

ALASKA LEGISLATURE SPECIAL COMMITTEE/SUBJECT FILE 8672
1690 SCOMM 67: GUIDING AND GAME TASK FORCE, 1989-1990 1258

whether users thought a system was acceptable and whether they were willing to try it. The hypothesized relationships are illustrated in Figure 1.

The model suggests that willingness to try a system is the final evaluation, affected by acceptability, perceived fairness, and perceived chances of success. The acceptability evaluation is also affected by perceived fairness and perceived chances of success. A key issue in predicting both willingness to try and acceptability is the relative contribution of the ideal (fairness) versus the more pragmatic (chance of success). Finally, the model suggests that perceived fairness is affected by perceived chances of success, with the magnitude of that relationship suggesting how pragmatism affects ideals.

This order, as well as being intuitively reasonable, is consistent with social psychological research on beliefs, attitudes, and behavioral intentions (Fishbein & Ajzen, 1975; Bem, 1970). Willingness to try a system is the behavioral intention at the right hand side of the model, dependent on the attitudes represented by acceptability and fairness. Those attitudes, in turn, are on two causal levels, but with both dependent on beliefs about ability to obtain a permit.

In summary, theory suggests that each of the six paths in the model will be significant. The magnitude of the associations will suggest whether individual evaluations are based more on the ideal of fairness or the pragmatics of chances of success. In addition, theory suggests that individuals evaluate each

allocation alternative in the same way and the relative magnitude of paths will be consistent across alternatives.

METHODS

Data come from river runners on the Snake River in Hells Canyon (see Danley, 1980 for a detailed study description). Located on the border between Idaho and Oregon, the 85-mile stretch of river is managed by the Forest Service as part of the National Wild and Scenic Rivers system. Float parties generally run the 85 miles in five days, although shorter trips are possible. Hell's Canyon is isolated from major population centers, and users travel an average of 300 miles to reach it. River trips are planned an average of 19 weeks in advance. Because the Snake is the only large whitewater river in the area, no substitutes are immediately available if users were denied access after reaching it. When data were collected, there was a daily launch limit, but permits allocated by a reservation and queuing system could usually be had for either the first- or second-choice launch date. Because launch limitations are in effect on many popular rivers, river runners seem used to the idea of limited availability of permits and of sometimes participating in lottery or reservation systems to obtain them.

The sample included all those leaving the Heller Bar take-out during the study period (August 4-22). Users were asked to fill out a one-page questionnaire (which included their name and address) on the spot. They were also given a longer questionnaire and return envelope. Of the 356 who received the

longer questionnaire, 308 (87 percent) returned it. Of the 308, 13 were illegible or incomplete, leaving 295 (83 percent) for analysis. This included 167 commercial passengers and 128 do-it-yourself boaters.

The questionnaire briefly described the five allocation alternatives, as in the example below:

Alternative 1: Purchase Permits

All individual users would be required to purchase permits from the Forest Service during the river season. A nominal fee would be charged for permits on "low-use" days; for "high-use" days (weekends and holidays), the permit would cost more.

This would mean:

1. Individuals could purchase permits from the Forest Service for as many launch dates as they wished.
2. Permits could be transferred to individuals other than the original purchaser.
3. Individuals could choose between a "low-use" and a "high-use" permit (depending on which day they wished to launch).
4. Permits could be purchased at any time prior to launch, including the day of the launch, until all launches for the day were taken.

Following each description, users were asked about their perceptions and evaluations of that system. Perceived chance of success was measured by asking, "How would this system affect your chances of obtaining a permit?". Responses ranged from, "It wouldn't affect my chances at all; I could obtain a permit whenever I wished to float the Snake," to "I could never obtain a permit under this system." An "I don't know" option was also available. Perceived fairness was measured by asking "Do you think this is a fair method of distributing permits?"

Willingness to try was measured by asking "Would you try to obtain a float permit by [this method]?" Responses for both items ranged from "definitely yes" to "definitely no."

Acceptability was measured by asking users to "indicate which system(s) you think are acceptable for issuing permits on the Snake River." Responses here were simply "acceptable" or "unacceptable." All hypothesized relationships were tested using path analysis.

RESULTS

Results are shown in Figure 2. For the pricing alternative, four of the six hypothesized paths are significant. Willingness to try is a function of acceptability of the system and perceived chance of success. Acceptability is a function of perceived fairness, and fairness is a function of perceived chance of success.

For the reservation alternative, again four of the six hypothesized paths are significant. Willingness to try is a function of perceived fairness and perceived chance of success. Acceptability is a function of perceived fairness, and fairness is a function of perceived chance of success.

For the lottery alternative, five of the six hypothesized paths are significant. Willingness to try the system is a function of perceived fairness and perceived chance of success. Acceptability is a function of perceived fairness and perceived chance of success, while fairness is a function of perceived chance of success.

For the queuing alternative, all six paths are significant. Willingness to try is a function of acceptability, perceived fairness, and perceived chance of success. Acceptability is a function of perceived fairness and perceived chance of success, and fairness is a function of perceived chance of success.

For the merit alternative, four of the six paths are significant. Willingness to try a system is a function of perceived fairness of the system and perceived chance of success. Acceptability is a function of perceived fairness, and fairness is a function of perceived chance of success.

A summary of results across all five allocation systems is presented schematically in Figure 3. Willingness to try a system is most strongly determined by individuals' perceived chances of success, with path coefficients ranging from .23 to .61. The effects of perceived fairness are less consistent and weaker, with one non-significant and the others ranging from .17 to .38. The effects of acceptability are most often non-significant.

Acceptability of a system is strongly determined by whether the system is perceived as fair, with one coefficient of .17 and the rest ranging from .50 to .67. The effects of perceived chances of success are most often non-significant.

Perceived fairness of a system is strongly determined by perceived chances of success in obtaining a permit. Path coefficients here are quite strong, with one at .37, one at .47, and three over .62.

DISCUSSION

The data presented here suggest several conclusions. First, users appear to follow similar patterns in the ways they perceive and evaluate allocation systems. For example, two individuals may disagree about whether a particular system is acceptable or whether they are willing to try it. But in both cases it appears they arrived at their conclusions in a similar manner, through perceptions of fairness and likelihood of success. The patterns are fairly consistent across all five systems, which are essentially replications using the same study sample. This suggests the general relationships between perceptions and evaluations presented in this research may hold true regardless of the allocation alternative being considered.

Second, the ideal of fairness or "distributive justice" appears to play a part in evaluations of allocation systems. The fairness ideal most strongly affects acceptability, but also has a significant effect on willingness to try. When the perceived chances of success are equal, users will be more accepting of and more willing to try systems they perceive as fair.

Third, evaluations of allocation systems appear to have both idealistic and pragmatic components. Results here suggest acceptability of an alternative is a more idealistic notion based on fairness alone, while willingness to try appears to be a more pragmatic notion based primarily on perceived chances of success, although fairness plays a significant part in this assessment. In other words, people are most willing to try a system which

will get results for them, while they report acceptance for any system which seems fair.

Finally, fairness may in part be an idealistic notion, but it is also highly correlated with individuals' pragmatic assessments of how well they will do. In this study perceived likelihood of success explained 14-45 percent of the variance in perceived fairness.

The implication of these findings is that if managers want to try a new allocation system, they need to convince users that it will give them a better chance of success. Convincing them of a system's fairness may help, but less so. Because allocation systems are needed only when a resource is scarce, managers may not be able to provide better chances of success for everyone. However, they may be able to choose systems which provide better chances for groups that place a high value on the resource.

These results also suggest that systems set up to allocate a resource with an abundant supply (giving most users what they want) will be tried by users, perhaps without regard for whether they are seen as fair. Should the supply become more scarce, users may be increasingly critical of the system, and fairness and acceptability become more important issues. It may make sense for managers to change allocation systems as supply/demand relationships and user perceptions change.

In summary, people appear most willing to try allocation systems which give them what they want; when systems do so, fairness is a secondary issue. However, most allocation systems

are implemented when scarcity is the rule. In these situations managers will find greater acceptance of allocation systems which have been designed around users' principles of fairness, perhaps based upon ideals such as equality, equity, need, and efficiency.

The model accurately reflects the history of allocation disputes on western whitewater rivers (Shelby & Danley, 1980; Shelby, 1985). At first, permits were granted to virtually all who requested them, and almost no one questioned allocation systems. With dramatic increases in use in the late 1960s and early 1970s, resource managers established carrying capacities to protect resources and experiences. As demand continued to increase, permits became more difficult to obtain, particularly for non-outfitted do-it-yourself boaters who apparently placed a high value on the river running experience. This group became politically active, citing the unfairness of permit systems which they felt were unequal (because of different procedures for outfitted and non-outfitted users), inequitable (because they did not recognize the "greater" contributions of non-outfitted users), or socially inefficient (because do-it-yourself users who placed a higher value on the experience were sometimes excluded in favor of more "casual" outfitted users). Fairness continues to be a major focus for protests regarding allocation systems operating under conditions of resource scarcity (Garren, 1981; Masoff, 1981).

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Figure 1

Hypothesized Relationships Between
Perceptions and Evaluations of Allocation Systems

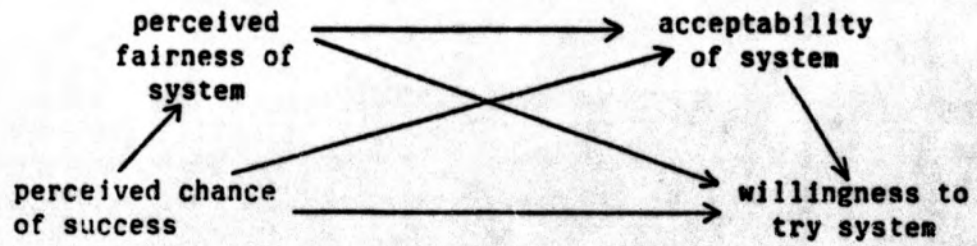
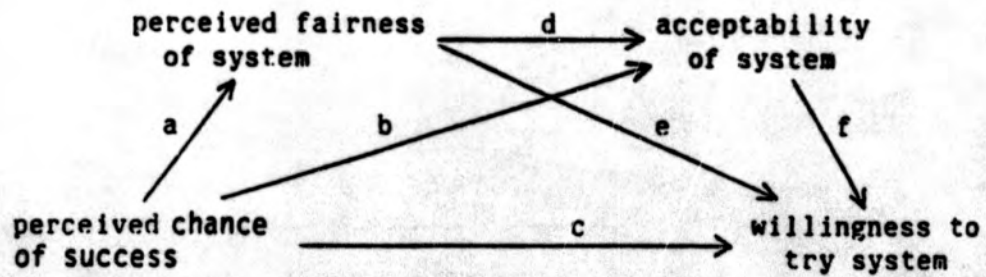


Figure 2

Relationships Between Perceptions and Evaluations^a



Allocation System	a	b	c	d	e	f
Pricing	.47	NS	.40	.67	NS	.36
Reservation	.62	NS	.23	.17	.36	NS
Lottery	.65	.16	.34	.54	.38	NS
Queuing	.67	.16	.61	.50	.17	.13
Merit	.37	NS	.40	.65	.36	NS

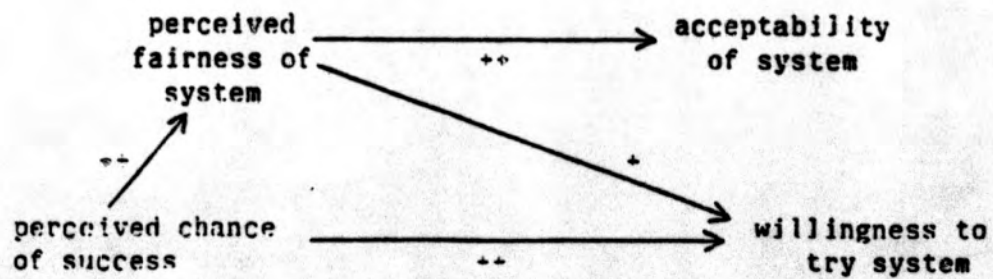
^aNumbers are path coefficients (P)

NS = not significant ($p > .05$)

Figure 3

Schematic Summary of Relationships Between

Perceptions and Evaluations^a



^a Figure presents conclusions about significant paths based on a synthesis of data from all five allocation systems. Non-significant paths are omitted, moderate relationships are noted by one plus, and strong relationships are noted by two plusses.

Alaska State Legislature

OCT 13 1988

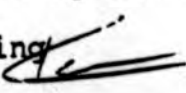
SENATOR KEN FANNING
119 N. CUSHMAN, SUITE 213
FAIRBANKS, ALASKA 99701
(907) 452-7624

P.O. BOX V—STATE CAPITOL
JUNEAU, ALASKA 99811
(907) 465-3880

MEMORANDUM

Senate

To: Representative Heinrich Springer, Chairman
Task Force on Guiding and Game

From: Senator Ken Fanning 

Date: October 10, 1988

Subject: Public testimony and executive sessions

In response to your memo of September 20, and to Senator Faiks's letter of August 15, I would have to agree that it would be appropriate for the task force to hold executive sessions for the purpose of taking testimony from those who would not otherwise testify.

It is my position that the Legislature empowered the task force to thoroughly investigate the problems currently manifest in big game hunting services, going so far as to give the chairman the power to subpoena, if necessary. I think it is of utmost importance to have the whole story told, and if it requires an executive session to hear it, then we ought to be prepared to take that extraordinary step.

I realize that in light of the ongoing debate over open meetings and open government, some members of the task force may be reluctant to engage in an executive session. However, it would be wise to bear in mind that the discussion of personalities is one of the very few reasons to close public participation. My many years of experience in the guiding profession would lead me to suspect that any discussions of the type to which Senator Faiks has alluded would undoubtedly delve deeply into personalities, and would easily justify an executive session.

Thank you for your consideration of this suggestion. If you would like to contact me regarding this or any other business of the task force, I will be available in Yakutat until the October 24 Fairbanks meeting. My number here in Yakutat is 784-3232.

Alaska State Legislature

SENATOR KEN FANNING
119 N. CUSHMAN, SUITE 213
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Senate

August 31, 1988

MEMORANDUM

To: Representative Heinrich Springer
Chairman, Task Force on Guiding & Game

From: Senator Ken Fanning *MF*

Subject: Suggested agenda item for next meeting

As you know, the issue of sale and transfer of restricted and joint-use areas is a perennially controversial one, but one that I believe ought to be thoroughly discussed by the task force at the earliest opportunity. I would therefore request that it be included on the agenda for the October 24-25 meeting.

It seems to me that it might be appropriate for the state to consider allowing the sale of restricted areas, not only to licensed guides, but to non-licensed "outfitters" as well. My reasoning behind this proposal is as follows: It doesn't make any difference to the game resources in a particular area if the area is assigned to a licensed operator or to an unlicensed operator, but what does have an impact is if the number of service providers in an area is not controlled, the situation we now have. If all service providers were restricted to designated geographical areas, and had to abide by the same regulations as licensed guides, relative to assigned areas, they would find it in their best interest to "husband" the resource. They would also be unable to move on to another area after taking all the available game in the assigned area. Additionally, the state would retain the power to take back an assigned area for non-use, and reassign it to another operator.

It is not without considerable thought that I am making this suggestion, because it is highly controversial. But I believe the time has come to seriously consider establishing a provision that allows for the sale of areas. Such a provision would go a long way toward alleviating our current problems associated with uncontrolled operators. I would be pleased to hear what your thoughts are on the issue.

STATE OF ALASKA

DEPARTMENT OF FISH AND GAME

STEVE COWPER, GOVERNOR

333 RASPBERRY ROAD
ANCHORAGE, ALASKA 99518-1599
PHONE 907-344-0541

July 12, 1988

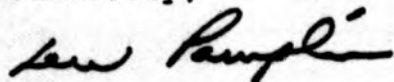
The Honorable Randy Phillips
Alaska State Legislature
P. O. Box 142
Eagle River, Alaska 99577

Dear Representative Phillips:

Dan Timm passed along to me your recent inquiry concerning our understanding of A.S. 16.05.370 paragraph (C). We interpret the phrase "... a person who transports big game from the field for compensation ..." to mean an individual who is involved in transporting big game from the field for another person and receives a monetary payment or some other remuneration for these services. Generally, this interpretation would cover most big game guides, outfitters, air taxi operators, or others involved in moving big game hunters in and out of the field. In our view, a person who goes hunting with a friend and shares expenses of the trip would not be required to report under this legislation.

I hope this answers your questions. If you need additional clarification, please contact me or Dan Timm.

Sincerely,



W. Lewis Pamplin, Jr.
Director
Division of Game

cc: Dan Timm

BIG GAME TRANSPORT LOG 1988-89

Alaska Statute 16.05.370 paragraph (c) states that a person who transports big game from the field for compensation shall, within seven days after providing the transportation, notify the department (of Fish and Game) of the amount and kinds or species of game transported. This log is provided to persons transporting game to simplify those reporting requirements. Completed forms should be mailed on a weekly basis to: Alaska Department of Fish and Game, Division of Game, Statistics Section, 333 Raspberry Road, Anchorage, Alaska 99518

BUSINESS NAME: _____

REPORTING PERIOD:

ADDRESS: _____

From ___/___/___ To ___/___/___

TRIP	DATE*	TRANSPORTATION METHOD* Use codes:	SPECIES TRANSPORTED Use Codes:	AMOUNT TRANSPORTED (Number of Animals)	MILES TRANSPORTED*
		1.Airplane 4.ATV 2.Horse 5.Snow Machine 3.Boat 6.Hwy Vehicle	1.Brn Bear 5.Dall Sheep 9.Mt Goat 2.Blk Bear 6.Deer 10.Muskox 3.Bison 7.Elk 11.Wolf 4.Caribou 8.Moose 12.Wolverian		
1	/ /				
2	/ /				
3	/ /				
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*Providing this information is optional.

State of Alaska
Department of Revenue
Income and Excise Audit Division

**AFFIDAVIT OF NONRESIDENT HUNTING
MOOSE OR CARIBOU**
Per AS 16.05.407

Fish and Game Licensing Section
1111 W. 8th Street, Room 108
Juneau, Alaska 99801

This affidavit must be completed prior to the purchase of a nonresident moose or caribou big game tag.

1. I will be hunting in the following Game Management Unit(s): _____
2. I will be hunting in the following area(s) of the unit(s) shown above: (Please be specific) _____

3. I will be using the services of the following: (Please name the person and/or business)
 - a. Guide(s): _____
 - b. Outfitter(s): _____
 - c. Transporter(s) or air taxi service(s): _____
 - d. Other big game hunting service(s): (List by name) _____

Name		
Mailing Address		
City	State	Zip Code
Hunting License Number:		

I certify under penalty of perjury that all of the information on this affidavit, including any attachment, is true and complete.

X

Signature

Date

ALASKA DEPT. OF FISH & GAME
ANCHORAGE, AK 99518-1888



NO POSTAGE
NECESSARY
IF MAILED
IN THE
UNITED STATES

BUSINESS REPLY MAIL

FIRST CLASS PERMIT NO. 708 ANCHORAGE, ALASKA

POSTAGE WILL BE PAID BY ADDRESSEE

ALASKA DEPARTMENT OF FISH & GAME

333 RASPBERRY ROAD

ANCHORAGE, ALASKA 99518-8879



TAG HARVEST REPORT CARD 1988-89

A new Alaska statute requires that all hunters who purchase big game tags report the location, amount, and species of big game taken. You must complete a separate TAG HARVEST REPORT CARD for each tag that you purchase. Please print or write clearly.

NAME			
	FIRST	INITIAL	LAST
MAILING ADDRESS			
	POST OFFICE BOX OR STREET ADDRESS		
	CITY	STATE	ZIP CODE
RESIDENCY			
REGISTRATION	ALASKAN ☐ RESIDENT	NON ☐ RESIDENT	TAG NUMBER
SPECIES TAGGED			
	WRITE "NONE" IF YOU DID NOT TAKE AN ANIMAL		
LOCATION OF KILL			
	GAME MANAGEMENT UNIT	SUBUNIT	
SPECIFIC LOCATION			
	LAKE NAME, RIVER NAME, MILEPOST, ETC.		

NOTE: This report card does NOT replace harvest ticket or permit reporting requirements. You must also submit the appropriate harvest ticket or permit report. The Alaska Department of Fish and Game regrets this dual reporting requirement and hopes to have the situation corrected next year.

100-111

AFFIDAVIT TO REGISTER BIG GAME
HUNTING BASE CAMPS, CABINS, AND LODGES
(Authority: A.S. 16.05.787)

Circle One: Base Camp Cabin Lodge

CAMP LOCATION: _____

SPECIFIC DRAINAGE OF FACILITY: _____

NUMBER OF BIG GAME HUNTING PARTIES USING FACILITY _____

NUMBER OF BIG GAME HUNTERS IN EACH PARTY USING THE FACILITY: _____

NAMES OF HUNTERS:

SPECIES TO BE HUNTED:

SPECIES TAKEN:

_____	_____	_____
_____	_____	_____
_____	_____	_____
_____	_____	_____
_____	_____	_____
_____	_____	_____
_____	_____	_____
_____	_____	_____
_____	_____	_____
_____	_____	_____

I CERTIFY UNDER PENALTY OF PERJURY AS PROVIDED FOR UNDER A.S. 11.56.200 THAT THE INFORMATION PROVIDED IN THIS AFFIDAVIT IS TRUE AND ACCURATE TO THE BEST OF MY KNOWLEDGE.

BUSINESS NAME _____ ADDRESS _____

PRINTED NAME _____ SIGNATURE _____

DATE _____ WITNESS _____

Mail upon completion of hunt to: Alaska Dept. of Public Safety
Division of Fish & Wildlife Protection
5700 E. Tudor Rd.
Anchorage, AK 99507

SENATOR KEN FANNING
P.O. BOX 80828
COLLEGE ALASKA 99708

Alaska State Legislature



P.O. BOX V—STATE CAPITOL
JUNEAU, ALASKA 99811
(907) 485-3880

Rep. Heinrich Springer
Chairman
Task Force on
Guiding and Game
P.O. Box V
Juneau, Alaska 99811

November 1, 1988

Senate

Dear Henry:

I noted at the Task Force meeting in Fairbanks that you agreed to call expert witnesses from the three underwriters who insure Alaskan aircraft. As I understood your comments, you would have a committee assemble a variety of scenarios typical to Alaska, and ask for quotes from the underwriters to cover those specific cases.

In light of this, I would like to have the following four scenarios included:

- 1) Private pilot license, single engine, land & sea, no restrictions. 2300 hours total time, all Alaska. Insure 4 seats in a 170 B with a 180 conversion, for wheels, skis & floats. 600 - 700 hours in that aircraft, 1 accident 5 years ago, no injuries.
- 2) Private pilot license, single engine, land & sea, no restrictions. 2000 hours total time, all Alaska. Insure 3 seats in a 180 on wheels only, and 1 seat in a Super Cub. No accidents.
- 3) Private pilot license, single engine, land & sea, no restrictions. 10,000 - 15,000 hours total time, all Alaska. Insure 6 seats in a Beaver, 3 seats in a 185, and 1 seat in a Super Cub.
- 4) Airline transport license, multi engine, single engine land and single engine sea. 7000 hours total time, all Alaska. No accidents and no violations. Worked professionally for air taxi for the last 5 years, flown in this area for the last 8 years. Insure 3 seats in a 180, in which he has 1000 hours, and 1 seat in a Super Cub in which he has 1500 hours.

As I said, I think these are fairly typical of the types of situations we're looking at with the Part 135 requirement. If you have any questions, I can be reached at Yakutat after the 4th at 784-3232. Thanks.

Best regards,

A handwritten signature of Senator Ken Fanning in dark ink.
Senator Ken Fanning

rec'd 12/2/88
S

DEPARTMENT OF LAW

OFFICE OF THE ATTORNEY GENERAL

October 21, 1988

Honorable Heinrich Springer, Chair
Task Force on Guiding and Game
Alaska State Legislature
P.O. Box V
Juneau, Alaska 99811

Dear Representative Springer:

After reviewing the minutes of the last task force meeting and the agenda for the upcoming Fairbanks meeting, I would like to comment on the following issues:

1. Calling an executive session to take testimony from persons who would not otherwise testify.

The Task Force is governed by the "open meetings act", AS 44.62.310. This law states that, except for several specific topics which may be discussed in an executive session, all meetings must be open to the public.

The only executive session topic which may apply to the task force is one that "tends to prejudice the reputation and character of any person, provided the person may request a public discussion," AS 44.62.310(c)(2). This exception would apply if the witness intended to testify about unlawful activity of a guide. I have emphasized the last portion of this law, however, because the Supreme Court has held that the persons whose reputation may be damaged must be informed of that possibility and must be given the right to request that the testimony be given in public. University of Alaska v. Geistauts, 666 P2d 424 (1983). This creates obvious problems since you may not know whose reputation is at stake and may not be able to readily communicate to that person his or her right to have the issue aired in public.

If a person is reluctant to testify verbally in an open meeting, you may suggest that he or she submit a written statement. The statement, however, must also be made available to any member of the public who requests it.

2. Adding additional species to the guide required list.

Currently, a nonresident must be accompanied by a registered guide or by a relative who is an Alaska resident in order

STEVE COWPER, GOVERNOR

REPLY TO:

☐ 1031 W 4th AVENUE
SUITE 200
ANCHORAGE, ALASKA 99501-1294
PHONE: (907) 276-3550

☐ 1st NATIONAL CENTER
100 CUSHMAN ST
SUITE 400
FAIRBANKS, ALASKA 99701-4679

☒ P.O. BOX K—STATE CAPITOL
JUNEAU, ALASKA 99801-0300
PHONE: (907) 465-3600

to hunt brown bear, grizzly bear, polar bear or sheep. AS 16.05.407. There have been proposals to add other big game to this list, including caribou, moose, black bear, goat, and deer.

Presumably, the purpose behind requiring a nonresident to be accompanied on big game hunts is to promote the hunter's safety due to the inherent danger of the species being hunted or to hazards presented by the terrain or climate of Alaska. Another purpose may be to prevent wanton waste of game meat by nonresidents who may not realize the difficulty of field dressing and transporting large game from the field.

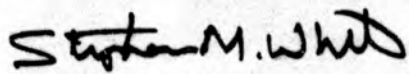
In order to satisfy constitutional requirements, these purposes must also be served by species which are added to the guide required list. All species that pose similar hazards/potential should be included on the list. This comes down to a factual question that is best answered by testimony from persons who are experienced hunters. First, the purpose for distinguishing nonresidents from residents should be identified. Is there evidence that a new specie, e.g., black bear, presents a greater hazard or a greater waste potential when hunted by unaccompanied nonresidents than when hunted by Alaskans? If the answer is yes and if the hazard/potential is similar to that presented by animals now on the list, the new specie should be added.

Other legal issues identified in the first task force meeting, for example, problems related to the transfer of restricted and joint use areas, have been made moot by the Supreme Court's decision in Owsichuk v. State that was announced today. I will be prepared to discuss the implications of Owsichuk with the Task Force at its Fairbanks meeting on October 24th.

Sincerely,

GRACE BERG SCHAIBLE
ATTORNEY GENERAL

By:



Stephen M. White
Assistant Attorney General

SMW:prm

ITEM # 8 - 5 PGS

NOV - 1 1988

..

1 REPRESENTATIVE HENRY Springer
Chairmen - Guide TASK FORCE
P.O. Box 1
Juneau, AK 99811

Roland Quimby
Registered Guide
PO Box 56056
North Pole, AK 99705

Dear Henry,

I didn't take the time to testify at a recent meeting in Fairbanks due to a close friend being in intensive care at the hospital but wish to enter some written testimony into the myriad of conflicting viewpoints relative to the guiding issue.

I think the whole issue is very complicated with problems ingrained for decades as well as a number of more recent problems superimposed. Two years ago I was licensed as a guide for units 20, 21 and 23. Presently, there are no places for me to guide because the guide board allocated almost all areas to other guides. As a biologist in Galena and Kotzebue for 4 years each from 1977-1984 I'm very familiar with those areas and what kind of guiding activity is going on. If you fly from Galena to Kotz (220 miles) one crosses 3 huge guide areas (Tracy unit 21, Walker and Jacobson unit 23). None of these areas are being used by the guides who have exclusive use, or have been used for the previous 5-10 years except very intermittently or sporadically. In effect, they are 3 more national parks with respect to guiding yet outfitters and transporters are hauling large numbers of

(7)
CUT OF STATE hunters into these areas. I am very pleased with the recent Supreme Court decision on guide AREAS

Basically, a minority of active guides have utilized Exclusive guide AREAS to inhibit commerce and commercial use by other guides. The whole system concerning allocation of guide AREAS for the past 10 years is so riddled by corruption, lies, malfeasance of public office, bribes and illegal agreements and actions that, in comparison, the North Slope Corruption Scandal is a misnomer traffic violation.

As a former biologist the Guide Board and its action for the past 10 years is one of worst examples of resource management and allocation in history of game management in the U.S.A. To create a system that allows greedy commercial users of a public resource to basically self-regulate their activities defies logic and all the rules of common sense. By its action the Supreme Court of Alaska saved the state from worldwide embarrassment if the situation had ever been fully investigated by the Justice Dept. The best thing to do is to sweep all this sorbided past under the carpet and come up with some way to put Humpty Dumpty back together again.

Guides have never been able to get along and I don't think they ever will. The guide AREA concept was designed to try to illuminate these little territorial disputes. The Depts of Fish and Game and Public Safety supported the concept primarily because they thought it would be resister

6
TO ENFORCE the activities of guides if the guides were in geographically defined areas. The multitude of criminal cases filed against guides the past 10 years proved this to be correct. I don't believe anyone really viewed guide areas as a wildlife management and protection tool. It is extremely humorous to hear the guides rave about protecting wildlife resources, etc, etc when every time you turn around some guide is on trial for abusing the public resources. Please do not make guides responsible for managing and protecting the public resource! Let's leave that to the professionals of the Depts. of Fish & Game and Wildlife Protection. Guides should, however, be responsible for providing advertised services to their clients.

As mentioned previously the main thrust of the Guide Board has been to inhibit commerce and free enterprise by increasing requirements for new people to become guides, by administering an incredibly ridiculous and unfair guide exam and through the administration of guide areas. Approximately 80-85% of the people who took the guide test in recent years failed. Many of these people went on to become successful outfitters and transporters. They knew large areas were not being used or went out and discovered this and self-generated a business for themselves. If you really closely analysed the situation you would find that the guiding industry created the majority of their so-called Outfitter problem themselves through

(4)

their own actions. This is not meant to suggest that Outfitters are not having some serious or significant impacts on wildlife in some places. They certainly are, and in the eventual result of complex issue that has to be addressed.

I am concerned about the future of ~~the~~ professional big game guiding in Alaska. At this time the future is threatened, not so much by Outfitters but rather by the collective greed of some of the guides and now this has been manifested in guiding policy over the years. I would hope that young Alaskans of tomorrow can and do become registered guides. As far as diversifying Alaska's economy is concerned, the commercial use of game resources is a very important element, primarily because it can occur and benefit citizens anywhere in the state, not be localized in some particular area.

When the fire goes out and the smoke clears I hope at least some of the following occur.

A. That differences between guides, outfitters and transporters are resolved once and for all. This means act of give and take by all factions

B That the allocation of opportunities for commercial use be done fairly and responsibly by a board comprised of individuals who are bigger than their own self interests

5

C. That young Alaskans both urban and rural, native or white ARE AFFORDED A WINDOW OF OPPORTUNITY TO ENTER INTO these professions in the FUTURE.

D. That Commercial users can work closely with state wildlife managers to insure decent standards of ethical conduct and adequate protection of the public's wildlife resource.

E. That guides are NOT allowed to make an end run around the Supreme Courts decision simple to maintain the status quo at many other peoples expense.

F. That The Dept of Fish and Game be adequately funded and directed to institute management practices to increase wildlife population levels on state lands. ITS important not to just be concerned with the demand side of the equation, but the supply side as well.

I wish your ^{Committee} ~~Committee~~ all the success in the world. You have an extremely complex and challenging task. There are no easy solutions or quick fixes. The issue has to be carefully dissected and carefully put back together so that it runs smoothly and functions correctly in the future.

Thank You,

Roland Quimby

TANANA CHIEFS CONFERENCE, INC.
Tok Subregional Office
P.O. Box 126
Tok, Alaska 99780

M E M O R A N D U M

To: Ron Silas, Fish & Wildlife Director
TCC - Fairbanks

From: Rose Isaac, Community Resource Coordinator
TCC - Tok Subregion

Date: November 2, 1988

Re: Resolution #88-04

Ron, enclosed is resolution #88-04 in regards to hunting & activity on Doyon Lands.

I understand that Vernita Zilye of Rural CAP is on the Governor's Task Force. A questionnaire survey in regards to guiding were sent out to numerous agencies/individuals in early October.

We would appreciate your efforts and support.

Thank you in advance.

RI:cw

cc: Ted Charles
Will Mayo
Al Gozmar

TCC - TOK SUBREGIONAL ADVISORY BOARD
RESOLUTION #88-04

WHEREAS, The Tok Subregional Advisory Board met in quorum on the 11th day of October 1988 and,

WHEREAS, The Healy Lake Village Council found hunting and guiding activity on Doyon lands mainly in the 40 Mile area and,

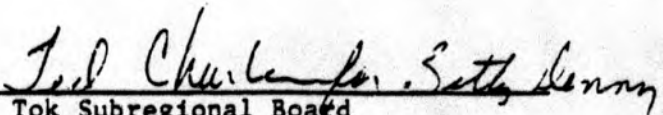
WHEREAS, The Healy Lake Village Council wishes TCC to address this problem as a subregional concern and hereby urges the villages to explore hunting and guiding activities as a means of our village participation using the Governors Task Force and,

WHEREAS, Commercial taking of game should enhance economic opportunities for such areas as use of skins, local jobs, and all other opportunities that may be of benefit to our people and,

THEREFORE BE IT RESOLVED that the Tok Subregional Advisory Board request the Tanana Chiefs Conference, Inc. to work cooperative with Rural CAP and the Task Force on guiding and game to review and recommend any possibilities that could help our member villages.

C E R T I F I C A T I O N

I, hereby certify that this resolution was duly passed by the Tanana Chiefs Conference, Inc., Tok Subregional Advisory Board of Directors on October 11, 1988 at Tok, Alaska.


Tok Subregional Board
Betty Denny, Chairperson

November 7, 1988

Rep. Heinrich Springer
P.O. Box 1630
Nome, Alaska 99762

Dear Mr. Chairman;

This is a letter of testimony regarding the guide/outfitter task force controversy.

I've been involved in this issue from day one and I am one of the founders of the Alaska Outfitters Association (A.O.A.). Contrary to popular belief, the A.O.A. was not formed to do combat with guides or any other organization. We joined forces for the same reasons trappers, fly tyers or archers groups are in existence in Alaska today:

- 1) To exchange ideas
- 2) To share advertising opportunities
- 3) Group insurance rates
- 4) Gain acceptance in the community as reliable business people

In order to have a direction to grow as outfitters, my partner and I went into Fairbanks armed with a tape recorder to interview Fish & Wildlife Protection as to the dos and donts of our profession. They were courteous and kind, but not very helpful. They said as long as we didn't break any Alaska State Game Laws and did not guide without a license, we'd be in good shape. We obtained a copy of the guide regulations to understand the definition of guiding and proceeded ahead. Somewhere along the line the newspaper articles started reporting outfitters being the main cause of death and illegal destruction in Alaska since the beginning of time. That year, out of the five customers we had, two animals were taken. Something had to be fixed.

~~Then~~ Then, when we got mad and started asking questions, we found out that there were guides in law enforcement (keeping an eye on themselves), guides in Juneau (making fair and equitable game laws), and guides editing newspapers (to keep the reporting sweet-smelling and sanitary). We sat in on many meetings with guide members and in my opinion, they were not reasonable or compromising. Why should they be, they had the industry monopolized.

It's been suggested to me many times that if I want to work in the hunting industry in Alaska, that I take the guide test like the rest of us had to. My response is always the same; I believe firmly that finding, stalking and killing an animal is the privilege a hunting license affords. If an individual chooses not to indulge in these practices, he's not hunting and has no need to shoot anything unless he's hungry.

Nov. 7, 1988
(2)

When Mr. Cabela decided to call himself an outfitter, he was within his constitutional right to do so. The dictionary also agreed with his choice of words. The term outfitter best describes the service he provides, and that goes for my business also. The bottom line here is mandatory contracts that spell out exactly what you get for your money, eliminating any confusion our clients may have. They have them in their hands sixty days before they arrive, therefore they can change their minds if they so choose.

At present time, the guides are being shot at from many different directions and in my opinion, they earned it. Everyone in our state should have the right to the resources and operate a business under the common use clause, as long as the sustained yield is maintained for future generations. This conservation is not the sole responsibility of guides, as they would have you believe. However everyones collective effort will insure ~~our~~ the success or failure of our resources.

I would guess that you have quite a task in front of you, but judging by what I saw last week in Fairbanks, you are an excellent choice and quite capable of cutting through the bullshit.

I bear no ill feelings against Ken or Pete, however I wish their parents had taken a little more time instructing them in the virtues of sharing.

Respectfully;

Michael J. Triolo
P.O. Box 674
Clear, Alaska 99704-5367
Bear Paw Outfitters

October 28 1988

40 Mile Air Ltd.
Mile 1313 Ak. Hwy.
P.O. Box 539
Tok, Ak. 99780

Dear Charlie:

Now that the hunting season is over for the year it is time to reflect what occurred last fall.

I have been using the 40 Mile Air for over 11 years out of Fairbanks and Tok working with the government. Your flying service and safety is outstanding which is the main reason for flying with 40 Mile Air. You people take pride in doing your job.

There is one thing that you need to improve on and that is your WORD. When I contacted you last April to line up our fall hunt for moose on Cedar Ridge you stated no one had applied for that spot and we should send our deposits soon to hunt there. You said you could put us in there for the opening day of moose season starting September 1st. The 3 of us sent in our \$200 deposits. Later I drop you a line in August to see if we were still scheduled to go in Cedar Ridge. We received no answer. I called you August 30th to see about our reservation and you said you were expecting us on the 31st.

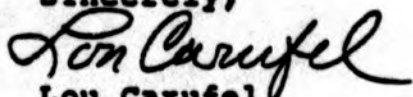
We arrived about 11 AM on the 31st. Also at that time we found out that 2 other hunters had been flown into Cedar Ridge 3 days prior to our arrival. We each had paid our deposits and expected to be flown into Cedar Ridge. It was the service we paid for based on your WORD. It would have been fairer for us if you had told us to come down a few days later so we could hunt the Cedar Ridge. After driving 200 plus miles and getting limited leave time for the hunt plus our fee it was very discouraging.

We noticed that when we paid our total bill of \$620.00 that mine was typed with Lower Joseph for the hunt area. The other two invoice were in pencil or ink and for Cedar Ridge. It is real disappointing to know you are not a man of your WORD. I feel you need a logging or reservation system so that you can keep track of where you put people and let others know before they commit time and money for a specific area to hunt when they make a deposit or an inquiry.

We have talked to other people who did not make a reservation or early deposits. They said they just came in and asked if you had anything open, were flown in. I feel that not keeping your Word and not informing us so we could make other arrangements in our plans needs to be brought to the attention of the Interim Task Force on Guiding and Game so that in the future outfitters like you will be required to record their commitments or reservations, have to make a contract with the hunter, and not have exclusive rights to an area. Once deposits are accepted a reservation or contract for a specific area has been made.

I have to tell people who ask me about hunting 40 Mile country that you over extends yourself to the point that one cannot expect to put in area when they make early deposit and that you do not keep your WORD. The other two hunters in our party concur with the above statements

Sincerely,



Lou Carufel
303 C Street
Fairbanks, Alaska
99701

cc. Heinrich Springer, Chairman
Interim Task Force on Guiding and Game
P.O. Box 1630
Nome, Alaska 99762

THE HELMERICKS

Walker Lake - Colville Village
Via 930-9th Avenue
Fairbanks, Alaska 99701-9998
(907) 432-5417

November 11, 1988

Dear Jan,

Enclosed are some notes on the Guiding & Game
issue that I would like to submit to the Last Free.

Ice is 2' thick and winter is here in our Arctic
land once more. We are fishing under the ice once again.

Three years slip away quickly and once more we
are making preparations for Christmas. May you have
a wonderful holiday season.

We send our best wishes and kindest personal
regards. Good luck.

Bud & Martha



THE HELMERICKS

Walker Lake - Colville Village
Via 930-9th Avenue
Fairbanks, Alaska 99701-9998
(907) 452-8417

To The:
INTERIM TASK FORCE ON GUIDING & GAME

My name is Harmon R. (Bud) Helmericks and I am Master Guide No. 4, of Colville Village - Walker Lake, Alaska. I have been a Registered and then a Master Guide continually for forty-five (45) years. My wife, Martha, holds a Class A license and our three sons all hold guiding licenses. We have lived in, raised and educated our family in the Alaskan Arctic. We have worked and served in many facets of our Arctic economy and there have been a good many profitable spin-offs to our State and the local people from our guiding operation in education, transportation, tourism, commercial fishing, wildlife and resource management and specifically in our case, the direct discovery of the Prudhoe Bay Oilfield.

In writing these recommendations we feel as if many of our fellow guides and clients with whom we shared so much and who have now gone on into Camp ahead of us, are here again: people like Hal Waugh, Charles and Alf Madsen, Herb Klien, Sam O. White, Carolyn Johnson, Lenora K. Bull, Jack O'Connor and we could fill several pages with names. We hear their concerns again across the years - their concerns like those of our family were first and always for the resource. Their work and love passed those wildlife resources on to us. Those people knew, as we today realize, there must be a direct and personal interest in and involvement with our wildlife in a specific area or there won't be any wildlife resource.

Registered guides were Deputy Alaskan Game Wardens under the old Alaskan Game Commission and so it was we guides that protected the game in all of Alaska first, we were the first wildlife agents in most of the remote areas. We each had our own guide area respected by all and protected by our vested interests there.

World War II and the advent of excellent air transportation introduced the short,



-- page 2 --

fast hunt. The advent of Statehood saw large guiding operations on the "outfitter" scale develop around towns like Anchorage and Kotzebue while the old rules of respect for a guide's area and for the concern for the wildlife resources were gone. The guides were no longer deputy game wardens and the marginal guides drifted into the highly mobile quick profit "outfitter" that respected no one's area and no regard for the resource. The Guide Board sought to once again restore order and return to resource management practices through a restricted guide area system. These were allotted on prior usage, the Grandfather Rights system, the guides agreed to accept these strict limitations on their operation and the State had a good program of resource management that was workable. Somehow the term "exclusive" became attached to these restricted guide areas and you might say the concept of limiting the pressure on our wildlife resource had a bad press from the very start.

The restricted guide area program was carefully worked out, it solved most problems and it did protect our resources well for it brought sound game management practices in most cases. Some who hadn't been concerned for the resource and couldn't deplete the resource in their "mopping up" style, complained. It had only good news for the resident hunters for they benefited from the program, they could still hunt anywhere and they were now protected from the "outfitters' hunts." The guide area concept was soon buried under the Prudhoe Bay, ANILCA, pipeline - the spate of political power played by conservation groups and the unregulated lunatic fringe that followed. A tremendous group of people "found" the wilderness for one reason or another and they also found one big loophole in our Alaskan laws. If you were a guide you had to meet strict licensing and conduct standards; if you were an Air Taxi operator you were likewise closely regulated but if you simply called yourself an "outfitter" there wasn't such a profession in Alaska - so no rules, no laws, no regulation. There suddenly were more "outfitters" than guides or Air Taxis combined! They didn't have to be Alaskans nor even American, the only requirement was a \$25.00 state business license, nor was any experience required nor responsibility necessary. It is hard to believe how fast the big game numbers declined.

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-- page 3--

The protection of our game resources was and must remain the number one concern of our licensed guides. It is through their operations that the hunting rights of the local people along with the resource are protected as has been demonstrated around-the-world. Without a commercially locally vested interest in wildlife, the resource is doomed. I wish to make the following recommendations to this Honorable Board.

1-- We need not invent the wheel again. Many of our problems have been faced and solved the world over as those by our neighbors B.C. and the Yukon. Let us take what section of their findings apply to us and use them here.

2-- Our restricted guide areas did work, the patterns are still there, they provided an excellent game management program for the local hunters in many cases. Unfortunately, their function was poorly explained to the public, mis-represented by political activists groups and taken advantage of by the "outfitter." The final straw - they weren't properly defined and were vulnerable to big land transfers, and in the court. Perhaps "limited entry" should have been the name applied here as it is in commercial fishing and we need a Constitutional Amendment to put the use and protection of our land wildlife on an equal footing with those of the waters. We have made a good start, we have a good foundation, we simply must keep building upon it.

3-- We have to face the plain fact that usage of our wildlife for a welfare program is not the answer to welfare, and that the "subsistence" issue is a farce, the ultimate-wildlife boondoggle, for as wildlife resource management programs there is no incentive to make them function.

4-- We do not have an outfitter classification in Alaska and never have had. The effort that has ridden through the loophole in our laws did so on the honorable name of "outfitter" as practiced in the South 48 and Canada often leading clients to feel they were in fact going on a legitimate guided trip. This is not to intimate all who called themselves "outfitter" were or are scoundrels, some are but many simply took the easy short cut and most will make good guides or Air Taxi operators or both and eliminating the "outfitter" loophole will allow them to do just that. The term "outfitter" like "exclusive guide area" must be struck from our records until such time, if ever, they

to actually apply. We might consider eliminating the term "wealthy" from the non-resident sportsman for most aren't anymore wealthy than are our non-resident tourists, and it is derogatory to speak so of Alaska's guests.

5-- There is no need to consider forcing guides to be Air Taxi operators. Now this quirk even got in I don't know unless in the hassle of "outfitters" trying to justify being unregulated someone sought to further penalize the guides. It is likely such a regulation would never stand a court test. The licensing of air certificates (FAR-Part 135) is also a Federal function and not State regulated.

6-- Remove the wildlife management as far from the daily political arena as is possible. Wildlife management is resource management, game ranching in reality, and this belongs to those who are so oriented. We should be interested in the quality and quantity of that are the results produced. In connection here studies need to be made and plans implemented for Game Ranching on private lands since we now have vast tracts of private native lands that will have to be economically productive. The production and harvesting of wildlife on such lands is a viable business world-wide and needs to be proved here. The media, the lunatic fringe and so on, have usurped the rightful place of the biologist and rancher in too many areas of our resource management.

7-- Guiding, provides a "pump" to circulate money, employment and wildlife resource to remote areas. It provides sound wildlife resource management, it introduces people to Alaska who bring family and friends back as tourists, as investors and as ambassadors of goodwill. The parent business guiding, deserves the same help, protection and protection its stepchild tourism now enjoys.

8-- Under the old Alaskan Game Commission, U.S. Department of Agriculture, Registered Guides were Deputy Alaskan Game Wardens. It was an excellent way to police the entire state, to show the guides' concerns for our resource and that a guide was of the caliber to be a police officer. The system worked, we were proud of our badges, respected the laws and I would like to suggest this practice be re-introduced. If a person isn't qualified to protect our resource as a guide he certainly isn't qualified either to be a warden.

9-- Alaskans are probably the last ones in the world to learn there isn't enough

wildlife resource to go around and a fair and equitable quota system must be devised. A more equitable term is equitable harvest system with a percentage regulated for the guiding industry and a percentage going to the local peoples. We are struggling with this in our fish and sea resources and have yet to begin to address it in our game and land resources. We are bogged down in racism, racial discrimination and trying to solve it with a system of apartheid - and all the while operating under a constitution of equality. This issue I hate to bring up before this Interim Task Force, but we "must bite the bullet" to make a start and I feel you are a highly qualified body to just do that.

10-- A quota system for each guide area with the guide having a certain percent of the permits for his custodianship with the rest for the local and state residents such as the British Columbia uses. A guide cannot adequately provide service to an area with a lottery system for his payment. By knowing how many permits he is qualified for he then may figure an accurate realistic cost for each hunt and sell this permit for a figure that allows a high-quality hunt. Seasons can be lengthened, families involved, fishing, skiing and other recreations provided. The guide then will have a renewable business and the resource can be closely monitored and guides be a more viable part of the resource-community operation. A record of each specific area should be kept. Incidentally, I have kept such a record of my area over the years as to game counts, trophies and participants.

11-- The rights to guide areas must be owned outright - with a monetary value that can be sold, transferred, mortgaged or leased as the limited entry fishing permits are now.

12-- A sound guiding association with all guides participating is necessary. We have a nucleus in our APHA (Alaska Professional Hunters Association) and we have built on it. We need direction from the State to our Guides; legislation to provide a sound and viable guide-resource relationship.

The economy and welfare of our fish resources depends in a large measure upon our limited entry program and the responsible relationship between sport-fishermen and fish resources; the same is true of our wild game resources. The health of Alaska's big game

regulations depends upon those who protect the resource and who conduct the commercial hunting. By taking away the guide's ability to protect our resource we put every Alaskan in jeopardy of losing their chance to hunt, fish, view wildlife and to enjoy the wildlife resources of our State.

The legislature should resolve the current dilemma by requiring outfitters to meet licensing requirements as guides if they engage in any commercial hunting ventures. The long-term solution for the guide-resource-public future is a Constitutional Amendment allowing the State to assign restricted guide districts for the game, the same as it has assigned limited entry permits to fishermen.

In summing up I would like to simply state - every Alaskan has a direct, economical stake in maintaining a viable, responsible guiding operation.

xxxxxxx

11-3-88

Henry,

Here's an interesting couple letters that were sent to me of our Fish & Game employees. It seems that the following happened:

IN 1986, a Gary and John hunted the Inwoko and were outfitted by Dennis Confer, Wilg outfitters.

They apparently signed something which said they would not hunt the Inwoko again (Gary and John claim) unless they outfitted with Wilg Outfitters. Dennis of Wilg Outfitters claims says the "contract" stipulates not to hunt "within 150 miles".

We've told Gary and John that unless Dennis has an exclusive land use agreement with a private landowner (very unlikely), he cannot dictate where they hunt. Who they hunt with is an interesting legal question!

Sincerely,

Daniel Timm
Regional Game Supervisor
Anchorage

10/19/88

FROM:

DENNIS CONFEE



John/Bill. Two of my hunting parties met you in our area. Seems like you benefited from me again. Friendship would not have had a float plane except for my business. It appears that you forgot your written word "not to hunt... (within 150 miles) without going thru Dennis...." I am departing for Col/d tomorrow and will return Nov 20 at which time I will take action. A man's integrity and creditability are very important in your position. I welcome any explanation for over



WILLY OUTFITTERS
2309 KILGENTRY CIRCLE
ANCHORAGE, AK 99504

Dennis Confee

John Rothembueller
Touche Ross & Co.
Suite 1500
550 W 7th Ave
Anchorage AK 99501



RECEIVED

NOV 1 1988

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your apparent lack of integrity.
Please pass info to Bill.

Dennis
2509 Kilkenney Circle
Anchorage AK 99504

RECEIVED
SEP 23 1988

22 SEP 1988

GOVERNOR'S OFFICE

Governor Steve Cooper
State of Alaska
3601 "C" St., Suite 758
Anchorage, Alaska 99501

Dear Governor Cooper:

I am writing to express my opinion about the air taxi services in Alaska. My hunting partner and I recently flew out of Anchorage with Rust's Flying Service for a hunting trip. While we were giving Rust a deposit for our trip we were told we could fly anywhere in Unit 16B for \$250.00 each. We were also asked where we would like to go. I gave Rust 3 areas that I had read about that were said to have a good population of moose. Rust said that all the areas I gave him were very hard to hunt so we asked him what area he would recommend. He said that Beluga Lake would be a good area for moose. We gave him our deposit and said Beluga Lake would be fine. I talked to another employee where I work who had been a guide in Alaska for many years and he said Beluga Lake should be a good area. My hunting partner called the Alaska Fish and Game and got the same response. I bought some good maps of the area to help us in our hunt. When we arrived on Friday the 9th of September for our flight he then told us that Beluga Lake would be too hard of an area to hunt and recommended Long Lake. He did not explain why Beluga Lake was OK when we made our deposit and not OK now. We told him that if there were moose at Long Lake it would be fine with us to change locations and he assured us that there were moose. We did not see any moose during our flight in, we did not see any moose, sign or tracks of any kind during the 6 nights and 7 days we were there. There were 6 other hunters at this lake and they did not see any moose or any sign of moose during their week long stay. We did not see any moose on the flight out either. The pilot on the way out said that he had shot a moose at this lake last year and one of his last remarks was that "maybe all the moose have been shot out of this area". \$250.00 is a lot of money for me and my vacation time is valuable. I know that a flying service or guide cannot guarantee a moose, but to have someone make a statement like that after spending a week out there and spending that kind of money makes me angry. They fly on a regular basis and they should have known that there were no moose in the area at that time. I am a good hunter, but if there are no animals there it does not matter how good you are. I also feel that they should have taken us to Beluga Lake like was originally agreed upon.

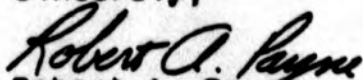
Governor Steve Cooper
State of Alaska

I know that nothing can be done about this now. I will just have to learn from this experience. The reason I wanted to explain all this for is because I feel that the flying services in Alaska need to be regulated in some way like guides are if they are going to fly hunters and fishermen out. I feel that if there were some kind of regulations other hunters may not go through what we went through. I also feel that with the proper regulations these trips would be much safer for the public.

I for one will not ever fly with this company again nor will I recommend them to anyone I know.

Thank you for your time and I hope that you will support some legislation on this problem.

Sincerely,



Robert A. Payne
2221 Muldoon Rd., Space 693
Anchorage, Alaska 99504

CC: Rust's Flying Service
Better Business Bureau of Alaska, Inc.

AKHIOK KAGUYAK, INC.

NOV 28 1988

November 22, 1988

Representative Henry Springer, Chairman
Task Force for Guiding
PO Box V
Juneau, Alaska 99811

Dear Representative Springer:

We have reviewed the recent decision of the Alaska Supreme Court regarding exclusive guide areas and are concerned about the impact this decision will have on land management policies. As Kodiak Island Native corporation land owners, we are specifically concerned about impacts on the big game population, general land management, and the management of our private corporate lands. We are writing this letter to inform you of our concerns and to request participation in the deliberations of the Task Force for Guiding as new policies are formulated regarding guide area management.

As you are aware, Native corporations own large tracts of property throughout Alaska. In some cases, and especially in areas such as Kodiak Island, the Native corporations may own all or a large portion of a specified guide area or management unit. The Native corporations will thus be impacted by any changes in guide area management systems.

Previously, Native corporations could deal with one or two guides who might be using a particular guide management area year after year. The guide or guides would have an interest in protecting our property and the resident game population since they would be depending on the same area in future years. Now, we may have several different guides wishing to use our property in any given year and these guides may change on an annual basis. Thus, the guides may have no self interest in treating our lands and game populations with respect, nor be overly concerned about renewable resource management. Consequently, we are very concerned about minimizing the impact of any new guide policies.

We believe that it is in the best interest of the state, the guides, the general public and the Native corporations to recognize that large land masses of private property cover large portions of many guide areas and that this fact should be taken into consideration as new guide policies are formulated. Through the incorporation of private land owner considerations, new policies could encourage corporations to continue to make their lands available to registered guides and prevent the creation of geographic holes in the state's guide management program.

Rep. Henry Springer
November 22, 1988
Page Two

In view of our direct interest in the new policies and our assumption that the Task Force for Guiding will be involved in formulating these policies, we request an opportunity to participate in the policy making process and your various meetings on this subject. We understand the Task Force for Guiding will be meeting on December 12, 1988 and would like to inform the Task Force of our concerns. Please let us know how we can participate in this meeting. If you have any questions, please call Ralph Eluska at 338-2322. We appreciate your consideration of our request and look forward to hearing from you.

Sincerely,

Ralph J Eluska

Ralph Eluska, President
Akhiok Kaguyak, Inc.
5028 Mills Drive
Anchorage, Alaska 99508


Uwe Gross, Chief Executive Officer
Koning, Inc.
4300 "B" Street, Suite 407
Anchorage, Alaska 99503

kk

Guide Task Force

P.O. Box 111734
Anchorage, AK 99518
November 27, 1988

I have lived in Alaska for over 30 years and hunted as much as my time and money allow.

I don't have a plane, so at times have employed the services of a guide or an outfitter. I feel strongly that this is America with free enterprise and both services should be available to choose as one needs, wants or is able to afford.

On several trips I have paid most plane expenses for a friend or co-worker who owns a plane to drop me off. I am sure it was the Legislature's intent to allow a person with a plane to charge for most expenses as the FAA allows when SB 191 was amended to allow one to charge for gas money only. It's only fair and right that this be changed to say expenses: (compensation should only be money that exceeds expenses, not merely gas money.) Anyone who owns a plane can verify that with tie downs, personal property tax, maintenance, insurance, etc., the cost to operate a Super Cub alone is approximately \$60 per hour and higher for more expensive planes.

I feel very strongly that the offense of guiding without a license being made a felony should definitely be changed. For this law to ever have been passed shows the excessive political power the guides have over our Legislature. There is no other profession in Alaska in which to practice without a license is a felony, even for multiple offenses. This gross injustice must be corrected.

If any offense should be a felony, it should be against the guides who threaten a resident hunter who is legally hunting somewhere.

Two co-workers were threatened by a guide and three assistant guides that they wouldn't allow them to hunt there, and if they didn't leave they would "break your F---ing legs." They left and flew direct to Anchorage and filed an official complaint and nothing happened. This offense should result in at least the loss of their guide licenses. Since they "claim" to be professionals representing the hunting industry, they should also be examples and the penalties for them for other violations, such as wanton waste and same day airborne should carry a stiffer penalty than for someone else.

STEVE RIDD


WEST ALASKAN OUTFITTERS, INC.

William M. Slomp, President

P.O. Box 963

Soldotna, AK 99669-0963

Ph: 907-262-7409

November 28, 1988

Honorable Heinrich Springer
P. O. Box 1630
Nome, Alaska 99762

Dear Mr. Springer,

My name is William M. "Bill" Slomp. I am an outfitter that operates west of Lake Clark. My wife and I have been outfitting for 5 years.

I would like to explain to you how I operate my business. I do not advertise for my hunters, they hear about us from previous hunters. I try to take 10-12 hunters for caribou or moose each fall. I have an airplane which I use to set up camp and to transport meat and horns with after the hunt.

My hunters are picked up in Kenai and usually spends the first night at our home. We are licensed vendors so we are able to sell them their license and tags.

The next morning we drive them back to Kenai, to be picked up by a chartered air taxi, which flies them directly to camp. We furnish all food, warm tents, cots, cooking utensils and a cook.

I do not accompany any hunter in the field when he is hunting big game. I do help pack meat for the hunters when I am not flying meat and horns back to Soldotna or supplies into camp. I do not let the hunters bone the meat out. We have the hunters quarter the meat in pieces that can be handled by packing out on their backs. I, in turn, haul the meat to Soldotna in the same condition.

At the end of the hunt the air taxi picks up the hunters and flies them back to Kenai. They are then taken to our home in Soldotna. We furnish them a place to stay, where they can take care of their meat, and horns for shipment. What meat the hunters don't want is given to local people.

These hunters are blue collar people, most who would not go with a guide, because of the much added expense.

The area I picked for the hunters to hunt in was chosen because there is a lake to land on, the ground is firm, has high knobs, so the hunters can use these to their advantage. There are moose and caribou available. I have hunted this area for 5 years and have noticed an increase in wildlife numbers each year.

Supposably, what we hear from the guides is that the outfitters are killing off all the big game. Something that should be looked into more, is the difference between an air taxi and an outfitter. The air taxis in our area are hauling in hundreds of hunters. The air taxis have hourly rates and outfitted hunts for which they provide tents, camp, ax, and cooking utensils for a fixed price. They also have what they call a trophy hunt where they can take hunters to their base camps and distribute them in a super cub to more isolated areas.

If the weather goes bad for a few days the air taxis get so far behind because of the great numbers of hunters that they have out in the field. This leaves hunters that were suppose to be picked up on certain days, 2-3 days late being picked up and some hunters are never checked on the whole time they are in the field.

The air taxis and outfitters are getting a bad name because of the over booking of clients. If the outfitter is forced out, you still have the problem of too many hunters in the field, because the air taxis will still be able to fly in large numbers of people. They may not be able to sell outfitted hunts, but they still would be able to sell/rent a camp to the hunters in some manner or another.

We have seen air taxis starting to argue among one another because there are 2-3 air taxis dropping hunters off on the same lake or river.

If part 135 goes into effect for all outfitters and guides, this will not help the situation of over hunted wildlife. This only gives the air taxis a helping hand in one way, but on the other hand you'll see more air taxis started up. They will have to book more hunters to stay in business. If part 135 goes in effect, it should be required by both guides and outfitters as well, no exceptions!

We might regulate the outfitters by some of the requirements that were started this year. Such as:

1. Register camps
2. Harvest Reports
3. Transporter logs
4. Affidavit of nonresident hunting for moose or caribou

Other requirements could be as follows:

1. License all Outfitters
2. Restrict the number of camps
3. Limit the number of hunters per outfitter
4. Require insurance
5. Require First Aid card
6. Regulate the use of airplanes to base camps.

I believe the guide board should be abolished and guides be regulated by the state of Alaska, not the guides.

I am against area concept, because there are guides that will never be able to guide on their own, because of the high prices being paid for the guide areas.

There are guides that had areas that are outfitting nonguided hunters and guiding other hunters in the same area.

There are guides that hire nonresident people to be assistant guides, to guide nonresident hunters. I don't see how this could be legal.

I believe outfitters and guides could work this out so both could operate as a guide or outfitter per regulations for both groups.

One solution may be to make two user groups such as:

1. Guides and Outfitters
2. Transporter and Outfitter

Then let the fish and game manage the resource.

It is too bad that we have "bad" apples in the outfitters, guides, and air taxis. It does not come from just one user group.

The definition of a guide and an outfitter out of a 1979 Webster dictionary is as follows:

An Outfitter: one who supplies and sells or makes outfits.
Outfits: A filling out; an equipping

Guide: 1. To point out the way for; direct on a course, conduct, lead

2. To direct the course or motion of (a person's hand a vehicle) by physical action

3. To give instruction to: to train

4. To direct (the policies, action, etc.) of manage, regulate, govern

5. Person whose work is conducting strangers or tourists through a region, building, etc.

Thank you for your time. We realize you have got some very tough decisions to make. You can't please all of us, but I hope the task force will be able to come up with useable solutions that will be workable to the guides, outfitters, and the air taxis.

Yours truly,

William M. Slomp, Pres.
William M. Slomp, President
West Alaskan Outfitters, Inc.

cc: Mike Navarre
Nick Pierskalla

P.O. Box 670869
Chugiak, AK 99567
December 6, 1988

Interim Task Force on Guiding & Game:

I definitely do not believe that guiding without a license should be a felony. Various professions, such as medicine, pharmacology, law and psychology may be practiced without a license, and those doing so without a license would be guilty of nothing more than a misdemeanor.

I think it's obvious that the wealthy guides had a great deal to do with the passage of this unfair and unequal law. The political power of the guides is too immense, and something must be done to lessen their purchased power.

Guides may give lip service to talk of "protecting the game" with the passage of various laws pertinent to their profession, but the guides decimate the game far more than any outfitters or resident hunters.

When the guides talk of protecting the game, what they are really saying is "protect our money". Guiding is nothing more than legalized selling of game, and IT should be abolished!

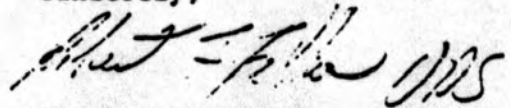
Edward E. Johnson
EDWARD E. JOHNSON

4331 Mars Dr.
Anchorage, AK 99507
December 4, 1988

To the Interim Task Force on Guiding and Game:

The guiding profession, in general, already has a very poor public image. The changing of the offense of guiding without a license to a felony has caused additional public resentment, as it shows the excessive power of the guides. Since guiding is the only occupation one can practice without a license and be a felony, it must be changed to give equal protection and punishment to everyone.

Sincerely,


DR. ROBERT FELKER

GUIDE TASK FORCE

SRA Box 8809
Indian, AK 99540
November 28, 1988

I have hunted extensively in much of Alaska since moving here in 1967. For most of that time, I didn't own a plane and usually shared or paid most of the expenses to go in a friend's plane. (The FAA allows one to share expenses; it doesn't have to be shared equally; for example, it could be 90%-10%). If I have a friend drop me off, I feel obligated to pay most of his expenses (not just gas money), since as a plane owner knows, the gas is approximately only 1/3 the cost to operate a plane. This must be changed as it is currently written. Presently, to get paid more than gas money (but still not exceed actual expenses) can be considered compensation. This would make one guilty of guiding without a license, which is currently, of all things, a "felony".

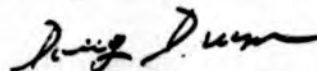
The felony offense must be changed, as it violates the equal protection and due process guarantees of the U.S. and Alaska Constitutions.

Fish and Wildlife protection officers should definitely not be allowed to hold any type of guide license. This is clearly against the law per AK Statute 3952170 (Outside Employment) and a memorandum dated Dec 21, 1984, from Commissioner Robert J. Sunberg to the heads of AK State Troopers and Fish and Wildlife Protection, which says "no outside employment will be allowed in alcohol dispensary or the guiding profession." If a public employee violates the law, I feel they should be just as accountable as any other person. Any that have violated the law should be asked to resign or be fired.

Penalties against a guide who harrasses or threatens a resident hunter hunting should be enforced and the penalties made more severe and deterrent. I know of cases where official complaints have been filed and nothing was done. This problem would be greatly reduced if they would lose their guide license for this offense.

One thing pertaining to an assistant guide that has not been brought up, but should be, is what is the meaning of "working under the supervision of a registered guide"?

The guides don't want it defined and have been running a very loose policy pertaining to this. Where does the guide have to be while supervising the assistant guide (whose only required qualification is a recommendation from a guide), in the field, 150 miles, 300 miles? In Anchorage, Seattle, or Denver? This is happening. Supervision must be clearly defined.



DOUG DRUM
OWNER OF INDIAN VALLEY MEATS

Dec 5, 1988

To Whom It May Concern:

I am in favor of changing the law which reads that guiding without a license is a felony. It should be changed back to a misdemeanor without fail--and soon!

The guides, along with help from special-interest groups within Fish and Game and Fish and Wildlife, helped get the passage of this law through the Legislature without any discussion whatsoever on that portion of the bill passed!

Various members of Fish and Wildlife have assistant guide license, and HAVE assistant-guided, even though there is a LAW which states they are not allowed to be assistant guides!

Why is this allowed? Innocent victims are hounded and harrassed by Fish and Wildlife and guides, while those supposed to be prime examples of the law, and upholding the law, are allowed to get away with breaking the law.

Please do all Alaskans a favor, and insist that this unfair law be changed swiftly, making guiding without a license a misdemeanor instead of a felony.

Sincerely,

Ann Johnson

ANN JOHNSON

Guide ruling opens door for opportunity, mischief

In striking down exclusive guide areas our Supreme Court justices may find their gavels reverberating like an ax handle off a frozen spruce burl. While some may relish whomping a few peaky guides (a group that includes me) for "special privileges," the chips are likely to shower far beyond that fraternity.

Before tracing possible chip trajectory, let's review why exclusive guide areas were created. It was done primarily to protect game, not guides.

Prior to being confined to exclusive areas, guides could operate anywhere in Alaska for which they were licensed. As more guides began to appear, state population increasing, burgeoning competition from "outfitters" not confined to limited areas, easier access into remote wilderness areas and loss of huge expenses of hunting grounds previously available (courtesy of the Alaska Land bill), game in the remaining habitable areas started taking a pounding. The attitude of some mobile, mass-producing guides seemed to be: "If I don't kill it, someone else will." And kill they did. Some took dozens of moose and scores of moose annually. Cleaning one area, they moved on to another.

By confining guides to small areas it was hoped they would be able to sustainably harvest game from there. That's what happened. As well, in their self-interest many acted as effective game wardens, reporting violations of bandit guides who invaded their areas.

Obviously there are parallels between exclusive guide areas and fishing limited entry. However, "limited entry" for guides placed far



Jay Hammond

bushraflings

greater restrictions on them than does limited entry for fishermen. Guides were limited entry into all other areas within a district. Fishermen are permitted to move from area to area within a large district.

Additionally, guides were only permitted to sell their "limited entry permits" to other Alaskans who were licensed guides. Moreover, the transfer had to be approved by the state guide board. No such constraints apply to fishermen. Their permits may be sold to residents, non-residents, aliens, felons or incompetents. No state approval is required.

Curiously, many Alaskans who find nothing amiss with the far more lenient and profitable transfer of fishing limited entry permits sorely resented granting guides a far lesser dispensation. Even fishery limited entry was even more flagrantly in the face of the court's opinion than does limited entry for guides, many fishermen were alarmed by the court's decision. Not to worry. In 1962 our constitution was amended to grant fishermen much greater special privileges than those now denied guides.

Where do we go from here? We're not just back to square one where a few bandit guides threatened to decimate game, we're back to square zero. Now there are many more guides, outfitters

Daily News
11. Dec. 88

and hunters competing for less game than is found in the state of Wisconsin. Gone is a major incentive for guides to harvest game prudently. Once more it's "If I don't kill it the other guy will."

Proposals to curtail such actions will likely include much more stringent regulations. More species and areas would go to restrictive tag systems, lotteries, seasons and bag limits. If so, guides will not be the only losers. Every Alaskan hunter will pay the price in lost freedom of opportunity, unless something else is done to impose constraints — like those which attended exclusive guide areas.

Now all we need is a severely limited number of guides. We will have a limited number of guides; 25. Each will have a guide area. Each will have a system of area licensing similar to that imposed on some fishermen. Every guide would have to register each year for one or two areas in which he wished to guide. He would then be confined to guiding there only; along, of course, with any other guide who is registered. Either of these proposals would at least offer us that grim reaper again.

One plus to the court's action: No longer must I leave hunters 150 miles to my guide area. Now I can take them out in my own back yard. Just as outfitters have been permitted to do since 1962. As a consequence, my penalty for holding a guide license has been removed. The door has been opened for greater opportunity. Too bad it's an opportunity for unbridled mischief that hinders game management.

□ Jay Hammond was governor of Alaska from 1974-1980.

enough to obtain a list of their congregation and investigate them and ask them their sexual preferences? The answer is clearly no.

One more thing. I do not believe the Spenard Action Committee closed down the massage parlors like they claim. I believe the drastic decline of the state's economy was the determining factor. People moved to a more economically beneficial area in which to do business.

We can't let these things happen. Who will be next on their list? You?

Daily News 12/9/88 Lisa Huntley

Guide industry being destroyed

Hunting guides have been led astray by the State of Alaska. At a time when every job counts in Alaska, the state is about to let a great industry completely destroy itself.

Guides lost their restricted guide areas due to a court decision that proved that guide areas would not stand up to the state Constitution. This was the same type of deal for the commercial fishermen, so the state changed the Constitution and restricted the fishing permits. There was so much wrong with the last issuance of guide areas, however, the state seems like it wants to abolish the entire guide area concept, thus destroying a very valuable tourist industry. What the hell, just drill another well to make up the difference.

ALL federal and state agencies that guard over Alaska's wildlife agree that guide areas are a necessary and productive tool to wildlife management. The Daily News calls guides a dying breed. If Alaska proves to the world's hunters that guides no longer are an interest to the state, then Canada, which manages its guides with professional interest, will take in the millions that Alaska once received.

Most all Alaskan guides are long time Alaska residents. They spend millions in this state. Half the commercial fishermen in Alaska are from out of state. They own permits worth thousands of dollars because the state limited them. All the guides want now is a non-valuable permit to carry on a business into the future. We have invested millions into

our industry only to see it now being destroyed. When we have a limited resource, we must limit the takers.

— Mark Miller

Keep hydrants clear of snow

I am president of the Anchorage Fire Department Employees Association. As an auxiliary, we volunteer for many non-profit fund-raisers and fire safety educational activities.

At this time, I would like to mention an

Railroad bonuse

The Anchorage Daily News in its Dec. 2 editorial "Bonus time at ARR" questioned whether the Alaska Railroad's plan to pay employee bonuses is "the best

use of the money." We believe it is. That's obvious or I wouldn't have made the decision. Rest assured, it was a decision that was not made lightly.

As the Daily News points out, there are other ways we could spend the nearly \$700,000 we expect to pay employees. We considered them ourselves. The key point in the editorial, however, seems to be a push for the Alaska Railroad to pay taxes to bolster ailing state and local governments.



A dying breed gasps: High court ruling knocks big game guides flat

By CRAIG MEDFORD
Daily News outdoors editor

The last of America's professional hunters gathered in the basement of the Egan Convention Center on Thursday to confront the changes that threaten the foundations of their business and their way of life.

Gone, possibly forever, are the exclusive hunting areas that have ensured the economic viability of big game guides in Alaska, assistant attorney general Steve Smith told them.

"We're going to have to see what the free market does in who survives now," said Randall Burns, state director of the Division of Occupational Licensing.

At first, the more than 100 guides in the room refused to believe what they were hearing. They had read, or read about, the state Supreme Court decision that struck down as unconstitutional a law granting guides exclusive hunting areas, but they could not accept the finality of the decision.

The seven members of the state Guide Board were similarly befuddled. It would take hours for them to convince themselves there was nothing that could be done, and their arrival at that conclusion would not come easy.

"I got the draft here that everyone has given up," guide and guide board member Stan Frost said early in the day. "Is that the direction we're going? How do you guys out there feel?"

Shouts and applause erupted

from the audience.

How many guides want to fight the Supreme Court, he asked. He called for a show of hands.

A hundred or more arms robb skyward.

But neither the Guide Board nor the legislature can make things the way they were before the court decision, Smith said.

Again and again, he explained that a "common use" provision unique to the Alaska Constitution stipulates that no individual or busi-

ness is entitled to special privileges to hunt or fish.

The state's 400 licensed guides are going to have to work within a system that allows everyone the same opportunity, Smith said.

"No big-game guide can operate under that system," countered board member Chuck Weir. "These people are going to have to sell a constitutional amendment, a limited entry system."

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GUIDES: Dying breed confronts court ruling

Continued from Page C-1

The outcome was a ceiling on the number of salmon fishermen and a permit system that made some fishermen rich. Permits originally given to fishermen for free are now being sold by some of them for more than \$200,000.

Guides don't think voters would ever approve a limited entry system to protect the

professional hunting business.

Most of the 255 guides who once held areas want a way around the Supreme Court decision. They consider themselves in a fight to save a profession that has died most everywhere else.

"We've been accused of looking for a loophole," said guide and guide board chairman Ray McNutt. "I don't want a loophole. I want a

legal system.

"I'm angry because I think I've been betrayed by the state," said guide Kelly Vrem.

Vrem threatened to sue. So did others.

Smith told them to save their money. The state, he said, is immune from suit for following the orders of the court.

State wants guide ruling postponed

By BRIAN S. ARRE
Anchorage Press

UNFAIR — The state has asked the Alaska Supreme Court to postpone until June 1 the effective date of its recent decision banning exclusive guide areas for big game hunting.

The court ruled Oct. 21 that exclusive guide areas were unconstitutional. The ruling immediately invalidated permits, held by 256 guides, for exclusive or joint use of hunting areas.

Exclusive guide areas were created to maintain big-game populations by limiting the number of guides who could legally lead hunting parties in designated areas. Critics said they amounted to state-granted monopolies.

Petition filed in ban on exclusive big-game areas

Because of the ruling, 184 state-licensed guides who did not have exclusive guide areas can now lead hunters through any game-management unit for which they are certified. Depending on the unit, the number of eligible guides has increased threefold to sixfold, the state says.

State officials say more time is needed to prepare new regulations to prevent big game from being over-hunted.

"The Oct. 21 effective date of this decision creates the need for hastily conceived and implemented restrictions to

protect game resources for the spring 1989 bear hunts," Assistant Attorney General Stephen M. White said in a motion requesting the postponement.

"It also creates a potential for a substantial loss of income for guides and creates a potential for ill will from their customers, both of whom have already booked hunts in reliance on the former system," White wrote.

White noted that it is customary for Alaska guides to be booked six to 12 months in advance and to require a 50 percent deposit upon booking. State fish and game officials estimate 284 hunters

have booked spring hunts and deposited more than \$1 million.

In some areas the state Board of Game may use a drawing to allocate nonresident permits which previously were distributed on a first-come, first-served basis. If out-of-state hunters who have already booked hunts are unable to win permits, their deposits will have to be refunded, White said.

"The need to refund deposits will create economic hardship for guides because some of this money has already been spent in preparing for the upcoming season," White wrote in the motion

filed Friday.

W. Lewis Pughlin Jr., director of the state Game Division, said in an affidavit that without a postponement the board will have to call an emergency meeting in January at a cost of up to \$15,000.

Charles E. Tufts, the attorney who challenged the exclusive guide area system on behalf of an Anchorage guide, said Monday that he had not fully studied the state's request and was unsure whether he would oppose it. However, he questioned if a postponement could be granted.

White said he expected the court to rule in late December at the soonest.

*rec'd 2/12/55
Arch. file*

Tom Hundley
P.O. Box 2772
Palmer, Alaska
99645

Guide Task Force
119 N. Cushman, Suite 201
Fairbanks, Alaska 99701

Dear Task Force Member:

There are things taking place within the guide industry that don't bode well for us. For years a select clique of guides has wielded a great amount of power. They are painting a distorted picture of chaos, plunder of wildlife, and the destruction of the guide industry that is supposedly going to take place in the wake of the "Ousichek Decision" abolishing Exclusive Guide Areas. Their efforts are geared toward recouping their power: By getting the Guide Board back under their thumbs, and by frightening the State and Federal land managers and Fish & Game management agencies into granting exclusive rights of access to public lands and wildlife. Now I am seen as a threat because I am a guide. By inferring that an increase in guiding activity means an increase in criminal activity these fellows are drawing the rope tighter around our necks. The guide industry is already on shaky ground in so far as public relations with resident hunters.

I am a Registered Guide. I am offended by being painted in that light. I believe that these influential guides that are misleading our public officials are themselves led by a persistent notion that the Supreme Court, "made a mistake".

An analogy: The Supreme Court took a long hard look at our girlfriend, (Guide Areas). The result of the scrutiny by the Supreme Court was a unanimous decision. Our girlfriend was a whore..... You can dress her up in a new pair of shoes (concessions). Buy her a new fur coat (leases). But she's still the same old gal.

Do you remember when you were a kid in science class, and the experiment was done where you held a candle to a piece of glass so that the glass became smoked? When held up to your face you could view the eclipse of the sun through the glass without damaging your eyes? Now, close one eye.

That smoked glass is self interest. The one eye is tunnel vision brought on by anxiety. That is how clouded a perspective some guides must be viewing their surroundings through in order to refuse to accept the Supreme Court's ruling. The Justices did not "make a mistake". They were aware of all angles of thinking and they ruled the way they did because there is a wrong and a right way to apply law. The consequences of their ruling were well known beforehand. That is one of the factors that figure into a ruling (precedence). They did not write out a document that is to be interpreted as a directive on how to make Guide Areas acceptable. They ruled that allowing one fellow privileged access to the wildlife over another for commercial hunting purposes is in direct conflict with our State Constitution.

Are we so unsophisticated that we can not understand that when the Courts rule against our wishes it is not a question of their having made a mistake? They ruled contrary to what we would have liked them to. That is all. There are always people that agree strongly with both sides of a decision. I agree with the Supreme Court's interpretation of our State Constitution's "Common Use Clause". I agree that hunting and guiding are so closely allied as to be indistinguishable. Guides refer to the game animals taken by their hunters, as being their own. As in, "Look at these big rams I took in the Chugach Mtns". Guides do everything except apply the pressure to the trigger. On Brown Bear hunts many guides have a standing rule to open fire soon after the hunter makes the initial shot. The threat of wounded game escaping is that great. The Supreme Court was correct, the rights of a hunter and those of a guide should be viewed as inseparable under our "Common Use Clause".

For years we have been trying to prevent (and dreading) the natives from taking over wildlife management on land they own outright. Why? Because it offends our sensibilities to think that our wildlife can be owned by an individual or select group. Now, suppose the State allows the public lands to be divided up into 200 little "Guide Concessions", where the highest bidder owns the right to control access to the wildlife. What a dangerous precedent that would be. Hopefully the Supreme Court was aware of that scenario when they ruled. They are clear thinking individuals that took into account many things that some guides' minds, clouded by anxiety and self interest, are unable to grasp. Thank God the Justices ruled as they did.

What if the Constitution is amended to allow "Guide Lease Concessions". There are over 400 guides that have a legal right to bid. (How can I prove past use if an unconstitutional law prevented me from guiding in a particular locale.) The "lease" would have to be of limited duration. Say it's year 9 of a ten year lease, the guide wants to make as much money as he can in his last year so he takes too much game. In order to prevent this happening the State would have to put quotas on the number of animals each guide could take from his particular Area... ..Oops! I mean "Concession". We couldn't just place an arbitrary cap on the number of animals each guide could take from his particular spot. Game populations differ, 10 Brown Bears taken from one Area might not have much effect on the population, 10 from another might wipe them out. The entire State would have to be surveyed to provide an accurate count of each species. Game populations fluctuate, the surveys would have to be conducted yearly. Would the so called "Lease Concessions" be allowed to be sold? Would they be defined by geographical boundaries scribbled all over the map. Didn't we just throw such a scheme into the trash heap?

The question is this: Is the State willing to hold our budget, our wildlife, and our constitution hostage just so one group of licensed guides can enjoy a privileged financial monopoly over their peers?

I hope not. Mismanagement of the Exclusive Guide Area scheme led to the abuse of many of our laws. I don't want anybody to have to go through what I went through for the last ten years just to be able to practice my trade.

The "Ousichek Decision" is not the end of guiding. It is, I think the end of large scale factory guiding operations, we'll all be better

off without 'em. Particularly the clients. This is the beginning of guiding. We have to accept that, and work within the confines of the law.

So called, "crybaby guides without areas" did not do away with Guide Areas. Lets open our eyeballs. We all did. We shit in our own nest. Now it is time to leave the nest. That is what "anti-monopoly" means. It is overwith. We are going to have to survive outside the nest.

*

The Dept. Of Commerce & Economic Development (through Randall Burns) is prepared to upgrade the industry by adopting better testing procedures. More stringent requirements for entry, by requiring a certain level of competence of Assistant Guides. And by having written exams on all 26 Game Management units. They are working hard to assure us that each and every licensed Registered Guide will be considered just as worthy as the next, regardless of when they were licensed.

By limiting the powers of the Guide Board to the licensing of guides the Board can better utilize their time at the task of most importance: To guarantee to the public that licensed guides are competent, ethical people. We wouldn't be faced with this obnoxious notion that an increase in guiding activity means an increase in criminal activity if we had been concentrating on the licensing procedure for the past 15 years. Rather, the Board has been spending almost all of their time over the years settling arguments between men over boundaries scribbled on maps. Men who had no legal right to control access to Alaska's public lands and wildlife. One thing the Exclusive Guide Area did do is divide us up into squabbling factions.

We are told that we have to limit the players when dealing with a finite resource such as Big Game. I would like to offer a solution that would be very simple to implement.

Guiding is a trade. In other licensed trades we expect the practitioner to be directly involved in the practice for which they are licensed. As an example..... In order to recieve prescription drugs a person must se a licensed physician. You can't walk into a doctor's office and have the receptionist fill the prescription. You must see the physician. Next you take the prescription to a licensed pharmacist. You don't walk into the pharmacy and have the girl behind the cash register fill the prescription. The pharmacist must handle the job. Need your hair styled? You sit in a chair and the licensed hairstylist does the job, the stylists 19 year old kid can't legally do the job.

All non-resident hunters must be accompanied by a guide when hunting Dall Sheep, and Brown Bear. What is that requirement for if not to guarantee the safety of the hunter? If there is a purpose to the Registered Guide licensing procedure it is to certify to the hunter and State that the individuals that have gone through the training and passed the examination are bona-fide skilled professionals. Trained in first aid, woodsmanship, well versed in Game laws and Guide laws. That trained individual is the one that should be conducting the hunt. But in reality, what so often happens is that Registered, and Master Guides fly airplanes, assistant guides are alone with the client in the field. Alaska Statute, Sec. 08.54.141, reads: An assistant Guide shall be supervised by a registered Guide at all times while the assistant Guide is in the field on guided hunts. That doesn't mean 100 miles away in an airplane, to my way of thinking. If there is a need

to restrict the number of guides in the marketplace, then limit it to those that would like to practice their trade. All non-resident hunters must be accompanied by a licensed Registered Guide when hunting Brown Bear or Dall Sheep. This requirement would add some credibility to the restriction placed on non-resident hunters when hunting those two species. It would not give preferential treatment to any guide. Assistant Guides would then be tutored and supervised when in the field as was the original intent.

The State Of Alaska has an entire division of our State Police Force mandated with Fish & Wildlife Protection. Game animals are a high priority. Why then do we allow the Guide Board to discipline guides convicted of criminal game violations? Our system of justice places strong emphasis on impartial juries. It is beyond human capability to withstand the urge to be lenient with your old friends. We can not expect these people to discipline each other with impartiality. It hasn't worked in the past, and it won't work in the future.

Write Guide Laws into law. Place minimum sentencing if found guilty of a criminal game violation in a court of law. If a person has such poor reasoning ability or has such a criminal character that they can not abide by game laws, or guiding laws, then they should not be allowed to hold a guide license. The Federal and State Fish & Wildlife officers spend a small fortune placing undercover agents (posing as hunting clients) in the field with guides, and unlicensed outfitters, suspected of criminal activity. Once caught it is very difficult to successfully prosecute a game law violation case. The witnesses are wild animals. When a case is brought to trial and the perpetrator found guilty (or Nolo Contendere) it is very disheartening to see them walk away with a guide license still tucked in their wallet. Is it all just a way to keep cops and robbers and judges and lawyers employed? Or are we serious about protecting our wildlife and the tourist hunters from unscrupulous operators.

Remember this, guides represent Alaska to the tourist hunters that come to this State to vacation.

Once convicted, and the license to guide taken away, it is very easy to circumvent the disciplinary action, by simply posing as a booking agent and continuing to run the hunting operation as always. Hire a Registered Guide for \$100.00 a day to oversee all of the assistant guides under employ. Skate through the punishment unscathed. Many Registered and Master Guides don't guide anyway, assistants do it all.

The State should issue a "Booking Agents License" entitling the holder to book hunts for licensed guides. Tie in the minimum sentencing and revocation of the guide license along with the "Booking Agent License". No Booking agent may have been convicted of a criminal violation of Game Law or Guide Law within the past 10 years. We cannot allow people of criminal character to mess with our wildlife.

*

I don't think the State necessarily has to restrict Registered Guides to Areas bounded by geographical boundaries. Let the marketplace dictate who will succeed. Manage wildlife with permits, if

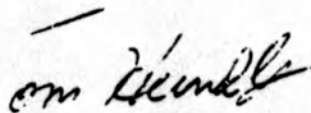
necessary place quotas on the number of animals a guide can take.

Outfitting is guiding. I see no way around it. The only way we can allow people to participate in the commercial taking of game is to license them, make them responsible for their own actions as well as their clients actions. Guiding and outfitting are so closely allied that it makes little sense to differentiate. If a person wants to provide services to hunters in the field (other than transportation) then they should go through the guide licensing procedure that is already in place.

The State Of Alaska needs to recognize that trophy quality animals can only be guaranteed for the future by allowing big game animals to reach a mature age. Set minimum antler standards on Moose and Caribou. Minimum horn size of full curl on Dall Sheep. Goats should be restricted to the taking of males only.

The guide industry can exist in harmony with our constitution. I will assist the State any way I can to accomplish that goal.

Every good wish,

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

Tom Hundley
Reg. Guide

TELECOPY COVERSHEET

KENAI PENINSULA LEGISLATIVE INFORMATION OFFICE

312 TYEE STREET

SOLDOTNA, AK 99669

OFFICE NUMBER: (907) 262-9364

TELECOPY NUMBER: (907) 262-1881

DATE: 12/12/88 TIME: 8:55
TO: Rep. Springer - Big Game Guide Task Force
TITLE: Chairman PHONE: _____
COMMENTS: Sender states these were to be fax'ed
at Mr. Pieriskalla's request.

FROM: Max + Vicki Pate
TITLE: _____ PHONE: 776-8926
COMMENTS: _____

NUMBER OF PAGES FOLLOWING THIS COVERSHEET: 32

IF YOU DO NOT RECEIVE THE TOTAL NUMBER OF PAGES FOLLOWING THIS COVER LETTER, PLEASE TELEPHONE OUR OFFICE. OTHERWISE WE WILL ASSUME YOU HAVE RECEIVED THIS TRANSMITTAL SATISFACTORILY.

SENT BY: Arlene

December 9, 1988

Sal: Mr Heinrich Springer, Chairman
Hunting TASK FORCE
330
Alaska 99762

To: The Honorable and Overworked members of the Task Force:

You will find, attached to this letter, 28 petitions which contain a total of 361 signatures. These signatures were collected from October 25, 1988 to December 9, 1988 in the greater Kenai - Soldotna area. They represent my husband's and my efforts to alert the public that what has legislatively been done to the citizens of Alaska in SB 191 and a group of entrepreneurs called "outfitters" is singular.

We weren't able to put in a lot of time collecting them, or there would be many times the amount. Most people grabbed the pen from me in a haste, after they read what it said. These were people who, for the most part, were totally unfamiliar with SB 191 or its provisions. They were MAD when they learned about it, and realized its effect on them. Less than three percent of those approached agreed to sign.

There are roughly 27,000 people living in the area where these petitions were circulated. There are 400,000 living in the state. If we had had the time and the money to distribute them statewide, that would work out to 5,346 signatures, using the same percentages. If we had been out a month instead of fifteen days, that amounts to 62 signatures a month.

The general public IS NOT aware of this bill or its ramifications. The general public HAS NOT given its opinions to this body; you have been listening to vested interests. The majority of hunters, who are the consumer group affected by this legislation, will not bother to come to your hearings, wait forever and then testify. You may call it apathy if you wish, but realistically if a person must work for a living he doesn't have the time or energy to get involved in every issue in which the government attempts to modify his life. It is sad that he is expected to do so. Less government interference would eliminate the necessity to do so. This issue is a good place to start.

The petitions speak for themselves. The following constitutes my personal Public Comment. I swear on an old stack of Sports Afield that no one in our family is an outfitter, guide, or even a pilot. To the best of my knowledge, no friend of ours is even an outfitter. We are however, believers in the free market system.

The "invisible hand" of Adam Smith has been shown to work quite efficiently when given the rare opportunity to do so. I speak of

December 9, 1988

Letting the free market regulate itself through the process of supply and demand, the honorable practice of free competition, and the maxim Caveat emptor (let the buyer beware).

specifically, licensing and regulation has been conclusively shown to create bureaucracy. It has not been shown to create competency. A doctor or lawyer is not automatically proficient if he has a certificate on the wall. Nor is either group particularly good for 'policing their own' ranks. A circle of muskoxen with horns leading comes to mind.

If we don't need more regulation, we need less. The outfitters are purveyors that offer too varied a group of services to pin to one cause. You will create more injustices than you alleviate.

Free market, competition will eventually separate the competent from the incompetent. The qualified will seek the association of others of the same ilk in order to further the esteem of their profession. This has happened in countless occupations. Eventually a group will issue a certificate proclaiming that this individual possesses this set of ethics and business practices and level of knowledge. He will be allowed to so advertise the fact, and the consumer can knowingly choose him over Brand X. Brand X loses the competitive edge. He has a strong incentive to modify his business to qualify for the endorsement of the parent organization. LAW doesn't dictate this; PROFIT demands this. The STATE has not increased its bureaucratic load, but the same result is reached.

We talked to several guides in the last few weeks. Their main points in opposition to outfitters have been 1) undue pressure to the resource, and 2) irresponsible outfitters that abandon their clients and leave the guides to rescue. To speak to these points:

HUNTERS kill game, not guides, not outfitters, not air taxi operators. They are all merely means to the end. A tool by which the hunter hopes to increase his chances of success. If the resource is under too much pressure, it is the game department who needs to reduce it for the season, the bag limit, or the specs for a legal animal (egg sack size on the Kenai Peninsula). Accomplish this by emergency order, if necessary.

Outfitters provide the greatest possibility for a successful hunt that the hunter can purchase. Outfitters can not produce the same efficiency because the hunter depends on his own skill to kill his prey. Therefore, an area could entertain more non-guided camps with an equal or better result in kills. Air-taxi hunters would probably have even a better kill ratio.

December 9, 1988

Guides exhibit a definite disdain for the hunters equipped by outfitters, yet these are just your average everyday Alaskan hunters. This state is so hard to hunt, that very few people are equipped to do it completely by themselves. They have to rely on friends or hire out for all of the necessary equipment and transportation. Not everyone can afford to pay \$5000 for their moose each year, yet if the law stays on the books as it is, there will be a lot of people who can no longer afford to hunt. If the game of this state theoretically belongs to the people of this state then why fix it so that only rich hunters can afford to hunt?

I am willing to concede that there are numerous bad eggs in all these groups in question, and they all are reprehensible. That is not, however, to eliminate a whole group's livelihood. If the guides say that they have had to clean up after the outfitters before, all they say is "Baby, you ain't seen nuthin' yet!" Air-taxi operators have no control over what their clients bring, do, or clean-up. You have more inexperienced people out in places they have no sense going. They won't hire a guide, they'll do it themselves. Hand and heart patients will be packing things they shouldn't pack if they can't legally hire someone to do it. Cheechakos will go out with inadequate gear. When the weather gets rough and the air can't get back in, there will be a lot more people out of food and no campfire.

This is a bad piece of legislation. If the purpose of this bill was to get all three groups fighting mad, then it probably accomplished its goal. You would do well to recommend that it be scrapped, and moved over. Please, this next time try not to usurp the free enterprise system that was the backbone of our country's economic prosperity.

Sincerely,



Vicki Pate

Box 7447

Barrow, Alaska 99635

Subject: Skanska, Navarre

Comments: petitions

"Outfitters" currently provision permanent or temporary camps and often provide personnal to cook and/or pack meat. As of July 1, 1989 these people can't lawfully do business unless the TASK FORCE, set up by SB 191, allows for it. MIKE NAVARRE, State Legislator, sits on this task force. Make your views known to him before this December 12 last day for PUBLIC COMMENT) His office phone number is 262-7842.

The undersigned believe that hunters should be able to legally hire a transporter, registered guide, or an outfitter to supply the exact amount of support an individual desires. No legislation or regulations should be instituted that impede the free enterprise system or gives preference to one group of hunter-support professionals over another.

I feel "outfitters" service a need of the public, and want the task force to include this level of support in their recommendations. Further, we suggest REPLACING the current Guide Board with a new board representative of all professional hunter-support groups. We favor managing the game resource with biologically sound practices for the continued enjoyment of ALL user groups.

→ OVER →

SIGNATURE	PRINTED NAME	ADDRESS	PHONE
<i>Alaskan</i>	JOHN Q ALASKAN	PO Box 0000 SOMEPLACE, AK 996XX	283-000
<i>R. Chaffa</i>	DOUGLAS L CHAFFA	P.O. Box 1142 Seldotna AK 99669	262-724
<i>R. Serrano</i>	R. SERRANO	P.O. Box 1142 Seldotna AK 99669	262-724
<i>Willie</i>	Randy Williams	Box 4245 Seldotna	262-4046
<i>Alaska</i>	ALAN BUTT	RT1 Box 1510 Kenai AK 99611	776-886
<i>Alaska</i>	Alvin A. Tidwell	211 McCREST Seldotna AK 99669	262-2692
<i>Alaska</i>	Jack Jackson	324 E. Canal Ave Seldotna AK 99669	2-9217
<i>Alaska</i>	Gary Davidson	Box 357 Palmer AK	745 468
<i>Alaska</i>	Dennis Davis	P.O. Box 336 Kenai AK	N/A
<i>Alaska</i>	Greg Bell	Seldotna	
<i>Alaska</i>	Al Helminski	P.O. Box 4654 Seldotna, AK 99669	262-9167
<i>Alaska</i>	Debra C. Eiselp	P.O. Box 487 Sterling AK 99672	262-970
<i>Alaska</i>	Steven Miller	P.O. Box 2632 Seldotna AK 99669	262-406
<i>Alaska</i>	William L. Bengtson	H.C. 135 Seldotna AK 99661	262-2704
<i>Alaska</i>	Wes Flugher	P.O. Box 2873 Seldotna AK 99669	262-275
<i>Alaska</i>	Bengtson/Bengtson	H.C. 135 Seldotna AK 99669	262-2704
<i>Alaska</i>	Ralph M. Smith	H.C. 135 Seldotna AK 99669	262-2704

W. F. Alder Robert Hollis P.O. Box 867 2621916 (5)
W. R. Blackwood Harold Blackwood Box 27 SUNDOWN 2624870

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14

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<i>Harold Davis</i>	Harold Davis	4463 Spur Hwy Kani. 99611	283-3595
<i>Sally Jacobi</i>	Sally Jacobi	PO Box 4267 Soldotna, 99669	262-7641
<i>ENOLA BURRET</i>	ENOLA BURRET	PO Box 4318 " "	262-1098
<i>KEITH BATES</i>	KEITH BATES	PO Box 1086-36180 Greenvillage	262-4036
<i>Bob Hawcox</i>	Bob Hawcox	P.O. Box 1944 Soldotna AK	—
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<i>Cheryl Timmyer</i>	Cheryl Timmyer	PO Box 3342 Soldotna AK	262-5306
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<i>Russell Brown</i>	Russell Brown	521 Box 245 Chugiak AK 99502	655-2636
<i>Susan Carr</i>	Susan Carr	4401 W. Dogwood, Kani, AK	283-7001
<i>William J. Hecht</i>	William J. Hecht	5901 E. 6th #77 Anch AK	338-0871
<i>ROSS KENDALL</i>	ROSS KENDALL	7325 NIKISKI, AK 99635	776-8532
<i>GEORGE E. PETERSON</i>	GEORGE E. PETERSON	3205 SIEMOND RD ANCHORAGE 99503	561-3504
<i>WILLIAM J. MURPHY</i>	WILLIAM J. MURPHY	420 ROGERS RD KENAI, ALASKA 99611	283-3381
<i>Phil N. Nash</i>	Phil N. Nash	1506 Toyon Way Kani AK 99611	283-7052

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<i>NAYE HENSLEY</i>	NAYE HENSLEY	P.O. Box 1749 Soldotna, AK	262-530
<i>Anthony J. Pies</i>	Anthony J Pies	Box 3416 Kenai AK	283-33
<i>Pat Cunningham</i>	Pat Cunningham	P.O. Box 1052 Kenai AK	283-507
<i>W. Mikel Moore</i>	W. Mikel Moore	M47.7 COOPER LANDING	575-139
<i>W. Mikel Moore</i>	W. Mikel Moore	Box 763 Soldotna AK	262-595
<i>Ed Tyson</i>	Ed Tyson	P.O. Box 412 Arctic Point AK 99502	235-68
<i>Larry Kern</i>	LARRY KERN	PO BOX 622 SOLTOTNA AK 99669	262-42
<i>RD MCINNANOT</i>	RD MCINNANOT	P.O. Box 3321 Soldotna AK 99669	283-703
<i>ALLAN THIELEN</i>	ALLAN THIELEN	P.O. Box 583 Kenai AK 99601	262-37
<i>Samuel P. Brow</i>	Samuel P. Brow	Box 1161 Sol AK 99669	262-785
<i>Robert Mundack</i>	Robert Mundack	Box 562 Sol AK 99669	262-165
<i>Gene Thompson</i>	Gene Thompson	Box 241 Kenai	276-8463
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<i>REX H. BAILEY</i>	REX H. BAILEY	44900 N. STRAWBERRY RD	283-33
<i>Cheryl Whitney</i>	Cheryl Whitney	43735 Sportlake Rd. Soldotna AK	262-49
<i>Derry Rowe</i>	Derry Rowe	Kenai Del. Aniak AK	675-110
<i>DAVID HOLT</i>	DAVID HOLT	635 SANDPIPER LANE KENAI	283-43

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<i>Sid Ayer</i>	Sid Ayer	225 Fern St. Kenai AK 99602	263-5302
<i>Les Palmer</i>	LES PALMER	P.O. Box 631 STERLING AK 99672	262-7788
<i>Ronald H. Hollaway</i>	Ronald H Hollaway	PO Box 4567 Kenai AK 99602	263-2639
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<i>Tom Baker</i>	TOM BAKER	HCI, Box 1270, Soldotna AK 99669	262-9221
<i>Brian Fretwell</i>	Brian Fretwell	PO Box 75 Soldotna Alaska - 99669	262-6264

Outfitters" currently provision permanent or temporary camps and often provide personnel to cook and/or pack meat. As of July 1, 1989 these people can't lawfully do business unless the TASK FORCE, set up by SE 191, allows for it. MIKE NAVARRE, State Legislator, sits on this task force. Make your views known to him before this December 12 (Last day for PUBLIC COMMENT) His office phone number is 262-7842. (18)

We the undersigned believe that hunters should be able to legally hire either a transporter, registered guide, or an outfitter to supply the exact amount of support an individual desires. No legislation or regulations should be instituted that impede the free enterprise system or gives preference to one group of hunter-support professionals over another.

We feel "outfitters" service a need of the public, and want the task force to include this level of support in their recommendations. Further, we suggest REPLACING the current Guide Board with a new board representative of all professional hunter-support groups. We favor managing the game resource with biologically sound practices for the continued enjoyment of ALL user groups.

SIGNATURE	PRINTED NAME	ADDRESS	PHONE
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A. Fairchild	Alice I Fairchild	PO Box 302 Kasilof AK 99610	unlisted
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R. Lawler	Ruth Lawler	Box 386 Kasilof 99610	
W. Williams	CHRISTINE WILLIAMS	Box 130 K7 Kasilof 99610	
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J. Kizer	JAMES A KIZER	P.O. Box 26 Kasilof 99610	262-5229
C. Schell	C.A. Schell	PO 172 " "	
M. Woodard	Linda M. Woodard	P.O. Box 347 KASLOF 99610	262-1510