PO Box 42  
Kotzebue, AK 99752

Dear Richard and Judy:

Many of us believed that the question of subsistence rights in rural Alaska was settled with the election of 1982. Since that time, a Supreme Court opinion has opened the question again. Today, a bill is locked up in the Alaska Senate which would again insure subsistence priority for rural Alaskans. I am writing to urge your assistance in helping pass this important law.

The question of subsistence priority is more than one of access to our state's fish and game. It is a question of our state's responsibility to assist in maintaining cultural distinctions which predate most Alaskan's arrival here by thousands of years. It is the responsibility of all of us to protect the rights of Alaskans who depend on fish and game for their daily food and to insure that they have priority access to this food source.

You can assist me in the passage of this legislation by writing letters and sending public opinion messages (they are free of charge) to members of the Alaska State Senate. With your assistance, we can again insure that the subsistence rights of our fellow Alaskans are protected.

Warmest regards

A handwritten signature in cursive script, appearing to read "Acl".

Stephen McAlpine  
Lieutenant Governor

STATE OF ALASKA

LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR

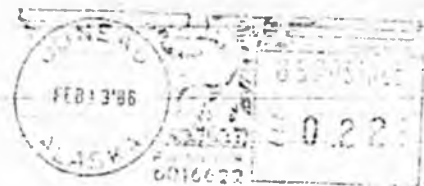
POUCH AA

JUNEAU

99811

OFFICIAL BUSINESS  
STATE OF ALASKA

STATE PENALTY FOR  
PRIVATE USE



Richard and Judy Spartz  
PO Box 42  
Kotzebue, AK 99752

February 28, 1986

Stephen McAlpine  
Lieutenant Governor  
Pouch AA  
Juneau, Alaska

Dear Mr. McAlpine:

I have just received your letter dated February 12, 1986 and I am writing as you requested. I find your letter to be quite a masterpiece in regards to inequality and have to wonder how a politician with any thought to the future of Alaska and all Alaskans could write it.


You say it is a question of our state's responsibility to assist in maintaining cultural distinctions which predates most Alaskans arrival by thousands of years. In this I can partly agree, but also strongly disagree. It may be the state's responsibility to help preserve the cultures that are Alaska, but not to the point that it allows any one group of people more rights than another. I have always considered all people in Alaska to be Alaskans be they Eskimo, Indian, black, or white. We all share a deep love for the state. I cannot trace my cultural background back thousands of years, but I do know that my father, his father, and his father before him were hunters. I can also trace my relatives back to their first arrival in the United States and Alaska—the mid 1700's and 1947 respectively. What I understand from your letter is I should forget my cultural background as it wasn't in Alaska. My question to you is do we live in the past or do we think to the future? Is it the state's responsibility to pass laws that discriminate between different peoples living in the state? That is my view of what you are proposing.

I think the future of fish and game in the state should not be used as a political pawn, as it will only hurt the fish and game and all Alaskans. Fish and game should be managed using sound practices for the benefit of all concerned.

As it stands now, in my eyes all subsistence laws are wrong. I do agree with your statement that it is the responsibility of all of us to protect the rights of Alaskans who depend on fish and game for their daily and to ensure they have access to this food source. I believe the current hunting seasons allow for this. If

an individual has the need for the food he will probably have more time to hunt during the season thus increasing his chances of success in obtaining the food he needs. If he does not obtain any game during this time period it should be the states responsibility to see that no one goes hungry either through food banks or through education to allow better jobs. But to promote subsistence hunting because it is "traditional" for certain groups and not others is discriminatory for almost all of us can make this same claim. It will only cause divisiveness between people.

Craig Morrow

A handwritten signature in cursive script, appearing to read "Craig Morrow", with a long horizontal flourish extending to the right.

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\* DELIVER TO: JFOM \*  
\*  
\* ORIGINAL \*  
\* SENT: 03/06/86 TIME: 11:04 \*  
\* FROM: LIOFBX \*  
\* SUBJECT: POM/FBX/MW \*  
\* PRINT DATE: 03/06/86 TIME: 11:06 \*  
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14

TO: SENATE RESOURCES

SENS: ~~STURGOUEWSKI~~, FAHRENKAMP, ELIASON, ZHAROFF, I RD,  
COGHILL, V. FISCHER

ALSO: SENATOR BENNETT  
REPS FRANK, M.W. MILLER, RINGSTAD, KOPONEN, DAVIS

FROM: BYRON HALEY  
PRESIDENT CHITINA DIPNETTERS ASSOC.  
1002 PIONEER RD  
FAIRBANKS 99701  
PH: 456-4426

Kic

RE: CHITINA DIPNETTING

MSG: PLEASE MAKE SURE THAT THE CUSTOMARY AND TRADITIONAL RIGHTS  
OF THE CHITINA DIPNETTERS ARE PROTECTED IN ANY BILL BEFORE YOUR  
RESPECTIVE BODIES ON SUBSISTENCE OR ANY BILL THAT WILL AFFECT  
THIS FISHERY.

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\* DELIVER TO: JPOM \*  
\*  
\* ORIGINAL \*  
\* SENT: 03/06/86 TIME: 12:20 \*  
\* FROM: JEAN MILLER \*  
\* SUBJECT: POM \*  
\* PRINT DATE: 03/06/86 TIME: 12:20 \*  
\*  
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TO: SENATE RESOURCES COMMITTEE

~~SENATORS~~ STURGULEWSKI, FAHRENKAMP, ELIASON, ZHAROFF, HALFORD,  
COGHILL AND V. FISCHER

FROM: JAMES WOODLEY  
P.O. BOX 775866  
EAGLE RIVER, AK 99577 PHONE: 694-5313

SUBJECT: FISH AND GAME SUBSISTENCE

TARGET SPECIFIC GAME AND FISH STOCKS AS NOT SUBSISTENCE SO LONG  
AS NOT TO AFFECT SUBSISTENCE ON THE WHOLE IN THE STATE OF ALASKA.

*Kia*

Kil

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* DELIVER TO: JPOM
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* ORIGINAL
* SENT: 02/12/86 TIME: 14:46
* FROM: LIOSGL
* SUBJECT: POM
* PRINT DATE: 02/12/86 TIME: 14:47
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3

\*\*\*POM\*\*\*

TO SENS. ABOOD AND STURGULEWSKI

FROM R.L. PARKER JR./SECRETARY  
 COOK IN ET PROFESSIONAL SPORTSFISHERMEN ASSOCIATION  
 TROUT UNLIMITED  
 P.O.BOX 1042  
 SOLDOTNA, AK 99669  
 262-7743/7971

RE SUBSISTENCE BILL

MESSAGE: GOOD LUCK ON PASSAGE OF A SUBSISTENCE BILL THAT WE ALL  
 CAN LIVE WITH. WE WOULD LIKE HOWEVER TO SEE SUBSISTENCE FISH  
 COME OUT OF COMBERCIAL ALLOCATIONS AND NOT SPORTSFISH LEFTOVERS.  
 SUBSISTENCE SHOULD RE CONDUCTED IN SALT WATER WITH NETS AND NOT  
 IN FRESHWATER WITH HOOK AND LINE. EDM

Enclosed is a recent decision by Judge von der Heydt relating to the taking of migratory birds on the Yukon-Kuskokwim Delta.

The case is being appealed to the Ninth Circuit Court by the Outdoor Council/Alaska Fish and Wildlife Federation.

Does this decision and pending appeal affect our subsistence issue?

*Maureen*

## THE VON DER HEYDT DECISION AND SUBSISTENCE

### THE DECISION:

"In the absence of regulation to the contrary, subsistence hunting of migratory birds for nutritional (as opposed to cultural or other) needs remains legal."

### Note:

(Von der Heydt uses the word "subsistence", although neither the Migratory Bird Treaty Act nor the Alaska Game Law use it. He does not define it.

The Game Law, which von der Heydt says holds, states that no regulation "shall prohibit any Indian or Eskimo, prospectors, or travelers to take animals or birds during the close season when he is in absolute need of food and other food is not available..." (p. 9)

Von der Heydt says "This direct grant of authority under the statute allows Natives to undertake subsistence hunting." (p. 14)

The PLAINTIFFS:

Alaska Fish & Wildlife Federation and Outdoor Council, Inc.  
and  
Alaska Fish and Wildlife Conservation Fund., Inc.

PLAINTIFFS want to set aside the Yukon Kuskokwim Goose Management Plan, in which the Village Council Presidents Association pledged to refrain from hunting geese from onset of nesting until birds were on the wing.

They say this Game Management Plan violates a 1918 Migratory Bird Treaty Act which allowed subsistence hunting for migratory birds, such as auks, auklets, guillemots, murrets and puffins and prohibited spring subsistence hunting of migratory birds.

The DEFENDANTS:

U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service and  
Alaska Department of Fish and Game

INTERVENORS:

Alaska Federation of Natives,  
Assn of Village Council Presidents and  
Tony Vaska.

The INTERVENORS argue that the 1925 Alaska Game Law created a "subsistence" exception.

The Judge agrees.

The INTERVENORS argue that the 1925 Game Law repealed the Migratory Bird Treaty Act's closed season on spring subsistence hunting. They argue that the Migratory Bird Treaty Act was never intended for Alaska.

The 1925 Game Law says:

No regulation shall "prohibit any Indian or Eskimo, prospector or traveler to take animals or birds during the close season when he is in absolute need of food and other food is not available."

The Judge says that regulations written four months after the Game Law was passed support the interpretation. Those regulations say:

"An Indian, Eskimo, or half-breed who has not severed his tribal relations by adopting a civilized mode of living or by exercising the right of franchise and an explorer, prospector or traveler may take animals or birds in any part of the Territory at any time for food when in absolute need of food and other food is not available, but he shall not ship or sell any animals or bird or part thereof so taken."

The Judge also says it is reasonable to assume that Congress intended a person, faced with starvation, to be able to take all types of game available.

In 1940, Congress broadened the emergency subsistence provision of the Game Law:

It amended Section 10 to allow Natives to take birds and animals out of season when "in need of food and other sufficient food is not available."

(In 1944, the Fish and Wildlife Service deleted migratory birds from the subsistence exception. But the Judge says this reinterpretation was contrary to law and that the 1925 Game Act still controls.)

# ALASKA WATERFOWL ASSOCIATION

3105A LAKESHORE DRIVE, SUITE 102  
ANCHORAGE, ALASKA 99503  
TEL. (907) 243-3235

February 4, 1986

Senator Mitch Abood ✓  
Pouch V  
Juneau, Alaska 99811

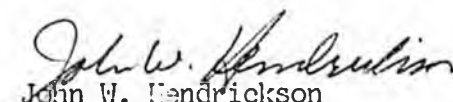
RE: Subsistence Bill

Dear Senator Abood:

I have reviewed SB 8100. I have also just reviewed Judge von der Heydt's recent decision. It appears that if the natives use them for food a native can kill waterfowl at any time and in virtually any numbers. Federal District Court Case No. J84-013 CIV. We may just be wasting our time on a subsistence law if in fact the congressional 1925 game law controls this matter. The 1925 Act was amended by the 1940 Game act Ch. 845, 54 Stat. 103-04. There is a question about whether the decision will apply to all game on federal land. That may be the next lawsuit.

We hope all is going well but it looks like we need a repealer of the 1925 and 1940 game acts. (federal) before this matter can be solved.

Very truly yours,

  
John W. Hendrickson  
President

cc: Sen. R. Halford  
Sen. J. Josephson  
Sen. P. Rodey  
Sen. V. Fisher  
Sen. J. Faiks  
T. Colton  
T. W. Patch  
W. W. Sherwood  
M. Maier, WHOA  
J. Shepard, DU

JWH:kmf

RECEIVED  
FEB 10 1986

# ALASKA WATERFOWL ASSOCIATION

3105A LAKESHORE DRIVE, SUITE 102  
ANCHORAGE, ALASKA 99503  
TEL. (907) 243-3235

February 1, 1986


Senator Mitch Abood  
Pouch V  
State Capitol  
Juneau, AK 99811

Dear Senator Abood:

I enclose a recent article by Ron Dalby which appeared in Outdoor Life Magazine. We would favor one set of regulations called "Harvest Regulations." All of Alaska's citizens should be treated equally by the law.

The legislature should immediately seek repeal of Secs. 801-816 of ANILCA for it is the most dangerous law to the welfare of the states' game resources that has existed since statehood. If the Feds want to manage wildlife on federal land let them. On federal land in N.W. Alaska no one is doing it now.

Very truly yours,

  
John W. Hendrickson  
President of AWA

Enclosure. 1

JWH:kpf

RECEIVED  
FEB 10 1986

FEB 18 1986

749 Raffke Ct.  
Anchorage, ak.  
99512

Dear artist

This article appeared in  
the February issue of Outdoor Life.  
Please take a few moments of  
your time to read it and I'm  
sure you will agree that it's  
both truthful and to the point.

We're counting on you for a  
subsistence bill that is equal  
for all Alaskans.

Sincerely,

Claude Manney  
CLAUDE MANNEY

# The Alaskan Subsistence Myth

Everyone can agree that earlier white men were not always forthright and fair in their dealings with Alaska's natives. But does this mean we should now overcompensate for our ancestors' sins?

By Ron Dalby

Few things inflame passion in Alaskans like the mere mention of the word "subsistence." Except for temporarily ambivalent newcomers, everyone in Alaska is either for or against subsistence. How they feel depends largely on the culture from which they have descended. Native groups adamantly support subsistence as the expression of their own interests. Other groups don't see the situation quite the same way.

Defining subsistence is the core of the

problem. The Alaska Legislature, with eyes trained on the political winds, has decided on a bland, safe statement concerning traditional and customary uses of naturally occurring resources; the statement leaves a lot to be desired. Both the state and federal governments are keenly aware of the potential political backlash if a stronger definition is adopted.

There is no middle ground to be taken when defining subsistence; one side or

continued on page 98

PHOTOGRAPH BY ERWIN AND PEGGY BAUER

## ALASKAN SUBSISTENCE MYTH

*continued from page 73*

the other is going to be extremely displeased with the still-unknown final determinant. Both sides are potent political forces.

The dictionary defines "subsistence" as "the act, state, or a means of subsisting." "Subsist" is defined as "to exist; to be sustained, nourished, etc.; live." Combining the two, we can view subsistence as a means of existing, a means of sustaining, a means of nourishing, or a means of life.

Considering that subsistence in Alaska refers to millions of pounds of fish and game each year, the definition is far-reaching in its impact. The potential for fraud is massive. Alaskan native groups, for example, have convoluted subsistence into meaning a lifestyle, which is obviously the most favorable interpretation for their goals.

Two other words that reappear in any subsistence discussion are "tradition" and "customary." The former is defined as "communal custom or usage." "Customary" is defined as "commonly practiced."

Customs and traditions are not created overnight. Every culture adopts its own only after generations of experience.

Archaeologists talk in terms of 10,000 years when discussing the development of the native cultures in Alaska. Most of us are used to reading such numbers and hardly give them a second thought. Think, though, of 10,000 years as 500 generations, quite an adequate length of time for developing customs and traditions. Then look at the white man's history in America. It's been about 10 generations since the Declaration of Independence was signed. In that sense, the white man in North America has few traditions when matched against an Eskimo culture that was active at the time the pyramids were built in Egypt. Then again, maybe the white man does in fact have a traditional subsistence culture.

Accepting, for the moment, the concept of subsistence as a lifestyle going back 100 centuries or more for the Eskimo, an immediate reaction is that subsistence is a bona fide claim. But wasn't the white man of 10,000 years ago also practicing subsistence? If you take one of the cultures back 10,000 years, it's only fair to do the same for the other. Only during the past few centuries has white man's technology become a cultural factor in Western civilization.

That technology was necessary for the survival of European society. Long before Alaskan native cultures faced, or would face, the problem, Europeans ran out of range. A barely inhabited New World discovered at the end of the Middle Ages was indeed fortunate for Europeans; they needed to expand. Technology transported their culture westward, beginning a 500-year saga of conflict with the scattered bands of peoples populating the Americas.

Columbus called the people he met Indians, assuming his navigation to be better than it really was. But who were these Indians, and how did they get here? Most scientists agree that the first men in the Americas came across a Bering Sea land bridge that existed during the Ice Age, probably following roving herds of game.

Their tools for making a life in the world were few and crude. Weapons were of stick and stone. Killing animals to sustain life was an all-consuming occupation. One

killed animals to sustain life and nourish the body. From the time of the crossing until the relatively recent contact with the white man, this was the native culture in Alaska. Subsistence was indeed a lifestyle.

Archaeologists suggest that in Alaska it was an all-pervasive lifestyle because little evidence exists indicating war or other social contact between native groups within the region. This is diametrically opposed to most native cultures elsewhere in the Americas. Cultures that flourished in milder climates had time to war and to socialize between feuds. Alaskan natives did not have that luxury except, to a certain extent, in milder southeastern Alaska.

Think for a moment what this subsistence lifestyle must have been like. If you were a coastal Eskimo, you spent long days on the frozen ocean waiting for a seal to come within range of your crude spear. Or you spent days trying to herd caribou into a killing pen so that your arm's-length weapons could be effectively used. Each animal killed provided food, clothing, and other necessities. Little was wasted. The more that was wasted, the sooner another animal would have to be acquired for the table.

Five hundred years ago, the subsistence lifestyle took every waking moment of every day. If you didn't work at it all day, every day, you died. There was no middle ground.

Farther inland, the Athapaskan Indians faced a slightly different environment but a similar challenge. Again, subsistence was a lifestyle, as a man's entire being was required to provide the necessary nourishment and materials for survival.

The men that followed Columbus came to settle a wild land and make it productive. As always when two cultures confront each other, one gives way more than the other, although neither remains unchanged. Slowly, over four centuries, the Indian and the Eskimo yielded much to the white man's ways. Some changes were forced, but many were eagerly embraced.

By the time Western civilization reached Alaska, most white men were more or less out of the habit of eliminating native tribes just because they were there. (The early Russians in the Aleutian Islands were an exception.) To be sure, natives were treated as second-class citizens in every sense of the word, but at least they weren't subject to politically inspired military campaigns

## Where Greed May Lead

In 1971, the U.S. government enacted the Alaska Native Claims Settlement Act. Part of that legislation specifically stated that Alaskan natives had to surrender all future aboriginal claims in exchange for 44 million acres of land and \$982 million. Ever since native leaders agreed to accept the money and the land, they have been screaming that it isn't enough. The only persons so far enriched by the scheme are the lawyers paid to grab more through the court system for the native corporations organized to manage the land and the money.

Approximately 75,000 natives (persons having one-quarter or more Alaskan-native blood) qualified under the terms of ANCSA. Thus, each pro-rated share of the settlement was 587 acres of land and more than \$13,000. Natives got first choice of the 90-plus percent of Alaska that was then federally owned.

The world's population is now past the four billion mark and is expected to double in 75 years or less. It's absurd for anyone in today's world to be entitled to nearly 600 acres of ground because of an ancestor's chance choice of campsite, and then to scream that it's not enough.

Recently, another idea has generated headlines—that Indian/Eskimo bands should become sovereign nations. They then could enter into treaties with the United States, thus controlling their own destinies. That is a preposterous argument. Anyone who accepts it is unwittingly suggesting that we carve up the entire country into isolated mini-nations centered around localized cultural/racial majorities. Instead of a single powerful nation able to shape our own destiny, we would become little more than a collection of economic and social basket cases.

Perhaps we should give one group a chance to make it as a separate nation

—the village of Venetie. The villagers have done a lot of complaining recently. Cast them adrift without state police services, without state-supported educational services, without qualified wildlife managers, and most of all, without state and federal welfare programs. Let them maintain their own airport, and allow them unrestricted access to the game on their lands. Two years from now, when they've shot all the animals and failed as a Third World country, ask them how they like it.

The issue of native sovereignty is a thorn in everyone's side, natives and others alike. It's a no-win proposition for all but the lawyers who argue any ridiculous position as long as their outrageous fees are met. Alaska's native peoples have much more pressing needs for their money, realistic problems that could be solved with the money now indiscriminately thrown at lawyers.

How many Indian and Eskimo children could have used money paid in legal fees for a college scholarship? How many natives in small villages suffer from a lack of local medical care—care that could be provided by building clinics and hiring doctors with some of the money used to buy lawyers?

And, perhaps most important of all, how many native corporations are in financial trouble—1991, when the corporations go public as mandated by the ANCSA, is only five years away. The millions squandered for legal battles will loom large when some of the fiscally troubled corporations are forced to sell out to private investors because they are financially unable to prevent a takeover. The Alaska natives' title to their lands now exists in the form of corporate stock, stock which soon can be sold by the owners to anyone wishing to buy it. When the stock is sold, the land is gone forever.

aimed at their extinction.

Limited, sporadic contact with European cultures began during the 18th century for Alaskan natives. Initially, the food-gathering clans that met the great sailing ships were reasonably content with their first experiences with an "advanced" culture. After all, these fair-skinned men brought trading objects that warmed a hunter's heart: steel knives, pots, and guns. Subsistence, though still fitting the natives' earlier idea of a lifestyle, became a little easier. This continued as more ships visited Alaska and the products they carried got better all the time. No longer was it necessary to be within arm's length of an animal to kill it. Bears could be challenged from safe distances. Just as automation had an impact on the manufacturing world, machines began reducing the amount of time it took to "earn a living" in Alaska.

Not all contact between Alaskan natives and white men went so smoothly, however. Besides a treasure trove of useful objects, the white man also brought disease, alcohol, and other social ills to the North. Our conscience and various vocal native groups won't let us forget that.

Still, it would be hard to think of village life in Alaska today as anything remotely resembling the past. Airplanes, jet boats, snowmobiles, and all manner of mechanical contrivances have eliminated the subsistence burden. Why walk when you can ride? Why spend two weeks stalking caribou when you can fly out and fill an airplane with meat in a couple of hours? Subsistence as a lifestyle in the 1980s is hard

to justify. One is forced to look closely at whether this is used as the only means of maintaining life.

The situation is more problematic when you realize that a remote northern Alaska village of 400 people imported 212,000 cans of soda pop in 1976. It has been pointed out that a village that can afford to pay air freight for 80 tons of soda and the resulting dental bills can certainly afford a sim-

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## Airplanes, jet boats, snowmobiles, and all manner of mechanical contrivances have eliminated the subsistence burden.

---

ilar tariff on protein. Now ask yourself again if a subsistence lifestyle is necessary as a means of nourishing, of existing, or of sustaining. This is the key question.

The problem of subsistence began to confront Alaskans seriously as America reached the height of its liberal thinking during the 1960s and early 1970s. After World War II, many Americans led the good life, materially at least. But as this more comfortable way of living became more prevalent, our national conscience began bothering us. There were some people in the United States who didn't enjoy the same burgeoning prosperity. One group

many persons zeroed in on was the American Indian and, by association, the Eskimo—the descendants of the nonwhite groups who met Columbus.

Probably one of America's failings on the international scene is its national conscience. In the case of American natives, it just took us a little longer to see what lay on our doorstep. But when we did see it, we outdid ourselves with pangs of grief in the form of land grants and monetary awards to the native groups within our borders. Not that some of this wasn't justified; the white man's record in the New World is not unblemished. In keeping with our growing tradition of assistance, however, we may have overdone it with the Alaska Native Claims Settlement Act of 1971.

On December 18, 1971, President Nixon signed ANCSA into law. With a stroke of his pen, approximately 75,000 natives (only one-quarter native blood was all it took to qualify) gained fee-simple title to 44 million acres of land and \$982 million. Overnight, the natives of Alaska came to own more land than is held in trust by all the other Indian tribes in the United States. It works out to more than \$13,000 and nearly 600 acres of land per person, by far the most generous settlement ever granted. Historically, there is no precedent.

As all landowners may do, native groups holding title may restrict access and activities, and even create their own law enforcement. It is their land, and much of it is the best Alaska has to offer. Under the provisions of ANCSA, natives were able to se-

lect the lands they wanted from the more than 90 percent of Alaska that was then federally owned.

In recent years, the hue and cry over land use and ownership has assumed even greater dimensions. In 1980, at the urging of President Carter, Congress enacted legislation setting aside huge tracts of Alaska that covered nearly as much land as the state of California. These areas are administered by various departments of the National Park Service, Bureau of Land Management, and the Forest Service. In about half of this restricted land, hunting is outlawed, with one exception. Alaska natives who have "traditionally" used this ground have more or less free rein to practice their "customary" lifestyle. In simple terms, they have exclusive rights to shoot game animals in several national parks in addition to exclusive rights on the 44 million acres they already own.

The old adage that "possession is nine-tenths of the law" is a strong factor in the current battle over subsistence. The native groups own the land, land that is the source of the subsistence lifestyle they say they must practice.

Natives comprise about 15 percent of Alaska's population. There is considerable concern about such a minority owning and having exclusive access to a disproportionate share of the available resources. There are more than four billion people in the world today, a population that will double within 75 years. It's tough to argue logically that 75,000 people should be entitled to 600 acres of ground each, in addition to

special privileges on federal land otherwise closed to hunting for most Americans, just because of an ancestor's chance choice of campsite. Why should one special group be allowed as much as 100 percent of an available resource?

Separate laws govern subsistence gatherers in Alaska. Are these laws really necessary?

The time it takes in modern Alaska to gather enough wildlife to live on has been drastically reduced in the past couple of centuries. Thus, living a strictly subsistence lifestyle can either provide much more game than a person so engaged requires, or give the individual a lot of free time to pursue this lifestyle. And many who practice a subsistence lifestyle also collect a significant share of the various welfare monies available to those whose income is not up to a certain standard. Because this standard is based entirely on measurable quantities of money, there may well be a certain unfairness in paying someone cash and food stamps when this person and his family are eating a balanced diet, living in a government-built house, and spending their lives on land deeded to them.

In light of this problem and the enactment of separate laws governing those who fish and hunt for subsistence, consider just the sportfishing and sport-hunting regulations and their respective bag limits. Assume a subsistence family to be four people: husband, wife, and two children.

Taking the bag limits—which vary depending on the units hunted—for only one of the four family members, we find that it

is possible to take one moose, one to 10 caribou (unlimited caribou in one unit), one to three black bears, one to three Dall sheep, one or two mountain goats, one to five deer, and various other big-game animals. To this, add bag limits of five to 15 grouse and 10 to 20 ptarmigan daily for an eight-month-long season. In the fall, add seven to 10 ducks and six snow geese daily. There are also no closed seasons or limits on snowshoe hares in most parts of Alaska. The amount of meat available to a single hunter reaches astronomical proportions under sporting regulations alone.

Consider the hunter who, during the appropriate seasons, bags only one moose, one caribou, one black bear, 45 ducks, and 100 other birds and small-game animals. After butchering, that's at least 1,500 pounds of edible meat—almost one pound for each person in the family per day. And this is only a fraction of one family member's legal limit of game.

Sportfishing limits are also quite generous. Freshwater fishermen can take at least 30 fish or more each day if they seek more than a single species. There are many places in Alaska where it is possible to catch three or more kinds of fish in a single body of water. Even if the fish are small, this can easily be 15 pounds of fish a day. By only using a part of the allowable bag limits under sporting regulations for one person, it is possible to provide each member of a four-person family a pound of meat and a pound of fish daily. How many of us purchase 3,000 pounds of meat and fish annually to feed our family?

As a last note, using the bag limits available to the entire family, enough meat fish protein should be available to support a large dog team, another of the reasons advanced by subsistence users seeking special status, though many now ride snowmobiles instead of sleds.

Not everyone can hunt each of the animals listed because they don't range everywhere in the state. And not everyone is going to catch a limit of fish every time out, either. Still, when the sporting regulations are balanced with the types of fish and game available in the various regions of the state, 3,000 pounds per family per year is not at all unrealistic for the true practitioner of a subsistence lifestyle. All one has to do is part with a few dollars for the required licenses. Subsistence regulations are redundant and encouraged only by special interest groups looking for an easy way out.

Earlier we noted that a subsistence lifestyle occupied all of a man's time and energy 500 years ago. Restricting subsistence users to sporting regulations would tend to make subsistence a similar lifestyle once again. Those choosing such a lifestyle should be willing to spend the hours necessary to practice their way of life.

Native special interest groups, however, are fighting to continue the confusing overregulation that makes it easier for their members to get away with more than a fair share of dwindling or finite natural resources. This may be a key thought in the

entire subsistence argument. With the world's population escalating past the four billion mark, what gives a minority of a population in any area the right to a disproportionate share of the resources?

Sportsmen in Alaska generally agree that subsistence has been grossly mishandled by the state and federal governments. Most Alaskans supplement their diets with the fish and game they collect in their limited spare time. Why should a declared subsistence user with unlimited time to fish and hunt be allowed mass killing methods, more liberal bag limits, and greater access to land, all under the guise of a single word?

There are problems with implementing a sporting-regulations-only system in Alaska. It couldn't happen overnight; instead, it would require considerable conditioning. The end, however, could well justify the means. And if the declared subsistence hunter failed for any reason, he or she could then fall back on the welfare system, much as would anyone else laid off from a job or otherwise unable to work.

Limiting welfare payments to subsistence users is a powerful argument. People living in free housing on free land and who gather more than enough food to meet their needs are obviously in a different league than those to whom a welfare check is a sole means of support. More succinctly, if subsistence provides life's necessities, why should taxpayers living in the money economy fund the luxuries, especially when the choice of a subsistence lifestyle is made by

the individual? Subsistence is a job rewarded materially, not with money that can be exchanged for those materials.

Subsistence users are after the best of both worlds. They can have the personal satisfaction of providing for their own daily needs, yet someone else provides them with the money necessary to fit into another culture that they say is not theirs. This dualism, recognized or otherwise, is a fact of life in rural Alaska.

Few people have the option of choosing the best of two worlds; in fact, many don't have a chance to gain the best of one. Yet small groups in Alaska and elsewhere in the country are demanding and getting everything they want from our modern industrial society while claiming they belong to and practice another culture. Given the choice, there's probably no one who would decline the opportunity to have the best of two worlds.

There are no easy answers. Everyone can agree that earlier white men were not always forthright and fair in their dealings with natives. But are we now overcompensating for our past? Those natives who currently benefit say that all they receive is still not enough as they battle in court for more. Those who realize only higher taxes and limited access to land as a result are beginning to realize that the cost is far too much. It might be worth noting that the latter group is by far the larger in terms of numbers. And numbers are political power in a democracy.

749 Raffe Ct.  
Anchorage, Ak.  
99518

Dear Mitch,

This article appeared in  
the February issue of Outdoor Life.  
Take a few moments to read  
it and I'm sure you'll find it  
truthful and to the point.

We're counting on you to come  
up with a subsistence bill makes  
all Alaskans equal.

Sincerely,

Claude Maning

RECEIVED  
FEB 18 1986

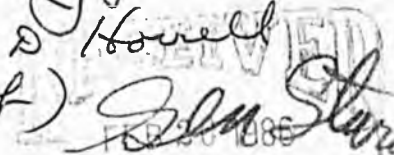
Received by Ben Stung  
D

Mitch Alwood -

2-17-86

Mitch - please take time to read this -  
I received permission from Outdoor Life - to reprint  
this - As a forty year resident of Alaska and  
having raised my family on fish and game - I resent  
the fact I cannot hunt in a lot of Alaska - and  
it's all for a chosen few -

You may remember me from  
the old H + D Market days  
on J Street -

Sincerely yours  
Robert D Howell  
(Bob)  Glen Stary

# ALASKA WATERFOWL ASSOCIATION

3105A LAKE SHORE DRIVE, SUITE 102  
ANCHORAGE, ALASKA 99503  
TEL. (907) 243-3235

February 2, 1986

Senator Mitch Abood  
Pouch V  
Juneau, AK 99811

RE: Subsistence Proposals

Dear Senator Abood:

Please send us a copy of the latest proposed subsistence bill. Find enclosed a bumper sticker for your car which expresses our views. This subsistence nonsense has wiped out a million geese, which is over one half of what Alaska produces.

Please contact the U.S. Congress and insist that actions 801-816 of ANILCA be repealed **now!**

Very truly yours,

  
John W. Hendrickson

Enclosure. 1

JWH:kpf

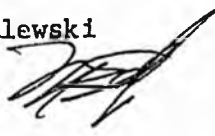
RECEIVED  
FEB 10 1986



FEB 26 1986

From the desk of:  
**Senator Mitch Abood**  
Alaska State Legislature

MEMORANDUM

TO: Senator Sturgulewski  
FROM: Senator Abood   
RE: Subsistence letters  
DATE: February 25, 1986

Please find attached 2 letters which I have recently received from citizens concerned about subsistence.

Since SCS CSHB 288 (SA), subsistence, is now in your committee, I feel that the letters will be best utilized in your care.

2/9/86

RECEIVED

FEB 11 1986

Loren Croxson

Box 1410

Petersburg, Ak 99832

772-3622

Dear Senator Abood,

I have reviewed the State Affairs Committee's "Subsistence Bill", and while it is an improvement over the Administration's attempt, it is still in need of amendment.

Prior to ANILCA there was no problem in providing for the personal use of fish and game in Alaska. The Board and the Dept, since statehood, made a conscious effort to provide management Direction and regulations which provided for the needs of ALL.

In the drafting (And subsequent passage) of ANILCA, certain groups saw the opportunity to obtain exclusive use of a resource which belongs

to everyone. These efforts were aided and encouraged by persons of limited vision and knowledge of the entire issue. They are sometimes referred to as "do gooders," etc. For various reasons they were (and are) Advocates for Subsistence. Some thought they were helping the underprivileged, some thought they saw an opportunity to curtail and eventually eliminate the other consumptive uses of fish and game.

Persons with those perceptions are still with us and your Bill will ~~assist~~ give them the greatest assist that they ever dreamed of!

Why do I say this? The role of the Subsistence Division in ADF&G has been that of an advocate for Subsistence.

I could write volumes on how  
this Division has "Pushed" the concept  
of Subsistence — and now both  
Says they will determine  
when, where, how much Subsistence  
is needed — And they must  
ONLY CONSULT with other Divisions  
in the Dept. Are there experts  
in the Subsistence Div who are capable  
of determining the status of a Stock.  
No, there are not. But this gives  
them the Authority - No - it mandates  
that they do this.

These people are Advocates —  
Some of them are the same  
people who "fought" to get the  
Subsistence Section placed in ANILCA.  
This is Akin to asking the Fox  
to guard the Chicken house.

Mandating a Specific Division of an organization to perform certain functions which cut across so many disciplines is contrary to any and all accepted management practices and teachings.

I think there are still several parts of these Bills which are unconditional — the only solution to this problem.

To have the ANILCA amended, this can only be done with the full support of our State Administration, our Legislature, and our Congressional Delegation.

It should also be preceded by a truly objective study to determine the true need for substance.

Please excuse my sending this note in written form. My typewriter is in the "Typewriter Hospital".

Sincerely

Sam Proton

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\*  
\* DELIVER TO: JPOM  
\*  
\*  
\* ORIGINAL  
\* SENT: 02/21/86 TIME: 14:25  
\* FROM: WALLY RICHARDSON  
\* SUBJECT: P.O.M.  
\* PRINT DATE: 02/21/86 TIME: 14:26  
\*  
\*\*\*\*\*

*Kie*

TO: ALL LEGISLATORS  
  
FR: NORMAN AND SALLY HOGG  
PO BOX 1385  
BETHEL, ALASKA 99559 543-4405  
  
RE: HB 288 - SUBSISTENCE

IN FAINESS TO THE MANY RURAL ALASKANS WHO DEPEND ON THE STATE'S FISH AND GAME FOR FOOD AND FOR MAINTAINING THEIR TRADITIONAL LIFESTYLE, PLEASE SUPPORT LEGISLATION THAT GIVES SUBSISTENCE PRIORITY TO RURAL ALASKANS.

FEB 10 1986

2636 Freeman Rd  
North Pole, AK 99705  
6 February, 1986

The Honorable  
Arlio Sturgulewski  
Chairman, Senate Resources Committee  
Alaska State Legislature  
Pouch V (MS 3100)  
Juneau, Alaska 99811

Dear Senator Sturgulewski:

On the morning of February 4 I presented much of the following testimony in Fairbanks at the teleconference hearings on the proposed state subsistence law. The Legislative Affairs Office staff called me immediately afterward to say that Senator Ahoad had sent the bill out of committee and that your committee would be next to work on it. Since part of my presentation was cut off I would like to be sure it is part of the record on subsistence.

My name is Helen Drury, 2636 Freeman Road, North Pole, AK. In July '85 I retired as an Indian Health Service Community Nutritionist after working for 10 years out of the Mt. Edgecumbe Hospital in the Native villages of Southeast Alaska from Waikehat to Metlukatla. I was very involved with the nutritional health problems of these people as are other nutritionists working for the Indian Health Service, state, and Native Corporations in Alaska.

One evening last week, on the Alaska News Nightly radio program, a reporter interviewed a community nutritionist in the Bethel area. She had done many 24-hour diet recalls among Natives and learned that the diet of these people reflects the decreased use of subsistence foods while at the same time greatly increasing their consumption of the high-fat, high-sugar foods about which the medical profession is now warning us. Small investigations in other parts of the state show similar results. Elizabeth Nohman, Area Indian Health Service nutritionist in Anchorage could provide many further details.

Because of this heavy use of these high sugar, high fat foods resulting in increased weight and hypertension, diabetes is on the rise as well among Alaska Natives. Indian Health Service is now gearing-up to try to prevent this from becoming the major health problem in Alaska that it has already become among many Indian tribes in the Lower 48. If time permitted I could go on to explain how the fish, game and wild plant foods which have formed the traditional Native diet works to prevent these "white man's diseases" which are now on the increase.

Another major health concern in rural Alaska is infant health. Low birth weight, higher infant mortality and morbidity rates among Native infants are also higher than for the general population. Joan Pelt, Chief Nutritionist for the state in Juneau, has much information available on this problem. Poor infant health is most often directly attributable to the poor health of the mother whose diet has been less than adequate.

Looking at all this from the dollars and cents view point I think the state should consider the phenomenal amount of money which is spent each year trying to improve Native Health. Isn't it more sensible to make it easier for Native people to build good health from the foods which traditionally have been used by them for centuries?

I view this so called revised bill with considerable skepticism. History has shown time after time that where the white man moves in to take over a territory only rarely are indigenous peoples and their rights (and their foods) adequately protected. I see what has happened to the herring koe and abalone fisheries in Southeast. Large fishing vessels from the entire West Coast "stack up" in Sitka's harbors ready to pounce on the fishery when it opens each spring. "Whites" with their sophisticated skuba and diving gear have nearly wiped

out the abalone in some areas. I could also ask, "Where have all the Alaska King Crab gone? Why is it so difficult now to catch a 70-80 lb king salmon? We can't blame these problems on either the Natives — or the walrus!"

Rural Native people need special protection and I believe it is the duty of the Legislature to provide it!

Very sincerely,

Helen M. Orum

\*\*\*\*\*  
\*  
\* DELIVER TO: JFOM  
\*  
\* ORIGINAL  
\* SENT: 02/26/86 TIME: 17:08  
\* FROM: MAXINE WALTON  
\* SUBJECT: POM/FBX/MW  
\* PRINT DATE: 02/26/86 TIME: 17:08  
\*  
\*\*\*\*\*

10

TO: SENATOR STURGULEWSKI, SENATOR BENNETT  
  
ALSO INTERIOR DELEGATION  
REP'S DAVIS, KOPONEN, RINGSTAD, MW MILLER, FRANK  
SEN'S FAHRENKAMP, COGHILL

FR: BRUCE W. CAMPBELL  
TANANA VALLEY SPORTSMEN'S RIFLE AND PISTOL CLUB  
BOX 82245  
FAIRBANKS 99708

PH: 488-1667 479-3233 (W)

RE: SCS CS 4B 288 - SUBSISTENCE

MSG: IN LIGHT OF SEC.16.05.258 IDENTIFYING SUBSISTENCE FISH AND  
GAME SPECIES, WOULD IT ALSO NOT BE DESIRABLE TO AMEND SEC.  
16.30.010 WANTON WASTE TO READ. ....KILLS A BIG GAME OR  
SUBSISTENCE\_GAME\_ANIMAL OR A SPECIES OF WILD FOWL.....

*Lies  
A constant*

\*\*\*\*\*  
\* DELIVER TO: JPOH \*  
\* \* \* \* \*  
\* ORIGINAL \*  
\* SENT: 03/03/86 TIME: 11:12 \*  
\* FROM: JEAN MILLER \*  
\* SUBJECT: P04 \*  
\* PRINT DATE: 03/03/86 TIME: 11:13 \*  
\*\*\*\*\*

5

TO: SENATORS FAIRB AND STURGOLEWSKI  
REPRESENTATIVE PETTYJOHN AND RIEGER

FROM: SUSAN STEWART  
1520 ELCADORE, APT. 133  
ANCHORAGE, AK 99507 PHONE: 544-8654

SUBJECT: HB 407 - USE OF GAME AS BAIT ON TRAP LINES

PLEASE OPPOSE HB 407. I FEEL THAT PASSAGE OF THE BILL WILL

- 1) CONSTITUTE A BACK DOOR APPROACH TO INCREASED KILLING OF WOLVES
- 2) CONTRIBUTE TO INCREASED ILLEGAL HUNTING OF CARIBOU, MOOSE AND OTHER GAME ANIMALS
- 3) WILL UNFAIRLY PRECLUDE PUBLIC ACCESS TO INFORMATION ACQUIRED BY FISH AND GAME.





# ALASKA OUTDOOR COUNCIL, INC.

3780 MCGINNIS DR. JUNEAU, AK 99801  
(907) 789-3450

## SUBSISTENCE MORATORIUM

March 19, 1985

The Alaska Outdoor Council acknowledges that there is a potential for creating severe hardships if the Madison subsistence ruling is implemented immediately and to the letter of the law. To-date, however, only partial solutions have been offered -- especially by the Governor's office. The Supreme Court ruling clearly enunciated several problems with the existing State law. In order to properly address these problems, provide adequate public input, and establish a permanent solution to the growing social conflicts created by the law, reasonable time and public exposure must be devoted by the legislature to restructuring the law.

If it is determined by the legislature that a temporary solution is needed to keep established industries and citizens of Alaska from being completely and unnecessarily disenfranchised during the legislative review process, we would support a temporary moratorium designed to freeze subsistence regulations that existed prior to the Madison case.

We propose that the following points must be addressed in any statute enacted to place a moratorium in effect:

1. The freeze must last only one year with a self destruct clause. ✓
2. Declare subsistence regulations in existence prior to Madison case as only existing valid subsistence uses in Alaska. ✓
3. Declare personal use fisheries established by the Fisheries Board prior to Madison Case as legal for one year. ✓
4. Declare that during one year freeze, only subsistence uses identified prior to Madison case have any legal standing. In other words, there is a freeze on the creation of any additional subsistence uses during interim. This will guarantee that no established sport hunting or fishing uses nor commercial uses will be eliminated until the subsistence law is adequately reviewed and restructured. ✓

The Outdoor Council is willing to help sponsor a special meeting to seek concurrence from the commercial and sport interests for a moratorium statute.

PRESIDENT  
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Juneau, AK 99801  
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DIRECTOR-AT-LARGE  
Warren Hofflich  
901 Tall Spruce Dr.  
Anchorage, AK 99502  
(907) 243-4790

Chuck Grey - mizing ed - newsman

ext. ph

equitable dist jail

Article 8 - state Court.

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MAY 01 1985

ALASKA OUTDOOR COUNCIL  
3780 McGinnis Dr.  
Juneau, AK. 99801

SPECIAL NOTICE  
4/29/85

Alaska Subsistence Issue--Myths & Facts

Recent comments by the Governor, members of the Legislature and certain special interest groups have created a growing sense of hysteria over the Alaskan subsistence issue. As a result, numerous distortions of fact have occurred in order to panic the general public, the various user groups and the legislature into supporting a quick fix to the extremely complicated subsistence law. For your information, we are providing you a copy of our 4/17/85 Special Notice on the issue and we are also including herein a few comments on some of the myths and facts that have been circulated recently to the Legislature and the public.

-----

MYTH - The Governor's proposed bills (HB 288 & SB 231) will return the subsistence situation to pre-Madison (Supreme Court Ruling) by inserting the word "rural" into the existing State law and by creating a "personal use fishery" category.

FACT - The Governor's bills do not resolve the major problems clearly enunciated in the Madison Supreme Court ruling. His bills will allow the Boards of Fisheries and Game to eliminate urban users from subsistence uses but the Court also ruled (Supreme Court Opinion #2911):

1. The Boards must adopt regulations giving subsistence uses an absolute priority (Page 5).
2. The Boards must eliminate competing uses such as sport or commercial uses before restricting subsistence uses (Page 16 & 17).

-----

MYTH - The Governor's proposed legislation will solve the potential crises situations involving sport fishing in Cook Inlet, commercial fishing in Prince William Sound and sport hunting throughout Alaska this spring and summer.

FACT - The Madison Supreme Court ruling essentially eliminated the regulations that the Board of Fisheries had established discriminating between Alaskans on the basis of residency--including the ten point criteria used by the Board. Even if the Governor's legislation were to pass there is not enough time under the Administrative Procedures Act for regulations to be properly adopted before the fishing and hunting seasons commence. The only means for immediate relief is under the emergency powers of the Commissioner of Fish and Game.

-----

MYTH - The creation of a "personal use fishery" will provide for urban subsistence needs.

Fact - The personal use fishery provided in the Governor's bill gives no priority to the personal use fishery. Whenever it comes in conflict with subsistence uses, it must be eliminated along with sport or commercial uses. In addition, there is no proposed "personal use hunting" provision in the Governor's bills.

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MYTH - The Governor's bills resolve the subsistence problems.

Fact - HB 288 and SB 231 further exacerbate a growing conflict between urban and rural users by giving an ultimate priority over use of common property resources to a portion of Alaskan residents based on their residency.

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MYTH - The Governor is concerned with Federal takeover of Fish and Wildlife Management.

Fact - The Governor and the majority in the House refused to accept an amendment to HB 288 which would keep us in compliance with the Federal law but would have provided a sunset clause next year.

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MYTH - The Federal Government will manage fish and wildlife if HB 288 does not pass in its present form.

FACT - Deputy Under Secretary William P Horn in his April 18, 1985 correspondence to Representative Goll indicated that "we would afford the State an opportunity to correct the program deficiencies". He also indicated "the Department has no immediate plans to undertake activities to discharge its obligations under Sections 805 (a), (b), and (c) if it is finally determined that the Madison decision puts the State in non-compliance and there are indications that the State will act to come into compliance". He did indicate that a Federal Court could require the Federal Government to assume subsistence management, however.

-----  
MYTH - The Anchorage Sportfishing organizations support HB 288.

FACT - Both the Alaska Sportfishing Association and the Kenai River Sportfishing Association have indicated:

1. They oppose HB 288 in its present form.
2. They favor a permanent solution to the Alaska subsistence law conflicts.
3. They favor legislation with a sunset clause which will allow the Boards of Fisheries and Game to regulate in the interim.
4. They favor hearings during the interim.

-----

MYTH - The Governor's bills resolve the Court of Appeals ruling on the Eluska case.

Fact - The Eluska case provided that the State could not continue to provide for subsistence uses under sport regulations and a subsistence priority must be provided by regulation. The court held that the Board may not relict subsistence hunting at all in an area in which sport or commercial hunting is permitted. Lacking regulations giving subsistence a priority, a subsistence user may essentially harvest game unrestricted. The Governor's proposal does not deal with this issue in any way.

-----  
MYTH - The Governor supports taking politics out of fish and game management by proposing HB 288.

FACT - The Governor's bills insert politics into management by legislatively instructing the Boards of Fisheries and Game to discriminate against most of Alaskans in the allocation of Alaska's common property fish and wildlife resources.

-----  
MYTH - Residents of Anchorage, Fairbanks, Juneau and Ketchikan may be allowed to participate in subsistence uses if HB 288 is passed.

FACT - ANILCA requires that a definition of the term "rural" requires that Anchorage, Fairbanks, Juneau and Ketchikan be considered urban and ineligible for subsistence.

-----  
MYTH - The Legislature and this Administration will take up the State subsistence law next year if there are still problems.

FACT - This Administration and many legislators promised to correct the problems three years ago; however, they failed to do so until the recent Supreme Court decision forced them to address the issue this year.

-----  
 There remain several major questions that should be answered:

1. Why does the Governor and certain special interest groups oppose a thorough review of the State subsistence law during the next year. Especially, if an interim law with a sunset clause could be passed keeping us in compliance with the Federal law while giving the regulatory Boards authority to regulate during the interim?
2. Why must all existing subsistence users in Anchorage, Fairbanks, Juneau and Ketchikan be eliminated from participating in legitimate subsistence activities if they also have the same needs?
3. Why does this Administration and certain special interest groups oppose a precise definition of the word "rural" if it is inserted into the State's law so that Alaskan's will know if they are subsistence users or not?

4. Why do the supporters of HB 288 oppose defining the term "restrict" which will allow for subsistence uses to be regulated?
5. Why do the supporters of HB 288 oppose amendments which will provide that in some cases, as determined by the regulatory Boards, that subsistence, sport and commercial uses may all be regulated rather than requiring that all sport and commercial uses be eliminated before restricting any subsistence uses?
6. Why do the supporters of HB 288 oppose "personal use fishing" including "hook and line" fishing?
7. Why do the supporters of HB 288 oppose a definition of "priority" to include a reasonable preference but not an exclusive use?
8. Why do the supporters of HB 288 oppose amendments which will exclude new Alaskan residents who move into a subsistence community from having a priority over Alaskans elsewhere who have greater dependency and history of use of the same fish and wildlife resources?

These are questions whose answers may help unravel the political web that is making the issue of subsistence nearly impossible to deal with.

ALASKA OUTDOOR COUNCIL  
3780 McGinnis Dr.  
Juneau, AK. 99801

SPECIAL NOTICE  
4/17/85

Alaska Subsistence Issue

This special notice summarizes, from the Alaska Outdoor Council's point of view, the most important issues involved in the present controversies surrounding the State's subsistence law. Because the legislature is examining amendments to the law, it is important that the amendment process carefully consider all major problems with the existing law so that these controversies are not perpetuated.

The Alaska Supreme Court Ruling

The Alaska Supreme Court February 22, 1985 struck down a Board of Fisheries regulation that had identified eligibility for subsistence fishing in the Cook Inlet region. Under the regulation, certain residents of the Kenai Peninsula had been eliminated from subsistence fishing.

The Court opinion emphasized the following points:

1. The State law requires the Boards to adopt regulations permitting "subsistence uses".
2. The State subsistence law does not allow the Boards of Fisheries and Game to distinguish between rural and urban subsistence fish and game users.
3. The State law does not allow the Boards to restrict subsistence use to a specific community, unless the resource is in jeopardy.
4. A major point of departure from the State's previous position was the ruling by the Court that all sport and commercial uses must be eliminated before subsistence uses are restricted in any way.

The Alaska Court of Appeals Ruling

On April 12, 1985 the Alaska Court of Appeals issued a ruling dealing with the State's prosecution of a subsistence hunter who had taken a deer on Kodiak Island during the closed season. The court indicated:

1. "Substantial uncertainty" exists on these issues but the

defendant is correct in arguing that his unregulated subsistence use is legitimate in the absence of regulations to the contrary.

2. The Board of Game must (emphasis added) adopt subsistence regulations according to the State's 1978 subsistence law.

3. The State has failed to carry out its responsibilities by not adopting subsistence regulations.

4. "A potential subsistence user must be able to determine before he or she hunts whether the hunt will comply with the law before he or she can be subjected to criminal prosecution for his or her hunting."

5. "The State must prove guilt beyond a reasonable doubt by convincing a jury that the hunting in question was not a subsistence use."

The practical effects of this case means that in instances where the State Boards have failed to identify and provide for existing subsistence uses, the subsistence users may legally participate in that activity. Since the Boards has recognized only a relatively few subsistence uses, most of the State could be essentially unregulated for subsistence.

#### The Administration Proposal

The Sheffield Administration introduced HB 288 and SB 231 to insert the word "rural" into the State law and provide for a "personal use fishery" category. This offers a patchwork response to the court rulings, fails to correct major flaws in the law and will perpetuate the present political atmosphere of direct competition between urban and rural residents.

#### The Alaska Outdoor Council Position

The Alaska Outdoor Council offers the following points and option as a basis for permanently correcting the flaws in the present subsistence law:

1. The courts rulings have focused on several critical issues involved with the socially divisive State subsistence law and any changes should be carefully considered and the public fully involved.
2. The Governor created a Subsistence Task Force two years ago that was a total failure and was disbanded.
3. Legislative action this session should focus on clarifying the elements of the issue as the first step in resolving this controversy. Poorly crafted amendments will

cause the issue to emerge annually. Due deliberations and consideration of all alternatives are essential.

4. If it is determined, after full deliberations by the legislature, that immediate temporary corrective measures are essential, we propose that the legislature consider passing a law creating a one year moratorium or "freeze" on the subsistence law which will give them, the public and the Administration one full year to appropriately tackle the entire issue.

5. The 7 year history of controversy and court rulings is a clear statement that neither the public nor the elected public officials clearly understand "subsistence".

6. Other specific recommendations:

a. The position of the Alaska Outdoor Council membership has consistently been that subsistence should be based on some equitable basis of individual or family "need".

b. No common property resources, under provisions of the State Constitution, should be allocated on an exclusive use priority basis.

c. No subsistence user qualifications should be based on residency, including any community.

d. Terms like "Customary and traditional", "rural" or "family" must be clearly defined if they are used in any form in the law. It is imperative for the legislature to clearly define the terms of any subsistence law to allow an Alaskan resident to determine whether he is or is not a subsistence user.

e. The term "customary trade" must exclude all commercial sales.

f. The law must authorize the Boards of Fisheries and Game to regulate subsistence uses at any time, when appropriate.

g. Competing uses should not be eliminated whenever there is a conflict with subsistence uses.

h. The Boards should be allowed to regulate subsistence uses at historic levels of harvest.

i. The term "restricted" must be clearly defined to allow on-going regulation of subsistence uses.



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March 1981

Subsistence Demand Forms

Introduction:

These forms were prepared by the Game Division as a possible aid to the Board of Game in their regulatory deliberations. The purpose would be to assist the Board of Game in identifying on the record those areas and species for which the Board may determine subsistence uses are or are not valid. This should help in future regulation considerations as well as in the allocation of limited Departmental funds.

Assumptions:

Development of the information on the enclosed Subsistence Demand Forms and subsequent interpretation of this information, required establishment of a set of assumptions upon which this information is based. These assumptions were:

1. Alaska residents are those people residing within the State.
2. Unit or subunit residents are people residing within designated Game Management Units or subunits thereof.
3. Harvestable surplus is the number of animals which may be harvested annually from populations within present constraints of regulations, which address socially acceptable uses (for example, excludes bear sows with cubs, cubs or cow moose where either-sex hunting is not acceptable.)
4. Demands are based upon the number of citizens within the State, a Unit or a subunit who would, theoretically, wish to use these resource surpluses. Demand figures do not take into consideration such practical matters as availability of the resource to the potential user, inability of some citizens to harvest the resource, or the fact that some citizens may not wish to avail themselves of the resource.
5. The location of the symbols in the chart are related to demand and surplus. For instance, state resident demands for deer are such that it is conceivable under the most lenient regulation that there would be little harvestable surplus for nonresidents. We know, however, that there is little chance of residents taking the surplus in most areas.
6. The symbols relate to the broadest possible definition of "subsistence" - for food, shelter, fuel, clothing, tools, transportation, and making and selling of handicraft articles---. No attempt is made to predetermine a traditional and customary definition or preclude other interpretations. Special emphasis is made of the words "maybe---" and "not usually---."
7. Commercial trapping is not considered as a subsistence use in this process. There is a significant difference between the State and federal interpretation that should be addressed, however. The federal government defines "customary trade" in such a manner to include commercial sale of furs.

Black BEAR

SPECIES

Alaska resident demands adequate to take statewide harvestable surplus? NO

YES or NO

Alaska residents capable of taking statewide harvestable surplus? NO

YES or NO

Surplus Adequate to Allow Taking By:

UNIT OR SUBUNIT

	1	1A	1B	1C	1D	2	3	4	5	5A	5B	6	6A	6B	6C	6D	7	8	9	9A	9B	9C	9D	9E	10	11	12	
Residents & Nonresidents																												X
State Residents Only	X	X	X	X	X	X	X		X	X	X	X	X	Λ		Λ	X		X	X	X						X	
Unit &/or Subunit Residents Only																X												

	13	13A	13B	13C	13D	13E	14	14A	14B	14C	15	15A	15B	15C	16	16A	16B	17	17A	17B	17C	18					
Residents and Nonresidents																											X
State Residents Only	X	X	X	X	X	X					X	Λ	X	X	X	X	X	X			X						
Unit &/or Subunit Residents Only							X	X	X																		
Selected Unit or Subunit Residents Only										X												X			X		

	19	19A	19B	19C	19D	20	20A	20B	20C	20D	20E	21	21A	21B	21C	21D	21E	22	22A	22B	22C	22D	22E	23		
Residents and Nonresidents	X	Λ	X	Λ	X	X	X		X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X									X
State Residents Only								X																		
Unit &/or Subunit Residents Only																			X		Λ					
Selected Unit or Subunit Residents Only																										

	24	25	25A	25B	26	26A	26B	26C
Residents and Nonresidents	X	Λ	X	X				
State Residents Only								
Unit &/or Subunit Residents Only								
Selected Unit or Subunit Residents Only								

- X May be considered subsistence species in this Unit or Subunit
- 0 Not usually considered subsistence species in this Unit or Subunit
- ? Subsistence status unknown

Brown Bear  
SPECIES

Alaska resident demands adequate to take statewide harvestable surplus? No  
YES or NO

Alaska residents capable of taking statewide harvestable surplus? No  
YES or NO

Surplus Adequate to Allow Taking By:

	UNIT OR SUBUNIT																										
	1	1A	1B	1C	1D	2	3	4	5	5A	5B	6	6A	6B	6C	6D	7	8	9	9A	9B	9C	9D	9E	10	11	12
Residents & Nonresidents	0	0	0	0	?			0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	?	0	?	?	?	?	0	0	0
State Residents Only																											
Unit &/or Subunit Residents Only																											
Selected Unit or Subunit Residents Only																											

	UNIT OR SUBUNIT																					
	13	13A	13B	13C	13D	13E	14	14A	14B	14C	15	15A	15B	15C	16	16A	16B	17	17A	17B	17C	18
Residents and Nonresidents	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	X	X	X	X	X
State Residents Only																						
Unit &/or Subunit Residents Only																						
Selected Unit or Subunit Residents Only																						

	UNIT OR SUBUNIT																							
	19	19A	19B	19C	19D	20	20A	20B	20C	20D	20E	21	21A	21B	21C	21D	21E	22	22A	22B	22C	22D	22E	23
Residents and Nonresidents	X	X	X	X	X	0	0	0	0	0	0	?	?	?	?	?	?	X	X	X		X		
State Residents Only																					X		X	X
Unit &/or Subunit Residents Only																								
Selected Unit or Subunit Residents Only																								

	UNIT OR SUBUNIT							
	24	25	25A	25B	26	26A	26B	26C
Residents and Nonresidents	?	?	?	?	X	X	X	X
State Residents Only								
Unit &/or Subunit Residents Only								
Selected Unit or Subunit Residents Only								

- X - May be considered subsistence species in this Unit or Subunit
- 0 - Not usually considered subsistence species in this Unit or Subunit
- ? - Subsistence status unknown

Bison

SPECIES

Alaska resident demands adequate to take statewide harvestable surplus?

YES YES or NO

Alaska residents capable of taking statewide harvestable surplus?

YES YES or NO

Surplus Adequate to Allow Taking By:

UNIT OR SUBUNIT

	1	1A	1B	1C	1D	2	3	4	5	5A	5B	6	6A	6B	6C	6D	7	8	9	9A	9B	9C	9D	9E	10	11	12	
Residents & Nonresidents																												
State Residents Only																												
Unit &/or Subunit Residents Only																												
Selected Unit or Subunit Residents Only																											X	

	13	13A	13B	13C	13D	13E	14	14A	14B	14C	15	15A	15B	15C	16	16A	16B	17	17A	17B	17C	18						
Residents and Nonresidents																												
State Residents Only																												
Unit &/or Subunit Residents Only																												
Selected Unit or Subunit Residents Only																												

	19	19A	19B	19C	19D	20	20A	20B	20C	20D	20E	21	21A	21B	21C	21D	21E	22	22A	22B	22C	22D	22E	23				
Residents and Nonresidents																												
State Residents Only																												
Unit &/or Subunit Residents Only	X				X	X				X																		
Selected Unit or Subunit Residents Only																												

	24	25	25A	25B	26	26A	26B	26C
Residents and Nonresidents								
State Residents Only								
Unit &/or Subunit Residents Only								
Selected Unit or Subunit Residents Only								

- X May be considered subsistence species in this Unit or Subunit
- 0 Not usually considered subsistence species in this Unit or Subunit
- ? Subsistence status unknown

Caribou

SPECIES

Alaska resident demands adequate to take statewide harvestable surplus? YES

YES or NO  
YES

Alaska residents capable of taking statewide harvestable surplus?

YES or NO  
NO

Surplus Adequate to Allow Taking By:

	UNIT OR SUBUNIT																										
	1	1A	1B	1C	1D	2	3	4	5	5A	5B	6	6A	6B	6C	6D	7	8	9	9A	9B	9C	9D	9E	10	11	12
Residents & Nonresidents																							X	X	X		
State Residents Only																			X								
Unit &/or Subunit Residents Only																						X				X	X
Selected Unit or Subunit Residents Only																	X	X				X					

	13	13A	13B	13C	13D	13E	14	14A	14B	14C	15	15A	15B	15C	16	16A	16B	17	17A	17B	17C	18				
Residents and Nonresidents																										
State Residents Only																										
Unit &/or Subunit Residents Only		X	X	X		X											X			X						
Selected Unit or Subunit Residents Only	X				X		X	X	X		X	X	X		X	X		X	X		X	X		X	X	

	19	19A	19B	19C	19D	20	20A	20B	20C	20D	20E	21	21A	21B	21C	21D	21E	22	22A	22B	22C	22D	22E	23	
Residents and Nonresidents																									
State Residents Only	X	X	X	X	X	X	X					X			X	X									
Unit &/or Subunit Residents Only								X	X	X	X		X				X								X
Selected Unit or Subunit Residents Only																			X	X	X				

	24	25	25A	25B	26	26A	26B	26C
Residents and Nonresidents							X	
State Residents Only	X	X			X		X	
Unit &/or Subunit Residents Only			X	X		X		
Selected Unit or Subunit Residents Only								

- X May be considered subsistence species in this Unit or Subunit
- O Not usually considered subsistence species in this Unit or Subunit
- ? Subsistence status unknown

4

DEER

SPECIES

Alaska resident demands adequate to take statewide harvestable surplus? YES

YES or NO

Alaska residents capable of taking statewide harvestable surplus? NO

YES or NO

Surplus Adequate to Allow Taking By:

	UNIT OR SUBUNIT																										
	1	1A	1B	1C	1D	2	3	4	5	5A	5B	6	6A	6B	6C	6D	7	8	9	9A	9B	9C	9D	9E	10	11	12
Residents & Nonresidents																		X									
State Residents Only	X		X					X	X		X	X					X										
Unit &/or Subunit Residents Only		X		X	X	X	X			X																	
Selected Unit or Subunit Residents Only															X												

	UNIT OR SUBUNIT																										
	13	13A	13B	13C	13D	13E	14	14A	14B	14C	15	15A	15B	15C	16	16A	16B	17	17A	17B	17C	18					
Residents and Nonresidents																											
State Residents Only																											
Unit &/or Subunit Residents Only																											
Selected Unit or Subunit Residents Only																											

	UNIT OR SUBUNIT																									
	19	19A	19B	19C	19D	20	20A	20B	20C	20D	20E	21	21A	21B	21C	21D	21E	22	22A	22B	22C	22D	22E	23		
Residents and Nonresidents																										
State Residents Only																										
Unit &/or Subunit Residents Only																										
Selected Unit or Subunit Residents Only																										

	UNIT OR SUBUNIT							
	24	25	25A	25B	26	26A	26B	26C
Residents and Nonresidents								
State Residents Only								
Unit &/or Subunit Residents Only								
Selected Unit or Subunit Residents Only								

- X May be considered subsistence species in this Unit or Subunit
- O Not usually considered subsistence species in this Unit or Subunit
- ? Subsistence status unknown

ELK  
SPECIES

Alaska resident demands adequate to take statewide harvestable surplus? YES  
 YES or NO  
 Alaska residents capable of taking statewide harvestable surplus? YES  
 YES or NO

Surplus Adequate to Allow Taking By:	UNIT OR SUBUNIT																											
	1	1A	1B	1C	1D	2	3	4	5	5A	5B	6	6A	6B	6C	6D	7	8	9	9A	9B	9C	9D	9E	10	11	12	
Residents & Nonresidents																												
State Residents Only																												
Unit &/or Subunit Residents Only																												
Selected Unit or Subunit Residents Only																												
Residents and Nonresidents																												
State Residents Only																												
Unit &/or Subunit Residents Only																												
Selected Unit or Subunit Residents Only																												
Residents and Nonresidents																												
State Residents Only																												
Unit &/or Subunit Residents Only																												
Selected Unit or Subunit Residents Only																												
Residents and Nonresidents																												
State Residents Only																												
Unit &/or Subunit Residents Only																												
Selected Unit or Subunit Residents Only																												

- X May be considered subsistence species in this Unit or Subunit
- 0 Not usually considered subsistence species in this Unit or Subunit
- 7 Subsistence status unknown

Goat  
SPECIES

Alaska resident demands adequate to take statewide harvestable surplus? YES

YES or NO  
YES

Alaska residents capable of taking statewide harvestable surplus?

YES or NO

Surplus Adequate to Allow Taking By:

	UNIT OR SUBUNIT																											
	1	1A	1B	1C	1D	2	3	4	5	5A	5B	6	6A	6B	6C	6D	7	8	9	9A	9B	9C	9D	9E	10	11	12	
Residents & Nonresidents												X	X															
State Residents Only	X		X					X	X	X	X			X		X											X	
Unit &/or Subunit Residents Only		X		X	X																						X	
Selected Unit or Subunit Residents Only															X		X	X										

	13	13A	13B	13C	13D	13E	14	14A	14B	14C	15	15A	15B	15C	16	16A	16B	17	17A	17B	17C	18						
Residents and Nonresidents																												
State Residents Only																												
Unit &/or Subunit Residents Only																												
Selected Unit or Subunit Residents Only	X				X		X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X													

	19	19A	19B	19C	19D	20	20A	20B	20C	20D	20E	21	21A	21B	21C	21D	21E	22	22A	22B	22C	22D	22E	23				
Residents and Nonresidents																												
State Residents Only																												
Unit &/or Subunit Residents Only																												
Selected Unit or Subunit Residents Only																												

	24	25	25A	25B	26	26A	26B	26C
Residents and Nonresidents								
State Residents Only								
Unit &/or Subunit Residents Only								
Selected Unit or Subunit Residents Only								

- X May be considered subsistence species in this Unit or Subunit
- O Not usually considered subsistence species in this Unit or Subunit
- ? Subsistence status unknown

Moose

SPECIES

Alaska resident demands adequate to take statewide harvestable surplus? YES or NO

Alaska residents capable of taking statewide harvestable surplus? YES or NO

Surplus Adequate to Allow Taking By:

UNIT OR SUBUNIT

	1	1A	1B	1C	1D	2	3	4	5	5A	5B	6	6A	6B	6C	6D	7	8	9	9A	9B	9C	9D	9E	10	11	12
Residents & Nonresidents																											X
State Residents Only	X		X						X		X																
Unit &/or Subunit Residents Only				X	X					X		X	X	X					X	X	X			X		X	
Selected Unit or Subunit Residents Only		X													X	X	X					X	X				

	13	13A	13B	13C	13D	13E	14	14A	14B	14C	15	15A	15B	15C	16	16A	16B	17	17A	17B	17C	18				
Residents and Nonresidents																										
State Residents Only																X	X	X								
Unit &/or Subunit Residents Only	X	X	X	X		X																				
Selected Unit or Subunit Residents Only					X		X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X					X	X	X	X	X			

	19	19A	19B	19C	19D	20	20A	20B	20C	20D	20E	21	21A	21B	21C	21D	21E	22	22A	22B	22C	22D	22E	23	
Residents and Nonresidents			X	X			X					X	X		X	X	X								
State Residents Only	X					X								X											
Unit &/or Subunit Residents Only		X			X			X	X	X	X							X	X	X			X		
Selected Unit or Subunit Residents Only																					X		X	X	

	24	25	25A	25B	26	26A	26B	26C
Residents and Nonresidents								
State Residents Only		X	X	X				
Unit &/or Subunit Residents Only	X				X	X	X	
Selected Unit or Subunit Residents Only							X	

- X May be considered subsistence species in this Unit or Subunit
- O Not usually considered subsistence species in this Unit or Subunit
- ? Subsistence status unknown

8

Mus Koxen

SPECIES

Alaska resident demands adequate to take statewide harvestable surplus? YES

YES  
YES or NO

Alaska residents capable of taking statewide harvestable surplus? YES

YES  
YES or NO

Surplus Adequate to Allow Taking By:

UNIT OR SUBUNIT

	1	1A	1B	1C	1D	2	3	4	5	5A	5B	6	6A	6B	6C	6D	7	8	9	9A	9B	9C	9D	9E	10	11	12	
Residents & Nonresidents																												
State Residents Only																												
Unit &/or Subunit Residents Only																												
Selected Unit or Subunit Residents Only																												

	13	13A	13B	13C	13D	13E	14	14A	14B	14C	15	15A	15B	15C	16	16A	16B	17	17A	17B	17C	18						
Residents and Nonresidents																												
State Residents Only																												
Unit &/or Subunit Residents Only																												
Selected Unit or Subunit Residents Only																											?	

	19	19A	19B	19C	19D	20	20A	20B	20C	20D	20E	21	21A	21B	21C	21D	21E	22	22A	22B	22C	22D	22E	23				
Residents and Nonresidents																												
State Residents Only																												
Unit &/or Subunit Residents Only																												
Selected Unit or Subunit Residents Only																			?							?	?	?

	24	25	25A	25B	26	26A	26B	26C
Residents and Nonresidents								
State Residents Only								
Unit &/or Subunit Residents Only								
Selected Unit or Subunit Residents Only					?	?		?

- X May be considered subsistence species in this Unit or Subunit
- O Not usually considered subsistence species in this Unit or Subunit
- ? Subsistence status unknown

SHEEP  
SPECIES

Alaska resident demands adequate to take statewide harvestable surplus? Yes

YES or NO

Alaska residents capable of taking statewide harvestable surplus? No

YES or NO

Surplus Adequate to Allow Taking By:

	UNIT OR SUBUNIT																											
	1	1A	1B	1C	1D	2	3	4	5	5A	5B	6	6A	6B	6C	6D	7	8	9	9A	9B	9C	9D	9E	10	11	12	
Residents & Nonresidents																												0
State Residents Only																											0	
Unit &/or Subunit Residents Only																						0						
Selected Unit or Subunit Residents Only																	X		0									

	13	13A	13B	13C	13D	13E	14	14A	14B	14C	15	15A	15B	15C	16	16A	16B	17	17A	17B	17C	18						
Residents and Nonresidents																												
State Residents Only																0	0	0				0						
Unit &/or Subunit Residents Only																												
Selected Unit or Subunit Residents Only	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0							0					X	

	19	19A	19B	19C	19D	20	20A	20B	20C	20D	20E	21	21A	21B	21C	21D	21E	22	22A	22B	22C	22D	22E	23			
Residents and Nonresidents						X	X																				
State Residents Only	X			X					X	X	X																X
Unit &/or Subunit Residents Only																											
Selected Unit or Subunit Residents Only																											

	24	25	25A	25B	26	26A	26B	26C
Residents and Nonresidents	X	X	X					
State Residents Only					X	X	X	X
Unit &/or Subunit Residents Only								
Selected Unit or Subunit Residents Only								

- X May be considered subsistence species in this Unit or Subunit
- 0 Not usually considered subsistence species in this Unit or Subunit
- ? Subsistence status unknown

Wolf  
SPECIES

Alaska resident demands adequate to take statewide harvestable surplus? No  
YES or NO

Alaska residents capable of taking statewide harvestable surplus? No  
YES or NO

Surplus Adequate to Allow Taking By:

	UNIT OR SUBUNIT																										
	1	1A	1B	1C	1D	2	3	4	5	5A	5B	6	6A	6B	6C	6D	7	8	9	9A	9B	9C	9D	9E	10	11	12
Residents & Nonresidents	0	0	0	0	0	0			0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	X
State Residents Only																											
Unit &/or Subunit Residents Only																											
Selected Unit or Subunit Residents Only																											

	UNIT OR SUBUNIT																									
	13	13A	13B	13C	13D	13E	14	14A	14B	14C	15	15A	15B	15C	16	16A	16B	17	17A	17B	17C	18				
Residents and Nonresidents	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0				
State Residents Only																										
Unit &/or Subunit Residents Only																										
Selected Unit or Subunit Residents Only																										X

	UNIT OR SUBUNIT																								
	19	19A	19B	19C	19D	20	20A	20B	20C	20D	20E	21	21A	21B	21C	21D	21E	22	22A	22B	22C	22D	22E	23	
Residents and Nonresidents	X	X	X	X	X							X	X	X	X										
State Residents Only						X	X	X	X	X	X					X	X								
Unit &/or Subunit Residents Only																									
Selected Unit or Subunit Residents Only																		X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X

	UNIT OR SUBUNIT							
	24	25	25A	25B	26	26A	26B	26C
Residents and Nonresidents		X	X					
State Residents Only	X			X				
Unit &/or Subunit Residents Only								
Selected Unit or Subunit Residents Only					X	X	X	X

- X May be considered subsistence species in this Unit or Subunit
- 0 Not usually considered subsistence species in this Unit or Subunit
- ? Subsistence status unknown

Wolverine  
SPECIES

Alaska resident demands adequate to take statewide harvestable surplus? YES  
YES or NO

Alaska residents capable of taking statewide harvestable surplus? No  
YES or NO

Surplus Adequate to Allow Taking By:	UNIT OR SUBUNIT																										
	1	1A	1B	1C	1D	2	3	4	5	5A	5B	6	6A	6B	6C	6D	7	8	9	9A	9B	9C	9D	9E	10	11	12
Residents & Nonresidents	0	0	0	0	0	0		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
State Residents Only																											X
Unit &/or Subunit Residents Only																											
Selected Unit or Subunit Residents Only																											
	13	13A	13B	13C	13D	13E	14	14A	14B	14C	15	15A	15B	15C	16	16A	16B	17	17A	17B	17C	18					
Residents and Nonresidents	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		0	0	0	0	0	0											
State Residents Only																					0		0	0			
Unit &/or Subunit Residents Only										0																	
Selected Unit or Subunit Residents Only																											X
	19	19A	19B	19C	19D	20	20A	20B	20C	20D	20E	21	21A	21B	21C	21D	21E	22	22A	22B	22C	22D	22E	23			
Residents and Nonresidents																											
State Residents Only	X	X	X	X	X							X	X	X	X	X	X										
Unit &/or Subunit Residents Only						X	X	X	X	X	X																
Selected Unit or Subunit Residents Only																			X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
	24	25	25A	25B	26	26A	26B	26C																			
Residents and Nonresidents																											
State Residents Only	X	X	X	X																							
Unit &/or Subunit Residents Only																											
Selected Unit or Subunit Residents Only					X	X	X	X																			

X May be considered subsistence species in this Unit or Subunit  
 0 Not usually considered subsistence species in this Unit or Subunit  
 ? Subsistence status unknown

BEAVER

SPECIES

Alaska resident demands adequate to take statewide harvestable surplus? No

YES or NO

Alaska residents capable of taking statewide harvestable surplus? No

YES or NO

Surplus Adequate to Allow Taking By:

	UNIT OR SUBUNIT																										
	1	1A	1B	1C	1D	2	3	4	5	5A	5B	6	6A	6B	6C	6D	7	8	9	9A	9B	9C	9D	9E	10	11	12
Residents & Nonresidents	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	X	?	0	?		?	
State Residents Only																	0										X
Unit &/or Subunit Residents Only																											
Selected Unit or Subunit Residents Only																											

	13	13A	13B	13C	13D	13E	14	14A	14B	14C	15	15A	15B	15C	16	16A	16B	17	17A	17B	17C	18	
Residents and Nonresidents	?	?	?	?	?	?									0	0	0						
State Residents Only							0	0	0		0	0	0	0				X		X			
Unit &/or Subunit Residents Only																			X		X	X	
Selected Unit or Subunit Residents Only									0														

	19	19A	19B	19C	19D	20	20A	20B	20C	20D	20E	21	21A	21B	21C	21D	21E	22	22A	22B	22C	22D	22E	23
Residents and Nonresidents																								
State Residents Only	X		X	X	X		X		X		X	X	X	X	X									X
Unit &/or Subunit Residents Only		X				X		X		X						X	X							
Selected Unit or Subunit Residents Only																		X	X	X				

	24	25	25A	25B	26	26A	26B	26C
Residents and Nonresidents								
State Residents Only	X	X	X	X				
Unit &/or Subunit Residents Only								
Selected Unit or Subunit Residents Only								

- X May be considered subsistence species in this Unit or Subunit
- 0 Not usually considered subsistence species in this Unit or Subunit
- ? Subsistence status unknown

LYNX  
SPECIES

Alaska resident demands adequate to take statewide harvestable surplus? No  
YES or NO

Alaska residents capable of taking statewide harvestable surplus? No  
YES or NO

Surplus Adequate to Allow Taking By:	UNIT OR SUBUNIT																										
	1	1A	1B	1C	1D	2	3	4	5	5A	5B	6	6A	6B	6C	6D	7	8	9	9A	9B	9C	9D	9E	10	11	12
Residents & Nonresidents	0	0	0	0	0														0	0			0				X
State Residents Only																											
Unit &/or Subunit Residents Only																											
Selected Unit or Subunit Residents Only																											
	13	13A	13B	13C	13D	13E	14	14A	14B	14C	15	15A	15B	15C	16	16A	16B	17	17A	17B	17C	18					
Residents and Nonresidents	0	0	0	0	0	0						0	0	0	0	0	0										X
State Residents Only							0		0												0		0				
Unit &/or Subunit Residents Only								0														0		0			
Selected Unit or Subunit Residents Only										0																	
	19	19A	19B	19C	19D	20	20A	20B	20C	20D	20E	21	21A	21B	21C	21D	21E	22	22A	22B	22C	22D	22E	23			
Residents and Nonresidents	X	X	X	X	X	X	X		X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X					X	
State Residents Only								X																		X	
Unit &/or Subunit Residents Only																											
Selected Unit or Subunit Residents Only																											
	24	25	25A	25B	26	26A	26B	26C																			
Residents and Nonresidents	X	X	X	X	X																						
State Residents Only																											
Unit &/or Subunit Residents Only																											
Selected Unit or Subunit Residents Only																											

X May be considered subsistence species in this Unit or Subunit  
 0 Not usually considered subsistence species in this Unit or Subunit  
 ? Subsistence status unknown

MARTEN  
SPECIES

Alaska resident demands adequate to take statewide harvestable surplus? No  
 YES or NO  
 Alaska residents capable of taking statewide harvestable surplus? No  
 YES or NO

Surplus Adequate to Allow Taking By:	UNIT OR SUBUNIT																										
	1	1A	1B	1C	1D	2	3	4	5	5A	5B	6	6A	6B	6C	6D	7	8	9	9A	9B	9C	9D	9E	10	11	12
Residents & Nonresidents	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	X
State Residents Only																											
Unit &/or Subunit Residents Only																		0									
Selected Unit or Subunit Residents Only																											
	13	13A	13B	13C	13D	13E	14	14A	14B	14C	15	15A	15B	15C	16	16A	16B	17	17A	17B	17C	18					
Residents and Nonresidents	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		0						0	0	0										X
State Residents Only								0																			
Unit &/or Subunit Residents Only											0	0	0	0					0		0	0					
Selected Unit or Subunit Residents Only																											
	19	19A	19B	19C	19D	20	20A	20B	20C	20D	20E	21	21A	21B	21C	21D	21E	22	22A	22B	22C	22D	22E	23			
Residents and Nonresidents	X	X	X	X	X	X	X		X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	
State Residents Only																											
Unit &/or Subunit Residents Only								X																			
Selected Unit or Subunit Residents Only																											
	24	25	25A	25B	26	26A	26B	26C																			
Residents and Nonresidents	X	X	X	X																							
State Residents Only																											
Unit &/or Subunit Residents Only																											
Selected Unit or Subunit Residents Only																											

X May be considered subsistence species in this Unit or Subunit  
 0 Not usually considered subsistence species in this Unit or Subunit  
 ? Subsistence status unknown

Alaska  
SPECIES

Alaska resident demands adequate to take statewide harvestable surplus? No

YES or NO

Alaska residents capable of taking statewide harvestable surplus? No

YES or NO

Surplus Adequate to Allow Taking By:

UNIT OR SUBUNIT

	1	1A	1B	1C	1D	2	3	4	5	5A	5B	6	6A	6B	6C	6D	7	8	9	9A	9B	9C	9D	9E	10	11	12
Residents & Nonresidents	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	X
State Residents Only																											
Unit 6/or Subunit Residents Only																											
Selected Unit or Subunit Residents Only																											

	13	13A	13B	13C	13D	13E	14	14A	14B	14C	15	15A	15B	15C	16	16A	16B	17	17A	17B	17C	18				
Residents and Nonresidents	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		0						0	0	0									X
State Residents Only								0			0	0	0	0				0	0	0	0					
Unit 6/or Subunit Residents Only									0																	
Selected Unit or Subunit Residents Only																										

	19	19A	19B	19C	19D	20	20A	20B	20C	20D	20E	21	21A	21B	21C	21D	21E	22	22A	22B	22C	22D	22E	23	
Residents and Nonresidents	X	X	X	X	X	X	X		X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
State Residents Only																									
Unit 6/or Subunit Residents Only							X																		
Selected Unit or Subunit Residents Only																									

	24	25	25A	25B	26	26A	26B	26C
Residents and Nonresidents	X	X	X	X				
State Residents Only								
Unit 6/or Subunit Residents Only								
Selected Unit or Subunit Residents Only								

- X May be considered subsistence species in this Unit or Subunit
- 0 Not usually considered subsistence species in this Unit or Subunit
- 7 Subsistence status unknown

Muskrat  
SPECIES

Alaska resident demands adequate to take statewide harvestable surplus? NO  
YES or NO

Alaska residents capable of taking statewide harvestable surplus? NO  
YES or NO

Surplus Adequate to Allow Taking By:

	UNIT OR SUBUNIT																										
	1	1A	1B	1C	1D	2	3	4	5	5A	5B	6	6A	6B	6C	6D	7	8	9	9A	9B	9C	9D	9E	10	11	12
Residents & Nonresidents																			0	0	0	0		0		X	X
State Residents Only																											
Unit &/or Subunit Residents Only																											
Selected Unit or Subunit Residents Only																											

	13	13A	13B	13C	13D	13E	14	14A	14B	14C	15	15A	15B	15C	16	16A	16B	17	17A	17B	17C	18
	Residents and Nonresidents	X	X	X	X	X	X					X	X	X	X	X	X	X				
State Residents Only							X	X	X									X			X	
Unit &/or Subunit Residents Only										X										X		X
Selected Unit or Subunit Residents Only																						

	19	19A	19B	19C	19D	20	20A	20B	20C	20D	20E	21	21A	21B	21C	21D	21E	22	22A	22B	22C	22D	22E	23
	Residents and Nonresidents	X	X	X	X	X	X	X		X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X						
State Residents Only								X																
Unit &/or Subunit Residents Only																			X	X	X	X	X	X
Selected Unit or Subunit Residents Only																								

	24	25	25A	25B	26	26A	26B	26C
	Residents and Nonresidents	X	X		X			
State Residents Only			X					
Unit &/or Subunit Residents Only								
Selected Unit or Subunit Residents Only								

- X May be considered subsistence species in this Unit or Subunit
- 0 Not usually considered subsistence species in this Unit or Subunit
- ? Subsistence status unknown

OTHER  
SPECIES

Alaska resident demands adequate to take statewide harvestable surplus? NO  
YES or NO

Alaska residents capable of taking statewide harvestable surplus? NO  
YES or NO

Surplus Adequate to Allow Taking By:

	UNIT OR SUBUNIT																										
	1	1A	1B	1C	1D	2	3	4	5	5A	5B	6	6A	6B	6C	6D	7	8	9	9A	9B	9C	9D	9E	10	11	12
Residents & Nonresidents	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	X
State Residents Only																											
Unit &/or Subunit Residents Only																											
Selected Unit or Subunit Residents Only																											

	13	13A	13B	13C	13D	13E	14	14A	14B	14C	15	15A	15B	15C	16	16A	16B	17	17A	17B	17C	18
Residents and Nonresidents	0	0	0	0	0	0					0	0	0	0	0	0	0					
State Residents Only							0	0	0									0		0	0	X
Unit &/or Subunit Residents Only									0										0			
Selected Unit or Subunit Residents Only																						

	19	19A	19B	19C	19D	20	20A	20B	20C	20D	20E	21	21A	21B	21C	21D	21E	22	22A	22B	22C	22D	22E	23
Residents and Nonresidents	X	X	X	X	X	X	X		X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X							X
State Residents Only								X																
Unit &/or Subunit Residents Only																		X	X	X	X	X	X	
Selected Unit or Subunit Residents Only																								

	24	25	25A	25B	26	26A	26B	26C
Residents and Nonresidents	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
State Residents Only								
Unit &/or Subunit Residents Only								
Selected Unit or Subunit Residents Only								

X May be considered subsistence species in this Unit or Subunit  
 0 Not usually considered subsistence species in this Unit or Subunit  
 ? Subsistence status unknown

SMALL GAME  
SPECIES

Alaska resident demands adequate to take statewide harvestable surplus? No  
YES or NO

Alaska residents capable of taking statewide harvestable surplus? No  
YES or NO

Surplus Adequate to Allow Taking By:

	UNIT OR SUBUNIT																										
	1	1A	1B	1C	1D	2	3	4	5	5A	5B	6	6A	6B	6C	6D	7	8	9	9A	9B	9C	9D	9E	10	11	12
Residents & Nonresidents	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
State Residents Only																											
Unit &/or Subunit Residents Only																											
Selected Unit or Subunit Residents Only																											

	13	13A	13B	13C	13D	13E	14	14A	14B	14C	15	15A	15B	15C	16	16A	16B	17	17A	17B	17C	18	
	Residents and Nonresidents	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
State Residents Only																					X		
Unit &/or Subunit Residents Only																							X
Selected Unit or Subunit Residents Only																							

	19	19A	19B	19C	19D	20	20A	20B	20C	20D	20E	21	21A	21B	21C	21D	21E	22	22A	22B	22C	22D	22E	23
	Residents and Nonresidents	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X						
State Residents Only																			X	X	X	X	X	X
Unit &/or Subunit Residents Only																								
Selected Unit or Subunit Residents Only																								

	24	25	25A	25B	26	26A	26B	26C
	Residents and Nonresidents	X	X	X	X			
State Residents Only					X	X	X	X
Unit &/or Subunit Residents Only								
Selected Unit or Subunit Residents Only								

X May be considered subsistence species in this Unit or Subunit  
 O Not usually considered subsistence species in this Unit or Subunit  
 ? Subsistence status unknown

Waterfowl  
SPECIES

Alaska resident demands adequate to take statewide harvestable surplus? No  
YES or NO

Alaska residents capable of taking statewide harvestable surplus? No  
YES or NO

Surplus Adequate to Allow Taking By:	UNIT OR SUBUNIT																										
	1	1A	1B	1C	1D	2	3	4	5	5A	5B	6	6A	6B	6C	6D	7	8	9	9A	9B	9C	9D	9E	10	11	12
Residents & Nonresidents	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X												X		X
State Residents Only														X	X	X	X	X	X	X		X	X	X		X	
Unit &/or Subunit Residents Only																					X						
Selected Unit or Subunit Residents Only																											
		13	13A	13B	13C	13D	13E	14	14A	14B	14C	15	15A	15B	15C	16	16A	16B	17	17A	17B	17C	18				
Residents and Nonresidents																											
State Residents Only		X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X								X	
Unit &/or Subunit Residents Only																				X	X	X	X				
Selected Unit or Subunit Residents Only																											
		19	19A	19B	19C	19D	20	20A	20B	20C	20D	20E	21	21A	21B	21C	21D	21E	22	22A	22B	22C	22D	22E	23		
Residents and Nonresidents																											
State Residents Only		X	X	X	X	X	X	X		X		X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X								
Unit &/or Subunit Residents Only									X		X									X	X	X	X	X	X		
Selected Unit or Subunit Residents Only																											
		24	25	25A	25B	26	26A	26B	26C																		
Residents and Nonresidents					X		X	X																			
State Residents Only		X	X		X		X																				
Unit &/or Subunit Residents Only				X																							
Selected Unit or Subunit Residents Only																											

- X May be considered subsistence species in this Unit or Subunit
- O Not usually considered subsistence species in this Unit or Subunit
- ? Subsistence status unknown

Subsistence Amendments - CS for HB 288

1. Page 3, definition of "personal use fishing" should include hook and line. The present definition of "sport fishing" includes taking for personal use.
2. If decision is made to adopt a moratorium or freeze for one year, it is imperative to adopt an amendment to correct the problem of unregulated subsistence uses as raised by the Court of Appeals.

Amend Sec. 16.05.251 and Sec. 16.05.255 with following:  
During the moratorium, only subsistence uses specifically recognized and authorized by the Boards of Fisheries or Game have any legal standing.

3. Amend Sec. 16.05.940 to include definition: "Customary Trade" excludes all commercial sales.
4. Amend Sec. 16.05.940 to include definition: "Priority" means a reasonable preference but does not mean an exclusive use.
5. Amend Sec. 16.05.940 to include definition: "Restrict" means any significant and long term impairment but does not include annual seasons, bag limits and methods and means.
6. If it is impossible to eliminate the word "rural" from the amended bill, a definition of rural is essential.

Amend Sec. 16.05.940 to included definition: "rural area" means a community not connected by the state road system, including the state ferry system, and which consists of less than 500 people in which the taking of fish or wildlife for personal and family consumption is a significant characteristic of the economy of the community or area;

# KENAI RIVER SPORTFISHING ASSOCIATION

3301 "C" Street Suite 202  
Anchorage, Alaska 99503  
Phone (907) 276-1451



April 30, 1985

Honorable Representatives

At our weekly Steering Committee meeting today, April 30, 1985, our body went on record to unanimously support the attached press release. Please note at the bottom of page 2 and the top of page 3, that our group requests subsistence legislation this session. The problem, both with us and on the horizon, cannot help but result in chaos and confusion, especially if 300,000 southcentral sportfishermen have to find other recreational diversion this summer and fall because they couldn't fish.

Sincerely yours,

*Bob Gerdon Jr.*

Bob Gerdon, Jr.  
acting President for Kenai River Sportfishing Association

SOUTHCENTRAL SPORTSFISHERMEN MAY BE OUT OF LUCK

On February 22, 1985 the Alaska Supreme Court handed down a decision on the subsistence issue that may have dire consequences for sportfishermen this summer. Basically the court stated that the State's Fish & Game Board had improperly interpreted the subsistence law which was passed by the legislature in 1981. The court's new ruling on February 22 mandated that all Alaskans, both urban and rural, should now have the right to qualify for subsistence hunting and fishing rights throughout the state, and that Fish & Game Management must protect and give priority to such subsistence rights, regardless of the needs or requirements of sportsfishing and commercial interests. What this interpretation means to the Southcentral fishery is basically this: subsistence net fishermen, be they urban or rural, now have the first right to fish for salmon stocks on any and all Southcentral streams. If these fishing efforts cause a depletion in stocks, which may occur if there are very many nets in the water, the commercial and sportsfishing efforts will be eliminated by a closure of the area. Since there is a mingling of Kenai, Susitna and Kasilof River salmon stocks along the Cook Inlet beaches each year, any concentrated netting in these areas by subsistence fishermen could cause a sportsfish closure for a majority of Southcentral waterways. This means the Anchor, Ninilchik, and Deep Creek drainages could be closed for the historical early king salmon fishery that occurs during the weekends in late May and early June. It also means that the Russian River could be closed during June, July and August to red salmon fishing. The Kenai River could be closed to king salmon fishing for the entire summer. Montana, Willow and Sheep Creek as well as other Susitna drainages could be closed to king, pink, chum and silver fishing this summer.

If you smile at this dissertation and feel it is simply a literary scare tactic, think again! Salmon stocks in Southcentral Alaska are not infinite in number. If they were, there would be no need for sportsfishing limits, seasons or Fish & Game Management, for that matter. The Supreme Court has ruled that these limited stocks shall now be allocated to subsistence net fishermen on a priority basis, and any other users at the discretion of "proper Fish & Game Management". Proper Fish & Game Management will require the elimination of any other users, if the stocks are jeopardized by the subsistence effort. If there are ten, twenty, thirty or more subsistence nets lined up off the Cook Inlet beaches, catching a majority of the salmon runs that migrate through the Southcentral area this year, and the commercial fishing effort is the same as it has been in past years, then you can readily assume that the stocks could be in jeopardy due to a potential lack of escapement (i.e. fish returning to natal streams to spawn). Fish & Game would have no choice at that point. They would have to curtail the users and you can bet, sportsfishing would be first!

At the present time there are two bills circulating in the State House and Senate on the subsistence issue. These bills, House Bill 288 and Senate Bill 231, were introduced by the Governor in an attempt to bring some sort of sanity to the chaos created by the recent Supreme Court ruling. The bills in essence dilute the terminology of subsistence users on salmon stocks. They authorize the Alaska Board of Fish and Game to adopt regulations identifying "subsistence uses" of fish stocks and game populations as the boards did from May 30, 1982 until February 22, 1985. Will this change in terminology resolve the problem of subsistence

netting that could occur on Cook Inlet beaches this summer? Possibly the potential problem for the early king run, but not the fall coho run. Are the 300,000 sportsfishermen still in jeopardy as far as their ability to fish the Southcentral area this summer, if no legislation is forthcoming? The answer is yes. Does the legislature understand this and will they act swiftly and decisively? Adjournment of the 120 day legislative session is scheduled for May 13. Present indications are the legislature, especially the Senate, doesn't want to pass a make-shift bill this session. It would be better to "study" the issue thoroughly, next year. But then, that's an election year. There ought to be a lot of changes when that time rolls around! Especially if 300,000 Southcentral sportsfishermen have had to find other recreational diversions this summer and fall because they couldn't fish!

MAR 25 1985



# KENAI RIVER SPORTFISHING ASSOCIATION

3301 "C" Street Suite 202  
Anchorage, Alaska 99503  
Phone (907) 276-1451



To: Alaska State Legislators:

On March 19, 1985 the Steering Committee of the Kenai River Sportfishing Association unanimously approved the following motion:

" We favor interim legislation this session having a sunset clause of December 31, 1985 that accomplishes:

- (1) Return of the regulatory jurisdiction of fish and game back to the boards of fish and game as it existed prior to the Madison decision of February 22, 1985 by the Alaska Supreme Court.
- (2) That the legislature then cause to have public hearings held state wide prior to the 1986 legislative session that would frame legislation that would accomplish a permanent solution to the relationship between subsistence, sport, commercial and personal use fisheries as well as all aspects of recreational and subsistence hunting."

Chaos must be removed from the management of our fish and game resource until a permanent solution be gained from public input from all citizens of the State of Alaska on the permanent use and allocation of fish and game. We cannot allow any situation to continue that has the potential of causing severe damage to the fishery resource. Resource regulation must be preserved.

Bob Penney - (w) 561-5221 (h) 274-7497  
Chairman

APR 04 1985



# Alaska Sportfishing Association

3605 Arctic Blvd., Suite 800 • Anchorage, Alaska 99503

April 1, 1985

Senator Jan Faiks  
Pouch V  
Juneau, AK 99811

Dear Jan,

Thank you for your response of March 23 re: HB's 29,36,43,86 and 93. It is a little strange to be pushing House bills through your Senate side but I find no similar bills in the Senate. Our Anchorage delegation needs to help the Mat-Su out all we can on these for mutual benefit to our users.

The first three bills do spend \$4.3 million. Isn't it about time that we invested in the sportfishing industry and a renewable resource that will return far more than that over the years? However, we feel that a natural source exists in the increased D-J funds that the State will receive and must use for recreational fishing related expenditures. Comparatively speaking though, if we are even considering spending the Governor's recommended \$18 million for the road and port development for the Red Dog mine (given the history world-wide of companies developing their own self-interest roads and railroads), the \$21 million in his recreational development program surely ranks high as a long term, logical investment in Alaska.

In reference to the bills establishing corridors and recreation areas, they are just that, corridors only to protect the streams. There are large areas for harvesting timber presumably or it wouldn't be considered a viable industry for the Mat-Su area. Unfortunately, placer mining or any other mining industry that dumps and pumps directly into the streams has a long history of destruction of the fishery. There are numerous examples, but perhaps the Birch Creek in the Fairbanks area is a prime example. After supporting excellent runs of salmon plus native trout and grayling it is now devoid of nearly all life. Directly a result of mining. Closer to home, Cache and Peters Creeks after 10 years of sludge and silt covering the spawning beds are now at below half of the historical level of kings and other salmon when the rest of the area is above average or historical level in run strength. These are acting as the sluice box for the Peters Hills mining activities.

We have a rare opportunity to see that other rivers don't become barren as a result of the loss of habitat. Unfortunately you can't have it both ways, destruction of trees adjacent to the water and mining in the streams destroys the fish...for many decades. They are not the "theoretical" threat that we might hope for, they are real and are finally being addressed. In the past they got away with it. No more.

Sincerely,  
*Bob Hunter*  
Bob Hunter

Alaska Sportfishing Association

*Arissa, thought this might be useful background info. We don't want to eliminate any other industry unless they are eliminating us. Then we get a little sensitive.*  
*Bob Hunter*



APR 04 1985

# Alaska Sportfishing Association

3605 Arctic Blvd., Suite 800 • Anchorage, Alaska 99503

December 3, 1982

Governor William Sheffield  
Pouch A  
Juneau, Alaska 99811

Dear Governor Sheffield:

This letter is written to encourage a dialogue between Cook Inlet sport fishermen and your incoming administration. First let us congratulate you on your recent election. You ran an intensive campaign and the voters certainly responded. We offer you our whole hearted congratulations and more importantly, our support.

As we indicated in a letter to you dated July 29, 1982, we are an organization of over 1,000 members representing the sport fishing industry. Currently, Alaska has over 200,000 licensed sport fishermen, not counting those younger anglers less than 16 years of age. In Cook Inlet, where our interest is centered, over 100,000 people participate in sport fishing.

A very critical point we wish to make is that sport fishing in Alaska is not merely a leisure time activity. Along with being the major means most Alaskans utilize to put fish on their table and meet their outdoor recreational needs, sport fishing supports a major number of small businesses. Sport fishing is the bread and butter for a great many roadside businesses in the railbelt area and particularly on the Kenai Peninsula. Sport fishing is the single biggest drawing card of our tourist industry. A healthy sport fishery is synonymous with and absolutely necessary for a healthy tourist industry.

Since we are by far the largest sport fishing organization in the state we feel we can provide an important service both to your administration and to the angling public by identifying and publicizing problems facing sport fishermen and pressing decision makers to address those problems. At the present time we believe we represent the views of most anglers, at least those of urban anglers in Cook Inlet. We hope to serve as a vehicle to make sport fishermen's needs known to your administration and as an outlet for information your administration may wish to disseminate to sport fishermen. We intend to cooperate in any way we can with your

*McKai - Info. Too bad  
it wasn't read more  
carefully about 3  
years ago. We aren't changing  
course. Bob Hunter*

administration. We urge you to contact our organization on those issues involving the sport fisheries, the fishery stocks sport fishermen utilize and Board of Fishery appointments who will have such a profound impact on future sport fishing.

One subject on which we need to clear the air is that of subsistence. As you probably know we supported Proposition 7, to repeal the subsistence priority. However, the Alaskan public has very clearly supported the subsistence priority. We accept that decision, we feel it is now time for all factions to put the divisive and emotional aspect of this issue to rest and attempt to restore order and direction to the management of our fish and game resources. We do still believe that the Alaska Legislature should be encouraged to examine the existing subsistence statute and attempt to modify some of its more onerous aspects such as the right of persons in Glennallen to qualify for subsistence regardless of income while Anchorage residents are precluded from subsistence again regardless of income.

One major area in which we feel we can play a role is that of identifying sites which must be acquired and/or developed (if already in state ownership) for public sport fishing access. Over half of all sport fishing occurs within Cook Inlet and the population of the area is increasing very rapidly. Many of our fisheries are already overcrowded. We need to increase access to allow more people to reach and utilize stocks of fish currently underused due to inadequate access. Last year we pushed for and secured partial funding to develop access down Willow Creek to the Susitna River. If this access development is completed it will substantially increase the public's ability to use stocks of fish west of the Susitna River. We urge your administration move to complete that access site. We would also like to assist in developing a list of other high priority sites badly needed for sport fishing access. *We have*

Alaska is always a hotbed of rumors when a new administration is taking over. Who will be retained and who will be fired, etc. This current transition has generated even more rumors than usual about the direction of future fish and game management due to the subsistence controversy. Frankly, one rumor we keep hearing is that all senior personnel in the Department of Fish and Game will be replaced. Because we are a sport fishing organization we have dealt only with the Sport Fish Division. We liked and respected Rupe Andrews prior to his retirement last spring. His replacement, Mr. Dick Logan, came to Anchorage and addressed our organization. He appears to be doing a good job and we support his remaining in that job. We feel another change in that Division at the director level would be disruptive in that programs just getting underway would be slowed down while another new director became acquainted with the job.

We note with some concern the makeup of your natural resource transition team. We were disappointed that the team did not contain a representative knowledgeable about the needs of sport fishermen. Considering that over 200,000 sport fishing licenses are currently sold in our state, sport fishermen are just about the single biggest constituency in the state. We urge you to consider sport fishing as a full partner of both commercial and subsistence fishing when you appoint persons to the Board of Fisheries, senior positions in the Department of Fish and Game and bodies such as your transition team which can have a profound effect upon the direction fisheries management policy takes in our state. While Alaska's commercial fisheries harvest far more fish than the sport fishery, the sport fishery is the means by which a far greater number of Alaskans participate in our fisheries.

Recent publicity indicates you will soon be appointing three members to the Board of Fisheries. Will any of the new appointments be someone knowledgeable about sport fishing problems in our State? Will the Alaska Sport Fish Association be afforded an opportunity for input prior to the public announcement of appointments? This subject is discussed further later in this letter.

On July 13, 1982, the Alaska Sport Fishing Association hosted a debate with the various gubernatorial candidates. At that debate the candidates were asked for commitments on six issues important to sport fishing interests. Although you could not attend in person, Mr. Joel DeGange (sp) represented the Sheffield candidacy. Mr. DeGange assured us that he had your full authority to speak in your absence.

Listed below are the six issues which were addressed. Mr. DeGange indicated your opposition to passage of the subsistence initiative. However on issues 2 through 6 Mr. DeGange indicated your administration would firmly support the position put forth by the Alaska Sport Fish Association.

1. What is the candidate's position on the subsistence initiative and what are his reasons for that position.
2. What is the candidate's position on retaining and projecting from state land disposal streambank and lakeshore lands important for sport fishing access. As an example, public access corridors have been identified along some of our more important lakes and streams and identified as public interest lands by the Department of Fish and Game. Does the candidate support retaining those state lands classified for public interest lands? How would this protection be afforded?
3. Would the candidate support a program (and funding for) an economic analysis of Alaska's sport fisheries? We feel that

all to often sport fishing needs are treated very casually (or not treated at all) because the value of sport fishing, and its contribution to the tourist industry, has not been accurately quantified.

4. How would the candidate deal with the time problems being encountered by the Board of Fisheries? The Board now sets in session nearly 3 months each year. Board members are unpaid (they do receive expenses) and it is becoming increasingly difficult to attract or retain good members who can make the necessary major time commitments. Currently several members apparently plan to resign in the next year. Would the candidate continue an unpaid lay member board or move toward a salaried semi-full time board? We would support an examination of all reasonable alternatives to reduce the Board workload and/or increase the Board efficiency.

Finally, it has been more or less traditional for the administration to "touch base" with major commercial fishing groups to determine their feelings about potential commercial appointees to the Board. Conversely, major sport fish groups, such as the Alaska Sport Fishing Association, has never been afforded similar opportunity to recommend or comment on potential sport fishing appointees to the Board. The candidate should comment on how his administration would work with major clubs such as the ASFA when appointing to the board members whose primary interest is sport fishing.

5. The issue of whether Alaska streams are navigable or non-navigable is critically important to the angling public. If a stream is declared navigable the bottom up to the mean high water lines belongs to the state and provides at least limited public access for wading and/or boat mooring. The state is currently in litigation with the Federal Government over a number of navigability issues and Federal non-navigable decisions on specific streams which are clearly navigable. If elected, would the candidate take a strong position in pressing for increased navigability by providing adequate staffing, funding and strong direction from the Governor's office to the personnel in the Department of Natural Resources working on navigability problems?
6. Attempts have been made to split the statewide Boards of Fisheries and Game into regional boards. This process, if inacted, would result in fishing and hunting regulations being drafted at the regional level rather than the statewide level. The net result would be regulations favoring local residents of the respective regions. Anglers and hunters from out of the regions would be discriminated against in such a regula-

tory scheme. Currently, regional Boards (called Councils) are advisory to the state Boards rather than having the authority to draft regulations. The Alaska Sport Fishing Association is adamantly opposed to regionalizing Fish and Game management? Specifically would regional councils remain as advisory bodies or would they be given regulatory authority?

In closing, let me state again, we look forward to working with your administration for the public benefit of Alaska's sport fisheries. We feel we can provide constructive assistance and information on what (and where) programs are needed to benefit the state's sport fisheries and sport fishermen. We stand ready to assist and are eager to hear your comments.

Sincerely,

Dan Zivanich  
President  
Alaska Sportfishing Association



MAR 25 1985

# Alaska Sportfishing Association

3605 Arctic Blvd., Suite 800 • Anchorage, Alaska 99503

March 21, 1985

Senator Arliss Sturgulewski  
Pouch V  
Juneau, AK 99811

Dear Arliss,

The recent Alaska Supreme Court decision (Madison Case) has resulted in a potentially chaotic and explosive situation. It leaves nearly all of Alaska's people as "priority subsistence users" under the subsistence law and it precludes restricting these subsistence users until sport and commercial fishing is closed down. Although on the outside this may appear to be fair, it creates an unmanageable mess of the Dept of Fish and Game and renders the Board of Fisheries nearly useless. This could be disastrous to the sportfishing, commercial and hunting industries. Additionally, some rivers cannot stand an efficient harvesting method without a threat to the fish resource. The current legislation proposed by the Administration will not resolve these issues and, as a permanent bill, will harm sport and commercial fisheries.

The citizens of Alaska did not vote or participate in the designation of "rural" Alaska as the only ones qualified for priority subsistence, nor is the definition of "rural" or "subsistence priority" clearly understood. These are issues that need full public discussion prior to considering a permanent change to the subsistence law. Therefore, as an interim measure, the Alaska Sportfishing Association calls for immediate action to:

1. Enact legislation this session with a termination or sunset clause expiration date of December 31, 1985, that will enable the Dept of Fish and Game and particularly the Boards of Fish and Game to limit subsistence fishing in the same manner as they were before the Madison decision.
2. Immediately take action that will insure that prior to the 1986 legislative session the priority subsistence issue is fully aired at public hearings with this input assembled and given to the 1986 legislature.
3. During the 1986 legislative session, thoroughly debate the subsistence priority statute and bring about a long term, fair solution for resource users in all areas of the state.

One possible means of identifying the Boards authority in a temporary law for this year would be to include the eight points utilized by the Board.

We believe that a true subsistence priority need does exist for a very few long time residents in very remote areas. Putting any individual in a position where he has priority of a resource, if even legal, over all other people in Alaska, and the world for that matter, is a law and priority that must be severely restricted.

*Best of luck!*

*Bob Hunter*  
Robert L. Hunter  
Alaska Sportfishing Association