

**SB**

**74**

MAR 26 1999

Board of Game  
PO Box 25526  
Juneau, AK 99802

Honorable Rick Halford, Chair  
Senate Resources Committee  
State Capitol Building, Room 121  
Juneau, AK 99801-1182

March 24, 1999

Dear Senator Halford:

In official action at the March meeting of the Alaska Board of Game, the board has endorsed SB-74, same-day airborne for wolves by Department agents, and HB-114, eliminating the annual requirement for reauthorization of antlerless moose hunts.

The board recognizes the importance of predator control in managing Alaska's resources, and feels that the passage of Ballot Measure 3 in 1996 severely restricted the board's and the Department's ability to implement such action. By allowing Department personnel and agents to use same-day-airborne, and eliminating the "irreversible decline" clause, we feel that management of the state's wolves will be more readily attainable.

Regarding the reauthorization of antlerless moose hunts, the board agrees that the requirement to do so annually is a burden on the system. With our regional 2-year meeting cycle, the Department must have personnel travel long distances to address these reauthorizations. In cases where the hunt may not occur due to population estimates or bull:cow ratios, the hunt is reauthorized anyway, so that it is not lost in the future. By eliminating the annual reauthorization requirement, the board and Department will have more flexibility in using antlerless hunts in managing moose populations.

We encourage passage of both bills, and encourage distribution of this letter to other concerned legislators.

Sincerely,



Michael Fleagle,  
Member, Board of Game

**SENATE COMMITTEE REPORT  
First Committee of Referral**

DATE: 2/17/99

FURTHER:

Date of 5-Day Notice: 2/18/99  
(in accordance with Uniform Rule 23)

DATE TURNED  
IN TO OFFICE: 2/24/99

Resources Committee considered

SENATE BILL NO. 74

"An Act relating to hunting on the same day airborne."

and recommends:

- be replaced with \_\_\_\_\_ CS \_\_\_\_\_ (\_\_\_\_\_)
- adopt previous \_\_\_\_\_ CS \_\_\_\_\_ (\_\_\_\_\_)
- attached amendment(s)
- adopt Letter of Intent by \_\_\_\_\_ Committee
- further referral to the \_\_\_\_\_ Committee

- Senate Bill:**
- same title
  - new title
- House Bill:**
- same title
  - technical title
  - new: SCR# \_\_\_\_\_

SIGNING DO PASS	DP	OTHER RECOMMENDATIONS	NR	DNP	AM
<i>Adrian Taylor</i>	✓				
<i>Paul Spink</i>	✓				
<i>Kate Kelly</i>	✓				
<i>James M. / Lynda Green</i>	✓				
<b>CHAIR: Rick Halford</b>	✓	<b>CHAIR:</b>			

**NEW FISCAL NOTE(S):**

Department	Date	Zero	Fiscal
FISH & GAME	2/24/99	✓	

**PREVIOUS FISCAL NOTE(S):\***

Department	Date	Zero	Fiscal

APPROPRIATION -- no fiscal note

\*include fiscal notes accompanying Governor's bill

# Alaska State Legislature

## Senate



Official Business

State Capitol  
Juneau, AK. 99801-1182

**Senator Pete Kelly**

**Sponsor Statement**

**Senate Bill 74**

### **An Act Relating to Hunting on the Same Day Airborne**

**Sound Wildlife management dictates that predation pressure on a low or declining prey population is reduced far before the situation becomes an emergency. The current statutory language precludes this option. This means that the Board of Game and Department of Fish and Game cannot respond quickly to precipitous declines or to long-term declines in important prey populations, caused by weather or any other reason, even if consequences for thousands of Alaskans would be severe.**

**The current statute would preclude taking immediate action without board approval of a control program. In 1994 the department had to take immediate action to medicate or remove two louse-infected wolves that left the Kenai Peninsula in order to prevent the spread of lice to other parts of the state. While uncommon, such situations do occur and aerial shooting should remain a clear option.**

**The current wording of AS 16.05.783 has the appearance of allowing the Board of Game to authorize a wolf control program using aerial shooting, but the language chosen would make that nearly impossible without legal challenge. The use of the terms "adequate data", "no feasible solution" and "biological emergency" in AS 16.05.783(a)(1) are problematic from both biological and legal points of view. Rather than establishing workable standards for determining when predation control is appropriate, the language creates ambiguity in that regard, which will lead to endless legal challenges.**

**This bill would preserve the original stated intent of the 1996 ballot measure, but would more clearly provide the board and department the latitude to employ aerial shooting for management purposes. Management actions should not be considered "hunting" when performed by department personnel or persons acting as agents of the state.**

# FISCAL NOTE

STATE OF ALASKA  
1999 LEGISLATIVE SESSION

BILL NO. SB 74

Revision Date: \_\_\_\_\_ Dept. Affected Fish and Game  
 Title: Same Day Airborne Hunting BRU: Wildlife Conservation  
 Component: Wildlife Conservation  
 Sponsor: Senator Pete Kelly  
 Requester: Senate Resources COMPONENT SERIAL NO. 473

**Expenditures/Revenues**

(Thousands of Dollars)

OPERATING EXPENDITURES	FY00	FY 01	FY 02	FY 03	FY 04	FY 05
PERSONAL SERVICES						
TRAVEL						
CONTRACTUAL						
SUPPLIES						
EQUIPMENT						
LAND & STRUCTURES						
GRANTS, CLAIMS						
MISCELLANEOUS						
<b>TOTAL OPERATING</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>0.0</b>

<b>CAPITAL EXPENDITURES</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>0.0</b>
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<b>CHANGE IN REVENUES ( 1024 )</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>0.0</b>
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**FUND SOURCE**

(Thousands of Dollars)

1002 Federal Receipts						
1003 GF Match						
1004 GF						
1005 GF/Program Receipts						
1037 GF/Mental Health						
Other						
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>0.0</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 (FY99) cost: \$ 0.0

**POSITIONS**

FULL-TIME	0	0	0	0	0	0
PART-TIME	0	0	0	0	0	0
TEMPORARY	0	0	0	0	0	0

ANALYSIS: (Attach a separate page if necessary)

Prepared by: Wayne Regelin, Director  
 Division: Wildlife Conservation  
 Approved by Commissioner: Dean Bruce  
 Agency: Department of Fish and Game

Phone: 464-4190  
 Date: 2/22/99  
 Date: 2/22/99

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(3) the person exhausted all other practicable means to protect life and property before the bear was taken.

(d) Notwithstanding (a) — (c) of this section, the department may authorize the taking of a problem brown or grizzly bear within one-half mile of a solid waste disposal facility at any time, if the taking of the bear is necessary to protect the public and is consistent with sound game management principles.

(e) In this section

(1) "criminal negligence" has the meaning given in AS 11.81.900(a);

(2) "property" means

(A) a dwelling, permanent or temporary;

(B) an aircraft, boat, automobile, or other conveyance;

(C) a domestic animal;

(D) other property of substantial value necessary for the livelihood or survival of the owner;

(3) "solid waste disposal facility" means a facility for the disposal of solid waste, other than sewage, for which a permit has been issued under AS 46.03.100. (§ 1 ch 64 SLA 1989)

**Sec. 16.05.783. Prohibition of same-day airborne hunting.** (a) A person may not shoot or assist in shooting a free-ranging wolf, wolverine, fox, or lynx the same day that a person has been airborne. However, the Board of Game may authorize a wolf control program involving the shooting of wolves from the air if

(1) the commissioner of fish and game makes written findings based on adequate data demonstrating that a biological emergency exists and that there is no feasible solution other than airborne control to eliminate the biological emergency, and

(2) the program is conducted only by Department of Fish and Game personnel

(3) the program is limited to the specific geographical area where the biological emergency exists, and

(4) the program removes only the minimum number of wolves necessary to eliminate the biological emergency.

(b) This section does not apply to a person who was airborne the same day if that person was airborne only on a regularly scheduled commercial flight.

(c) A person who violates this section is guilty of a misdemeanor, and upon conviction is punishable by a fine of not more than \$5,000, or by imprisonment for not more than one year, or by both. In addition, the court may order the aircraft and equipment used in or in aid of a violation of this section to be forfeited to the state.

(d) In this section,

(1) "free-ranging" means that the animal is wild and not caught in a trap or snare; and

(2) "biological emergency" means a condition where a wolf population in a specific geographic area is causing the irreversible decline of a prey population to the point that the prey population may not likely recover without implementing wolf control. (§ 1 1996 Ballot Measure No. 3)

Effective dates. — 1996 Ballot Measure No. 3, 1996 election. It was certified on November 27, 1996 which proposed enactment of this section, was approved by a majority of the voters in the November 5, and took effect February 25, 1997.

**Sec. 16.05.785. Effect of failure to remove old markers.** If the Board of Fisheries by regulation uses department markers to establish waters closed to commercial fishing and the state fails to remove the old markers when new markers are posted to establish waters closed to commercial fishing, commercial fishing is expressly permitted in the waters between the new markers and the old markers until the old markers are removed. (§ 1 ch 70 SLA 1980)

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and hatchery re-  
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of AS 16.05.870 —  
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The taking of  
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based on biological  
or subunit have  
a majority of the  
annual game  
moose in any game  
waste disposal  
a person who with  
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the court shall  
are not salvaged  
fine of up to  
that the person  
the bear shows by a  
or provocation of  
negligent disposal of  
who took the bear

02/24/99  
15:40:59

LEGISLATIVE TELECONFERENCE NETWORK SYSTEM  
PARTICIPANT LIST (ALL PARTICIPANTS)  
SCHEDULED FOR:02/24/99 15:00 TO 17:00  
SENATE RESOURCES

TCN:90220  
PUBLIC HEARING

LTN1150  
BY:FBX  
FOR:FBX

LOCATION:FAIRBANKS

SB 74	MR.	DAVE	KELLEYHOUSE	AK OUTDOOR COUNCTESTIFY
SB 74	MR.	RICHARD	SWISHER	TESTIFY
SB 74	MR.	WAYNE	HEIMER	TESTIFY
SB 74	MR.	BILL	HAGAR	TESTIFY

02/24/99  
15:24:14

LEGISLATIVE TELECONFERENCE NETWORK SYSTEM  
PARTICIPANT LIST (TESTIFIERS ONLY)  
SCHEDULED FOR: 02/24/99 15:00 TO 17:00  
PUBLIC HEARING SENATE RESOURCES

LTN1150  
BY: JNU  
FOR: ALL

TCN: 90220

LOCATION: ANCHORAGE

✓ SB 74                      PATRICK                      WRIGHT                      TESTIFY

LOCATION: FAIRBANKS

✓ SB 74                      MR. DAVE                      KELLEYHOUSE                      AK OUTDOOR COUNCTESTIFY  
✓ SB 74                      MR. RICHARD                      SWISHER                      TESTIFY  
✓ SB 74                      MR. WAYNE                      HEIMER                      TESTIFY

LOCATION: GLENNALLEN

LOCATION: MATSU

✓ SB 74                      MR. ROD                      ARNO                      TESTIFY  
✓ SB 74                      MR. WAYNE                      KUBAT                      TESTIFY

LOCATION: TOK

✓ SB 74                      MS. MARYBETH                      HENNESSY                      40 MILE F&G ADVITESTIFY

**Statement of Richard T. Wallen  
To the Alaska Senate Resources Committee  
On Senate bill No. 74  
February 24, 1999**

*My name is Richard T Wallen.  
I am an artist; a long-time resident of  
Alaska. Shortly after statehood I worked  
5 years as a wildlife biologist for  
the ADF&G. I served a term on the  
Alaska Board of Game from 1989 to  
1992. More recently, I was a member  
of the steering committee for the initiative  
that banned same-day airborne hunting.*



**On issues like SB 74** I sometimes find it helpful to think of the Alaska public as divided into two broad publics--hunting and non-hunting. During my years on the board I observed that the much larger non-hunting public is, for the most part, accepting and tolerant of hunting, especially subsistence hunting, provided it thinks wildlife is getting a fair shake. In board meetings lasting six weeks, dealing with more than 400 proposals, my experience was that most issues were deliberated and settled without widespread controversy or lasting bitterness.

There are a handful of exceptions, however. Airborne hunting is one of them. Others include predator control such as poison and bounties, running down animals with snow machines or ATV's, bear baiting, and attempts to open popular areas closed to hunting such as Seymour Canal, or McNeil River. When proposed or approved such relatively few flash point issues ignite public outrage, polarizing hunters and pushing the non-hunting public in the direction of an anti-hunting public. The state gets a black eye, business suffers, (wolf control in 1992 cost many millions of dollars in Alaska trip cancellations) and all hunting is put in a very bad light. We have been through the cycle more than enough times.

I have heard the initiative criticized as "ballot box biology". In truth, some issues, including this one, transcend biology. For example, in the early days, Alaska paid bounties on almost 100,000 bald eagles. It is not a proud record, but there was no *biological* reason against killing some eagles. Fortunately, most would agree, public sentiment against the practice--for reasons that transcend biology--finally prevailed. Alaska's practice of paying bounties on the national bird was discontinued.

More than 100 years ago hunters began addressing the area between practices that might be biologically permissible but unacceptable to the public, in order to protect their sport.. They developed a code of ethics, the idea of fair chase. Airborne hunting breaches this code. As a subsidy to hunting, it is clearly offensive to the public.

The airborne hunting initiative was not a hunter Vs non-hunter issue. Indeed most of the steering committee were hunters. I studied the printouts of the vote returns. They proved not to be urban Vs rural. They proved not to be native Vs non-native. Nor were they region Vs region. The general public still has the notion that it has a say in wildlife management and I don't understand why the initiative, a clear expression by the public, is to be so soon dismantled.

JOEL BENNETT

15255 POINT LOUISA ROAD  
JUNEAU, ALASKA 99801  
PHONE: (907) 789-1718 (HOME)  
PH/FAX: (907) 789-2328 (BUS.)

TESTIMONY IN OPPOSITION TO SB 74

Today I am testifying on behalf of myself-as a 30 year Alaska resident, licensed hunter (for each of those years of residency), ex-state Game Board member ( 13 years between 1976 and 1989 ), and as the past co-leader of the Wolf Management Reform Coalition, the group responsible for the initiative that passed the statute that is the subject of today's bill, SB 74.

I believe the prevailing public view does not support any serious change to this statute. In my opinion, to do so would invite further needless divisiveness, erode the public's faith in the democratic process, and damage the best interests of the state.

I would draw your attention to the recent history behind passage of AS 16.05.783, prohibiting same-day airborne hunting of wolves, except by the Department of Fish and Game in the case of a biological emergency. For years, many Alaskans felt that this practice was out of step with responsible wildlife management and as a hunting method was against the principles of fair chase. When the state did not respond, in 1995 a statewide Dittman Research poll was conducted in an effort to gauge how the public might vote on an initiative to narrowly restrict airborne wolf hunting. 63% of those surveyed supported the initiative as presently worded. 71% felt the practice was unsporting and unethical.

In an effort to put the issue to rest, so far as the public was concerned, the initiative campaign was waged. A steering committee was formed which included an ex-governor and Lt. Governor, Commissioner of fish and game, regional supervisor of game, and 4 ex-game board members. In November of 1996, Proposition 3 passed by 58.5 % of the vote, having achieved a majority vote in all but 6 of the 40 election districts in the state. And it wasn't just a vote of the urban centers- it passed in towns and villages like Delta Junction, Chugiak, Wasilla, Palmer, Nome, Bethel, Aniak, Arctic Village, Koyukuk, Kivilina , Anaktuvuk Pass, Barrow, Wrangell, Craig and Kake, to name a few.

It has now been two years since the passage of Proposition 3. There has been no crisis of game management- no widespread clamor for wolf control, and the new law has yet to be applied. In the meantime, the statewide harvest of wolves has remained well over a thousand a year, conforming to the trend of high harvests since 1990.

Anticipating efforts to repeal this law, another statewide Dittman poll was commissioned in November of 1998. When asked whether the state legislature should repeal the current ban on same-day airborne wolf hunting, 70% said no. Again the geographical distribution of support was broad- 65% in the rural areas, 62% in central Alaska, and 76% in Anchorage and Southeast.

The public does not want to see this law changed.

There are those who say that some of the language of AS 16.05.783 is ambiguous and will lead to litigation. This is unfounded. Thus far, no situation has arisen to test the workability of the law, and it is a disservice to the public to conclude that it is unworkable. If there is a need to more precisely define a term, such as biological emergency, the Game board can do it by regulation. The commissioner of fish and game has sufficient latitude and discretion to make the threshold determinations under the law.

I urge the members of this committee not to misjudge the considerable public sentiment on this matter.

Thank you. Joel Bennett,

METHODOLOGY

In July 1995, five hundred seventeen (517), randomly selected Alaskans over the age of 18, located in 64 communities were personally contacted by professional interviewing employees of the Dittman Research Corporation. A random sample design was used which ensured that all households had an equal chance of being polled. Data processing was completed through a computer system featuring the Statistical Package for the Social Sciences (SPSS/PC+) program. Citizen opinion measurements by the Dittman Research Corporation, utilizing these methods and data processing systems, have proven to be virtually perfect predictors of political election results in Alaska for the past twenty-five years.

FINDINGS

Question: "Please tell me whether you agree or disagree with this next statement: No person should use an airplane in the act of hunting wolves, and is that strongly (agree/disagree) or just somewhat (agree/disagree)?"

Response: 66% agree (50% strongly agree, 16% somewhat agree)  
31% disagree (15% strongly disagree, 16% somewhat disagree)  
4% unsure

Question: "Do you agree or disagree with this statement: It is unsporting and violates a basic principle of hunting ethics for a person to use an airplane in the act of hunting wolves?"

Response: 71% agree (57% strongly agree, 14% somewhat agree)  
25% disagree (13% strongly disagree, 12% somewhat disagree)  
4% unsure

Question: "Do you agree or disagree with this statement: If a biological emergency exists, such as a moose or caribou population in danger of local extinction, the Department of Fish and Game should be allowed to use airplanes to conduct limited aerial wolf control programs?"

Response: 69% agree (39% strongly agree, 30% somewhat agree)  
26% disagree (17% strongly disagree, 9% somewhat disagree)  
5% unsure

Question: "If Alaska had a statewide ballot initiative that said, "No person may shoot a wolf, coyote, wolverine, fox or lynx that same day that person is airborne. However, if authorities conclude that a biological emergency does exist, a same-day aerial wolf control program conducted by Fish and Game personnel only may be authorized" - Do you think you would vote for or against that initiative?"

Response: 63% For  
33% Against  
4% Unsure

Please note that the support for the initiative exceeded opposition in all geographic regions of Alaska:

Rural: 57% for, 45% against  
Central: 55% for, 42% against  
Southcentral: 65% for, 33% against  
Anchorage: 66% for, 29% against  
Southeast: 62% for, 27% against

**BALLOT MEASURE NO. 3**  
**Bill Prohibiting Same Day Airborne Hunting**

**Ballot Language:**

This bill would bar hunting wild wolf, wolverine, fox or lynx the same day a person was airborne. However, the Board of Game could allow aerial wolf control if the Commissioner of Fish and Game decided a biological emergency, where wolves in a specific area were causing irreversible loss of a prey population. The law wouldn't apply to people airborne the same day on regular, scheduled commercial flights. Breaking the law would be a misdemeanor. The penalty could be jail time up to one year, a fine up to \$5,000, and forfeiture of aircraft or gear used in the offense.

**Town and Village Breakdown  
of Statewide Election Vote - November 6, 1996**

**YES VOTE: 137,635 (58.5%)**

**NO VOTE: 97,690 (41.5%)**

Majority				Majority			
Dist.	Town & Village	Yes	No	Dist.	Town & Village	Yes	No
1	Clover Pass	197	194	3	Lemon Creek	423	282
1	Hyder	27	18	3	Salmon Creek	334	126
1	Ketchikan	1620	1227	3	Switzer Creek	277	143
1	Mt. Point	157	136	3	District 3 Absentee	890	306
1	Saxman	321	256	3	District 3 Question	304	102
1	Wacker	82	75	4	Auke Bay	520	267
1	District 1 Absentee	529	394	4	Brotherhood Br.	472	248
1	District 1 Question	223	148	4	Fritz Cove	318	172
2	Kupreanof	9	3	4	Mendenhall	2107	1186
2	Petersburg	564	383	4	Lynn Canal	370	125
2	Scow Bay	147	120	4	District 4 Absentee	736	371
2	Wrangell	489	450	4	District 4 Question	297	140
2	Halibut Pt.	604	338	5	Angoon	130	104
2	Jamestown Bay	388	194	5	Chilkat	51	37
2	Mt. Edgecomb	68	26	5	Coffman Cove	47	45
2	Sitka	1135	570	5	Craig	287	169
2	District 2 Absentee	765	411	5	Gustavus	139	38
2	District 2 Question	207	75	5	Haines	342	291
3	Douglas	1041	451	5	Hydaberg	56	38
3	Juneau	2113	845	5	Kake	164	112

Dist. Town & Village		Yes	No	Dist. Town & Village		Yes	No
5	Kasaan	8	7	7	Diamond Ridge	335	225
5	Klawok	172	97	7	Fritz Creek	376	227
5	Klukwan	35	19	7	Kachemak Bay	93	62
5	Edna Bay	15	7	7	Homer	880	595
5	Peninsula	123	61	7	Seldovia	96	86
5	Pt. Baker	15	11	7	District 7 Absentee	753	500
5	Skagway	230	105	7	District 7 Question	210	137
5	Thorne Bay	133	131	8	Bear Creek	263	190
5	Yakutat	138	99	8	Cooper Landing	93	57
5	Hoonah	200	116	8	Moose Pass	72	54
5	Metlakatla	315	185	8	Seward	494	290
5	Pelican	55	28	8	Hope	35	26
5	Port Alexander	23	9	8	District 8 Absentee	582	492
5	Elfin Cove	17	10	8	District 3 Question	139	123
5	Tenakee	42	9	9	District 9 Absentee	423	390
5	District 5 Absentee	714	409	9	District 9 Question	110	104
5	District 5 Question	97	56		Anchorage(w/ A&Q)	58231	35294
6	Ouzinkie	47	29	26	Pioneer Peak	489	457
6	Port Lions	46	38	26	Fairview	315	309
6	Akhiok	22	6	26	Wasilla	1071	904
6	Cape Chiniak	40	24	26	Chugiak	888	752
6	Flats	471	201	26	District 26 Absentee	426	329
6	Karluk	12	4	26	District 26 Question	284	185
6	Kodiak	1077	536	27	Butte	376	368
6	Larsen Bay	22	21	27	Fish Hook	157	133
6	Mission Rd.	610	338	27	Greater Palmer	711	611
6	Old Harbor	45	26	27	Lazy Mountain	339	339
6	District 6 Absentee	723	277	27	Lakes	680	585
6	District 6 Question	159	74	27	Palmer	677	476
7	English Bay	34	28	27	Sutton	157	135
7	Port Graham	48	22	27	District 27 Absentee	515	418
7	Anchor Pt.	349	307	27	District 27 Question	242	159

Dist. Town & Village		Yes	No	Dist. Town & Village		Yes	No
28	Big Lake	354	342	33	District 33 Absentee	528	359
28	Bogard	197	156	33	District 33 Question	213	203
28	Houston	170	135	34	Anderson	65	64
28	Knik Goose	527	481	34	Denali Park	85	17
28	Meadow Lake	532	482	34	Healy	213	148
28	Schrock	793	622	34	Eielson	935	464
28	Susitna	112	94	34	North Pole	235	225
28	Talkeetna	176	119	34	District 34 Absentee	918	367
28	Wasilla Fishhook	102	85	34	District 34 Question	257	160
28	District 28 Absentee	564	433	35	Cordova	491	395
28	District 28 Question	235	174	35	Delta Jct.	155	145
29	Ester	334	318	35	Valdez #1	250	172
29	Geist	216	204	35	Valdez #2	281	170
29	University Campus	302	124	35	Valdez #3	298	184
29	University Hills	317	283	35	Whittier	66	28
29	District 29 Absentee	593	318	35	District 35 Absentee	581	421
29	District 29 Question	293	161	35	District 35 Question	141	125
30	Fairbanks #4	236	221	36	Aniak	95	81
30	Fairbanks #10	318	288	36	Anvik	14	9
30	Lemeta	271	240	36	Arctic Village	25	20
30	Shanly	222	205	36	Beaver	29	11
30	District 30 Absentee	415	238	36	Chuathbaluk	20	11
30	District 30 Question	228	137	36	Crooked Creek	21	19
31	Fairbanks #2	213	192	36	Fortuna Ledge	65	27
31	Fairbanks #6	348	300	36	Grayling	32	26
31	Fairbanks #7	336	320	36	Holy Cross	45	37
31	District 31 Absentee	371	231	36	Hughes	12	11
31	District 31 Question	257	198	36	Kaltag	49	30
32	Ft. Wainwright	801	264	36	Koyukuk	21	16
32	District 32 Absentee	649	273	36	Lower Kalskag	45	39
32	District 32 Question	213	119	36	Nulato	63	36

Dist. Town & Village		Yes	No	Dist. Town & Village		Yes	No
36	Rampart	10	8	37	Wales	27	9
36	Russian Mission	48	25	37	District 37 Absentee	198	109
36	Shageluk	33	24	37	District 37 Question	125	69
36	Sleetmute	13	11	38	Alakanuk	66	46
36	Tetlin	13	10	38	Brevig Mission	51	40
36	Tuluksak	60	40	38	Chevak	118	48
36	Tyonek	21	15	38	Elim	56	49
36	Venetie	38	27	38	Emmonak	113	81
36	Mentasta	14	14	38	Gambell	71	63
37	Ambler	59	39	38	Golovin	33	22
37	Anaktuvuk Pass	56	35	38	Hooper Bay	117	93
37	Atkasuk	35	30	38	Kotlik	87	55
37	Barrow	708	339	38	Koyuk	67	33
37	Browerville	147	75	38	Mekoryuk	51	25
37	Buckland	89	31	38	Mountain Village	106	91
37	Deering	34	21	38	Newtok	60	41
37	Diomedes	17	6	38	Nightmute	44	27
37	Kaktovik	62	36	38	Nome #1	285	214
37	Kiana	65	48	38	Nome #2	354	190
37	Kivalina	78	38	38	Pitkas Pt.	20	3
37	Kobuk	29	11	38	Scammon Bay	48	32
37	Kotzebue	463	229	38	Shaktoolik	47	33
37	Noatak	79	33	38	Sheldon Pt.	24	15
37	Noorvik	114	60	38	St. Mary's	103	56
37	Nuiqsut	77	34	38	St. Michael	71	47
37	Pt. Hope	109	84	38	Stebbins	80	34
37	Pt. Lay	33	17	38	Teller	39	33
37	Selawik	72	53	38	Toksook Bay	95	63
37	Shismaref	94	78	38	Tununak	68	48
37	Shungnak	53	28	38	Unalakleet	170	86
37	Wainwright	113	57	38	White's Mt.	44	25

Dist. Town & Village		Yes	No	Dist. Town & Village		Yes	No
38	District 38 Absentee	151	100	40	St. George	27	15
38	District 38 Question	119	152	40	St. Paul	84	57
39	Akiachak	87	57	40	Aleutians #2	482	201
39	Akiak	57	31	40	Kokhank Iguigig	44	22
39	Aleknagik	24	19	40	Levelock	24	9
39	Atmautluak	57	34	40	Naknek	108	85
39	Bethel #1	165	112	40	Non-Dalton	46	31
39	Bethel #2	186	119	40	Pedro Bay	11	9
39	Bethel #3	215	140	40	Sand Point	100	67
39	Chefornak	66	48	40	South Naknek	25	25
39	Clark's Point	15	8	40	District 40 Absentee	427	328
39	Dillingham	336	296	40	District 40 Question	74	55
39	Eek	48	35				
39	Ekwok	23	17				
39	Goodnew's Bay	35	26				
39	Kasigluk	76	65				
39	Kipnuk	74	53				
39	Koliganek	43	23				
39	Kwethluk	109	55				
39	Napaskiak	58	52				
39	New St. Uyahok	90	62				
39	Nunapitchuk	62	52				
39	District 39 Absentee	177	123				
39	District 39 Question	166	95				
40	Akutan	33	16				
40	Aleutians #1	22	19				
40	Chignik	23	17				
40	Cold Bay	37	13				
40	Egegiak - Pilot Pt.	19	12				
40	King Cove	60	45				
40	King Salmon	77	66				

Minority				Minority			
Dist. Town & Village		Yes	No	Dist. Town & Village		Yes	No
1	Meyers Chuck	3	10	32	Badger #1	228	365
1	Mud Bay	295	325	32	Badger #2	385	521
1	Pennock Gravina	10	19	32	Lakeview	64	79
1	Ward Cove	67	95	32	Steese East	247	346
7	Ninilchik	162	197	33	Chatanika	13	14
7	Kasilof	506	764	33	Chena Lakes	323	466
8	Ridgeway	317	551	33	Fox	105	189
8	Soldotna	537	659	33	Newby	333	449
8	Sports Lake	209	315	33	Plack	314	506
8	Sterling	230	497	33	Steele	521	693
9	Kenai Beach	366	577	33	Steese West	579	758
9	Kenai	937	1135	33	Two Rivers	173	246
9	Nikiski	389	618	34	Cantwell	29	51
9	Salamatof	199	322	34	Clear	52	59
27	Sheep Mountain	27	68	34	Moose Creek	88	120
27	Farm Loop	192	233	34	Richardson	409	515
28	Trapper Creek	65	73	34	Salcha	148	239
28	Willow	218	227	35	Big Delta	422	467
29	Chena	477	535	35	Gakona	21	54
29	Farmer's Loop	394	426	35	Glenallan	126	289
29	Goldstream	520	529	35	Kenny Lake	73	139
29	University West	493	500	35	Paxson	10	18
30	Airport	276	300	35	Tatitlek	11	10
30	Aurora	391	493	36	Allakaket	17	60
30	Fairbanks #5	251	339	36	Bettles	6	21
30	Pike	102	186	36	Central	18	50
31	Fairbanks #1	109	202	36	Chistochina	28	62
31	Fairbanks #3	246	336	36	Circle	12	13
31	Fairbanks #8	418	508	36	Copper Center	68	108
31	Fairbanks #9	352	469	36	Dot Lake	16	52

Dist. Town & Village		Yes	No	Dist. Town & Village		Yes	No
36	Eagle	33	55	36	Takotna	6	16
36	Ft. Yukon	86	88	36	Tanacross	15	33
36	Galena	56	120	36	Tanana	36	81
36	Huslia	36	46	36	Tok	149	245
36	Kalskag	25	31	36	District 36 Absentee	359	395
36	Livengood	8	20	36	District 36 Question	93	141
36	Manley Hot Springs	21	32	38	Savoonga	106	101
36	McGrath	29	128	39	Kongiganak	48	55
36	Minto	38	47	39	Kwigillingok	54	55
36	Nenana	80	127	39	Manokotak	33	46
36	Nikolai	6	32	39	Napakiak	32	50
36	Northway	46	51	39	Quinhagak	70	85
36	Pilot Station	71	72	39	Togiak	83	86
36	Ruby	16	33	39	Tuntutuliak	42	48
36	Stevens Village	17	21	40	Illiamna	36	40
36	Stony River	9	12	40	Port Heiden	9	14

Anchorage Majority

District	Senator	House Rep	Yes	No	Absentee Yes	Absentee No	Quest Yes	Quest No
10	Ward	Green	3391	2539	525	349	213	110
11	Pearce	Rokeburg	2734	1926	491	286	224	108
12	Pearce	Hanley	2849	2074	426	265	267	145
13	Leman	Berkowitz	3531	2083	574	290	316	115
14	Leman	Martin	2070	1070	935	286	392	134
15	Ellis	Croft	2443	1328	399	185	392	149
16	Ellis	Kemplen	1768	996	218	104	215	110
17	Parnell	Cowdery	2882	1822	482	251	256	143
18	Parnell	Bunde	4003	2592	749	412	187	78
19	Donley	Sanders	2904	1903	421	220	357	145
20	Donley	Porter	2830	1918	513	240	232	118
21	Kelly	Ryan	2829	1620	411	182	321	131
22	Kelly	Barnes	3541	2187	683	350	266	123
23	Phillips	Mulder	1640	897	512	165	211	81
24	Phillips	Kott	3003	1960	624	266	256	108
25	Halford	Dyson	3091	2295	471	319	183	116

Alaska Same-Day-Air Hunting Survey - November 1998  
Conducted by Dittman Research Corporation, Anchorage, AK

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METHODOLOGY

During the period of November 5 through November 16, 1998, five hundred six (506) Alaskans over the age of 16, located in 64 communities, were personally contacted via telephone by professional interviewing employees of the Dittman Research Corporation of Alaska. The views and opinions of Alaskan residents were recorded on a strictly confidential basis. A random sample design was used which ensured that all households had an equal chance of being polled. Data processing was completed through a computer system featuring the Statistical Package for the Social Sciences (SPSS) program. Citizen opinion measurements by the Dittman Research Corporation, utilizing the previously described methodology analytical procedures and data processing systems have proven to be virtually perfect predictions of political election results in Alaska for the past twenty-eight years.

FINDINGS

*In 1996 Alaskan voters approved an initiative to ban the same-day airborne killing of wolves by a margin of 58% to 42%. Today, two years later (1998), the margin appears to remain consistent - reported current support exceeds opposition by 17% (56% support, 39% oppose) and 70% say they would oppose legislative attempts to overturn the ban on airborne hunting.*

**Question:** "And what's your opinion now, two years later - do you support or oppose the hunting of wolves the same day that hunters had been flying?"

**Response:** 56% oppose  
39% support  
5% unsure

**Question:** "Under Alaska law, the State Legislature could attempt to repeal the current ban on same-day airborne wolf hunting early next year. Would you support repealing the ban, or do you feel the ban should be left in place?"

**Response:** 70% leave ban in place  
24% repeal the ban  
6% unsure

Opposition to repealing the same-day airborne hunting ban exceeds support in all geographic regions of Alaska and regardless of political affiliation.

Rural:	65% oppose, 30% support	Democrat	76% oppose	19% support
Central:	62% oppose, 31% support	Republican	60% oppose	37% support
Southcentral:	62% oppose, 32% support			
Anchorage:	76% oppose, 19% support			
Southeast:	76% oppose, 15% support			

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