

HB

348

HFIN

FILE

HOUSE COMMITTEE REPORT

(11)

Date Referred to Committee: February 27, 2008

FURTHER REFERRALS:

Date of Committee Action: 3/17/08

The FINANCE Committee considered:

SSIIB 348

SPONSOR SUBSTITUTE FOR HOUSE BILL NO. 348

BOARD OF GAME REGULATIONS

"An Act relating to the adoption of regulations by the Board of Game."


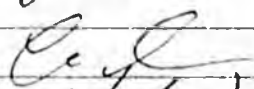
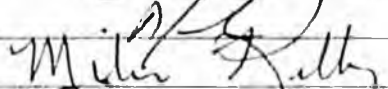


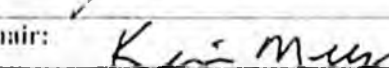
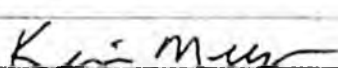
Recommends it be replaced with HCS or CS for SS HB 348 (FIN)
 For Senate Bills with new title: Technical Title New Title: HCR _____ | Same Title New Title

- attach amendments
- add new referral to _____ Committee
- Letter of Inter: _____ Committee

List of Abbrev for Depts.:
 ADM
 CED
 COR
 CRT
 EED
 DEC
 DFG
 GOV
 HSS
 LWF
 LAW
 LEG
 MVA
 DNR
 DPS
 REV
 DOT
 UA

<u>NEW FISCAL NOTES</u>				
*Assigned by Chief Clerk's Office				
List by Dept(s):	*FN#	Fiscal	Indet.	Zero
DFG				✓

<u>PREVIOUS FISCAL NOTES</u>				
List by Dept(s):	FN#	Fiscal	Indet.	Zero
LAW	2	✓		

<u>Signing with recommendations</u>	Printed Last Name	DP	DNP	NR	AM
	Hawk			*	
Mary Nelson	NELSON			✓	
	Gava		X		
	Michele Kelly	X		X	
	KELLY			X	
	THOMAS			X	
	THOMAS			X	
Chair: 	Meyer			X	

FISCAL NOTE

STATE OF ALASKA
2008 LEGISLATIVE SESSION

Fiscal Note Number: 2
Bill Version: CSSSHB 348(RES)
(H) Publish Date: 2/27/08

Identifier (file name): _____ Dept. Affected: LAW
Title An Act relating to the adoption of regulations by the Board RDU CIVIL
of Game. Component NATURAL RESOURCES
Sponsor REPRESENTATIVE KELLER
Requester HOUSE RESOURCES Component Number 2212

Expenditures/Revenues (Thousands of Dollars)

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

	Appropriation Required		Information				
	FY 2009	FY 2009	FY 2010	FY 2011	FY 2012	FY 2013	FY 2014
OPERATING EXPENDITURES							
Personal Services	37.2	0.0	37.2	37.2	37.2	37.2	37.2
Travel	0.3		0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3
Contractual	4.3		4.3	4.3	4.3	4.3	4.3
Supplies	0.8		0.8	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.8
Equipment	0.5		0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5
Land & Structures							
Grants & Claims							
Miscellaneous							
TOTAL OPERATING	43.0	0.0	43.0	43.0	43.0	43.0	43.0

CAPITAL EXPENDITURES							
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CHANGE IN REVENUES ()	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
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FUND SOURCE (Thousands of Dollars)

1002 Federal Receipts							
1003 GF Match							
1004 GF	43.0	0.0	43.0	43.0	43.0	43.0	43.0
1005 GF/Program Receipts							
1037 GF/Mental Health							
Other Interagency Receipts							
TOTAL	43.0	0.0	43.0	43.0	43.0	43.0	43.0

Estimate of any current year (FY2008) cost: 0.0

POSITIONS

Full-time	0.3		0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3
Part-time							
Temporary							

ANALYSIS: (Attach a separate page if necessary)
See attached analysis.

Prepared by: Robert Moiners, Administrative Services Manager
Division: Administrative Services Division
Approved by: Talis Colberg, Attorney General
Department of Law

Phone 907-465-5427
Date/Time 2/12/08 3:40 PM
Date 2/12/2008

FISCAL NOTE #2

STATE OF ALASKA
2008 LEGISLATIVE SESSION

BILL NO. CSSSHB 348(RES)

ANALYSIS CONTINUATION

SSHB 348 was written for the purpose of emphasizing, in statute, the allocative nature of many game regulation decisions, so that such decisions would not be subjected to the whims of political change through the initiative process. Unfortunately, the way the bill is worded, it could easily be interpreted as serving to limit the Board of Game's ability to exercise many of its most important powers to only those situations in which the regulations are being done "as a means to allocate the asset of game." Because of this danger, the Board would be forced to build a record for every regulation which illustrates how the Board is allocating game through that regulation. This would likely add several days to each major board meeting, with resulting costs, and to more legal arguments and challenges regarding whether, and how, the Board is allocating, also with resulting costs. It is difficult to predict the increased costs for the Department of Law, but it might be reasonable to guess, for now, that up to two more lawsuits per year might be the result requiring additional resources equivalent to 1/4 FTE of attorney time.

FISCAL NOTE

STATE OF ALASKA
2008 LEGISLATIVE SESSION

Fiscal Note Number: _____
Bill Version: CSSSHB 348(FIN)
() Publish Date: _____

Identifier (file name): HB348CSSS(FIN)-DFG-BSS-03-14-08 Dept. Affected: Fish and Game
Title: Board of Game Regulations RDU: Administration and Support
Component: F&G Boards & Advisory Committees
Sponsor: Representative Keller
Requester: House Finance Committee Component Number: 2825

Expenditures/Revenues (Thousands of Dollars)

Note: Amounts do not include inflation unless otherwise noted below

	Appropriation Required	Information						
		FY 2009	FY 2009	FY 2010	FY 2011	FY 2012	FY 2013	FY 2014
OPERATING EXPENDITURES								
Personal Services								
Travel								
Contractual								
Supplies								
Equipment								
Land & Structures								
Grants & Claims								
Miscellaneous								
TOTAL OPERATING	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0

CAPITAL EXPENDITURES								
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CHANGE IN REVENUES ()								
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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 Interagency Receipts								
TOTAL	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0

Estimate of any current year (FY2008) cost: _____

POSITIONS

Full-time								
Part-time								
Temporary								

ANALYSIS: (Attach a separate page if necessary)

Passage of this bill will have no fiscal impact on the Department of Fish and Game.

Prepared by: Kristy Tibbles, Executive Director, Board of Game
Division: Boards Support Section
Approved by: Tom Lawson, Director
Division of Administrative Services, Department of Fish and Game

Phone: 465-6098
Date/Time: 3/14/08 4:00 PM
Date: 3/14/2008

25-LS1328VF
Kane
3/12/08

adopted 3/14/08

CS FOR SPONSOR SUBSTITUTE FOR HOUSE BILL NO. 348()

IN THE LEGISLATURE OF THE STATE OF ALASKA

TWENTY-FIFTH LEGISLATURE - SECOND SESSION

BY

**Offered:
Referred:**

Sponsor(s): REPRESENTATIVE KELLER

A BILL

FOR AN ACT ENTITLED

1 **"An Act relating to the adoption of conservation, development, and utilization**
2 **regulations by the Board of Game to address concerns relating to public assets."**

3 **BE IT ENACTED BY THE LEGISLATURE OF THE STATE OF ALASKA:**

4 *** Section 1. AS 16.05.255 is amended by adding a new subsection to read:**

5 (k) This section authorizes the board to regulate regarding the conservation,
6 development, or utilization of game in a manner that addresses whether, how, when,
7 and where the public asset of game is allocated or appropriated.

ALASKA STATE LEGISLATURE

Interim:

600 East Railroad Avenue
Wasilla, Alaska 99654
Phone (907) 373-1842
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Session:

State Capitol Building
Juneau, Alaska 99801-1182
Phone: (907) 465-2186
Fax: (907) 465-3818

REPRESENTATIVE WES KELLER DISTRICT 14 Sponsor Statement

CS FOR SS HB 348 (RES)

"An Act relating to the adoption of regulations by the Board of Game."

For years Alaska has devoted time and money to the management of one of its most valuable renewable resources. Wild Game represents many things to many Alaskans. Be it commercial guiding, hunting, or simply viewing wildlife, Alaska is unique and every Alaskan enjoys the gift of the resource.

Every year, Alaskans and tourists carrying in state or out of state licenses look for the moose, caribou or bear. Every summer thousands of tourist marvel at herds of caribou or a lone moose or sow with her cubs.

Alaska's wildlife is an asset. Without them not as many people would visit the state, which translates into a loss of revenue. Without them, guides would not earn a living and hunters would not put food on the table.

The problem we face is that we have not allowed our Boards of game to manage the resource and allocate it for what it actually is, an asset. CS for SS for House Bill 348 (RES) will accomplish that by inserting those important words into statute. The language makes it clear to others that it is our asset and we will manage for abundance as promised in the Alaska Constitution.

We urge your support for the language in CS for SS for HB 348 (RES) to make it clear we understand what our wildlife truly is and what they mean. It is language that is easy to understand whether you live in Alaska or somewhere else.

E-Mail: Representative_Wes_Keller@legis.state.ak.us
Call Juneau Toll free: (800) 468-2186
Website: www.akrepublicans.org/keller/

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Ads connect predator control, corruption



Rep. Mary Kapsner, D-Bethel (KTUU-TV)

by Jason Moore
Tuesday, March 11, 2008

ANCHORAGE, Alaska -- The scandal-ridden VECO Corp. had little to do with the state's predator control policies.

But one wouldn't know that watching an ad now airing by the Defenders of Wildlife Action Fund.

The group is attempting to pressure lawmakers into rejecting a pair of bills that would strengthen the predator control laws.



Defenders of Wildlife was active in gathering signatures for the ballot measure that would outlaw aerial wolf killing. (KTUU-TV)

The ad highlights the ongoing corruption scandal, including bribes and politicians who find themselves in jail concerning the Legislature's oil tax debates in 2006.

But group is attempting to stop predator control by drawing a correlation to the corruption probe.

"56,000 Alaskans signed a petition saying we want an opportunity to weigh in on these important wildlife issues for our state and the Legislature is pushing bills that could remove their ability to do that and we think the public needs to know about it," said Defenders of Wildlife Action Fund spokesman William Lutz.



Rep. Lindsey Holmes, D-Anchorage (KTUU-TV)

Defenders of Wildlife was active in gathering signatures for the ballot measure that would outlaw aerial wolf killing.

It argues bills under consideration would limit what game issues are decided by ballot initiative. But lawmakers don't like the group's tactics.

"Many of those of us from rural Alaska who have had nothing to do with VECO or Bill Allen or Rick Smith have been strong proponents of aerial wolf kill and predator control," said Rep. Mary Kapsner, D-Bethel. "I am deeply offended by that intimation that those are somehow those are connected."



Orutsararmiut Native Council Co-Chairman Greg Roczicka (Rich Jordan/KTUU-TV)

"I was not impressed," said Rep. Lindsey Holmes, D-Anchorage. "I thought that drawing the parallel between those two was inappropriate."

Backers of wolf control programs called the ad disingenuous.

"If you want to say that folks that would support legislation

like that are corrupt then you might as well call all bush Alaskans corrupt as well by association," said Orutsararmiut Native Council Co-Chairman Greg Roczicka.

"It's about the trust people place in their representatives to represent their point of view," Lutz said. "Whether it's corruption and kickbacks or removing the public's ability to vote on issues that they said they want an opportunity to vote on -- it's all about the public trust in their representatives."

The VECO scandal had a backlash that hurt the oil industry in the form of higher taxes.

Defenders of Wildlife hopes the Legislature's credibility is shaken enough for a similar backlash against predator control.

One of the bills at issue is House Bill 348 authored by Wasilla Rep. Wes Keller.

His office says the bill would change the wording in state law to make it clear game is an asset that can only be allocated by the Legislature, not a citizens' initiative.

Keller says the bill will not affect the aerial wolf killing initiative on the ballot this year.

Contact Jason Moore at jmoore@ktuu.com

Shameful tactic 3/13/08

PAULI GONZA

Wildlife group pulls a sleazy trick

OPPONENTS OF predator control in Alaska are zealots and avid mudslingers, but they are stooping to a new low with their media campaign against wolf control legislation.

A television ad running in a heavy (and expensive) schedule on Alaska's broadcast stations suggests that their opponents are tied in with the ongoing corruption scandals involving several legislators and two former executives of Veco Corp. It even incorporates footage shot by the FBI with hidden cameras in the infamous Room 604 of the Baranof Hotel.

The ad, funded by the Defenders of Wildlife Action Fund, says "the corruption must end." Only problem for them — and members of the public who are deceived by the ad — is that the wolf control legislation being considered has nothing whatever to do with the corruption scandal.

Defenders of Wildlife is upset because the proposed legislation would blunt the impact of a wolf-control initiative on the ballot for this . . .

(cont'd from front page) August's primary election in Alaska, one signed by 56,000 people.

Rep. Wes Keller, a Wasilla Republican, is sponsor of one of the bills. His would establish game as an asset that can only be allocated by the Legislature, not a citizens' initiative.

Defenders of Wildlife's ploy is a sleazy opportunist trick intended to distort public policy with downright dishonesty.

We support Keller's idea and feel it should be expanded to put further limits on what can and can't be decided by petition. We think another measure would be in order as well, one restricting the sales pitches used by activists soliciting signatures on petitions.

Right now, the signature collectors can say anything they want. Even if people read before they sign, anyone who has ever been approached by them has probably heard statements made like: "Do you like wolves? Sign here." or in other cases: "Want to save democracy? Just write your name here."

By the time the person bends over to read the petition, he or she has already made up their mind and skims the wording (if they read it at all) before signing.

This is gross abuse of the public trust. The right to petition government is sacred in this country, but abuses like those we see here every year must be curtailed.

Backup from HB 348
Rick Jans
3/13/08

House District Vote 1996
Ballot Measure 3: An Act Relating to Same Day Airborne Hunting

<u>District</u>	<u>Yes</u>	<u>No</u>
1	3531	2897
2	4376	2570
3	5382	2255
4	4820	2510
5	3548	2193
6	3274	1574
7	3842	3148
8	2971	3254
9	2424	3146
10	4129	2998
11	3449	2320
12	3542	2484
13	4421	2488
14	3397	1490
15	3234	1662
16	2201	1210
17	3620	2216
18	4939	3082
19	3682	2268
20	3575	2276
21	3561	1933
22	4490	2660
23	2363	1143
24	3883	2334
25	3745	2730
26	3473	2936
27	4073	3525
28	4045	3423
29	3939	3398
30	2710	2647
31	2650	2756
32	2587	1975
33	3102	3883
34	3434	2429
35	3021	2623
36	2186	2747
37	2936	1569
38	2864	1954
39	2531	1947
40	1768	1146

**BALLOT MEASURE 1
CONSTITUTIONAL AMENDMENT--WILDLIFE INITIATIVES**

A vote to reject a constitutional amendment barring future wildlife-related initiatives.

A YES VOTE enacted the law (34.90%)

A NO VOTE rejected the law (65.10%)

Town and Village breakdown by election district of statewide vote on November 7, 2000

TOWN & VILLAGE	YES	NO	TOWN & VILLAGE	YES	NO
HOUSE DISTRICT 1			District 3 Question*	144 (20.1%)	571 (79.9%)
District 1 Question*	108 (21.1%)	404 (78.9%)	Switzer Creek	82 (21.3%)	303 (78.7%)
Ward Cove	36 (22.8%)	122 (77.2%)	District 3 Absentee	377 (23.6%)	1223 (76.4%)
Saxman	130 (24.5%)	400 (75.5%)	<u>DISTRICT 3 TOTAL</u>	1533 (19.2%)	6434 (80.8%)
Mud Bay	149 (25.8%)	428 (74.2%)	HOUSE DISTRICT 4		
Ketchikan	680 (26.5%)	1882 (73.5%)	District 4 Question*	87 (16.5%)	440 (83.5%)
Wacker	39 (26.5%)	108 (73.5%)	Lynn Canal	91 (17.9%)	417 (82.1%)
Clover Pass	113 (26.8%)	309 (73.2%)	Fritz Cove	106 (21.3%)	392 (78.7%)
District 1 Absentee	291 (27.6%)	765 (72.4%)	Mendenhall	676 (21.6%)	2453 (78.4%)
Mountain Point	83 (28.5%)	208 (71.5%)	Brotherhood Bridge	153 (22.1%)	539 (77.9%)
Pennock-Gravina	12 (35.3%)	22 (64.7%)	Auke Bay	178 (22.3%)	620 (77.7%)
<u>DISTRICT 1 TOTAL</u>	1641 (26.1%)	4648 (73.9%)	District 4 Absentee	364 (26.4%)	1014 (73.6%)
HOUSE DISTRICT 2			<u>DISTRICT 4 TOTAL</u>	1655 (22.0%)	5875 (78.0%)
Mt. Edgecumbe	6 (10.5%)	51 (89.5%)	HOUSE DISTRICT 5		
Halibut Point	172 (19.2%)	725 (80.8%)	Port Alexander	4 (10.3%)	35 (89.7%)
Jamestown Bay	121 (19.9%)	487 (80.1%)	Tenakee	6 (11.5%)	46 (88.5%)
Sitka	314 (20.1%)	1245 (79.9%)	Peninsula/Chilkat	16 (11.8%)	120 (88.2%)
District 2 Question*	85 (25.5%)	248 (74.5%)	Klawoek	54 (18.7%)	235 (81.3%)
Wrangell	255 (26.2%)	717 (73.8%)	Gustavus	40 (19.6%)	164 (80.3%)
District 2 Absentee	344 (26.7%)	944 (73.3%)	Skagway	69 (20.0%)	276 (80.0%)
Petersburg/Kupreanof	353 (27.9%)	912 (72.1%)	Craig	118 (22.8%)	399 (77.2%)
<u>DISTRICT 2 TOTAL</u>	1650 (23.6%)	5329 (76.4%)	District 5 Absentee	304 (23.5%)	992 (76.5%)
HOUSE DISTRICT 3			Kasaan	5 (23.8%)	16 (76.2%)
Douglas	251 (16.8%)	1247 (83.2%)	District 5 Question*	59 (24.5%)	182 (75.5%)
Juneau	478 (17.7%)	2222 (82.3%)	Metlakatla	126 (25.0%)	378 (75.0%)
Salmon Creek	74 (17.7%)	344 (82.3%)	Pelican	19 (26.0%)	54 (74.0%)

TOWN & VILLAGE	YES	NO	TOWN & VILLAGE	YES	NO
Lemon Creek	127 (19.5%)	524 (80.5%)	Yakutat	66 (27.0%)	178 (73.0%)

BALLOT MEASURE 1: CONSTITUTIONAL AMENDMENT--WILDLIFE INITIATIVES

Town and Village breakdown by election district of statewide vote on November 7, 2000

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TOWN & VILLAGE	YES	NO	TOWN & VILLAGE	YES	NO
Hoonah	101 (27.9%)	261 (72.1%)	District 7 Absentee	554 (31.9%)	1183 (68.1%)
Haines	236 (28.8%)	584 (71.2%)	Kasilof	562 (37.7%)	929 (62.3%)
Hydaburg	30 (28.8%)	74 (71.2%)	Ninilchik	163 (38.2%)	264 (61.8%)
Kake	69 (29.0%)	169 (71.0%)	Port Graham	29 (50.9%)	28 (49.1%)
N. Prince of Wales Island	9 (29.0%)	22 (71.0%)	<u>DISTRICT 7 TOTAL</u>	2672 (31.8%)	5734 (68.2%)
Coffman Cove	19 (29.2%)	46 (70.8%)	HOUSE DISTRICT 8		
Thorne Bay	65 (29.8%)	153 (70.2%)	Seward	210 (25.2%)	623 (74.8%)
Klukwan	20 (42.6%)	27 (57.4%)	Bear Creek	165 (27.5%)	435 (72.5%)
Angoon	134 (56.3%)	104 (43.7%)	Cooper Landing	51 (31.7%)	110 (68.3%)
Elfin Cove	0 (0.00%)	0 (0.00%)	Moose Pass	46 (31.7%)	99 (68.3%)
<u>DISTRICT 5 TOTAL</u>	1569 (25.8%)	4515 (74.2%)	Hope	23 (32.9%)	47 (67.1%)
HOUSE DISTRICT 6			District 8 Question*	137 (33.3%)	274 (66.7%)
Cape Chiniak	8 (13.1%)	53 (86.9%)	District 8 Absentee	598 (34.7%)	1125 (65.3%)
Ouzinkie	14 (18.4%)	62 (81.6%)	Soldotna	497 (39.3%)	767 (60.7%)
Flats	158 (22.6%)	541 (77.4%)	Sports Lake	219 (39.7%)	332 (60.3%)
District 6 Question*	94 (25.1%)	281 (74.9%)	Ridgeway	459 (43.6%)	594 (56.4%)
Kodiak	481 (28.1%)	1229 (71.9%)	Sterling	381 (44.3%)	480 (55.7%)
Mission Road	377 (28.8%)	933 (71.2%)	<u>DISTRICT 8 TOTAL</u>	2786 (36.3%)	4886 (63.7%)
Old Harbor	21 (29.2%)	51 (70.8%)	HOUSE DISTRICT 9		
District 6 Absentee	380 (29.4%)	911 (70.6%)	District 9 Question*	120 (32.6%)	248 (67.4%)
Port Lions	39 (43.3%)	51 (56.7%)	District 9 Absentee	386 (33.9%)	753 (66.1%)
<u>DISTRICT 6 TOTAL</u>	1572 (27.7%)	4112 (72.3%)	Kenai	1269 (37.7%)	3150 (62.3%)
HOUSE DISTRICT 7			Nikiski	423 (37.7%)	700 (62.3%)
District 7 Question*	109 (22.8%)	370 (77.2%)	Salamatof	231 (39.4%)	356 (60.6%)
Fritz Creek	193 (26.4%)	538 (73.6%)	<u>DISTRICT 9 TOTAL</u>	2429 (36.9%)	4155 (63.1%)

TOWN & VILLAGE	YES	NO	TOWN & VILLAGE	YES	NO
Kachemak Bay	47 (27.0%)	127 (73.0%)			
Homer	465 (30.0%)	1084 (70.0%)	Districts 10 through 26		
Seldovia	51 (30.2%)	118 (69.8%)	(Anchorage) are on the		
English Bay	17 (30.4%)	39 (69.6%)	following two pages		
Diamond Ridge	210 (30.7%)	473 (69.3%)			
Anchor Point	272 (31.9%)	581 (68.1%)			

BALLOT MEASURE 1: CONSTITUTIONAL AMENDMENT--WILDLIFE INITIATIVES

Town and Village breakdown by election district of statewide vote on November 7, 2000

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TOWN & VILLAGE	YES	NO	TOWN & VILLAGE	YES	NO
HOUSE DISTRICT 10			HOUSE DISTRICT 15		
District 10 Absentee	415 (30.6%)	942 (69.4%)	District 15 Absentee	202 (22.7%)	686 (77.3%)
District 10 Question*	140 (35.5%)	254 (64.5%)	Anchorage (only District 15 portion)	1106 (26.4%)	3085 (73.6%)
Anchorage (only District 10 portion)	2666 (38.6%)	4247 (61.4%)	District 15 Question*	163 (26.4%)	454 (73.6%)
<u>DISTRICT 10 TOTAL</u>	3221 (37.2%)	5443 (62.8%)	<u>DISTRICT 15 TOTAL</u>	1471 (25.8%)	4225 (74.2%)
HOUSE DISTRICT 11			HOUSE DISTRICT 16		
District 11 Absentee	323 (30.3%)	744 (69.7%)	District 16 Absentee	117 (26.3%)	328 (73.7%)
District 11 Question*	127 (33.3%)	254 (66.7%)	District 16 Question*	155 (27.3%)	412 (72.7%)
Anchorage (only District 11 portion)	1940 (36.0%)	3447 (64.0%)	Anchorage (only District 16 portion)	1062 (30.7%)	2393 (69.3%)
<u>DISTRICT 11 TOTAL</u>	2390 (35.0%)	4445 (65.0%)	<u>DISTRICT 16 TOTAL</u>	1334 (29.9%)	3133 (70.1%)
HOUSE DISTRICT 12			HOUSE DISTRICT 17		
District 12 Question*	130 (28.7%)	323 (71.3%)	District 17 Question*	139 (29.0%)	341 (71.0%)
District 12 Absentee	361 (32.1%)	764 (67.9%)	District 17 Absentee	372 (29.8%)	875 (70.2%)
Anchorage (only District 12 portion)	2152 (36.9%)	3687 (63.1%)	Anchorage (only District 17 portion)	2025 (35.0%)	3766 (65.0%)
<u>DISTRICT 12 TOTAL</u>	2643 (35.6%)	4774 (64.4%)	<u>DISTRICT 17 TOTAL</u>	2536 (33.7%)	4982 (66.3%)
HOUSE DISTRICT 13			HOUSE DISTRICT 18		
District 13 Question*	129 (25.0%)	387 (75.0%)	Girdwood	216 (25.8%)	620 (74.2%)
District 13 Absentee	345 (26.1%)	975 (73.9%)	District 18 Question*	95 (26.5%)	263 (73.5%)
Anchorage	1809 (30.5%)	4116 (69.5%)	District 18 Absentee	545 (29.2%)	1320 (70.8%)

TOWN & VILLAGE	YES	NO	TOWN & VILLAGE	YES	NO
(only District 13 portion)					
<u>DISTRICT 13 TOTAL</u>	2283 (29.4%)	5478 (70.6%)	Indian	41 (30.1%)	95 (69.9%)
HOUSE DISTRICT 14			Anchorage (only District 18 portion)	2419 (37.4%)	4045 (62.6%)
District 14 Absentee	412 (27.7%)	1074 (72.3%)	<u>DISTRICT 18 TOTAL</u>	3316 (34.3%)	6343 (65.7%)
District 14 Question*	203 (28.6%)	507 (71.4%)	HOUSE DISTRICT 19		
Anchorage (only District 14 portion)	1053 (31.7%)	2268 (68.3%)	District 19 Absentee	350 (29.6%)	831 (70.4%)
<u>DISTRICT 14 TOTAL</u>	1668 (30.2%)	3849 (69.8%)	District 19 Question*	214 (31.7%)	461 (68.3%)

BALLOT MEASURE 1: CONSTITUTIONAL AMENDMENT--WILDLIFE INITIATIVES

Town and Village breakdown by election district of statewide vote on November 7, 2000

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TOWN & VILLAGE	YES	NO	TOWN & VILLAGE	YES	NO
Anchorage (only District 19 portion)	2028 (34.3%)	3879 (65.7%)	Anchorage (only District 24 portion)	2350 (38.4%)	3725 (61.6%)
<u>DISTRICT 19 TOTAL</u>	2592 (33.4%)	5171 (66.6%)	<u>DISTRICT 24 TOTAL</u>	2851 (37.1%)	4841 (62.9%)
HOUSE DISTRICT 20			HOUSE DISTRICT 25		
District 20 Question*	116 (23.8%)	371 (76.2%)	District 25 Question *	128 (33.6%)	253 (66.4%)
District 20 Absentee	323 (28.9%)	793 (71.1%)	District 25 Absentee	481 (35.1%)	891 (64.9%)
Anchorage (only District 20 portion)	1670 (32.2%)	3511 (67.8%)	Anchorage (only District 25 portion)	2556 (40.9%)	3695 (59.1%)
<u>DISTRICT 20 TOTAL</u>	2109 (31.1%)	4675 (68.9%)	<u>DISTRICT 25 TOTAL</u>	3165 (39.5%)	4839 (60.5%)
HOUSE DISTRICT 21			HOUSE DISTRICT 26		
District 21 Question*	150 (28.8%)	370 (71.2%)	District 26 Question *	185 (33.3%)	371 (66.7%)
District 21 Absentee	281 (29.1%)	685 (70.9%)	District 25 Absentee	454 (34.6%)	859 (65.4%)
Anchorage (only District 21 portion)	1597 (32.1%)	3372 (67.9%)	Pioneer Peak	491 (40.4%)	725 (59.6%)
<u>DISTRICT 21 TOTAL</u>	2028 (31.4%)	4427 (68.6%)	Wasilla	985 (40.8%)	1432 (59.2%)
HOUSE DISTRICT 22			Anchorage (only District 26 portion)	856 (43.0%)	1134 (57.0%)
District 22 Question*	138 (28.6%)	345 (71.4%)	Fairview	390 (44.2%)	493 (55.8%)
District 22 Absentee	389 (29.1%)	947 (70.9%)	<u>DISTRICT 26 TOTAL</u>	3361 (40.1%)	5014 (59.9%)
Anchorage	2264 (34.8%)	4240 (65.2%)			

TOWN & VILLAGE	YES	NO	TOWN & VILLAGE	YES	NO
(only District 22 portion)					
DISTRICT 22 TOTAL	2791 (33.5%)	5532 (66.5%)	ANCHORAGE TOTAL (Districts 10 through 26)	41,173 (33.9%)	80,151 (66.1%)
HOUSE DISTRICT 23					
District 23 Question*	93 (27.6%)	244 (72.4%)			
District 23 Absentee	261 (28.6%)	650 (71.4%)			
Anchorage (only District 23 portion)	1060 (34.8%)	2086 (65.2%)			
DISTRICT 23 TOTAL	1414 (32.2%)	2960 (67.8%)			
HOUSE DISTRICT 24					
District 24 Absentee	408 (31.2%)	901 (68.8%)			
District 24 Question*	123 (36.4%)	215 (63.6%)			

BALLOT MEASURE 1: CONSTITUTIONAL AMENDMENT--WILDLIFE INITIATIVES

Town and Village breakdown by election district of statewide vote on November 7, 2000

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TOWN & VILLAGE	YES	NO	TOWN & VILLAGE	YES	NO
HOUSE DISTRICT 27			Goldstream	481 (38.2%)	777 (61.8%)
District 27 Question*	160 (31.1%)	354 (68.9%)	Ester	298 (39.1%)	465 (60.9%)
Sutton	132 (33.0%)	268 (67.0%)	University	825 (40.4%)	1218 (59.6%)
District 27 Absentee	536 (34.6%)	1014 (65.4%)	Farmers Loop	419 (46.1%)	490 (53.9%)
Palmer	1217 (39.1%)	1894 (60.9%)	Chena	623 (46.5%)	716 (53.5%)
Butte	375 (40.0%)	562 (60.0%)	Geist	215 (47.4%)	239 (52.6%)
Lazy Mountain	367 (40.6%)	538 (59.4%)	DISTRICT 29 TOTAL	3482 (40.4%)	5139 (59.6%)
Lakes	648 (40.9%)	937 (59.1%)	HOUSE DISTRICT 30		
Farm Loop	256 (41.7%)	358 (58.3%)	District 30 Question*	200 (33.0%)	406 (67.0%)
Fishhook	205 (42.5%)	277 (57.5%)	District 30 Absentee	329 (38.5%)	526 (61.5%)
Sheep Mountain	59 (48.8%)	62 (51.2%)	Shanly	171 (41.4%)	242 (58.6%)
DISTRICT 27 TOTAL	3955 (38.7%)	6264 (61.3%)	Lemeta	250 (41.9%)	346 (58.1%)
HOUSE DISTRICT 28			Airport	243 (44.4%)	304 (55.6%)
Trapper Creek	53 (28.2%)	135 (71.8%)	Fairbanks (only District 30 portion)	794 (47.8%)	868 (52.2%)
Houston	124 (31.1%)	275 (68.9%)	Aurora	427 (49.3%)	439 (50.7%)

TOWN & VILLAGE	YES	NO	TOWN & VILLAGE	YES	NO
District 8 Absentee*	571 (32.0%)	1212 (68.0%)	Pike	163 (53.8%)	140 (46.2%)
Susitna	109 (32.8%)	223 (67.2%)	<u>DISTRICT 30 TOTAL</u>	2577 (44.1%)	3271 (55.9%)
District 28 Question	207 (32.9%)	423 (67.1%)	HOUSE DISTRICT 31		
Willow	209 (35.2%)	385 (64.8%)	District 31 Question*	187 (28.6%)	466 (71.4%)
Knik/Goose Bay	525 (35.4%)	960 (64.6%)	District 31 Absentee	299 (37.8%)	491 (62.2%)
Talkeetna	143 (36.1%)	253 (63.9%)	Fairbanks (only District 31 portion)	2033 (46.9%)	2304 (53.1%)
Meadow Lakes	519 (36.2%)	914 (63.8%)	<u>DISTRICT 31 TOTAL</u>	2519 (43.6%)	3261 (56.4%)
Big Lake	343 (38.0%)	559 (62.0%)	HOUSE DISTRICT 32		
Schrock	746 (40.6%)	1093 (59.4%)	Ft. Wainwright	450 (30.1%)	1047 (69.9%)
Wasilla Fishhook	128 (41.3%)	182 (58.7%)	District 32 Absentee	401 (35.3%)	734 (64.7%)
Bogard	229 (43.7%)	295 (56.3%)	District 32 Question*	153 (38.4%)	245 (61.6%)
<u>DISTRICT 28 TOTAL</u>	3906 (36.1%)	6909 (63.9%)	Lakeview	58 (41.7%)	81 (58.3%)
HOUSE DISTRICT 29			Badger	788 (50.3%)	779 (49.7%)
District 29 Question*	183 (32.0%)	388 (68.0%)	Steese East	372 (52.1%)	342 (47.9%)
District 29 Absentee	438 (34.1%)	846 (65.9%)	<u>DISTRICT 32 TOTAL</u>	2222 (40.8%)	3228 (59.3%)

BALLOT MEASURE 1: CONSTITUTIONAL AMENDMENT--WILDLIFE INITIATIVES

Town and Village breakdown by election district of statewide vote on November 7, 2000

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TOWN & VILLAGE	YES	NO	TOWN & VILLAGE	YES	NO
HOUSE DISTRICT 33			HOUSE DISTRICT 35		
Chatanika	10 (34.5%)	19 (65.5%)	Whittier	27 (25.5%)	79 (74.5%)
District 33 Question*	243 (37.9%)	399 (62.1%)	District 35 Question*	81 (27.3%)	216 (72.7%)
District 33 Absentee	481 (40.1%)	718 (59.9%)	Valdez	429 (28.0%)	1102 (72.0%)
Steese West	711 (48.6%)	753 (51.4%)	Kenny Lake	83 (37.7%)	137 (62.3%)
Fox	182 (49.6%)	185 (50.4%)	District 35 Absentee	508 (37.7%)	841 (62.3%)
Chena Lakes	469 (49.9%)	470 (50.1%)	Cordova	334 (38.4%)	536 (61.6%)
Steele Creek/Gilmore	737 (50.4%)	725 (49.6%)	Paxson	11 (42.3%)	15 (57.7%)
Two Rivers	249 (51.0%)	239 (49.0%)	Big Delta	423 (46.4%)	489 (53.6%)
Plack	526 (54.7%)	436 (45.3%)	Glennan	195 (49.2%)	201 (50.8%)
Newby	509 (56.3%)	395 (43.7%)	Delta Junction	158 (49.5%)	161 (50.5%)
<u>DISTRICT 33 TOTAL</u>	4117 (48.7%)	4339 (51.3%)	Tatitlek	10 (55.6%)	8 (44.4%)

TOWN & VILLAGE	YES	NO	TOWN & VILLAGE	YES	NO
HOUSE DISTRICT 34			Gakona	54 (62.1%)	33 (37.9%)
Denali Park	19 (20.0%)	76 (80.0%)	<u>DISTRICT 35 TOTAL</u>	2313 (37.7%)	3818 (62.3%)
District 34 Question*	112 (28.1%)	286 (71.9%)	HOUSE DISTRICT 36		
District 34 Absentee	513 (32.8%)	1052 (67.2%)	Tyonek	14 (26.9%)	38 (73.1%)
Eielson	564 (34.7%)	1062 (65.3%)	Pilot Station	40 (29.0%)	98 (71.0%)
Healy	163 (42.3%)	222 (57.7%)	Arctic Village	14 (31.8%)	30 (68.2%)
North Pole	273 (47.3%)	304 (52.7%)	Crooked Creek	11 (32.4%)	23 (67.6%)
Salcha	196 (47.6%)	216 (52.4%)	Kalskag	53 (36.1%)	94 (63.9%)
Richardson	543 (49.5%)	554 (50.5%)	Fortuna Ledge	35 (39.3%)	54 (60.7%)
Anderson	60 (49.6%)	61 (50.4%)	Stony River	4 (40.0%)	6 (60.0%)
Clear	66 (50.0%)	66 (50.0%)	District 36 Question*	107 (40.4%)	158 (59.6%)
Moose Creek	131 (51.4%)	124 (48.6%)	Sleetmute	15 (40.5%)	22 (59.5%)
Cantwell	69 (57.0%)	52 (43.0%)	Chuathbaluk	11 (42.3%)	15 (57.7%)
<u>DISTRICT 34 TOTAL</u>	2709 (39.9%)	4075 (60.1%)	Shageluk	20 (45.5%)	24 (54.5%)
			Nenana	132 (46.6%)	151 (53.4%)
FAIRBANKS TOTAL (Districts 29 through 34)	17,626 (43.1%)	23,313 (56.9%)	Tethn	16 (47.1%)	18 (52.9%)
			Dot Lake	26 (48.1%)	28 (51.9%)
			Aniak	92 (48.2%)	99 (51.8%)

BALLOT MEASURE 1: CONSTITUTIONAL AMENDMENT--WILDLIFE INITIATIVES

Town and Village breakdown by election district of statewide vote on November 7, 2000

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TOWN & VILLAGE	YES	NO	TOWN & VILLAGE	YES	NO
Holy Cross	31 (48.4%)	337 (51.6%)	Minto	68 (76.4%)	21 (23.6%)
Eagle	46 (49.5%)	47 (50.5%)	Koyukuk	23 (76.7%)	7 (23.3%)
Mentasta	22 (50.0%)	22 (50.0%)	Northway	70 (76.9%)	21 (23.1%)
Takotna	12 (50.0%)	12 (50.0%)	Nikolai	38 (77.6%)	11 (22.4%)
Russian Mission	41 (51.3%)	39 (48.7%)	Hughes	20 (80.0%)	5 (20.0%)
District 36 Absentee	453 (51.5%)	426 (48.5%)	Tanacross	46 (80.7%)	11 (19.3%)
Chalkyitsik	15 (51.7%)	14 (48.3%)	<u>DISTRICT 36 TOTAL</u>	2913 (54.0%)	2478 (46.0%)
Beaver	13 (52.0%)	12 (48.0%)	HOUSE DISTRICT 37		
Venetie	24 (52.2%)	22 (47.8%)	Wales	16 (25.4%)	47 (74.6%)

TOWN & VILLAGE	YES	NO	TOWN & VILLAGE	YES	NO
Copper Center	96 (52.7%)	86 (47.3%)	Kivalina	27 (26.2%)	76 (73.8%)
Tok	289 (53.4%)	252 (46.6%)	District 37 Question*	92 (33.7%)	181 (66.3%)
Chistochina	57 (55.3%)	46 (44.7%)	Kotzebue	238 (34.2%)	458 (65.8%)
Anvik	19 (55.9%)	15 (44.1%)	District 37 Absentee	148 (34.9%)	276 (65.1%)
Nulato	53 (56.4%)	41 (43.6%)	Barrow	375 (35.1%)	694 (64.9%)
Stevens Village	17 (56.7%)	13 (43.3%)	Kiana	41 (35.7%)	74 (64.3%)
Manley Hot Springs	27 (57.4%)	20 (42.6%)	Kaktovik	43 (37.1%)	73 (62.9%)
Central	37 (57.8%)	27 (42.2%)	Browerville	94 (38.5%)	150 (51.5%)
Livengood	13 (59.1%)	9 (40.9%)	Shishmaref	79 (40.9%)	114 (59.1%)
Circle	25 (59.5%)	17 (40.5%)	Buckland	39 (41.1%)	56 (58.9%)
Tuluksak	50 (61.0%)	32 (39.0%)	Ambler	28 (42.4%)	38 (57.6%)
Galena	141 (62.1%)	86 (37.9%)	Anaktuvuk Pass	52 (42.6%)	70 (57.4%)
Kaltag	50 (63.3%)	29 (36.7%)	Point Lay	27 (43.5%)	35 (56.5%)
Ruby	43 (66.2%)	22 (33.8%)	Atkasuk	42 (44.7%)	52 (55.3%)
Fort Yukon	118 (66.3%)	60 (33.7%)	Noatak	54 (45.0%)	66 (55.0%)
Tanana	71 (66.4%)	36 (33.6%)	Deering	23 (45.1%)	28 (54.9%)
Rampart	8 (66.7%)	4 (33.3%)	Diomedes	18 (51.4%)	17 (48.6%)
Grayling	37 (68.5%)	17 (31.5%)	Noorvik	77 (53.1%)	68 (46.9%)
Huslia	70 (68.6%)	32 (31.4%)	Nuiqsut	72 (54.5%)	60 (45.5%)
Allakaket	170.8%	21 (29.2%)	Selawik	78 (55.7%)	62 (44.3%)
McGrath	111 (71.2%)	45 (28.8%)	Kobuk	20 (57.1%)	15 (42.9%)
Bettles	18 (72.0%)	70 (28.0%)	Point Hope	141 (58.5%)	100 (41.5%)

BALLOT MEASURE 1: CONSTITUTIONAL AMENDMENT--WILDLIFE INITIATIVES

Town and Village breakdown by election district of statewide vote on November 7, 2000

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TOWN & VILLAGE	YES	NO	TOWN & VILLAGE	YES	NO
Wainwright	119 (60.7%)	77 (39.3%)	Chevak	102 (56.7%)	78 (43.3%)
Shungnak	43 (65.2%)	23 (34.8%)	St. Mary's	83 (58.9%)	58 (41.1%)
DISTRICT 37 TOTAL	1986 (40.6%)	2910 (59.4%)	Savoonga	121 (62.4%)	73 (37.6%)
HOUSE DISTRICT 38			DISTRICT 38 TOTAL	1742 (36.1%)	3084 (63.9%)
Nightmute	14 (18.7%)	61 (81.3%)	HOUSE DISTRICT 39		
Nunam Iqua	5 (19.2%)	21 (80.8%)	Manokotak	21 (22.6%)	72 (77.4%)

TOWN & VILLAGE	YES	NO	TOWN & VILLAGE	YES	NO
Brevig Mission	25 (22.7%)	85 (77.3%)	Aleknagik	15 (28.8%)	37 (71.2%)
White Mountain	17 (25.8%)	49 (74.2%)	Akiachak	35 (29.2%)	85 (70.8%)
Nome	284 (26.9%)	773 (73.1%)	Togiak	52 (30.1%)	121 (69.9%)
Stebbins	35 (27.6%)	92 (72.4%)	Clark's Point	7 (33.3%)	14 (66.7%)
Newtok	27 (28.7%)	67 (71.3%)	Kipnuk	47 (34.1%)	82 (65.9%)
Elim	33 (28.9%)	81 (71.1%)	District 39 Absentee	129 (34.3%)	247 (65.7%)
District 38 Absentee	93 (30.5%)	212 (69.5%)	Dillingham	277 (34.7%)	521 (65.3%)
Koyuk	30 (33.7%)	59 (66.3%)	Goodnews Bay	28 (35.0%)	52 (65.0%)
District 38 Question*	65 (33.9%)	127 (66.1%)	District 39 Question*	131 (36.5%)	228 (63.5%)
Toksook Bay	56 (34.1%)	108 (65.9%)	Kwigillingok	32 (37.2%)	54 (62.8%)
Teller	32 (34.4%)	61 (65.6%)	Ekwok	13 (40.6%)	19 (59.4%)
Emmonak	76 (35.5%)	138 (64.5%)	Napakiak	32 (42.1%)	44 (57.9%)
Scammon Bay	36 (36.0%)	64 (64.0%)	Bethel	534 (43.0%)	707 (57.0%)
Tununak	37 (36.3%)	65 (63.7%)	New Stuyahok	50 (44.6%)	62 (55.4%)
Kotlik	48 (37.5%)	80 (62.5%)	Fek	46 (45.1%)	56 (54.9%)
Alakanuk	55 (38.2%)	89 (61.8%)	Quinhagak	68 (47.6%)	75 (52.4%)
Mountain Village	76 (38.8%)	120 (61.2%)	Akiak	41 (47.7%)	45 (52.3%)
Golovin	23 (41.1%)	33 (58.9%)	Kasigluk	64 (52.5%)	58 (47.5%)
Hooper Bay	86 (41.3%)	122 (58.7%)	Kongiganak	53 (53.0%)	47 (47.0%)
St. Michael	43 (42.6%)	58 (57.4%)	Kwethluk	82 (55.0%)	67 (45.0%)
Gambell	59 (42.8%)	79 (57.2%)	Tuntutuliak	60 (63.2%)	35 (36.8%)
Unalakleet	96 (43.0%)	127 (57.0%)	Kohganek	41 (66.1%)	21 (33.9%)
Shaktolik	37 (44.0%)	47 (56.0%)	Atmautluak	62 (75.6%)	20 (24.4%)
Pitka's Point	13 (44.8%)	16 (55.2%)	Nunapitchuk	94 (76.4%)	29 (23.6%)
Mekoryuk	35 (46.1%)	41 (53.9%)	Chefornak	64 (79.7%)	51 (20.3%)

BALLOT MEASURE 1: CONSTITUTIONAL AMENDMENT--WILDLIFE INITIATIVES
Town and Village breakdown by election district of statewide vote on November 7, 2000

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TOWN & VILLAGE	YES	NO	TOWN & VILLAGE	YES	NO
Napaskiak	65 (82.3%)	14 (17.7%)			
DISTRICT 39 TOTAL	2143 (42.8%)	2863 (57.2%)			

TOWN & VILLAGE	YES	NO	TOWN & VILLAGE	YES	NO
HOUSE DISTRICT 40					
St. Paul Island	34 (21.1%)	127 (78.9%)			
Sand Point	41 (21.2%)	152 (78.8%)			
Egegik/Pilot Point	9 (25.7%)	26 (74.3%)			
Port Heiden	10 (27.0%)	27 (73.0%)			
Aleutians	190 (27.5%)	502 (72.5%)			
King Cove	35 (30.2%)	81 (69.8%)			
King Salmon	57 (30.5%)	130 (69.5%)			
District 40 Question*	30 (32.3%)	65 (67.7%)			
Naknek	98 (33.9%)	191 (66.1%)			
District 40 Absentee	298 (35.7%)	536 (64.3%)			
Pedro Bay	8 (36.4%)	14 (63.6%)			
Cold Bay	15 (37.5%)	25 (62.5%)			
St. George Island	17 (37.8%)	28 (62.2%)			
Chignik	11 (42.3%)	15 (57.7%)			
Iliamna/Newhalen	34 (44.2%)	43 (55.8%)			
Akutan	26 (45.6%)	31 (54.4%)			
Nondalton	34 (48.7%)	42 (51.3%)			
Kokhanok/Igiugig	27 (49.1%)	28 (50.9%)			
Levelock	15 (53.6%)	13 (46.4%)			
<u>DISTRICT 40 TOTAL</u>	989 (32.3%)	2074 (67.7%)			
<u>ALASKA TOTAL</u>	96,253 (34.90%)	179,552 (65.10%)			

* Question votes are cast by:

1) voters who show up at a voting station out of their district, or new Alaska residents who have not yet registered to vote in Alaska. In this election they were only permitted to vote for president/vice president.

2) voters who show up at a voting station in their district, but out of their precinct. They were permitted to vote a full ballot.

3/17/08

Louanne Christian

From: Suzanne Cunningham
Sent: Monday, March 10, 2008 9:02 AM
To: Louanne Christian
Subject: FW: HB 348

For HB 348

From: Lorraine Murray [mailto:lfm@alaska.net]
Sent: Sunday, March 09, 2008 1:45 PM
To: Suzanne Cunningham
Subject: Re: HB 348

Suzanne - Please distribute this as my Email testimony on HB 348 to all the members.

Dear House Finance Committee members:

I urge you not to pass HB 348:

HB 348. This bill puts the welfare of Alaskans Wildlife into the hands of only a few. These few represent only a small percentage of Alaska's population and this is not equal representation. I also strongly believe it is in the best interest of Alaska's Wildlife to have a broad group of Alaskans develop and give input to the wildlife management policies of Alaska and not just a few people. I think the move to make the Wildlife "assets" of the state and therefore closed to public debate was not the intent of the Constitution of the State of Alaska. The citizens of this state must be allowed to continue to bring forth initiatives regarding predator control and the management of our wildlife. The management of Alaska's Wildlife should not be in the hands of the Board of Game, these people are not the best qualified people to make these policies. Our wildlife management policies and predator control program must be based on sound science and we must absolutely require scientific data to support any management decision or policy effecting Alaska's wildlife. To do otherwise is unprofessional, short sighted and not in Alaska's best interest. Alaska deserves the very best and the most qualified professionals to develop and monitor our wildlife management policies. How can the Board of Game monitor and report or even make recommendations for predator control with unsubstantiated, unproven, unscientific, speculative, tenuous data at best? In addition the citizens of this state must be allowed to continue to bring forth initiatives regarding predator control and the management of our wildlife. The initiative process has and always will, serve the greater good, bring forth the better way, because it is the democratic way.

Article 8 - Natural Resources

§ 1. Statement of Policy

It is the policy of the State to encourage the settlement of its land and the development of its resources by making them available for maximum use consistent with the public interest.

I urge you not to support HB 348.

3/10/2008

Louanne Christian

From: Suzanne Cunningham
Sent: Friday, March 14, 2008 9:04 AM
To: Louanne Christian
Subject: FW: HB 348 & HB 176

Additional back-up.

From: John Swanson [mailto:allaboard@hctc.com]
Sent: Monday, March 10, 2008 2:32 PM
To: Suzanne Cunningham
Subject: HB 348 & HB 176

As a long time eco tour operator in Southeast, Alaska and the president of SAWTA.ORG (Southeast Alaska Wilderness Tours Association) we are in strong opposition to both of these pieces of legislation. Wilderness tourism is such a strong part of Alaska's economy and aerial hunting of predators as seen by tourists in the lower 48 and abroad has a huge impact on that industry. A couple of years ago when there was publicity on aerial hunting of wolves in Alaska it actually had a significant impact on our business. Several of our customers voiced real opposition to the proposed aerial wolf hunts. Many things have changed the dynamics of tourism in the last 25 years. One of the big draws throughout Alaska is Bear Viewing why don't you let these outside tourist no you plan to make it easy to hunt them by air and see how many tourists you loose. A few months back there was an incident at McNeil River and I know the Anchorage daily news had a reference to it, where a bear was shot at close range. I heard about it from about 50 different people around the world who were all extremely upset. I know they are not Alaska residents but they represent a vital part of Alaska's economy.

Thank you,

Sincerely,

John Swanson
www.sawta.org

Louanne Christian

From: Suzanne Cunningham
Sent: Friday, March 14, 2008 9:02 AM
To: Louanne Christian
Subject: FW: HB 348

Additional back-up.

From: Nina Faust [mailto:fausbail@horizonsatellite.com]
Sent: Tuesday, March 11, 2008 7:59 PM
To: Suzanne Cunningham
Subject: HB 348

P.O. Box 2994
Homer AK 99603

March 11, 2008

House Finance Committee
Alaska State House
Juneau AK

Dear House Resource Members::

We oppose HB 348 which makes wildlife an "asset" or commodity much akin to oil and gas or other resources. Clearly the intent of this bill is to redefine wildlife as an asset so that the public will no longer be able to bring wildlife initiatives to the voters. At the same time this bill's language strengthens the Board of Game mandates for predator control under the intensive game management law. Basically, this bill would make it the Board of Game's job to turn management of our state's wildlife into a game ranch for moose and caribou. Before humans interfered there were more prey and predators which cycled naturally and achieved a dynamic equilibrium.

This was not the intent of our original constitution. Wildlife belongs to all Alaskans, not just hunters and trappers who constitute only 18% of Alaska's adult population. Wildlife also does not just mean moose and caribou. Wildlife should be managed by the Board of Game to protect all species so that healthy ecosystems are maintained throughout the state. Predators are usually the scapegoat for excessive numbers of game taken by hunters.

Again, the purpose of this bill, like SB 176, is to remove the right of citizens to bring wildlife initiatives to the voters. Wildlife management should be scientifically based, and citizens should have the right to take serious issues of game management to the voters. This is the state's system of checks and balances. Please do not remove this democratic oversight from the public.

Oppose HB 348!

Sincerely,

Nina Faust

Edgar Bailey

3/14/2008

Louanne Christian

From: Suzanne Cunningham
Sent: Friday, March 14, 2008 9:02 AM
To: Louanne Christian
Subject: FW: Legislation HB 348

Lou,
 Please include the following email as back-up for the bill. I will send you several others. Not sure why they started coming to me!
 Suzanne

From: Alaskan Alpine Treks [mailto:Carl@alaskanalpinetreks.com]
Sent: Wednesday, March 12, 2008 12:55 AM
To: Suzanne Cunningham
Cc: Sen. Johnny Ellis; Rep. Berta Gardner; Rep. Mike Chenault; Rep. Kevin Meyer; Rep. Bill Stoltze; Rep. John Harris; Rep. Mike Hawker; Rep. Mike Kelly; Rep. Bill Thomas; Rep. Harry Crawford; Rep. Les Gara; Rep. Reggie Joule; Rep. Mary Nelson; Rep. Richard Foster
Subject: Legislation HB 348

Hello

I am writing you with great concern, regarding the current proposed legislation, specifically HB 348. The proposal, as we all know, is simply an attempt by the Alaska State Board of Game to avoid a repetition of the rather unfortunately necessary embarrassment of being sued for failing to comply with their own mandates and laws.

The Board of Game's wish to impose and allow airborne and same day airborne aerial predator exterminating runs contrary to long-standing and respected hunting traditions. The Board of Game's wish to make decisions without due and careful study, without consideration of the best available sound science is, at best, narcissistic, more probably negligence and gross malfeasance. Any decisions of environmental management must consider and value the best available sound science over the whims of a few people granted political postings.

Of equal importance here is the issue of accountability. The Board of Game's intent to remove the potential for any further litigation against them is unacceptable. Political decisions must, like all choices we make, come with responsibility and accountability. The Board of Game are flagrantly denying basic principles of a democracy. Proposing that their own opinion of the time is reason enough to make decisions that flout the opinions of their state constituents is not a basis for any reasonable system of government, and certainly does not belong in the institution of American Politics. Governor Palin touts transparency as a critical structure of her government. Well, this is as transparent as it gets - I'm certain the Alaskan voting population, as well as the hundreds of thousands of tourists who spend their vacation dollars in this state every year can see right through this farcical and completely unacceptable proposal.

Government officials must be accountable to the will of the populace they represent. The Board of Game MUST be required to show any and all factors affecting their decisions, they must be required to reflect conclusions of examined and peer-reviewed sound science that informs their decisions. Policy must be supported by, and reflect, the infallible information, not the egos and outdated Neanderthalic ideologies of a few. Constituents must have opportunity for input, as well as full legal recourse for failing and unreasonable policies. In the interest of Alaskan tourism, of Alaskan community, human and non-human alike, HB 348 must not be adopted.

HB 348 is an affront to the fundamental principles the laws of this country are based on. The "will of the people, of the people for the people" does not contain the word "regardless" in it. The people of Alaska have spoken, clearly, emphatically and repeatedly they do not want the wildlife of Alaska to be declared a "public asset". By the Board of Game's own game management law, the intent is to "reallocate the harvestable surplus of game animals from predators to humans", and yet they, simultaneously intend that the "people" are removed from decisions regarding that allocation, that the will and clearly communicated desire of the people is not just ignored, but opposed. Alaskan citizens have voted against aerial predator control twice now, and requested proposed initiatives to vote it down yet again, and the Board of Game, in all their suited and veiled arrogance, are attempting to wrestle even this opportunity out of their reach. To deny the constituency even a voice in policy-making is as un-American as bad Apple Pie. I sincerely urge you to consider the long-standing traditions of accountability of a land and place-based hunting ethos, of democracy and decent community and vote down HB348.

3/14/2008

Thank you.

Best Regards

Carl

-- Carl Donohue
Alaskan Alpine Treks
Visit our website: <http://www.AlaskanAlpineTreks.com>
mailto:Carl@AlaskanAlpineTreks.com
Phone: (770) 952 4549

Carl Donohue
4701 Kupreanof St,
Anchorage, AK, 99507.

Part A 2

SB 176, HB 256, HB 348 and
proposals 41, 42

Pg 2

We read about the biologist VIC VAN BALLEMBERGHE AND BOB TOBEY WHO SAID "WHY KILL PREDATORS TO BOOST THE MOOSE POPULATION IF THE HABITAT CAN'T HELP SUPORT MORE MOOSE?" But we should blame Fish and Game Board for the deliberately open hunting. Recently Fish & Game came up with these proposals 41 and 42, which will allow MOTHERS BEARS AND THEIR CUBS TO BE KILLED AND WOLVES PUPS IN THEIR DENS TO BE KILLED. HOW CAN PEOPLE HAVE THIS TERRORIST- LIKE IDEOLOGIES? NOT EVEN THE WILD ANIMALS DO THAT INSTEAD THEY FIGHT FOR THEIR CALVES OR PUPS. HOW COME A HUMAN ACCEPT THESE ATROCITIES. God made the people special but God also made the animals therefore they have value because GOD made them. TO KILL ANIMALS AS A SPORT IS CRUEL, AND INHUMANE. House Bill 256 IS REPUGENT AND DISGRACEFUL. THIS COUNTRY WAS BUILT UPON THE BIBLE AND SOMEDAY GOD WILL JUDGE EACH OF US. WE HAVE TO GIVE AN ACCOUNT TO GOD. IF WE DON'T HAVE COMPASSION WHILE WE ARE ON EARTH, GOD WON'T HAVE MERCY ON US. Right now Sarah Palin and friends from the Fish and Game Board are killing indiscriminately the WOLVES. REVELATION 22-12 SAYS, "AND BE HOLD, I COME QUICKLY; AND MY REWARD IS WITH ME, TO GIVE EVERY MAN ACCORDING AS HIS WORK SHALL BE." REVELATION 22-13 SAYS, " I AM ALPHA AND OMEGA, THE BEGINNING AND THE END, THE FIRST AND THE LAST." WE ARE GLAD THAT GOD IS MORE POWERFUL THAN ANY MAN ON THE EARTH. SAMUEL 1-7 says " FOR THE LORD SEETH NOT AS MAN SEETH; FOR MAN LOOKETH ON THE OUTWARD APPEARANCE, BUT THE LORD LOOKETH ON THE HEART.

When it comes to wildlife existence, GOD created everything with a purpose. The purpose was to feed humans when necessary; as "SUBSISTENCE", and to enjoy them. GOD didn't give the authority to completely eliminate them, as Sarah Palin and her friends from the Fish and Game Board want to eliminate the animals that don't produce any money and the animales that kill moose, caribou etc.

Marci Clifton
201 E.16 Th Ave. #112
Anchorage, Ak. 99501

Yolanda de la Cruz
806 W. 57th Ave.
Anchorage, Ak. 99518

9950.
 320 S. Barrow, Alaska
 Anchorage, Alaska
 Sarah Palin
 Sarah Palin

MARCH 2008

To: Governor Sarah Palin, Lt. Governor, Senators and Legislators.

The voters of the State of Alaska have voted twice to ban aerial shooting. Alaska voters have spoken aerial shooting should be banned. ARE YOU GOING AGAINST ALASKANS VOTES? HOW CAN THE POLITICIANS IGNORE TWO STATE WIDE VOTES ON PREDATOR CONTROL. SB 176, HB 256 and proposal 41,42 are BARBARIC, SAVAGE AND INHUMANE, How can people have these "TERRORIST-LIFE IDEOLOGIES. The Alaskans don't want you to kill the Wolves and Bears in different ways. THE NATURAL RESOURCES BELONG TO ALL ALASKANS NOT ONLY TO THE POLITICIANS. YOU NEED TO LISTEN TO THE NON-HUNTERS TOO. GOD created the animals with a purpose. The purpose was TO EAT EACH OTHER and feed humans when necessary, as subsistence, and for people to enjoy them. GOD didn't give the authority to completely eliminate certain animals, as the politicians want. Nature can take care itself. Since GOD is perfect, some politician want to TWIST the creation of GOD for their own purposes. To kill wild animals for SPORT OR FOR TROPHY IS CRUEL AND INHUMANE. GOD made the animals, so they have value. If people say the animals have value, then WHY DO ONLY RICH PEOPLE WEAR OR CAN AFFORD, TO WEAR FUR COATS. Right now, we are begging the POLITICIANS, to have COMPASSION for the WOLVES AND BEARS. Someday the POLITICIANS will be begging for MERCY FROM GOD. YOU SHOULD READ LUKE 16: 19-25. REVELATION 22-12 SAYS, "AND BEHOLD, I COME QUICKLY; AND MY REWARD IS WITH ME, TO GIVE EVERY MAN ACCORDING AS HIS WORK SHALL BE." REV. 22-13 SAYS, "I AM ALPHA AND OMEGA, THE BEGINNING AND THE END, THE FIRST AND THE LAST". WE ARE GLAD THAT GOD IS MORE POWERFUL THAN ANY MAN ON THE EARTH. SAMUEL 1-7 SAYS "FOR THE LORD SEETH NOT AS MAN SEETH; FOR MAN LOOKETH ON THE OUTWARD APPEARANCE, BUT THE LORD LOOKETH ON THE HEART.

THE POLITICIANS MADE RULES WE MUST OBEY AND FOLLOW. IF PEOPLE BREAK THE RULES THEY HAVE TO PAY THE CONSEQUENCES. GOD MADE THE 10 COMMANDMENTS AND PEOPLE SHOULD RESPECT AND FOLLOW THEM, WITHOUT BREAKING THEM. THE 10 COMMANDMENTS ARE MORE IMPORTANT THAN THE POLITICIANS RULES. HOWEVER, THE POLITICIANS DON'T CARE ABOUT GOD RULES, AND THEY BREAK THEM.

Don't blame the WOLVES AND BEARS for the decrease of Moose and Caribou population. GOD made the animals to eat each other. When animals kill animals it is THEIR NATURE GOD MADE THEM THAT WAY. You should blame the Fish and Game Advisory Committee and the BOARD, they manage the NATURAL RESOURCES ACCORDING TO THEIR CONVENIENCE AND PURPOSE. After all the BOARD has consisted largely of white, male, urban "sportsman" professional hunters and trappers. Hunting is a HUGE BUSINESS CONTROLLED BY A FEW PEOPLE. You should blame the BOARD for the OPEN HUNTING OF CARIBOU AND MOOSE. (

February 2008

To: Governor Sarah Palin

To: Legislators & Senator

House Bill 256, HB 348, SB 176, Senator Bill 176 & proposals 41, 42

Yolanda de la Cruz
806 W. 57th Avenue
Anchorage, AK. 99518

Despite two public votes by Alaskans and to abolish it. The voters of the State of Alaska have voted twice to ban aerial shooting. Alaskan voters have spoken that aerial shooting should be banned. Are you going against Alaskans votes? How convenient it is for the Fish & Game Board with the support of the Governor Sarah Palin to exterminate certain animals for there own convenience and purposes, and satisfy their ego. Fish and Game Advisor Committee and the Board of Game are responsible for the decrease of caribou and moose population. For the open hunting within the interior, a cow hunt was recently held and a calf hunt also opened. Fish & Game opened a moose hunt in Tanana Flats and Alaska Range Foothills and still through Feb.28, 2008 hunters have killed more than 2,100 moose, about 90 percent of them were COWS. Even some people said the state should have shut down the hunting SEASON and the hunting season is still on. It came up on the ANCHORAGE Daily News. On October 1, 2007 the new extra moose hunt started on the creek to reduce moose population. Fish and Game Advisory Committee held a meeting on November 2007. Their goal was to getting rid of moose population on the Hillside and around Anchorage to give way to new CONSTRUCTION. Last year more than 1,600 moose were killed by car accidents. Even our authorities killed some moose here in Anchorage claiming it was in self-defense to protect people. The media said last week that the Fish and Game decided to go to Hatcher's Pass and exterminate all the MOOSE. In another place, they opened the hunting for moose and they killed all the moose and even the calves. People are poisoning the enviroment with pipeline, mine, pesticides etc. There are many factors, which are affecting the wild animals. Don't blame and use the WOLVES AND BEARS FOR THE PEOPLES FAULT. When animals kill animals it is their NATURE. GOD made them that way to eat each other. Some politicians want to twist the creation of GOD for their own purposes. Hunting is a HUGE business controlled by a few people. "HUNTER CONTROL NOT PREDATOR CONTROL"

Santiago O Mateo
1313 Hyder #5
Anchorage AK 99501

Marc Clifton
201 E. 110th Ave. #112
Anchorage, AK 99501

Cornelio Galvez
320 S. Bragan
Anchorage, Ak. 99501
9951

Deliberation).

PAGE # 2

SB 176, HB 256 and proposals 41,42 HB 348

The WOLVES and BEARS HAVE TO WORK FOR THEIR OWN FOOD. THEY ARE RISKING THEIR LIVES EVERYDAY AND THEY SUFFER FROM DISEASES, WHICH ARE KILLING THEM. AS IF THAT WERE NOT ENOUGH, NOW WHEN THE WOLVES LOOK FOR FOOD, THEY FIND DEATH INSTEAD FROM TRAPS. THIS IS CRUEL AND INHUMANE. HOW COME PEOPLE ACCEPT THESE ATROCITIES. THIS COUNTRY WAS BUILT UPON THE BIBLE AND SOMEDAY WE HAVE TO GIVE AN ACCOUNT TO GOD. GOD MADE THE WOLVES AND THEY ARE UNIQUE. PEOPLE CAN'T NO REPRODUCE THEM BECAUSE THEY LIVE IN THE WILD.

They are many factors which are affecting the Wild animals. People are poison the ENVIRONMENT with PESTICIDES, PIPELINE, MINE ETC. So don't blame the WOLVES AND BEARS FOR THE PEOPLE FAULT. WHEN THE POLITICIANS DECIDE FOR THE ANIMALS FUTURE "BALANCE" THEY NEED TO BE MORE HUMANE INSTEAD OF KILLING THEM INDISCRIMINATELY, AS THE POLITICIANS DOING NOW. THEY ARE KILLING THE WOLVES AND ALSO THEY WANT TO KILL THE BEARS TOO. Some politicians like the profits they make from the animals but, at the same time they dislike them. For example the TOURISM come to Alaska to see the wild animals to take pictures of them. Last year the TOURISM brought to the State of Alaska over \$ 2 billion dollars through HOTELS, RESTAURANT, SHOPS ETC. The politicians are using the animals for EXPLOITATION to make profits from them. This year they were using the Reindeers what about the IDITAROD. "HUNTER CONTROL NOT PREDATOR CONTROL". The politicians do not spend a penny feeding them or taking care of them. They take care of themselves. GOD MADE THEM THAT WAY.

Replaced BY *NF*

25-LS1328VT
Kane
3/5/08

CS FOR SPONSOR SUBSTITUTE FOR HOUSE BILL NO. 348()

IN THE LEGISLATURE OF THE STATE OF ALASKA

TWENTY-FIFTH LEGISLATURE - SECOND SESSION

BY

Offered:
Referred:

Sponsor(s): REPRESENTATIVE KELLER

*This
'F'
version
replaces
'T' version*

A BILL

FOR AN ACT ENTITLED

1 "An Act relating to the adoption of conservation, development, and utilization
2 regulations by the Board of Game to address primary concerns relating to public
3 assets."

4 BE IT ENACTED BY THE LEGISLATURE OF THE STATE OF ALASKA:

5 * Section 1. AS 16.05.255(d) is amended to read:

6 (d) Regulations adopted under (a) of this section

7 (1) must provide that, consistent with the provisions of AS 16.05.258,
8 the taking of moose, deer, elk, and caribou by residents for personal or family
9 consumption has preference over taking by nonresidents;

10 (2) involving the conservation, development, or utilization of game
11 resources must authorize the board to regulate in a manner that addresses
12 whether, how, when, and where the public asset of game is allocated or
13 appropriated.

Sec. 16.05.255. Regulations of the Board of Game; management requirements.

(a) The Board of Game may adopt regulations it considers advisable in accordance with AS 44.62 (Administrative Procedure Act) for

(1) setting apart game reserve areas, refuges, and sanctuaries in the water or on the land of the state over which it has jurisdiction, subject to the approval of the legislature;

(2) establishing open and closed seasons and areas for the taking of game;

(3) establishing the means and methods employed in the pursuit, capture, taking, and transport of game, including regulations, consistent with resource conservation and development goals, establishing means and methods that may be employed by persons with physical disabilities;

(4) setting quotas, bag limits, harvest levels, and sex, age, and size limitations on the taking of game;

(5) classifying game as game birds, song birds, big game animals, fur bearing animals, predators, or other categories;

(6) methods, means, and harvest levels necessary to control predation and competition among game in the state;

(7) watershed and habitat improvement, and management, conservation, protection, use, disposal, propagation, and stocking of game;

(8) prohibiting the live capture, possession, transport, or release of native or exotic game or their eggs;

(9) establishing the times and dates during which the issuance of game licenses, permits, and registrations and the transfer of permits and registrations between registration areas and game management units or subunits is allowed;

(10) regulating sport hunting and subsistence hunting as needed for the conservation, development, and utilization of game;

(11) taking game to ensure public safety;

(12) regulating the activities of persons licensed to control nuisance wild birds and nuisance wild small mammals;

(13) promoting hunting and trapping and preserving the heritage of hunting and trapping in the state.

(b) *[Repealed. 12 ch 52 SLA 1986.]*

(c) If the Board of Game denies a petition or proposal to amend, adopt, or repeal a regulation, the board, upon receiving a written request from the sponsor of the petition or proposal, shall in addition to the requirements of AS 44.62.230 provide a written explanation for the denial to the sponsor not later than 30 days after the board has officially met and denied the sponsor's petition or proposal, or 30 days after receiving the request for an explanation, whichever is later.

(d) Regulations adopted under (a) of this section must provide that, consistent with the provisions of AS 16.05.258, the taking of moose, deer, elk, and caribou by residents for personal or family consumption has preference over taking by nonresidents.

(e) The Board of Game shall adopt regulations to provide for intensive management programs to restore the abundance or productivity of identified big game prey populations as necessary to achieve human consumptive use goals of the board in an area where the board has determined that

(1) consumptive use of the big game prey population is a preferred use;

(2) depletion of the big game prey population or reduction of the productivity of the big game prey population has occurred and may result in a significant reduction in the allowable human harvest of the population; and

(3) enhancement of abundance or productivity of the big game prey population is feasibly achievable utilizing recognized and prudent active management techniques.

(f) The Board of Game may not significantly reduce the taking of an identified big game prey population by adopting regulations relating to restrictions on harvest or access to the population, or to management of the population by customary adjustments in seasons, bag limits, open and closed areas, methods and means, or by other customary means authorized under (a) of this section, unless the board has adopted regulations, or has scheduled for adoption at the next regularly scheduled meeting of the board regulations, that provide for intensive management to increase the take of the population for human harvest consistent with (e) of this section. This subsection does not apply if the board

(1) determines that intensive management would be

(A) ineffective, based on scientific information;

(B) inappropriate due to land ownership patterns; or

(C) against the best interest of subsistence uses; or

(2) declares that a biological emergency exists and takes immediate action to protect or maintain the big game prey population in conjunction with the scheduling for adoption of those regulations that are necessary to implement (e) of this section.

(g) The Board of Game shall establish population and harvest goals and seasons for intensive management of identified big game prey populations to achieve a high level of human harvest.

(h) *[Repealed, 2000 Ballot Measure No. 6.]*

(i) For the purpose of encouraging adults to take children hunting, the board shall establish annual hunting seasons in appropriate areas of the state for big game, other than bison and musk ox, that are open before schools start in the fall and before regular hunting seasons begin. Only a resident child accompanied by a resident adult or a child accompanied by the child's resident parent, resident stepparent, or resident legal guardian may take big game in an area where a season established under this subsection is in effect. The adult, parent, stepparent, or legal guardian who accompanies the child may only assist the child in taking big game. A big game animal taken under this subsection must be counted against the bag limits of both the child and the adult, parent, stepparent, or legal guardian who accompanies the child. In this subsection,

(1) "adult" means an individual who is 21 years of age or older;

(2) "child" means an individual who is not more than 17 years of age and not younger than eight years of age.

(j) In this section,

(1) "harvestable surplus" means the number of animals that is estimated to equal the number of offspring born in a game population during a year less the number of animals required for recruitment for population maintenance and enhancement, when necessary, and the number of animals in the population that die from all causes, other than predation or human harvest, during that year;

(2) "high level of human harvest" means the allocation of a sufficient portion of the harvestable surplus of a game population to achieve a high probability of success for human harvest of the game population based on biological capabilities of the population and considering hunter demand;

(3) "identified big game prey population" means a population of ungulates that is identified by the Board of Game and that is important for providing high levels of harvest for human consumptive use;

(4) "intensive management" means management of an identified big game prey population consistent with sustained yield through active management measures to enhance, extend, and develop the population to maintain high levels or provide for higher levels of human harvest, including control of predation and prescribed or planned use of fire and other habitat improvement techniques.

(5) "sustained yield" means the achievement and maintenance in perpetuity of the ability to support a high level of human harvest of game, subject to preferences among beneficial uses, on an annual or periodic basis.

((3 ch 206 SLA 1975; am 5 ch 151 SLA 1978; am 10, 11 ch 132 SLA 1984; am 4, 5, 12 ch 52 SLA 1986; am 1 ch 6 SLA 1989; am 2 ch 13 SLA 1994; am 2 ch 54 SLA 1996; am 4 - 6 ch 76 SLA 1998; am 1 ch 20 SLA 2000; am 1 2000 Ballot Measure No. 6; am 1 ch 68 SLA 2001; am 1 ch 132 SLA 2003; am 4 ch 87 SLA 2005))

Louanne Christian

From: Kelly Walters [kwalters@alaska.com]
Sent: Wednesday, March 05, 2008 12:34 PM
To: Louanne Christian
Subject: I STRONGLY URGE YOU TO VOTE AGAINST HB 348!!!

I strongly oppose HB 348 for the following reasons and want this to be a part of the public record as I am unable to testify via the phone:

1. HB 348 has the explicit intent of removing citizen initiatives that focus on wildlife management policies by designating Alaska's wildlife as an "asset" to be allocated or appropriated. This simple change completely alters the options available to the public. Not only will it remove citizens initiatives in the future in regards to resource use priorities, this bill will also remove a current, third citizens ballot initiative, concerning aerial predator control scheduled for a state wide vote this summer.
2. Citizens initiatives are the only avenue the majority of Alaskans have for representation in regards to wildlife management policy. HB 348 would allow a minority of the state's population to have a monopoly in regards to policies that may have a strong negative impact on the states largest employer and second largest funding source for the states budget, the tourism industry.

The Alaska Board of Game is mandated to "manage Alaska's wildlife for the benefit of ALL Alaskan's". Yet despite that mandate, the Board of Game is composed of only hunters and trappers which represent only 15% of the citizens of Alaska. The other 85% of the states citizens, those who do not purchase a hunting license, or either work or own a tourism business, also have a vested interest in our wildlife resources yet have no representation on the Board of Game. Citizen initiatives have been the only option they have had.

The House Finance Committee has an obligation to ensure that tourism has fair and equal representation. Such a critical and important industry as tourism certainly deserves strong representation in regards to developing wildlife management policies that may have a very negative impact to that industry. HB 348 attempts to jeopardize one of the largest industries in Alaska by denying the citizens and those in the tourism industry of any form of representation in the programs developed by the Board of Game to manage our wildlife resources.

In addition, in light of the political corruption scandal that is sweeping through our fair state, the people of Alaska are paying attention! Those that vote to support this undemocratic bill, HB 348 or its ugly sisters, HB 256 and SB 176, will be held accountable at the ballot box. I am just a guy in Anchorage, but I will not forget any legislator that supports legislation that possibly might put science in the realm of politics. If the science is sound, then it should stand up in court. In addition, the voice of the people should matter. The ability of the people to petition their government

should NOT be undermined nor should the voice of the people through ballot initiatives be taken away for ANY reason on ANY topic!!!

Thanks for your time and consideration.

*Kelly Walters
Anchorage
907.230.5997*

To: House Finance Committee
Re: Opposition of HB348

March 3, 2008

Dear Representative Chenault, Representative Meyer, { Co-Chairs } and Finance Committee Members,

HB348 is a bad idea as it would make game animals assets of the state which would subsequently eliminate the right of Alaskans to bring game related issues to the ballot through the initiative process. State wildlife is a natural resource that belongs to all of us and should therefore be managed in the best interest and welfare of all Alaskans. Our State constitution guarantees this and the initiative process is an avenue in which citizens can participate in setting policy to manage state resources including wildlife. HB348 would eliminate that right.

In 1996 and in 2000 voters used the initiative process to place the banning of aerial wolf killing and one day land and shoot on the ballot. As a result of this; extreme predator control programs were banned by a majority of Alaskans. A similar measure will appear on the August 2008 ballot due to the 56,000 Alaskans that put it there.

To support HB348 is to support a state government that denies its citizenry a legal process in which to make their voices heard and to participate within state policy making. I believe that HB348 is an attempt of our democratically elected legislators to decrease our democratic rights.

State wildlife belongs to all Alaskans and as a result all Alaskans should have the opportunity to decide how it is managed.

Sincerely,

Jenny Pursell, P.O.Box 33578, Juneau, AK, 99803

From: Dane Crowley
Sent: Wednesday, February 13, 2008 9:42 AM
To: Rep. Wes Keller
Subject: HB 348 and HJR 31

Dear Representative Wes Keller,

Thank you first for your service to the State of Alaska and for bringing the HB 348 and HJR 31 to the attention of our government body. Both of these speak to issues plaguing Alaska and must be addressed.

I whole-heartedly support HB 348 and would like to offer the following comments;

- 1) It puts Alaska Dept. of Fish and Game back into the correct role of managing Alaska's fish and game resources for ABUNDANCE and not managing people through archaic seasons, bag limits and poorly designed experiments like the proposed "any ram" hunt in 14A and 13D.
- 2) It gives Alaskans preferential use of game resources. I would like to again bring up the proposal #15b to take 13D and 14 A and eliminate an open sheep hunt for Alaskans, turn it into a draw and reduce opportunity for Alaskans by 2/3 AND allocate 10% permits for non-residents. If there are not enough sheep to have an open hunt there can be no opportunity for non-residents. I say ADF&G must manage for more sheep not limit opportunity, this bill sets it straight
- 3) Puts into code (Pullen v Ulmer) that game is an asset much like it defined fish.
- 4) This is backed by independent tourist industry business people, backed by hunter groups, subsistence hunters, guides and native organizations because it manages for abundance and reduces in-fighting amongst Alaskans.
- 5) Allows Alaska to manage game without meddling from outside special interest with single-minded objectives not compatible with the Alaskan way of life or constitution.
- 6) Last but not least this does not change any law, law on initiatives, it simply clears the air and helps everyone see the job at hand and give them a base to work off of to do that job.

HJR 31 put another tool in our wildlife manager's tool box and we must be willing to try. If we can take nothing else from the aerial wolf control of Alaska's pre-statehood days, it's that 30 years of intense wolf eradication efforts failed to kill all of or even place Alaska's wolves into a threatened or endangered category. We simply need to put things back into balance. Like it or not People are part of the ecosystem and we are obligated to manage, let manage for healthy moose, caribou, sheep AND bear and wolves.

Thank you for your efforts and I would be more than willing to speak or lend my voice anytime. Keep up the good fight.

Dane Crowley
Life Member FNAWS and current board member
Life member SFW/SFH and current board member SFH.
Palmer Alaska



Press Release

Congressman George Miller (D-California, 7th District)
Committee on Education and Labor, Committee on Resources

New Bill Would Stop Illegal Airborne Hunting of Alaskan Wolves and other Wildlife

Tuesday, September 25, 2007



WASHINGTON – Legislation introduced today would protect wolves, bears, and other wildlife from the illegal and inhumane practice of airborne hunting. The new bill would close a loophole in federal law that Alaska officials have exploited to permit individual hunters to shoot and kill nearly 700 wolves from aircraft in the past four years.

"It's time to ground Alaska's illegal and inhumane air assault on wolves," said Congressman George Miller (D-CA), a leader in Congress on conservation and natural resource issues and author of the new bill. "The state of Alaska has been operating an airborne hunting program that not only ignores federal law but violates Alaskans' and other Americans' wishes. The PAW Act will help to protect our nation's wildlife from the unethical and unfair practice of airborne hunting."

The Protect America's Wildlife Act, or PAW Act, was introduced by Miller along with Rep. John Dingell (D-MI) the dean of the House and floor manager of the debate on the original Airborne Hunting Act, and Rep. Norm Dicks (D-WA), the chair of the Interior Appropriations Subcommittee.

At a press conference on Capitol Hill, Miller was joined by Atka, a 5-year-old Arctic grey wolf, and two wildlife experts and advocates -- Joel Bennett, an Alaska resident and former member of the state's Board of Game and Rodger Schlickeisen, President of Defenders of Wildlife, a national conservation and environmental advocacy organization.

In response to public outcry over airborne wolf hunting in Alaska, Congress passed the Airborne Hunting Act in 1972 to prohibit shooting or harassing animals from aircraft. However, for the last several years, officials in Alaska have licensed people to shoot hundreds of wolves from aircraft under the guise of wildlife management and predator control but in clear violation of the intent of the federal ban.

In 1996 and again in 2000, Alaskans approved two popular ballot measures that banned airborne hunting in the state, but the state legislature largely overturned each of those measures.

Hunting wildlife from an aircraft violates wildlife management principles and the hunting rules of fair chase, as does the related practice of chasing animals in an aircraft until they are exhausted and then executing them on the ground, known as 'land and shoot.'

The PAW Act makes it clear that states can only conduct activities prohibited by the Airborne Hunting Act to respond to legitimate biological and other emergencies, not just to authorize otherwise-illegal hunting practices. The bill does not alter existing exceptions for the use of aircraft for animal control where land, livestock, water, pets, crops, or human health and safety are at risk.

The bill is numbered H.R. 3663, and has been referred to the Committee on Natural Resources.

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ADF&G - Division of
Wildlife Conservation



Overview of Relationships Between Bears, Wolves, and Moose in Alaska

Relationships between large predators and their prey in Alaska are complex, and no one model fits all situations. It is possible to generalize about some situations, particularly in Interior Alaska. This information on the biology of moose, bears, and wolves, represents highlights from 25 years of research and management programs conducted by universities and state, provincial and federal governments in Alaska and Canada. In 1997, the National Academy of Sciences published a summary and review of predator/prey interactions in Alaska (National Research Council, 1997). More research has been conducted since that review. The published references listed below can be found in most university or large municipal libraries.

In the boreal forest of northern Canada and Interior Alaska, where bears (either black bears, grizzly bears, or both) and wolves are lightly harvested and are major predators on moose, moose densities typically remain well below levels that their habitat can support. Under these circumstances, moose density fluctuates between about 0.1 and 1.0 moose/mi² over large areas; most commonly densities are 0.4 to 0.6 moose/mi². Biologists refer to this situation as the Low Density Dynamic Equilibrium or LDDE because moose density fluctuates yet remains low. This occurs primarily because, together, bears and wolves are efficient predators on moose calves, and kill most of the calves born each year. The highest densities reached in these systems (about 1 moose/mi²) tend to occur in very large burns where habitat is excellent and moose apparently are more successful at avoiding predators.

Although the LDDE prevails in much of remote interior Alaska, differences occur between areas. In most areas, bears are the major predator on moose calves. An exception occurs in Game Management Unit 20A where wolf control has been shown to be effective at maintaining high numbers of moose and high long-term harvests of moose. In Unit 20A, initial reductions in wolves increased moose population density, wolves also quickly increased after wolf control because, ultimately, the number of wolves in an area depends mostly on the number of prey animals in the area. Number of moose harvested also remained high after wolves increased. An abundance of trappers in Unit 20A has kept wolves from increasing to the point where they could cause declines in the moose population. A similar situation likely occurs in portions of Units 20B and 20D South.

Grizzly bears have been shown to be particularly effective predators of moose calves from birth to about 2 months of age and often kill adult moose in the spring. In this regard, one grizzly bear is

equivalent to many black bears. Not all bears are equal, however, and some bears seem to become specialists at killing both adult and calf moose.

Black bears have been found to be the most important predator of moose calves in some areas of Alaska where grizzly bears are uncommon. In these areas, black bears killed about 40% of all moose calves that were born. Most predation was by adult males.

Biologists expect that significant reductions in bear numbers (either black or grizzly or both) will also lead to higher numbers of moose for harvest. For example, in areas of Canada and the northern states where moose coexist only with wolves, moose are often found at high densities that fluctuate with weather and habitat (e.g. Isle Royale).

Numbers of grizzly bears have probably increased in Interior Alaska since the 1950s. We base this on incidental observations by older hunters, local residents, cabin owners, and Native elders, who all indicate that grizzly bear numbers have increased. This is corroborated to some degree by modern studies. For example, grizzly bears were recently found to be significant predators of moose calves on the Yukon Flats and are commonly seen by local residents, whereas 20-30 years ago, observations of grizzly bears were rare.

In the Anchorage and Fairbanks areas, where wolves and bears are not common, moose are abundant.

Grizzly bear populations appear to be much more resilient to harvest than previously believed. During the last 10 years, the Alaska Board of Game has made a deliberate effort to reduce numbers of grizzly bears in a few important hunting areas (e.g. Game Management Unit 13-the Nelchina Basin) by increasing the bag limit and extending hunting seasons. So far, these new regulations have had no noticeable affect on grizzly bear populations even though hunters have taken an increased number of bears.

Wolves have been found to be very adaptable and they recover from low numbers within a few years. Despite relatively heavy hunting and trapping over the last century in Alaska, wolves occur on nearly all of their traditional habitat throughout mainland Alaska. Historically, wolf numbers were greatly depressed. Specifically, wolves were rare in Interior Alaska between about 1910 and 1925, and during the 1950s. During 1910-1925 wolves may have succumbed to diseases brought in by sled dogs or to widespread poisoning. During the 1950s, federal predator control agents reduced wolves by poisoning and aerial shooting. Wolves have been abundant and have occurred in all of their historic ranges in Alaska since state management began in about 1960 (except for the Anchorage and Fairbanks areas, and the western Seward Peninsula).

Wolves are social animals that live in large family groups. Usually, only a single female per pack successfully raises pups, but depending upon the relationship of adult males and females in a wolf pack, multiple litters may occur in a single pack in a single year. Most pups born into a pack stay in the pack for at least one year, but virtually all have dispersed away from their natal pack by the age of 3. Large packs of 20 or more wolves may occur in areas where food is abundant and pup survival is high. Wolf populations in North America commonly sustain annual harvests or natural mortality rates of 20-40% without experiencing a year-to-year decline in numbers. High reproductive rates, high mortality rates and long distance dispersal behavior results in extensive gene flow within wolf populations and between wolf packs.

In Alaska and other areas, if wolves are not hunted or trapped, most mortality is from intraspecific aggression (fighting with other wolves). In trapped wolf populations, natural mortality rates are often lower than in untrapped populations.

In coastal areas of Alaska, where fox rabies is endemic, wolves are periodically reduced to low levels by rabies.

Practical Aspects of managing moose in areas where the LDDE exists

Usually, without predator control, hunters can take about 5% of a low-density moose population each year – almost all of the harvest must be bulls or the population will decline.

LDDE does not present a biological problem – moose are not likely to become threatened, endangered or extinct due to predation.

The fact that the LDDE prevails in large areas does not usually present a management problem either. Interior Alaska is sparsely populated and access to moose populations is often poor. This means that hunting pressure is relatively light in many areas anyway.

The LDDE can cause a management problem around villages, or in areas that have become important hunting areas for Alaskans near the road system. In these areas, people need or want to harvest more moose than the system can support. In Alaska, moose are valuable to people as a source of food and income (i.e. guiding and transporting hunters), particularly in rural areas. This is why people often express the desire for predator control.

In some areas, where there is a demand to increase moose harvests, it might be possible to harvest more moose by reducing bear predation. Although this idea is reasonable, it is a relatively new idea, has not been adequately tested in Alaska, and programs of this nature need to be viewed as experiments.

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Moose

The moose (*Alces alces*) is the world's largest member of the deer family. The Alaska race (*Alces alces gigas*) is the largest of all the moose. Moose are generally associated with northern forests in North America, Europe, and Russia. In Europe they are called "elk." In Alaska, they occur in suitable habitat from the Stikine River in the Panhandle to the Colville River on the Arctic Slope. They are most abundant in recently burned areas that contain willow and birch shrubs, on timberline plateaus, and along the major rivers of Southcentral and Interior Alaska.

General description: Moose are long-legged and heavy bodied with a drooping nose, a "bell" or dewlap under the chin, and a small tail. Their color ranges from golden brown to almost black, depending upon the season and the age of the animal. The hair of newborn calves is generally red-brown fading to a lighter rust color within a few weeks. Newborn calves weigh 28 to 35 pounds (13-16 kg) and within five months grow to over 300 pounds (136 kg). Males in prime

condition weigh from 1,200 to 1,600 pounds (542-725 kg). Adult females weigh 800 to 1,300 pounds (364-591 kg). Only the bulls have antlers. The largest moose antlers in North America come from Alaska, the Yukon Territory, and the Northwest Territories of Canada. Trophy class bulls are found throughout Alaska, but the largest come from the western portion of the state. Moose occasionally produce trophy-size antlers when they are 6 or 7 years old, with the largest antlers grown at approximately 10 to 12 years of age. In the wild, moose rarely live more than 16 years.

Life history: Cow moose generally breed at 28 months, though some may breed as young as 16 months. Calves are born any time from mid-May to early June after a gestation period of about 230 days. Cows give birth to twins 15 to 75 percent of the time, and triplets may occur once in every 1,000 births. The incidence of twinning is directly related to range conditions. A cow moose defends her newborn calf vigorously.

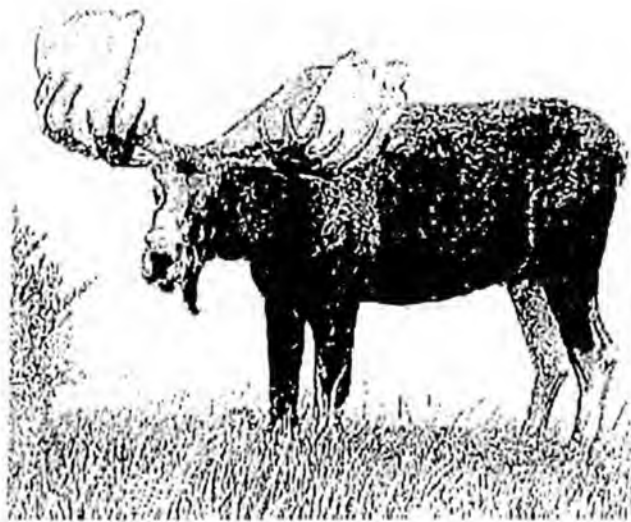
Calves begin taking solid food a few days after birth. They are weaned in the fall at the time the mother is breeding again. The maternal bond is generally maintained until calves are 12 months old at which time the mother aggressively chases her offspring from the immediate area just before she gives birth.

Moose breed in the fall with the peak of the "rut" activities coming in late September and early October. Adult males joust during the rut by bringing their antlers together and pushing. Serious battles are rare. Bulls may receive a few punctures or other damage and occasionally die from their wounds. The winner usually mates with the female.

By late October, adult males have exhausted their summer accumulation of fat and their desire for female company. Once again they begin feeding. Antlers are shed as early as November, but mostly in December and January.

Food habits: During fall and winter, moose consume large quantities of willow, birch, and aspen twigs. In some areas, moose actually establish a "hedge" or browse line 6 to 8 feet above the ground by clipping most of the terminal shoots of favored food species. Spring is the time of grazing as well as browsing. Moose eat a variety of foods, particularly sedges, equisetum (horsetail), pond weeds, and grasses. During summer, moose feed on vegetation in shallow ponds, forbs, and the leaves of birch, willow, and aspen.

Movoments: Most moose make seasonal movements for calving, rutting, and wintering areas. They travel anywhere from only a few miles to as many as 60 miles during these transitions.



© Ashley Dean

Population dynamics: Moose have a high reproductive potential and can quickly fill a range to capacity if not limited by predation, hunting, and severe weather. Deep crusted snow can lead to malnutrition and subsequent death of hundreds of moose and decrease the survival of the succeeding year's calves.

Moose are killed by wolves and black and brown bears. Black bears take moose calves in May and June. Brown bears kill calves and adults the entire time the bears are out of their winter dens. Wolves kill moose throughout the year. Predation limits the growth of many moose populations in Alaska.

Hunting: More people hunt moose than any other of Alaska's big game species.

Economic and future status: Because moose range over so much of Alaska, they have played an important role in the development of the state. At one time professional hunters supplied moose meat to mining camps. Historically, moose were an important source of food, clothing, and implements to Athapaskan Indians dwelling along the major rivers. Today, Alaskans and nonresidents annually harvest approximately 6,000 to 8,000 moose—some 3.5 million pounds of meat. Moose are an important part of the Alaskan landscape, and tourists photograph those animals that feed along the highway.

Man's developments in Alaska include many alterations upon the face of the land. These activities create conflicts between man and moose as moose eat crops, stand on airfields, eat young trees, wander the city streets, and collide with cars and trains.

Man's removal of mature timber through logging and careless use of fire has, in general, benefited moose as new stands of young timber have created vast areas of high-quality moose food. The future for moose is reasonably bright because man is learning how to manipulate habitat with wildfire and is becoming more skilled at managing factors that limit moose populations, such as predation and hunting.

Text: Robert A Rausch & Bill Gasaway

Illustration: Ashley A. Dean

Revised by Charles C. Schwartz and reprinted 1994

Performance

State of Alaska > Governor > OMB > Performance > Agency List > Wildlife Conservation

Department of Fish and Game

Wildlife Conservation

[Results Summary](#) | [Details](#) | [Questions/Comments](#)

Mission

- The mission of the Division of Wildlife Conservation is to conserve and enhance Alaska's wildlife and habitats and provide for a wide range of public uses and benefits.

Desired Results

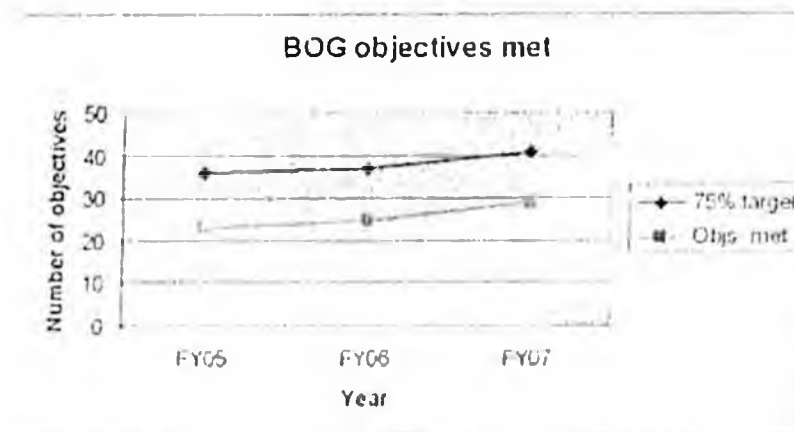
- A: Healthy and sustainable wildlife populations in Alaska that provide a diversity of opportunities for public use and enjoyment.

Performance Measure Detail

A: Result - Healthy and sustainable wildlife populations in Alaska that provide a diversity of opportunities for public use and enjoyment.

Target #1: Achieve population targets for at least 75% of big game populations for which the Board of Game (BOG) has set targets (i.e., objectives).

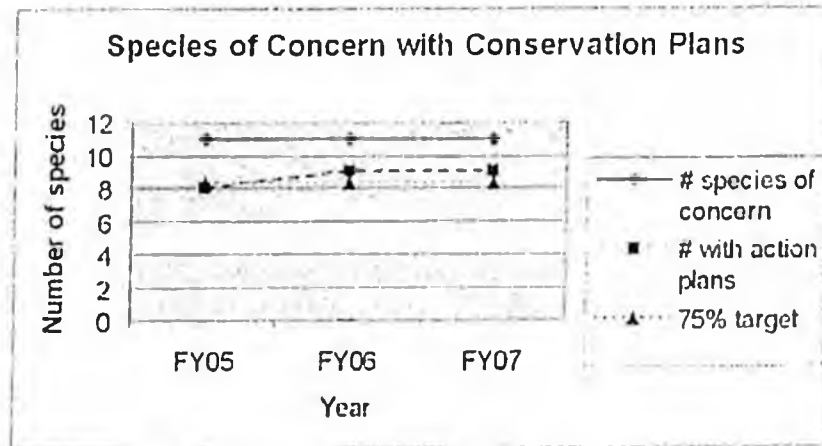
Measure #1: Percentage of BOG population targets attained.



Analysis of results and challenges: The Board of Game (BOG) has set population objectives for selected ungulate populations that it has determined are important for providing high levels of harvest for human consumptive use. To meet BOG management objectives, sufficient animals must exist in a game management unit in order to meet the highest levels of hunter demand. For FY07, 29 of the population objectives set for deer, caribou and moose were met, out of a total of 54 objectives set by the BOG. Four more game management units (GMU) met management objectives in FY07 than in FY06. The division's target is 75% of the number of GMU objectives. Some big game surveys were not conducted due to poor weather conditions or a lack of funding. Some of the population objectives may not be possible to meet given the habitat capacity that can be achieved in some areas. Population objectives for those areas should be reviewed by the BOG and possibly revised.

Target #2: Develop and implement recovery strategies for 75% of those "species of concern" under primary division management.

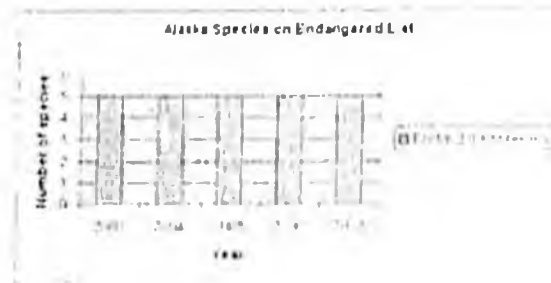
Measure #2: Percentage of species for which recovery strategies are being implemented.



Analysis of results and challenges: There are 11 wildlife species of special concern under primary or shared division management. Conservation action plans are in place for 10 (91%) of these species, including blackpoll warbler, Townsend's warbler, olive-sided flycatcher, Steller's eider, spectacled eider, northern goshawk, Arctic peregrine falcon, American peregrine falcon, Aleutian Canada goose and Kenai brown bear. In 1999 the Pacific Flyway Council adopted a management plan for Aleutian Canada goose (updated in 2006) to resume "normal" management after delisting. A plan has not been prepared for the Gray-checked thrush. In the state Comprehensive Wildlife Conservation Strategy (CWCS), completed during FY06, both species are on the nominee list for species of special concern. The State of Alaska Species of Special Concern list was last revised in 1998; therefore, when the list is formally revised Aleutian Canada goose can be removed. Revision of that list is expected to occur within the next year.

Target #3: No increase in the number of species under state management designated as threatened or endangered in Alaska from the 2003 level.

Measure #3: Number of new threatened or endangered species designations



Analysis of results and challenges: The state endangered species list includes the Eskimo curlew, short-tailed albatross, humpback whale, right whale, and blue whale. There has been no change in the state endangered species list since 1993 and no new species were added to federal lists in FY07.

From:

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To:

House Finance Committee
Co Chairs
Rep. Kevin Meyers & Rep. Mike Chenault

Re: Hb 348

ATT: PLEASE DISTRIBUTE TO ALL THE COMMITTEE MEMBERS

Biography for Martin Wade Willis

- Biologist with a degree in zoology from Colorado State University
- Active moose hunter and subsistence fishermen
- Former biologist for the ADF&G and Federal Marine Mammal Protection Division
- Owner of a guide business for 10 years - Vision Quest Adventures - offering non consumptive wildlife watching tours and consumptive fishing tours.

I strongly oppose HB 348 for the following reasons:

1. HB 348 has the explicit intent of removing citizen initiatives that focus on wildlife management policies by designating Alaska's wildlife as an "asset" vs. a "resource". This simple change completely alters the options available to the public. In addition to removing citizens initiatives in the future, this bill will also remove a third ballot initiative concerning aerial predator control scheduled for a state wide vote this summer.

Yesterday, Tuesday, March 4, I spoke with Jim Pound, Rep. Keller's staff liaison for HB 348. He told me that the intent of this bill was to once and for all remove, what he termed, Ballot Box Biology, from the options available to the citizens of Alaska.

An astonishing 56,000 plus Alaska citizens signed the citizens petition to put aerial predator control back on the ballot for the third time. What Jim Pound referred to as Ballot Box Biology is in essence Ballot Box Policy. Where better to set state policy than by a vote of the people?

This bill would amount to back door legislation with the sole intent of denying Alaskan citizens the opportunity to vote on controversial wildlife management issues such as aerial predator control.

2. **Citizens initiatives are the only avenue the majority of Alaskans have for representation in regards to wildlife management policy. HB 348 would allow a minority of the state's population to have a monopoly in regards to policies that may have a strong negative impact on the states largest employer and second largest funding source for the states budget, the tourism industry.**

The Alaska Board of Game is mandated to "manage Alaska's wildlife for the benefit of ALL Alaskan's". Yet despite that mandate, the Board of Game is composed of only hunters and trappers which represent only 15% of the citizens of Alaska. The other 85% of the states citizens, those who do not purchase a hunting license also have a vested interest in our wildlife resources yet have no representation on the Board of Game.

Such a critical and important industry as tourism is certainly deserves representation in regards to developing wildlife management policies that may have a very negative impact that industry. Alaskan's have a right to have fair representation, as mandated by law, in policies for managing our wildlife resources. The House Finance Committee has an obligation to ensure this industry has equal representation. HB 348 attempts to jeopardize one of the largest industries in Alaska by denying the citizens and tourism industry of any form of representation in the programs developed by the Board of Game to manage our wildlife resources.

Rep. Harris, yesterday spoke on the floor of the House and noted the importance of Alaska tourism to the state of Alaska when HB 147 was passed.

Rep. Harris said:

"This change in the match formula is intended to help out the mom-and-pop, locally-owned tourism businesses that are such an important component of the economies of Alaskan communities."

Sen. McGuire has this to say for a bill she sponsored relating to tourism:

"Alaska tourism is a proven economic engine for the state.

- Tourism is one of Alaska's largest industries, with an estimated 2.4 billion dollar annual economic impact
- When compared to the industries of timber, mining and commercial fishing, tourism generates the highest net revenue to the state: 20.5 million in FY 05; total revenues for tourism related state taxes, licenses and fee's in FY 05 equaled 49.7 million.
- Tourism is one of Alaska's largest generators of employment: in 2002 over 40,000 jobs (13.7% of all employment) were attributed to the tourism industry"

Please vote not no on HB 348. If not please amend the bill by removing the word "asset" from the language of the bill.

3/5/08

To: House Finance Committee
Re: Opposition of HB348

March 3, 2008

Dear Representative Chenault, Representative Meyer, { Co-Chairs } and Finance Committee Members,

HB348 is a bad idea as it would make game animals assets of the state which would subsequently eliminate the right of Alaskans to bring game related issues to the ballot through the initiative process. State wildlife is a natural resource that belongs to all of us and should therefore be managed in the best interest and welfare of all Alaskans. Our State constitution guarantees this and the initiative process is an avenue in which citizens can participate in setting policy to manage state resources including wildlife. HB348 would eliminate that right.

In 1996 and in 2000 voters used the initiative process to place the banning of aerial wolf killing and one day land and shoot on the ballot. As a result of this; extreme predator control programs were banned by a majority of Alaskans. A similar measure will appear on the August 2008 ballot due to the 56,000 Alaskans that put it there.

To support HB348 is to support a state government that denies its citizenry a legal process in which to make their voices heard and to participate within state policy making. I believe that HB348 is an attempt of our democratically elected legislators to decrease our democratic rights.

State wildlife belongs to all Alaskans and as a result all Alaskans should have the opportunity to decide how it is managed.

Sincerely,

Jenny Pursell, P.O.Box 33578, Juneau, AK, 99803