

HJR

53

# FISCAL NOTE

MAR 20 2000

STATE OF ALASKA  
2000 LEGISLATIVE SESSION

BILL NO. CSHJR 53(RES)

|  |  |
|--|--|
| Revision Date/Time (Note if correction) _____    | Dept. Affected <u>Office of the Governor</u> |
| Title <u>Constitutional Amendment: wild food</u> | BRU <u>Elective Operations</u>               |
| resources _____                                  | Component <u>Elections</u>                   |
| Sponsor <u>Representative Masek</u>              |  |
| Requester <u>House Judiciary Committee</u>       | Component No. <u>21</u>                      |

**Expenditures/Revenues** (Thousands of Dollars)

Note: Amounts do not include inflation unless otherwise noted below.

| OPERATING EXPENDITURES | FY 2001    | FY 2002    | FY 2003    | FY 2004    | FY 2005    | FY 2006    |
|------------------------|------------|------------|------------|------------|------------|------------|
| Personal Services      |            |            |            |            |            |            |
| Travel                 |            |            |            |            |            |            |
| Contractual            | 1.5        |            |            |            |            |            |
| Supplies               |            |            |            |            |            |            |
| Equipment              |            |            |            |            |            |            |
| Land & Structures      |            |            |            |            |            |            |
| Grants & Claims        |            |            |            |            |            |            |
| Miscellaneous          |            |            |            |            |            |            |
| <b>TOTAL OPERATING</b> | <b>1.5</b> | <b>0.0</b> | <b>0.0</b> | <b>0.0</b> | <b>0.0</b> | <b>0.0</b> |

|                      |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|----------------------|--|--|--|--|--|--|
| CAPITAL EXPENDITURES |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|----------------------|--|--|--|--|--|--|

|                        |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|------------------------|--|--|--|--|--|--|
| CHANGE IN REVENUES ( ) |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|------------------------|--|--|--|--|--|--|

**FUND SOURCE** (Thousands of Dollars)

|                          |            |            |            |            |            |            |
|--------------------------|------------|------------|------------|------------|------------|------------|
| 1002 Federal Receipts    |            |            |            |            |            |            |
| 1003 GF Match            |            |            |            |            |            |            |
| 1004 GF                  | 1.5        |            |            |            |            |            |
| 1005 GF/Program Receipts |            |            |            |            |            |            |
| 1037 GF/Mental Health    |            |            |            |            |            |            |
| Other (Specify Type)     |            |            |            |            |            |            |
| <b>TOTAL</b>             | <b>1.5</b> | <b>0.0</b> | <b>0.0</b> | <b>0.0</b> | <b>0.0</b> | <b>0.0</b> |

Estimate of any current year (FY2000) cost: 0.0

**POSITIONS**

|           |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|-----------|--|--|--|--|--|--|
| Full-time |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Part-time |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Temporary |  |  |  |  |  |  |

**ANALYSIS:** (Attach a separate page if necessary)

This figure includes the cost of providing information about this issue in the Official Election Pamphlet, as required by AS 15.58. However, only six measures can be printed on an 8-1/2 by 14 inch ballot. If this measure requires printing an 8-1/2 by 18 inch ballot, the cost will increase by \$22.0.

|   |                                  |
|---|----------------------------------|
| Prepared by: <u>Gail Fenuina</u> <i>Gail Fenuina</i>          | Phone <u>465-3935</u>            |
| Division <u>Division of Elections</u>                         | Date/Time <u>3/17/00 2:02 PM</u> |
| Approved by: <u>Lt. Governor Fran Ulmer</u> <i>Fran Ulmer</i> | Date <u>03/17/2000</u>           |
| Agency <u>Office of the Lieutenant Governor</u>               |                                  |

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**SPECIES AND BAG LIMITS**

REQUIRED  
TICKET OR OPEN SEASON  
PERMIT TYPE

**WOLF** • *Wolf hides must be sealed within 30 days of kill.*

Unit 7: RESIDENTS & NONRESIDENTS: Five wolves total, of which only two may be taken within the Kenai National Wildlife Refuge ..... Aug. 10—Apr. 30

**WOLVERINE** • *Wolverine hides must be sealed within 30 days of kill.*

Unit 7: RESIDENTS & NONRESIDENTS: One wolverine. .... Sept. 1—Mar. 31

# Game Management Unit 8

Unit 8, Kodiak-Shellkof: all islands southeast of the centerline of Shelikof Strait, including Kodiak, Afognak, Whale, Raspberry, Shuyak, Spruce, Marmot, Sitkalidak, Amook, Uganik, and Chirikof islands, the Trinity Islands, the Semidi Islands, and other adjacent islands.

**STATE RESTRICTED AREAS IN UNIT 8:**

(1) Critical Habitat Areas: Tugidak Island - has special restriction regarding the use of motorized vehicles. Offroad vehicle use of critical habitat lands requires a special area permit available from the ADF&G.

**SPECIES AND BAG LIMITS**

REQUIRED  
TICKET OR OPEN SEASON  
PERMIT TYPE

**BEAR, BROWN/GRIZZLY** • *See pages 20-21 for additional bear hunting information.*  
• *Nonresident hunters must be accompanied by a guide.*  
• *Evidence of sex must remain naturally attached to the hide.*

Unit 8, Kodiak Island east of a line from the mouth of Saltery Creek to Crag Point, and Spruce Island:

RESIDENTS & NONRESIDENTS: One bear every four regulatory years by permit ..... Registration . Oct. 25—Nov. 30  
OR .... Registration . Apr. 1—May 15

Remainder of Unit 8:

RESIDENTS & NONRESIDENTS: One bear every four regulatory years by permit ..... Drawing ..... Oct. 25—Nov. 30  
OR ..... Drawing ..... Apr. 1—May 15

## CARIBOU

Unit 8: RESIDENTS & NONRESIDENTS: No limit ..... Harvest ..... No closed season

**DEER** • *Same-day-airborne hunting of deer allowed*  
• *In all hunts limited to one sex, evidence of sex must remain naturally attached to the meat.*

Unit 8: Kodiak Island north of a line from the head of Settlers Cove to Crescent Lake (57°52' N., 152°58' W.), and east of a line from the outlet of Crescent Lake to Mount Ellison Peak and from Mount Ellison Peak to Pokati Point at Whale Passage, and that portion of Kodiak Island east of a line from the mouth of Saltery Creek to the mouth at Elbow Creek, and adjacent small islands in Chiniak Bay:

RESIDENTS & NONRESIDENTS: One deer total

Buck ..... Harvest ..... Aug. 1—Oct. 24  
OR Any deer ..... Harvest ..... Oct. 25—Oct. 31  
OR One buck by bow and arrow or muzzleloader ..... Harvest ..... Nov. 1—Nov. 14

Unit 8, Kodiak Island and adjacent islands south and west of a line from the head of Terror Bay to the head of south-westernmost arm of Ugak Bay and Shuyak, Afognak, Raspberry, and Whale islands and adjacent small islands north of Marmot Bay and Kupreanof Strait: RESIDENTS & NONRESIDENTS: Four deer total

Bucks ..... Harvest ..... Aug. 1—Sept. 30  
Any deer ..... Harvest ..... Oct. 1—Dec. 31

Remainder of Unit 8: RESIDENTS & NONRESIDENTS: Four deer total

Bucks ..... Harvest ..... Aug. 1—Sept. 30  
Any deer, however only one antlerless deer from Oct. 1-Nov. 30 ..... Harvest ..... Oct. 1—Dec. 31

**SPECIES AND BAG LIMITS**

**REQUIRED  
TICKET OR OPEN SEASON  
PERMIT TYPE**

**BEAR, BROWN/GRIZZLY** • See page 20-21 for additional bear hunting information.  
 • Nonresident hunters must be accompanied by a guide.  
 • Evidence of sex must remain naturally attached to the hide.

Unit 9A, north of McNeil State Game Refuge:  
 RESIDENTS & NONRESIDENTS: One bear every four regulatory years ..... No open season\*  
 OR ..... No open season\*

Remainder of Unit 9A: RESIDENTS & NONRESIDENTS: ..... No open season

Unit 9B:  
 RESIDENTS & NONRESIDENTS: One bear every four regulatory years ..... No open season\*  
 OR ..... No open season\*

Unit 9C, Naknek River drainage:  
 RESIDENTS & NONRESIDENTS: One bear every four regulatory years by permit ..... Registration, Sept. 1—Oct. 31  
 OR .... Registration, May 1—June 30

Unit 9D south and west of a line from Moffett Point to the eastern side of the eastern entrance of Kinzarof Lagoon, and north of a line from the base of Cape Glazenap to Frosty Peak to the mouth of Old Man's Lagoon:  
 RESIDENTS & NONRESIDENTS: One bear every four regulatory years by permit ..... Registration No open season\*  
 OR .... Registration No open season\*

Unit 9E, remainder of 9D, and the remainder of 9C:  
 RESIDENTS & NONRESIDENTS: One bear every four regulatory years ..... No open season\*  
 OR ..... No open season\*

In addition the following subsistence regulations apply: (See requirements on page 21.)

Unit 9B, the Western Alaska Brown Bear Management Area:  
 RESIDENTS: One bear every year by permit ..... Registration, Sept. 1—May 31  
 NONRESIDENTS: ..... No open season

Unit 9E, the Chignik Brown Bear Management Area:  
 RESIDENTS: One bear every year by permit ..... Registration, Nov. 1—Dec. 31  
 NONRESIDENTS: ..... No open season

\* These areas are open only in the fall of odd-numbered years and the spring of even numbered year.

- In bag limit "caribou" means an animal of either sex; "bull" means male caribou.
- Edible meat taken in 9B prior to October 1 must remain on the bones of the front quarters and hindquarters until removed from the field or is processed for human consumption.

**CARIBOU** • In all hunts limited to one sex, evidence of sex must remain naturally attached to the meat.  
 • In areas indicated by → Federal restrictions exist see page 5.

Units 9A and 9C:  
 RESIDENTS: Four caribou total, of which no more than one may be a cow:  
 Two caribou ..... Harvest ..... Aug. 10—Aug. 31  
 One caribou only by a hunter who has taken no other caribou in the state from  
 July 1-Aug. 31 ..... Harvest ..... Sept. 1—Nov. 30  
 One caribou per calendar month (not to exceed the bag limit of four per year) ..... Harvest ..... Dec. 1—Mar. 31  
 NONRESIDENTS: One bull ..... Harvest ..... Aug. 10—Oct. 31

Unit 9B: RESIDENTS: Five caribou total of which only two bulls may be taken during  
 Oct. 1-Nov. 30 ..... Harvest ..... Aug. 1—Apr. 15  
 NONRESIDENTS: Two caribou ..... Harvest ..... Aug. 1—Apr. 15

See page 13 for "Same day airborne" for 9B caribou

Unit 9D: ..... No open season

Unit 9E, the Pacific drainages southwest of Seal Cape:  
 RESIDENTS: Four caribou total:  
 Two bulls ..... Harvest ..... July 1—Aug 9  
 Two caribou ..... Harvest ..... Aug. 10—Aug. 31  
 One caribou only by a hunter who has taken no other caribou in the state from  
 July 1-Aug. 31 (not to exceed the bag limit of four per year) ..... Harvest ..... Sept. 1—Nov. 30  
 Four caribou, (not to exceed the bag limit of four per year) ..... Harvest ..... Dec. 1—Mar. 31  
 Two caribou (not to exceed the bag limit of four per year) ..... Harvest ..... Apr. 1—Apr. 30  
 NONRESIDENTS: One bull ..... Harvest ..... Aug. 10—Oct. 31



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## HJR 53 ~ Constitutional Amendment: Wild Food Resources

TO: House Judiciary Committee Members  
FROM: Susan Schrader, Conservation Advocate  
DATE: March 20, 2000

Alaska Conservation Alliance and Alaska Conservation Voters are sister nonprofit organizations dedicated to protecting Alaska's environment through public education and advocacy. Our 40 Alaskan organizations and business members represent over 22,000 registered Alaskan voters. Our members can be found in all user groups of Alaska's fish and wildlife, including subsistence users, recreational hunters, commercial and sport fishermen, wildlife viewers, and photographers. We respect and appreciate the long, rich tradition held by Alaskans, Native and non-Native alike, that surrounds our state's wildlife resources. We also acknowledge that opportunities to use and appreciate our wildlife belong to all Americans and to visitors to our state from other countries.

Alaska Conservation Voters supports fish and wildlife management actions that are based on unbiased scientific studies and that reflect the values of most Alaskans. We are greatly concerned by the continued positions taken by the State Legislature that fail to recognize the legislators' responsibilities under the Alaska constitution and the public trust doctrine to care for our fish and wildlife for the benefit of *all* Alaskans.

We are opposed to HJR 53 for the following reasons:

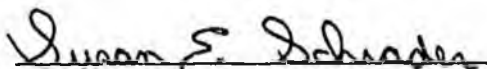
- In Section 1 of the CS of the resolution, the addition of the term "enhanced" appears to be an effort to enshrine the near-sighted principles of intensive game management into the Alaska constitution. Whereas the development of replenishable resources embodies a range of policies that address the long-term benefits of these resources for all user groups, the enhancement of them clearly mandates policies aimed, single-mindedly, at increasing the resources without consideration of other biologic principles. ACV questions whether including both directives, develop and enhance, does not create conflicting mandates.
- Section 2 creates a preferred use for fish and wildlife, and in turn, a preferred user group. Instead of facilitating a constructive public policy debate on the balanced use of our fish and wildlife resources, this language will only result in tremendous problems in its application in management decisions. The potential could exist that, as a result of this language, other groups would be essentially excluded from use of the resource, a situation that may run afoul of the "common use" safeguards of the constitution.

OVER

Conserve Alaska. It's Only Natural.

- If the Alaska Constitution is amended in the manner proposed by HJR 53, the definition of "human consumption" will await the adoption of enabling statutes. How will the definition be framed in respect to subsistence, commercial fishing or urban vs. rural issues? Should Alaskan Natives be concerned with more competition with urban, non-Native hunters for game? Should Alaskan commercial fishermen be concerned that their use of our fish resources "will take a back seat" to human consumption, an opinion expressed by Ted Popely to the House Resources Committee on February 28, 2000?

Clearly recognizing the volatile and divisive nature of issues surrounding fish and wildlife management, the members of Alaska Conservation Voters join with other Alaskans who are calling for balanced, fair and far-sighted policy decisions based upon the best, unbiased scientific data available and reflecting the values and interests of most Alaskans. The amendments to our constitution proposed in HJR 53 will do little to help resolve this difficult public policy debate.

  
Susan E. Schrader

A M E N D M E N T

OFFERED IN THE HOUSE

TO: CSHJR 53(RES)

1 Page 1, lines 1 - 2:

2 Delete "a preference for taking of fish and wildlife for human consumption"

3 Insert "use of fish and wildlife"

4 Page 1, lines 11 - 12:

5 Delete all material and insert:

6 "(b) The right to fish, hunt, and trap, consistent with the sustained yield  
7 principle, may not be diminished solely to provide for nonconsumptive use of fish or  
8 wildlife."

Committees:

Transportation  
Chair

Resources  
Vice Chair

World Trade and  
State & Federal Relations

# Alaska State Legislature



Representative Beverly Masek

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During Session: (Jan.-May)  
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## Sponsor Statement for HJR 53 & HB 349

### The Alaskan Way of Life Protection Act

HJR 53 and HB 349 were introduced to alleviate the problems many Alaskans face due to the inability of the State to provide adequate management and protection to those traditional uses of wildlife that have sustained many Alaskans, including Native Alaskans throughout time.

Since the mid-1970's, the imposition of "urban" values on those Alaskans who choose to remain in a culture that is tied closely to the land has escalated. Although little or no scientific evidence exists to discredit traditional management techniques of wildlife resources for human consumptive uses, the zealots in the environmental movement continue to try and force their belief system on the rest of society by denying access to proven remedies supportive of human consumptive values.

Although Alaskans who fish, hunt and trap may not be able to agree upon specific allocation remedies due to competition inherent among all consumptive users of the resource, including non-human predators, we should be able to agree on the necessity of protecting those cultural values from constant attack by those whose values differ. HJR 53 and HB 349 is part of the plan to move us back towards rules that require respect for differing values. I have never heard of a fisher, hunter, or trapper speak in front of the Board of Fish or Board of Game requesting non-consumptive uses be eliminated in any part of Alaska; however we constantly hear from the environmental community about how their beliefs are somehow superior to the beliefs of others and should therefore be imposed upon the rest of us.

Mankind has been competing with non-human predators for thousands of years and part of that competitive struggle has included a variety of measures intended to lesson the competition. With the advent of modern wildlife conservation sciences, we reached a stage where we could insure the health of all species and sustain meaningful levels of human harvests. That is until recently when animal rights activists essentially eliminated sustained yield management.

HJR 53 and HB 349 should mark the beginning of our attempt to correct "urban biases" by once again allowing for proven management techniques to take place. Sound scientific measures minus the emotional hysteria will insure that the important cultural values attendant to fishing, hunting and trapping are protected. It is also important to make sure that we continue the prohibition against using the government to impose personal values held by one segment of the population on others. And make no mistake about it, the use of government processes by environmentalists has only one intended goal, and that is to impose their values on the rest of society regardless of the facts.

# Campaign for the Abolition of Angling

Welcome to the Campaign for the Abolition of Angling [CAA].

We are dedicated to banning angling. We were established in 1981 following the publishing of the Medway Report which concluded that fish can feel pain and have the ability to suffer.

Our work consists of publicity, education, and direct action.

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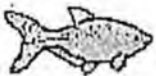
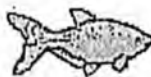
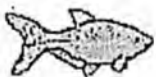
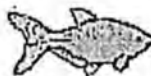
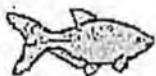
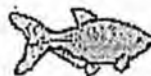
## NATIONAL ANTI-ANGLING WEEK JUNE 16th - 24th 2000

June 16th is the traditional start of the angling season and as usual we will be there to let them know how cruel fishing is. Over this week there will be stalls, leafletting, litter picks, talks, media interviews and direct actions to highlight the suffering fish endure at the hands of anglers. If you are interested in taking part or even in organizing an activity then please [contact us](#) at the address below. We have leaflets and factsheets (most are already on this website) and other materials available, as well as details of your area, if you are interested in taking part.

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*This website is in the process of being updated - for more up to date information, please check out our visitor website at [http://www.caa.org.uk](#)*

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## **Heds Up for Alaska's Wolves**

**The Alaska Board of Game approved two wolf control programs for McGrath and the Nelchina basin regions of Alaska to appease hunters backed by NRA propaganda.**

**Gov. Tony Knowles, who hasn't allowed official wolf killing programs since he took office in 1995, has said he won't implement a wolf control program without broad public support and good science -- which the Dept. of Fish & Game is attempting to manipulate by releasing dishonest reports that moose and caribou populations have declined from wolf predation.**

**In short, the schemes to reintroduce wolf control have nothing to do with so-called Native subsistence needs, sound science, or depleted moose and caribou herds. It's about hunters and trappers who want to manipulate the public to accept cruel, violent wolf killing programs under the guise of benefiting Native people and Nature.**

**As one fur buyer said to the Anchorage Daily News, "It's unstoppable. The animal rights people don't know how to deal with it."**

**" Here's how to deal with it: Write and call Gov. Tony Knowles today and press him to OPPOSE the wolf control proposals. Tell him you'll encourage others to boycott Alaska tourism if he approves the killing measures.**

**Contact Gov. Knowles at :  
Phone: (907) 465-3500  
Fax: (907) 465-3532**

**[Send an email to Governor Knowles](#)**



## HSUS PROGRAMS

# HSUS Wildlife & Habitat Protection

### Relevant Factsheets: Learn the Facts about Hunting

*Answers to Commonly Asked  
Questions about Hunting  
(Selected Portions)*

- [Introduction](#)
- [Wildlife Trade Program](#)
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While once Americans needed to hunt to put food on the table, today hunting in America is primarily a recreational pastime. Often, as in waterfowl, pheasant or dove hunting, it is no more than shooting at living targets. Some hunting is done solely to acquire trophies, and some, even, is no more than shooting tame, confined animals. Some hunters use brutally inhumane weapons such as the bow and arrow. Yet, in all cases, sport hunting inflicts needless and undeniable cruelty -- pain, suffering, trauma, wounding, and death -- on living, sentient creatures as a deliberate and willful act of an individual. The Humane Society of the United States (HSUS) believes that causing needless suffering and death is by definition inhumane, regardless of method.

More than one hundred million animals are reported killed by hunters each year. That number does not include the millions of animals for which kill figures are not maintained by wildlife agencies.

The vast majority of species that are hunted -- waterfowl, upland birds, mourning doves, squirrels, raccoons, rabbits, crows, coyotes, etc. -- provide minimal sustenance and do not require population control.

Hunters have strived for decades to convince the American public that hunting is good for wildlife and good for society, often with arguments that are based on obfuscation and half-truths. They have deliberately focused the debate on deer hunting, for which plausible, but not necessarily true arguments for subsistence and management can be made to the public. But the holes in their arguments are becoming increasingly apparent, as is the magnitude of their waste, cruelty and destruction. More than that, sport hunting -- the killing of wild animals as recreation -- is fundamentally at odds with the values of a humane, just and caring society.

The HSUS provides this information to help address the arguments used to justify the sport hunting of wildlife. Many of us have long opposed sport killing of wildlife. Yet without a lot of experience, we may be at a loss to counter the claims and assertions that hunters make in attempting to justify sport hunting. This information may help crystallize your thoughts, or help with composing letters to the editor or preparing for a public meeting.

**NEXT**



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## C.A.S.H. Courier - Spring 1999

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### **THE END OF TRAPPING IN THE UNITED STATES**

**By Peter Muller**

That could be a headline you'll see in papers from sea to shining sea - if a bill introduced by New York Representative Nita Lowey passes the House of Representatives and the Senate and is signed into law by our beloved President William Jefferson Clinton. Representative Lowey introduced H.R. 1581 in the House on April 27, 1999. The bill is currently in committee and we'll be watching and reporting on its progress.

So far, 62 additional representatives have signed on as co-sponsors.

The Bill starts out:

#### **SECTION 1. DECLARATION OF POLICY.**

It is the policy of the United States to end the needless maiming and suffering inflicted upon animals through the use of steel-jawed leghold traps by prohibiting the import or export of, and the shipment in interstate commerce of, such traps and of articles of fur from animals that were trapped in such traps.

The penalty provided for in this bill is a fine and a prison term of not more than two years for each violation.

C.A.S.H, as well as many other organizations, has been struggling to encourage various legislative bodies to pass local or state laws outlawing or restricting trapping. In some states that have ballot initiatives, they have succeeded in banning trapping.

If H.R. 1581 passes, then trapping will be prohibited nationwide overnight. This may well be the most important animal protective legislation ever proposed.

Let's all urge our federal representatives to support this bill.

Incidentally, Representative Lowey is considered by many observers of the New York political scene to have the "inside track" as the Democratic Party nominee for senator if Hillary Clinton decides not to run for that position. Best news we've had in a long time.

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