

ALASKA LEGISLATURE SPECIAL COMMITTEE / SUBJECT FILES 86 / 2

71 SCOMM 7: INTERIM COMM. ON SUBSISTENCE 1977

1 tion of zones. Each board shall consist of ten persons who
2 are subsistence users of the zone or zones and shall be re-
3 quired to review and approve each subsistence permit
4 application within the zone or zones in accordance with
5 criteria and management procedure as promulgated by the
6 appropriate Secretary after public hearings. Each board
7 shall also advise the appropriate Secretary or his designee
8 on matters of concern to subsistence permittees and other
9 residents within the subsistence management zone or zones
10 and shall cooperate with the appropriate Secretary in the
11 development of studies on subsistence resources. The ap-
12 propriate Secretary or his designee shall retain the respon-
13 sibility to enforce, review, and, where necessary under
14 subsection (b) of this section, overrule decisions and rec-
15 ommendations of the regulatory subsistence boards.

16 (b) Subsistence uses of national interest lands shall in
17 all cases be given preference over any competing consump-
18 tive use in a subsistence management zone. When a specific
19 resource cannot support all demands upon it, the appropriate
20 Secretary shall curtail subsistence uses of that resource to
21 the extent necessary to protect the viability and well-being
22 of fish, wildlife, and plant species affected or otherwise
23 restore and preserve wilderness values in the subsistence
24 management zone: *Provided, however,* That in the absence
25 of an emergency, the appropriate Secretary shall first con-

1 sult with the regulatory subsistence board or boards involved,
2 publish his proposals, and seek public comment.

3 (c) People who exercised as of December 18, 1971,
4 and who continue to exercise customary, consistent, and
5 traditional use of subsistence resources in the national interest
6 lands, and their direct descendants, shall be permitted to
7 continue subsistence activities on these national interest lands
8 if they are primarily and directly dependent for the main-
9 stay of their livelihood upon local natural resources for
10 either food, shelter, materials, firewood, clothing, tools, trans-
11 portation, or handicrafts and so long as such use is consistent
12 with the sound management of these resources.

13 (d) The Secretaries of the Interior and Agriculture
14 shall undertake research on the use of subsistence resources
15 on the national interest lands, shall seek data from subsistence
16 users and consult such users frequently in conducting such
17 research, and shall make the findings of such research avail-
18 able to such users, the regulatory subsistence boards, and the
19 public.

20 (e) The Secretary of the Interior and the Secretary
21 of Agriculture shall jointly report to the Congress not later
22 than ten years from the date of enactment of this Act, and
23 continuing at intervals of not more than five years after the
24 submission of the first such report, on the effect of all hunt-
25 ing and fishing, including subsistence uses, on the flora and

1 fauna within the national interest lands. In each such
2 report, the Secretaries shall recommend, after consultation
3 with the fish and game agency of the State of Alaska and
4 the regulatory subsistence boards, whether changes in any
5 or all of such uses are necessary.

6 **SEC. 702. HUNTING.**—The Secretary may permit hunt-
7 ing within the national preserves established in title I, in
8 accordance with such regulations as he shall prescribe. Such
9 regulations may include the designation of zones where, and
10 the establishment of periods when, no hunting shall be per-
11 mitted in any such area for reasons of public safety, adminis-
12 tration, fish or wildlife management, or public use and en-
13 joyment. Except in emergencies, any regulations of the Sec-
14 retary pursuant to this section shall be put into effect only
15 after consultation with the appropriate fish and game agency
16 of the State of Alaska.

17 **SEC. 703. MINING AND MINERAL LEASING.**—(a) all
18 lands established as units, or added to existing units, of the
19 National Park System, the National Wildlife Refuge System,
20 and, notwithstanding the provisions of sections (9) (a) (iii)
21 of the Wild and Scenic Rivers Act (82 Stat. 907, as
22 amended; 16 U.S.C. 1274 (2)), the National Wild and
23 Scenic Rivers System by this Act are hereby withdrawn,
24 subject to valid existing rights, from all forms of appropri-
25 ation under the mining laws and from operation of the min-

95TH CONGRESS
1ST SESSION

S. 1787

A BILL

Relating to the classification of certain lands
within the State of Alaska, and for other
purposes.

By Mr. STEVENS

JUNE 30 (legislative day, MAY 18), 1977
Read twice and referred to the Committee on Energy
and Natural Resources

WILDLIFE MANAGEMENT

1
2 SEC. 4304. The taking of fish and game on all lands
3 subject to this Act shall be regulated by the State of Alaska
4 in accordance with applicable State law, including, but not
5 limited to, the regulation of seasons, bag limits, means and
6 methods, the administrative structure for wildlife manage-
7 ment and regulations, the determination of resource deple-
8 tion, and the definition of subsistence use and local residency.
9 Where there is a conflict caused by depletion, the taking of
10 fish and game for subsistence purposes shall be given prefer-
11 ence over the taking of fish and game for other purposes.
12 Such preference shall be granted to the local residents of the
13 area affected by a conflict between consumptive uses.
14 Nothing in this section shall be construed to require that
15 hunting or fishing be permitted where depletion of the re-
16 source would dictate a complete prohibition of such activities.

AGRICULTURAL DEVELOPMENT

17
18 SEC. 4305. Agricultural development, including but not
19 limited to cultivation and grazing, shall be permitted in
20 accordance with the provisions of this Act. Agricultural
21 rights shall be allocated by means of a long-term leasing
22 system developed jointly by the Secretary and Secretary of
23 Agriculture, following consultation with the Commission.

PLEASE NOTE: THE PRECEDING PAGES WERE TREATED
AS A UNIT IN THE ORIGINAL DOCUMENT.

STATE OF ALASKA
Inter-Department Route Slip

TO: 3101
DEPT: Legislative Affairs
ATTN.: George Utermohle

- | | |
|--|--|
| <input type="checkbox"/> Approval | <input type="checkbox"/> Note & Return |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Signature | <input type="checkbox"/> Initial & Return |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Comment | <input type="checkbox"/> Return As Requested |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Contact Me | <input type="checkbox"/> Return For Approval |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Prepare Reply | <input type="checkbox"/> Necessary Action |
| <input type="checkbox"/> For Your File | <input type="checkbox"/> Your Information |

Remarks:

From: 1100
Dept.: Fish & Game Date 9-11-77
By: Steve Pennayer

STATISTICAL YEARBOOK 1976-NORTH PACIFIC COMMISSION

 TABLE 25. Subsistence catch of salmon in the United States, in numbers of fish, 1976 ^{1/}

State, region, and district	Species						Effort ^{2/}
	All Species	Sockeye	Pink	Chum	Coho	Chinook	
ALASKA	783,160	161,577	29,438	495,658	10,129	86,304	6,600
Western Alaska	726,120	122,022	23,704	491,465	4,886	84,043	2,224
Kotzebue ^{3/}	15,765	-----	-----	15,765	-----	-----	91
Port Clarence ^{3/}	6,780	291	436	6,026	20	7	15
Norton Sound ^{3/}	27,483	-----	18,409	7,867	1,004	203	133
Yukon ^{3/ 4/}	236,381	-----	-----	221,284	-----	15,097	758
Kuskokwim ^{3/ 4/}	291,485	-----	-----	231,150	-----	60,335	544
Bristol Bay	146,300	120,900	4,400	9,100	3,500	8,400	661
Alaska Peninsula, North Side ^{5/}	1,011	475	-----	232	304	-----	15
Aleutian Islands ^{5/}	915	356	459	41	58	1	7
Central Alaska	43,800	31,553	4,231	664	5,183	2,178	3,497
Alaska Peninsula, South Side ^{5/}	1,436	450	385	229	372	-----	30
Chignik	8,250	6,000	500	150	1,500	100	50
Kodiak	6,773	4,095	1,720	216	739	3	534
Cook Inlet	4,307	67	1,626	69	2,529	16	301
Resurrection Bay	-----	-----	-----	NO EFFORT	-----	-----	0
Prince William Sound	-----	-----	-----	NO EFFORT	-----	-----	0
Copper River	23,034	20,941	-----	-----	34	2,059	2,582
Bering River	-----	-----	-----	NO EFFORT	-----	-----	0
Southeastern Alaska ^{7/ 8/}	13,240	8,002	1,503	3,529	60	83	939
Yakutat	1,198	1,060	-----	-----	55	83	35
Fifteen (115)	2,412	1,486	39	882	5	-----	204
Fourteen (114)	305	-----	-----	305	-----	-----	56
Thirteen (113)	1,589	873	508	208	-----	-----	271
Twelve (112)	420	82	-----	338	-----	-----	31
Eleven (111)	373	351	22	-----	-----	-----	0
Ten (110)	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	1
Nine (109)	1,409	101	-----	1,308	-----	-----	61
Eight (108)	-----	-----	-----	NO EFFORT	-----	-----	0
Seven (107)	6	6	-----	-----	-----	-----	3
Six (106)	35	-----	35	-----	-----	-----	1
Five (105)	114	114	-----	-----	-----	-----	8
Four (104)	760	190	500	70	-----	-----	2
Three (103)	2,994	2,444	124	426	-----	-----	129
Two (102)	917	917	-----	-----	-----	-----	94
One (101)	708	378	275	55	-----	-----	43
WASHINGTON							
OREGON							
CALIFORNIA							

- ^{1/} Sources: Alaska Department of Fish and Game, Washington State Department of Fisheries, Oregon Fish Commission, and California Department of Fish and Game, Anadromous Fisheries Research Branch.
- ^{2/} Effort in number of permit holders fishing in all districts except Kotzebue, Port Clarence, Norton Sound, Yukon, Kuskokwim and Chignik where effort is reported in number of family units fishing.
- ^{3/} Formerly grouped under "Arctic-Yukon-Kuskokwim".
- ^{4/} Includes small numbers of sockeye, pink, and coho salmon.
- ^{5/} Estimated total subsistence harvest extrapolated from permit returns.
- ^{6/} Pink and Chum salmon mixed.
- ^{7/} No subsistence fishery in any districts of Southeastern except those listed.
- ^{8/} No coho or chinook subsistence fisheries in 1976 by regulation except district 15 and Yakutat.

SPEED • Memo

BUREAU OF SPORT FISHERIES AND WILDLIFE

DATE OF MESSAGE

19 Sept. 1977

DATE OF REPLY

Subject *Subsistence use in the Refuge*

INSTRUCTIONS

Use routing symbols whenever possible.

SENDER:

Forward original and one copy.
Conserve space.

RECEIVER:

Reply below the message, keep one copy, return one copy.

To:
→

George Utermobile
Local Affairs Agency
Pouch Y
Tunun, Alaska
99801

FOLD

USE BRIEF, INFORMAL LANGUAGE

FOLD

Dear George,

Enclosed, please find the waterfowl harvest report done by David R. Klein. This is our only one we have and it is our latest one. I hope this can help your research project. The difference in population may change in villages, but taking of waterfowl should not make that much difference. We do not have the harvest reports of marine mammals and fur-bearing animals. You need to contact the Alaska Dept. of Fish and Game on trapping harvest. Anything we can do to help, give us a "ring".

From:

James J. Akaran
Native Liaison Specialist

BETHEL ITINERANT NURSING SERVICES
(HEALTH TEAM DISTRICTS)

June, 1975
1975

DISTRICT I PHN: K. Shewmake	DISTRICT II PHN: J. Jacobs PHY: L. Alward	DISTRICT III PHN: Marylou Paterson PHY: D. Alsobrook	DISTRICT IV PHN: S. Martin PHY: P. Bange	DISTRICT V PHN: D. Stroff	DISTRICT VI PHN: K. Finn PHY: L. Spielman	DISTRICT VII PHN: D. Ketelsen PHY: P. Riccardi
Akiak 195 Eek 211 Kipnuk 387 Kongiganak 201 Kwigillingok 194 Quirhagak 395 Tuntutuliak 281 <hr/> 1864	Atmautluk 160 Chefornak* 192 Kasigluk 306 Newtok* 151 Nightmute* 133 Nunapitchuk 312 Toksook Bay* 330 Tununak 283 <hr/> 1867	Marshall 225 Mt. Village* 540 Pilot Station 311 Pitkas Point 88 Russian Mission 160 St. Mary's 425 <hr/> 1749	Akiachuk 381 Aniak 263 Chauthbaluk 129 Kwethluk 450 Lower Kalskag 205 Mekoryuk* 202 Upper Kalskag 174 <hr/> 1804	Chevak* 414 Hooper Bay* 600 Napakiak 293 Napaskiak 215 Oscarville 51 Scammon Bay* 225 <hr/> 1798	Alakanuk 536 Emmonak 534 Kotlik* 302 Sheldon's Point 289 Tuluksak / 204 <hr/> 1865	Anvik 85 Crooked Creek 84 Grayling 177 Holy Cross 222 Lime Village 20 McGrath 306 Medfra 30 Nickolai 109 Red Devil 36 Shageluk 179 Sleetmute 118 Stony River 70 Takotna 35 <hr/> 1471

*Medical Coverage by Dr. Spielman

/Medical Coverage by Dr. Alsobrook

3-2110

3-2456

* Villages within the Refuges and Close Proximity

WATERFOWL IN THE ECONOMY OF THE ESKIMOS ON THE YUKON-KUSKOKWIM DELTA, ALASKA

David R. Klein*

ABSTRACT. Use of waterfowl by Eskimos on the Yukon-Kuskokwim Delta amounts to approximately 85,000 geese and brant and 58,000 ducks annually with the greatest take occurring during the spring hunting period. About 5,500 swans and 1,000 cranes are also taken throughout the area and 40,000 eggs are gathered for use as food. Egg gathering and village drives of molting, flightless adult birds have decreased in importance in recent years, but spring hunting of waterfowl continues to be important as it coincides with the period of greatest need for food by the Eskimos.

RÉSUMÉ. Les Oiseaux aquatiques dans l'économie des Esquimaux du Delta du Yukon et du Kuskokwim, Alaska. Chaque année, les Esquimaux du delta du Yukon et du Kuskokwim tuent environ 85,000 oies et bernaches, 58,000 canards, environ 5,500 cygnes et 1,000 grues et récoltent 40,000 œufs pour la nourriture. Les collectes d'œufs et la chasse aux oiseaux adultes en moult ont perdu de l'importance ces dernières années; mais la chasse des oiseaux aquatiques au printemps continue d'être importante, car elle coïncide avec la période des plus grands besoins alimentaires des Esquimaux.

АБСТРАКТ. ВОДЯНЫЕ ПТИЦЫ В ХОЗЯЙСТВЕ ЭСКИМОСОВ ЮКОН-КУСКОКВИМ ДЕЛЬТЫ В АЛЯСКЕ. Добыча водных птиц эскимосами Юкон-Кускоквим дельты достигает приблизительно 85,000 гусей и казарок и 58,000 уток в год, главным образом в весенний период охоты. Около 5,500 лебедей и 1,000 журавлей добывается также в этой местности, и 40,000 яиц собираются на пищу. Значение сбора яиц и облавы деревней на линкующую и не способную летать взрослую птицу уменьшилось за последние годы, но весенний охота на водную птицу сохраняет свое значение, так как она совпадает с периодом самой большой нужды эскимосов в пищевых продуктах.

MOST OF THE INHABITANTS of the Yukon-Kuskokwim Delta (Fig. 1) are Eskimos who traditionally have killed ducks and geese for food without regard to the time of year or other restriction. Historically, the harvest was accomplished by egg gathering during the nesting period, by clubbing flightless birds during the molt, and by taking on the wing with bolas and bird spears. The introduction of firearms to this region began in the early nineteenth century and today the Eskimo hunter is well equipped with modern arms and ammunition limited only by his ability to pay. Available to him are methods and means of transportation giving him greater mobility than ever before.

This study was undertaken from April to June 1964 and during February 1965 to provide basic information for an objective appraisal of the problem of seasonal use of waterfowl by Eskimos in the Yukon-Kuskokwim Delta. Letters were written in advance to each village council within the study area, explaining the nature of the study and asking their cooperation when I visited the villages shortly after the spring hunting period.

Mr. Ray Christiansen, who operates an air charter service out of Bethel and is a representative in the Alaska State Legislature, flew me to most of the villages. He was of great help too, being an Eskimo, he acted as interpreter, and the fact that many of the people in the villages were his personal friends established a rapport that otherwise would not have been possible. Samuelson Flying Service

*M.A. College, White River Unit, College, Alaska 99735.



Fig. 1. The Yukon-Kuskokwim Delta of Alaska.

of Bethel, which is owned, operated, and almost exclusively staffed by Eskimos, flew me to the other villages.

Upon arriving at a community, the village council president (which is the council member) was contacted and arrangements were made to visit the main part of the village, usually at the National Guard armory, the post office, the high school, and church buildings, community houses, and other places. Meetings and discussions were held at these places, generally 25 to 30 men attended. Total attendance varied from 8 at Adish to 45 at Hazy Bay. At the meetings, which were held in 23 different villages (see footnote, Table 3), the results for the study was explained; it was pointed out that everyone would benefit from an objective appraisal of the problem based on facts. Specific questions were then asked about the numbers by species of waterfowl obtained by the average hunter during the spring and fall shooting periods and their values were then related to the average take per household. Information on the number of eggs gathered per household and the primary species involved was also sought as well as the number and

species of birds caught in summer traps of Eskimo traps. The men were also questioned as to the use made of the birds, the season each body and the amount preserved and methods employed; trends in recent years in the take and use of waterfowl; the types and amounts of other wildlife resources available to the people, such as fish, marine mammals, moose, fur bearers, and small game.

The cooperation of the people in the villages was excellent. In one instance, in response to my preliminary letter, each hunter in the village reported his daily take of waterfowl during the spring hunt to the scribe of the local National Guard platoon. The scribe in turn tallied the total take for each man and presented the record to me when I visited the village. In another area, where the people had physically resisted enforcement attempts by U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service agents in the spring of 1961, the men were extremely cautious about divulging information about their use of waterfowl. Generally, however, the people freely provided the information I requested about their spring and fall harvest of geese and ducks. This is substantiated by comparison of these data for villages on the lower Yukon with similar data collected by Branch of River Basin Studies (BRBS) personnel during 1956 (U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service 1957). The fact that I used an interpreter who was an Eskimo, well known to the people, and further, that I was not identified with the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, undoubtedly contributed to the reliability of the data I collected. It is noteworthy that data from this study and the BRBS study for Erimonak and Mountain Village, where BRBS personnel spent considerable time, are similar, whereas the data for Pilot Station, where BRBS personnel had very limited contact, show wide differences. These comparisons of average waterfowl harvest per household are as follows:

	Total geese reported taken		Total ducks reported taken	
	This study	BRBS	This study	BRBS
Erimonak	30	23	15	5
Mountain Village	38	22	12	12
Pilot Station	170	23	75	11

The Eskimos of the Yukon-Kuskokwim Delta region feel strongly about their need and right to hunt geese and ducks in the spring, but they feel less justified in their spring hunting of swans and cranes, egg gathering, and summer drives of molting flightless waterfowl. This is presumably because they cannot easily justify these activities on the basis of need, and they harbour some concern about the possible harmful effects on the waterfowl populations. The data on the latter are therefore less reliable than the data on the goose and duck harvest.

Population and economic data for the study area have been obtained from the various published and mimeographed reports cited in the text; Kozely's work (1964) has been of particular value.

Ethnological and historical information about the Eskimo people of the area was obtained from the literature. Orwalt (1963a and b) gives detailed descriptions of the cultural changes taking place, the roots of origin and historical culture of the people, and the ethnography of the Eskimo.

This report deals primarily with the seasonal use of waterfowl by Eskimos on the Yukon-Kuskokwim Delta, and the demographic, economic, sociologic, and ethnographic information presented is only that related to the problem.

The People

The Yukon-Kuskokwim Delta area has an average population density of about one person per 3 square miles; 97 per cent are Eskimos. The area supports the largest concentration of Eskimo people existing in the world today. With the exception of less than 25 people living in 3 isolated locations, the entire population of the area, estimated at 9,521 in 1963, lives in 35 villages and the town of Bethel. The population of Bethel in 1963 was 1,538 and the other villages ranged in size from 31 to 531. In 1963 only 6 villages had a population of less than 100, whereas 13 were in the 100-200 range, 11 in the 200-300 range, 7 in the 300-400 range, and only Hooper Bay had a population in excess of 500 people (Table 1). The average annual crude rate of natural increase in the area was 4.18 per cent in 1964. This compares with 1.4 per cent for the entire United States and rates of 2 per cent for India and 3.5 per cent for Mexico during the current decade.

Table 1. Yukon-Kuskokwim Delta village populations (data from U.S. Bureau of the Census 1962, U.S. Bureau of Indian Affairs (BIA), and Kozely 1964).

VILLAGE	U.S. CENSUS 1960	BIA VILLAGE CENSUS			NO. HOUSEHOLDS 1962
		1961	1962	1963	
<i>Yukon River</i>					
Russian Mission	102			123*	20**
Marshall	166			201*	32**
Pilot Station	219	248	247	251	44
Andrafsky	225			272*	44**
Mountain Village	300	316	325	351	66
Hamilton	35	31	31	31	4
Kotlik	57	119	123	165	18
Cheneliak	97	22	23	31	7
Pastolik		16		16	1***
Bill Moore Slough*		32		32	2****
Akers Slough*		12		12	1****
Emmonak (Kwiguk)	358	393	384	388	62***
Alukantuk	278	332	343	362	60
<i>Kuskokwim River</i>					
Upper Kalskau	147	155	151	121	26
Lower Kalskau	122	140	140	148*	31
Tulukak	147	146	155	165*	30
Akuk	187	180	184	194	29
Alachuk	229	237	252	277*	45
Kwethuk	328	345	356	366	63
Bethel	1,258			1,538	201**
Ogatville	54			61*	10**
Napaskiak	154	168	163	186*	35
Napokuk	190	244	246	254	43
Tuntatuliak	144	152	160	169	24
Eek	154	209	216	212	39
Kwillingok	344	310	299	318	50
Kwinzagak	278	252	264	280	45**
Nunapukuk	327	368	387	392	62
Kaskuk	214	253	345	279	39
<i>Bering Sea</i>					
Sheldon Point	125			138*	22**
Seammon Bay	115	155	163	169	26
Hooper Bay	460	482	509	531	72
Chevak	315	348	358	372	64
Newtok	129	148	146	144	20
Tanunak	183	204	215	232	36
Nightmute	237	216	262	258	47
Cheformak	133	133	143	139	30
Kipuk	221	256	265	274	45
Goodnews Bay (Muntrak)*	154	153	167	159	31****
TOTAL			9,521	1,530	

* Estimates based on average population change of other villages.

** Estimates based on average household size of 6.2; in the case of Bethel, it includes only the Eskimo population.

*** 1963

**** 1961

* Villages within the Refuge and close proximity.

Since the introduction of aspects of Western culture and economy there has been a general abandonment of the smaller villages where subsistence hunting and fishing were the only means of livelihood. Kozely (1964) lists over 50 villages within the study area that have been abandoned during the past 3 decades; many of these villages were on the tundra of the Delta at some distance from the 2 main rivers. As a result vast areas are now unpopulated, and the Eskimo people are now concentrated in the larger villages along the Kuskokwim and Yukon Rivers, and on the coast of the Bering Sea where there are schools, churches, and stores.

In a U.S. Public Health Service study (from Kozely 1964) of a sample of 10 villages in the Yukon-Kuskokwim Delta area, including 420 housing units; it was found that 86 per cent of the houses had only 1 room, 10 per cent had 2 rooms, and 4 per cent had 3 rooms. The typical family consisted of 8 persons; the mother's age was 25 to 29, she had 5 living children, and 40 per cent of the mothers studied had tuberculosis.

Economic Status of Area

The basic economy of the entire Yukon-Kuskokwim Delta area is that of subsistence hunting, fishing, and gathering. The major portion of the food consumed by the people and their dogs comes from wildlife resources; virtually all the fuel for cooking and heating is locally obtained wood or seal oil, and much of the Eskimo clothing is made from hides of the marine and land mammals of the area.

By far the most important single item in the subsistence economy is salmon. All of the villages, with the exception of those in the coastal areas, are dependent for their primary food source upon the annual migratory runs of salmon up the Yukon and Kuskokwim rivers. With the beginning of the fish runs, the people disperse from the villages to fishing camps along the rivers. These are traditionally-used fishing sites each occupied by one or several families, and with permanent fish drying racks and storage sheds. People at Kasigluk and Nunapichuk annually travel down the Johnson River to its confluence with the Kuskokwim where they fish for salmon. Other fish are also available seasonally throughout the area.

The people of the coastal villages of Seammon Bay, Hooper Bay, Tanunak, Nightmute, Newtok, Kipuk, Cheformak, Kwigillingok, Kwinzagak, and Goodnews Bay (Fig. 1), derive much of their subsistence from the sea, although not to the same extent as the Eskimos on the islands of the Bering Sea or those on the Arctic coast of Alaska. Fish, primarily tomcod (*Microgadus proximus*), and seals (primarily *Phoca vitulina*) are the resources on which they draw most heavily. Other marine mammals, such as walrus (*Odobenus divergens*) and beluga whales (*Delphinapterus leucas*) are taken when available but they are not abundant in this region. Normally, a few men from the villages on the Yukon Delta, the villages of Chevak, Tuntatuliak and Eek, and as far up the Kuskokwim as Napaskiak (Fig. 1), travel by dog sled to the coastal areas to hunt seals. Seal hunting is an important winter activity and continues into the spring and early summer until the sea ice leaves the coastal areas.

Other food resources of the area include moose (*Alces alces*), ptarmigan (*Lagopus lagopus*), snowshoe and arctic hare (*Lepus americanus* and *L. othus*), carcasses of mammals taken for their pelts (such as muskrat, *Ondatra zibethica*).

and mink *Mustela vison*), berries and greens from wild plants, and the limited produce of leaf and root crops in home gardens.

The cash economy of the area is supplementary to the subsistence economy which meets many of the basic needs of the people. Nevertheless, cash is essential to purchase the many staple food items such as tea, coffee, salt, flour, milk and sugar introduced into the Eskimo diet by whites; it is also required for clothing, outboard motors and fuel, fish nets, rifles and ammunition, household items, etc. Less basic to the needs of the people, but important to their psychological well-being, are such things as food delicacies from the trading post, dress clothing to be worn at church and social events, radios, occasional air transportation, money for movies, and religious items and offerings.

Sources and amounts of cash income for 18 villages in the Yukon-Kuskokwim Delta area are presented in Table 2. Wages are derived mainly from fish-processing work, National Guard participation, work for the local village traders, maintenance work for U.S. Bureau of Indian Affairs and State school facilities, and longshoring. Commercial fishing is an important source of income on the Kuskokwim River downstream from Kwethluk, and on the Yukon River from Andraefsky to the sea. King, silver, and chum salmon are the three species of fish upon which the commercial fisheries is based. There is no commercial fishery in the coastal areas between the Yukon Delta and the Kuskokwim River.

Income is derived from the shooting of muskrats and trapping of mink for their pelts, and from the sale of seal hides. Mink trapping has been by far the most important activity of this nature and averages annually 15,000 to 20,000 mink valued at between \$375,000 and \$500,000 (Burns 1964). Mink from the Yukon-Kuskokwim Delta are among the largest and of the best quality in North America, and they command premium prices at fur auctions. Oswalt (1963b) indicates that \$250 to \$375 was the average value of mink to each trapper in 1956 at Napaskiak. In the past two years the harvest has been considerably below these levels owing to poor weather conditions during the trapping season and

Table 2. Sources and amounts of earned income within villages on the Yukon-Kuskokwim Delta, 1962 (data from Kozely 1964).

VILLAGE	WAGES	FISHING	HUNTING & TRAPPING	ARTS & CRAFTS	OTHER ACTIVITIES	PRIVATE BUSINESS	TOTAL
<i>Yukon River</i>							
Pilot Station	32,993	6,250	16,115	2,990	340	8,500	67,188
Mountain Village	37,000	150,000	15,700	770	1,600		205,070
Kotlik	19,500	5,000	10,500	1,400			36,400
Alukanuk	124,000	25,000	16,800	3,200	220	5,000	174,220
<i>Kuskokwim River</i>							
Kwethluk	21,000	40,000	21,660	21,500	3,200	1,000	108,360
Napaskiak	20,500	15,000	18,050	3,700	1,050		58,300
Napakiak	39,895	12,000	12,242	3,372	1,200		68,709
Tuntatuliak	21,035	13,090	13,641	3,611	3,268	1,900	56,545
Kwigillingok	46,225	30,000	19,810	3,000	8,970	3,000	111,095
Kasigluk	15,000	61,000	25,500	5,000	7,000	10,000	124,500
<i>Bering Sea</i>							
Scammon Bay	18,800	13,500	11,085	6,500	1,200	7,000	58,085
Hooper Bay	28,000	10,000	28,470	1,400	3,000	3,000	73,870
Newtok	19,700		5,512	1,670	575		27,457
Tanunak	70,000	6,020	15,200	5,175	1,020	7,000	104,415
Nightmute	19,900	1,600	8,150	11,100	5,500	8,500	50,750
Cheornak	26,500	12,500	22,650	2,700	700	1,000	66,140
Kipnuk	98,000	7,500	32,200	5,700	7,150	6,000	156,550
Goodnews Bay (Mumtrak)	100,000	4,400	3,860	1,620	75	400	110,455
PERCENTAGE OF TOTAL	45.7	24.9	17.9	5.1	2.5	3.8	

a pronounced reduction in the value of mink on the market. Hair seal pelts have increased in value in the last few years and now bring prices of \$20 to \$30 per pelt. Muskrats have yielded a reduced income in recent years due to low value of pelts and the consequent decreased interest in spring rat hunting. Oswalt states that during 1956, which was a poor year with local prices of only \$0.40 to \$0.85 per pelt; the range in income by Napaskiak muskrat hunters was \$20 to \$200. Other fur bearers of lower abundance and frequently only locally available throughout the area, but which contribute to the overall income from trapping, are weasel, beaver, marten, river otter, snowshoe hare, lynx, wolf, and fox.

Income from arts and crafts is derived from the sale of women's handicraft such as baskets of grasses, sedges, and roots; parkas and mukluks; dolls and beadwork. In some of the coastal villages, men do limited ivory and wood carving. Utilitarian articles constructed for local sale by some men with special craft abilities include river boats, kayaks, and dog sleds.

Total personal income within the study area can only be estimated from the incomplete data available; however, it exceeds \$4 million annually. Earned income constitutes approximately 85 per cent of the total income of the area, the remainder being welfare income from state and federal sources (Table 3). Welfare money is available mainly in the following categories: old age assistance, aid to dependent children, aid to the blind, unemployment compensation, social security, and direct Bureau of Indian Affairs and State of Alaska payments to individuals without other sources of income and unable to subsist from the land.

Table 3. Total cash income within villages on the Yukon-Kuskokwim Delta (data from Kozely 1964).

VILLAGE	1961 WELFARE	STATE	1962 TOTAL EARNED INCOME	PER CAPITA INCOME	INCOME PER HOUSEHOLD
<i>Yukon River</i>					
Pilot Station	1,425	13,296	67,188	326	1,862
Mountain Village	256	20,312	205,070	643	3,419
Kotlik		6,765	36,400	262	2,398
Cheneliak	639	2,340			
Emmonak (Kwiguk)		13,840			
Alukanuk	798	28,552	174,220	562	3,193
<i>Kuskokwim River</i>					
Upper Kalskak	2,444	10,712			
Lower Kalskak	4,054				
Tuluksak	988				
Akiak	2,529	9,920			
Akiachak	84	17,608			
Kwethluk	1,983	14,344	108,360	341	1,979
Napaskiak	344	24,936	58,300	449	2,388
Napakiak	1,693	16,452	68,709	342	2,070
Tuntatuliak	480	13,752	56,545	419	2,958
Eek	666	10,572			
Kwigillingok	468		111,095		
Kwinhagak	1,517	3,296			
Nunapieluk		9,081			
Kasigluk	8,828	12,568	123,500	633	3,715
<i>Bering Sea</i>					
Scammon Bay	511	9,636	58,085	401	2,624
Hooper Bay	6,191	21,412	73,870	191	1,199
Chevak	1,280	17,468			
Newtok	580	6,144	27,457	237	1,709
Tanunak	3,543	10,228	104,415	509	3,283
Nightmute	134	10,472	50,750	238	1,306
Cheornak	68	12,696	66,140	568	2,630
Kipnuk	2,842	20,428	156,550	656	3,906
Goodnews Bay (Mumtrak)	857	11,720	110,455	773	3,7
AVERAGE				432	2,611

Of the total welfare moneys coming into the area, approximately 80 per cent are from the State of Alaska, and most of the remainder is through the Bureau of Indian Affairs. It is interesting that the distribution of welfare money to the villages appears to be correlated with the proximity of the village to the town of Bethel, where the district welfare agency offices are located. For example, the village of Napaskiak, which is only 7 miles from Bethel, has a per capita income \$17 above the average for the area and 30.2 per cent of its income is derived from welfare. While Pilot Station, approximately 90 miles from Bethel and on the Yukon River, has a per capita income \$106 below the area average, yet only 9.1 per cent of its income is from welfare. In addition to direct welfare payments, those individuals with Eskimo blood are also given medical care through the auspices of the U.S. Public Health Service, which has a large staffed hospital in Bethel and sends nurse and doctor teams on frequent visits to the villages.

The per capita cash income for the area is obviously one of the lowest in the nation. The average per capita income of \$432 for the villages, for which complete data is available, can be compared to the 1963 averages of \$2,839 for all of Alaska, \$2,500 for all 50 states and \$1,390 for Mississippi, which has the lowest average in the nation. The contrast is obviously great and is reflected in the standard of living of the Eskimo people. However, a direct comparison of cash income of this nature does not take into consideration the value of the subsistence commodities that the Yukon-Kuskokwim Delta produces and the extent to which these commodities supplant the need for cash expenditures. The fish, wildlife, and plant resources of the area are all the more important to the Eskimo people because of the high cost of imported items which reduces the buying power of the dollar to less than one half of what it is in Seattle or other West Coast cities.

Patterns of Waterfowl Use

Although the bow with blunt tipped arrow, bird spear, and bolas, once used by the Eskimos for taking waterfowl on the wing, were relatively inefficient in contrast to the shotgun, a much greater effort was expended in the pursuit of waterfowl over a longer duration of time than at present. Egg gathering and drives of flightless adult birds in the summer are still undertaken in essentially the same manner as they were in the past, although the use of outboard motors has added to the mobility of the Eskimo and motor powered boats are a definite asset in conducting drives on large lakes or lake systems. The patterns of waterfowl use by the Eskimos of the Delta region vary considerably from the coastal areas to the upriver regions where the tundra intergrades with the shrub type and spruce forests. Aboriginal techniques of hunting waterfowl show remarkably little variation throughout the arctic and subarctic tundra regions. In this respect, Chard's (1965) description of methods of hunting waterfowl employed by the Nganasan of the Taimyr Peninsula of Siberia is also applicable to the Eskimos of the Yukon-Kuskokwim Delta.

SPRING HUNTING

During early spring (late April and early May, see Table 4), large numbers of northward-migrating eider ducks become available to seal hunters. The birds come in almost continuous flocks of a few to several hundred each and fly low over the open leads adjacent to the shore ice. Seal hunters are reluctant to shoot

Table 4. Earliest dates of arrival of waterfowl species in the Yukon-Kuskokwim Delta region (data from Gabrielson and Lincoln, 1959).

SPECIES	DATES	LOCATIONS
Cackling goose	Apr. 24	Bethel
	Apr. 29	Mt. Village
Lesser Canada goose	Apr. 17	Bethel
Emperor goose	May 13	Hooper Bay
White-fronted goose	Apr. 17	Bethel
	Apr. 17	Chevak
	Apr. 25	Mt. Village
Black brant	May 5	St. Michael*
	May 20	Hooper Bay
	May 25	Mt. Village
Snow goose	Apr. 29	Mt. Village
Mallard	Apr. 13	Bethel
	Apr. 16	Mt. Village
	Apr. 23	Pilot Station
Pintail	Apr. 14	Marshall
	Apr. 19	Eek
	Apr. 20	St. Michael*
	May 8	Hooper Bay
Whistling swan	Mid-April	St. Michael*
	Apr. 21	Mt. Village
	May 7	Bethel
Lesser sandhill crane	Apr. 29	Mt. Village
	May 2	St. Michael*
Pacific eider	May 4	Hooper Bay
King eider	May 4	Hooper Bay
Spectacled eider	May 2	Cape Romanzof
	May 5	Hooper Bay
	May 6	St. Michael*

*Not included in Fig. 1 as at 63°29' N., 162°03' W.

eiders when seals are present in the area because they feel their shooting will frighten the seals; however, the eiders are readily taken during periods when seals may be temporarily unavailable. They are an important source of food for seal hunters in the field and are also taken back to the villages when the birds can be killed in sufficient quantity. Because the eiders are among the first waterfowl available after a long winter of living on fish and seal, their arrival is welcomed by the people as a pleasant diet variation, and in those years when winter stores are becoming depleted they are an important supplementary food.

Whereas firearms have enabled seal hunters to take larger numbers of eiders on any one hunt than was possible before, in recent years the cash economy has resulted in increased dependence on purchased foods with a corresponding reduction in the effort expended on seal hunting. Even with a substantial increase in the cash value of raw seal hides, only an average of about 20 per cent of the men of the coastal villages continue to hunt seals. Seal hunting is of greatest importance in the villages of Scammon Bay, Hooper Bay, and Tanunak.

As the spring progresses in the coastal areas, other early-arriving species become available (Tables 4, 5, 6, and 7). The cackling (*Branta canadensis minima*) and white-fronted geese (*Anser albifrons frontalis*) arrive in abundance in early May, but a few birds may be seen in late April. The emperor goose (*Phalacrocorax auritus*) usually comes a little later except to the Goodnews Bay area where they congregate in large numbers in late April. The emperor goose is taken in greater numbers than any other goose in all of the coastal villages from Goodnews Bay to Newtok. In Chevak, Hooper Bay, and Scammon Bay, the cackling and white-fronted geese constitute the larger portion of the spring take.

Table 5. Take of geese and brant by Eskimos on the Yukon-Kuskokwim Delta.

VILLAGE	SPRING						FALL					
	Relative Importance						Relative Importance					
	TOTAL VILLAGE	TOTAL HOUSEHOLD	CANADA	WHITEFRONT	EMPEROR	SNOW	TOTAL VILLAGE	TOTAL HOUSEHOLD	CANADA	WHITEFRONT	EMPEROR	SNOW
<i>Yukon River</i>												
Russian Mission	240	12	1				120	6	1			
Marshall	1,120	35		2		1	1,600	50	3	2		1
Pilot Station	2,640	60	3	2		1	4,840	110	3	2		1
*Andrafsky	1,892	43	3	1		4	2,728	62	2	1		3
Mountain Village	1,650	25	3	1		4	858	13	2	1		1
*Hamilton	92	23	3	2		1	35	9	2	1		1
*Kotlik	414	23	3	2		1	162	9	2	1		1
*Chenellak	161	23	3	2		1	72	9	2	1		1
*Pastolik	21	23	3	2		1	9	9	2	1		1
*Bill Moore Slough	46	23	3	2		1	18	9	2	1		1
*Akers Slough	23	23	3	2		1	9	9	2	1		1
Eimonak (Kwiguk)	1,260	20	3	2		1	630	10	2	1		1
Mukanuk	1,500	25	3	2		1	480	8	1	2		3
<i>Kuskokwim River</i>												
*Upper Kalskag	520	20	1	1			130	5	1			
Lower Kalskag	620	20	1	1			155	5	1			
Tulukak	750	25	2	1			390	13	2	1		
Aklak	870	30	1	2			232	8	1	2		
Akiachak	2,250	50	1	2			450	10	1	2		
*Kwethluk	2,520	40	1	2			567	9	1	2		
*Bethel	812	4	1	2			406	2	1	2		
*Oscarville	250	25	1				100	10	1			
*Napsaklak	875	25	1				350	10	1			
Napsaklak	1,075	25	1				430	10	1			
*Tuntatuliak	450	20	1				170	5	1			
Ek	780	20	1	1			195	5	1			
Kwigillingok	1,250	25	2		1		500	10				
Kwinagak	810	18	2		3		135	3			1	
Nunapichuk	4,960	80	1	2			3,720	60	1	2		
*Kastulik	1,120	80	1	2			2,340	60	1	2		
<i>Brig Sea</i>												
Sheldon Point	330	15	3	1		2	110	5	2	1		
Scammon Bay	2,600	100	1	2	4	5	2,600	100	1	3	2	
Hooper Bay	6,480	90	1	2	4	3	7,200	100	1	2	4	3
Chesak	1,114	18	1	2	3	4	819	13	1	2	3	4
*Newtok	420	21	2				240	12	1			
Tamnak	980	25					540	15	1			
*Nightmute	987	21	2				564	12	1			
Chetornak	450	15	2	3	1		240	8	1	2		
*Kipruk	1,125	25	2				675	15	1			
Goodnews Bay (Muntak)	429	11				2	165	5	1			
TOTAL	47,858						34,935					
SEASON TAKE BY SPECIES		20,000	14,500	6,500	5,100	2,500		18,200	9,100	1,700	400	5,500
AVERAGE PER HUNTER		11						23				

*Villages not visited: the basis for extrapolating data between ecologically similar villages to obtain estimates for these villages which were not visited was as follows:

- Andrafsky = average of Pilot Station and Mountain Village
- Hamilton
- Kotlik
- Chenellak
- Pastolik
- Bill Moore Slough
- Akers Slough
- Upper Kalskag = Lower Kalskag
- Kwethluk = average of Aklak and Akiachak
- Bethel (native) = estimate based on FWS, BIA, and other reports
- Oscarville = Napsaklak
- Napsaklak
- Tuntatuliak = Ek
- Kastulik = Nunapichuk
- Nightmute = average of Chetornak, Tamnak, and Kipruk
- Newtok

Pintail ducks (*Anas acuta*) are also taken in large numbers throughout the coastal area (Table 6). They are not as eagerly sought as geese, because they represent less meat but they are the easier bird to obtain after the tundra ponds and lakes are free of ice. Mallards (*Anas platyrhynchos platyrhynchos*) are not taken in appreciable numbers by Eskimos in the coastal villages, but they are more plentiful in the areas further back from the coast.

During the early spring immediately after the birds first start arriving on the tundra, hunting is most intensive. At this time, the people are eager for a change of diet, other food is in shorter supply than at any other time of the year, and after a winter of unemployment, financial reserves are at a yearly low. The men generally travel 10 to 20 miles daily by dog team to bluffs and high cutbanks

Table 6. Take of ducks by Eskimos on the Yukon-Kuskokwim Delta.

VILLAGE	SPRING			FALL						
	Relative Importance			Relative Importance						
	TOTAL VILLAGE	TOTAL HOUSEHOLD	MALLARD	PINTAIL	WIDER	TOTAL VILLAGE	TOTAL HOUSEHOLD	MALLARD	PINTAIL	
<i>Yukon River</i>										
Russian Mission	540	27	2	1		260	13	2	1	
Marshall	320	10	1	2		160	5	1	2	
Pilot Station	1,100	25	2	1		2,200	50	2	1	
*Andrafsky	704	10	2	1		1,188	27	2	1	
Mountain Village	462	7	1	2		330	5	1	2	
*Hamilton	24	6	2	1		48	12	1	1	
*Kotlik	108	6	2	1		216	12	2	1	
*Chenellak	42	6	2	1		84	12	2	1	
*Pastolik	6	6	2	1		12	12	2	1	
*Bill Moore Slough	12	8	2	1		24	12	2	1	
*Akers Slough	6	6	2	1		12	12	2	1	
Eimonak (Kwiguk)	315	5	1			630	10			
Mukanuk	420	7	2	1		900	15	2	1	
<i>Kuskokwim River</i>										
*Upper Kalskag	260	10	1	2		130	5	1	2	
Lower Kalskag	310	10	1	2		155	5	1	2	
Tulukak	300	10	2	1		210	7	2	1	
Aklak	870	30	2	1		495	12	2	1	
Akiachak	315	7	2	1		625	15	2	1	
*Kwethluk	1,134	18	2	1		1,008	16	2	1	
*Bethel	609	3	2	1		203	1	2	1	
*Oscarville	150	13				30	3			
*Napsaklak	535	15	1			105	3			
Napsaklak	645	15	1			129	3			
*Tuntatuliak	288	12	1			72	3			
Ek	468	12	3	2		117	3			
Kwigillingok	750	15	3	2	1	250	5	2	1	
Kwinagak	450	10	1	2		225	5			
Nunapichuk	1,860	30	2	1		930	15	2	1	
*Kastulik	1,170	30	2	1		585	15	2	1	
<i>Brig Sea</i>										
Sheldon Point	110	5		1		286	13	2	1	
Scammon Bay	650	25	3	2	1	520	20	2	1	
Hooper Bay	1,080	15	1	2		864	12			
Chesak	504	8	1	2		945	15			
*Newtok	540	27	2	1		200	10			
Tamnak	720	20	2	1		468	13			
*Nightmute	1,269	27	2	1		470	10			
Chetornak	600	20	3	2	1	390	13	2	1	
*Kipruk	1,800	30	1			225	5			
Goodnews Bay (Muntak)	264	8		1		66	2			
TOTAL	21,740					18,815				
SEASON TAKE BY SPECIES		4,700	12,000	3,300			4,800	10,500		
AVERAGE PER HUNTER		11					10			

*Data extrapolated from ecologically similar villages - see footnote to Table 5.

portance in the coastal tundra where nesting densities are highest (Table 7). It seems likely that in spite of the increased human population, fewer eggs are gathered now than in the past; for with most of the people concentrated in the villages, the total area searched is much less. There is no significant amount of waterfowl nesting in the shrub and forest zones adjacent to the upriver villages on the Yukon and Kuskokwim rivers, consequently, egg gathering is practised only by the few Eskimos who travel to spring hunting camps on the tundra.

Egg-gathering is undertaken primarily by the women and children of the coastal and tundra villages. Although the eggs are important as food, the traditional significance in the culture of the people and the recreational aspect of egg-gathering undoubtedly add incentive. While most of the eggs are gathered in the vicinity of these villages, it is not uncommon in favourable weather for groups of women and children to be transported several miles by boat for a day of egg-gathering in a more productive habitat. In the spring hunting camps of upriver Eskimos, eggs are also gathered by the men during their muskrat hunting excursions. The eggs of the various species of geese nesting throughout the region are preferred because of their size, but even the smallest eggs of passerine species are acceptable. In the coastal fringe of tundra from Scammon Bay to Kwinhagak, the eggs of emperor geese are readily available and constitute the major proportion of eggs taken. The eggs of cackling geese are also fairly abundant throughout this same region and at Chevak and possibly Newtok, they are most frequently taken. Those of sea gulls (*Larus* spp.) comprise a significant part of the total eggs taken; and at Scammon Bay, Tanunak, Tiksik Bay (new site of Nightmute), and Goodnews Bay, the eggs of murres (*Uria* spp.), puffins (*Fratercula corniculata* and *Lunda cirrhata*), and other sea birds may be available in limited numbers. In the tundra areas of the Delta-further back from the coast, eggs collected represent a more random assortment of species.

DRIVES OF FLIGHTLESS BIRDS

An important method of taking waterfowl in the past has been that of staging drives of flightless birds in midsummer when adults are molting their flight feathers and before juveniles have attained flight. These drives, involving large numbers of people (usually all those in a village who were physically able), were usually conducted among the lake systems where the ducks and geese congregate during the molt. In recent years drives have lost much of their significance to the economy of the villages and each year sees a reduction in their number.

Drives require considerable organization and advance planning within the village. Boats must be committed to transport the people to the area chosen and to be used in the actual operations on the lakes. The birds are herded into one large flock by boats and kayaks and are then forced onto the land where additional people frighten the birds ahead of them into fish nets in which they become entangled, or through a line of waiting people who kill the birds with clubs. The social aspect of the drives, the thrill of the chase, and the general excitement all contribute to making them a pleasant diversion from the summer's fishing activities. The number of birds taken in a single drive, of course, varies with the habitat in which it is conducted as well as with the number of people and boats involved and the efficiency of the organization. Generally, to be worthwhile, a drive involving most of the people of a village would have to yield at

least several hundred birds. From reports of the distribution of birds per family, the average take per drive very likely falls between one and two thousand birds. Small drives yielding from 20 to 100 birds may also occasionally be undertaken by several men with boats when they are afield in the summer and conditions are favourable.

Traditionally, at least one drive was conducted annually by the people in each of the villages of the coastal, tundra and downriver areas, but they were not generally undertaken by the people in the upriver regions because suitable areas were at too great a distance. The social and recreational aspects of drives have perhaps always been of a significance nearly equal to the actual need for food, at a time when other food is quite abundant. With the increase in wage employment in recent years, the demands of commercial and subsistence fishing, and the more frequent absence of men from the village during the summer months, there is less opportunity and incentive to organize village drives. Also, the Eskimos realize this activity is in violation of Federal laws, and because they cannot justify it in their own minds on the basis of need for food, there is increasing hesitation among them to undertake a drive which requires advance decision and planning. It is always more difficult to rationalize a questionable action before than after the fact. Furthermore, there is concern by the people that they may be apprehended by Federal agents, because an organized drive on the treeless tundra involving several boats and dozens of people is readily visible from a plane flying over the area.

Organized village drives during 1963 were apparently restricted to a few coastal villages including Scammon Bay and Cheformak, the two tundra villages of Kasigluk and Nunapichuk, and Napaskiak. The estimated total take in the Scammon Bay drive was 2,500 birds, whereas the estimated take from that at Napaskiak in 1961 was 1,400 birds. The Cheformak drive, on the other hand, appeared to involve less than 200 birds, mostly emperor geese. Other organized drives may have taken place during 1963, but we are not aware of them. In the coastal areas, emperor geese are the birds taken most frequently, while in the tundra villages and at Napaskiak, ducks (greater scaup [*Nyroca marila*] and old squaw [*Clangula hyemalis*]) apparently predominate with some lesser Canada geese also being taken.

FALL HUNTING

Fall hunting of waterfowl is of considerably lesser importance throughout most of the Delta region than is spring hunting (Tables 5 and 6). The exceptions are the Yukon River villages of Marshall, Pilot Station, and Andraefsky, where fall hunting results in a greater take of birds than does spring hunting, and the coastal villages of Scammon Bay and Hooper Bay where fall and spring hunting are about equal. There are several reasons for the general reduction in take of waterfowl in the fall, including the availability and abundance of other food at that time, the demands of other activities, such as subsistence fishing and fish preservation, moose hunting in upriver areas, the high cost of salt for preservation of birds for winter use, the greater wariness of the birds, and the absence of well defined flightways in the fall.

Geese are not as readily available for hunting in the fall as in the spring; consequently, there is a much greater reduction in the number of geese taken in the fall. This is particularly true in the villages of the Kuskokwim River

above Bethel. The take of swans (*Olor columbianus*) and cranes (*Grus canadensis canadensis*) during the fall is relatively insignificant in contrast to the spring take.

There are a few individuals in some of the villages who preserve birds for use during the winter, but most of the birds taken are for immediate consumption. Because of the damp rainy autumn weather, birds usually cannot be preserved by drying as is sometimes done in the spring, and cold storage facilities are not available. Instead, salt is used as a preservative and the carcasses are stored in wooden barrels. As the required salt and barrels are quite expensive in these remote villages, only the occasional, more affluent Eskimo can afford to preserve for winter use birds that are shot in the autumn.

In the past, in addition to the meat of waterfowl, use was made of unplucked bird skins for making parkas; goose and eider down was used to a limited extent as insulation in garments; show feathers were used to decorate mammal-skin parkas as well as fans and other ceremonial objects; and needles and other implements were made from bird bones. Bird-skin parkas were common throughout the Yukon-Kuskokwim Delta area as recently as 30 to 20 years ago. They were most frequently made from the ventral surface skins of geese, brant, and eider ducks, and while extremely warm, they did not wear as well as most mammal-skin parkas. Bird-skin parkas are now very rare throughout the area. Feathers are still used to some extent for decoration on parkas and in the making of ceremonial fans and masks which are exported for sale to tourists. Metal implements have completely replaced those previously made of bird bone.

The Waterfowl Populations

Waterfowl population data for the Yukon-Kuskokwim Delta area are sketchy. For species such as the emperor and cackling geese that for the most part nest only in this area, population estimates are available based on counts of birds in their wintering areas or on aerial or ground counts of breeding pairs on the nesting grounds. For more cosmopolitan nesters, such as the lesser Canada and white-fronted geese, estimates of the Yukon-Kuskokwim component of their populations are either lacking or are empirical guesses by workers familiar with the particular species. Available population estimates for waterfowl species taken by Eskimo hunters in the Yukon-Kuskokwim Delta area are listed in Table 8 in comparison with the Eskimo harvest.

Cackling geese and white-fronted geese receive greater hunting pressure than any other waterfowl species on the Delta. The spring take by Eskimos may approach 15 per cent of the total spring population of each species. Lesser

Table 8. Comparison of waterfowl population estimates for the Yukon-Kuskokwim Delta with the estimated take by Eskimos.

SPECIES	SOURCE	WATERFOWL POPULATION	TAKE BY ESKIMOS		
			SPRING	FALL	TOTAL
Cackling geese	Nelson & Hansen 1959	(Spring) 80,000	20,000	18,200	38,200
		(Fall) 250,000			
White-fronted geese	Dzubin et al. 1964	200,000	13,500	9,100	22,600
Black brant	Hansen & Nelson 1957	100,200,000	2,500	5,500	8,000
		100,175,000			
Lesser Canada	Barry 1964	200,000	6,500	1,700	8,200
Snow geese	Cooch 1964	500,000	3,400	400	3,800
Trumpeter	Banks & Mackay 1964	20,900,000			

Canada geese, which are included with cackling geese in the utilization data, apparently are considerably less numerous throughout the Delta than cackling geese, and therefore represent the smaller component of the Canada goose varieties reported taken. Black brant, emperor, and snow geese are only locally available in the Delta area and harvests of these species are accordingly lower than for Canadas and white-fronts which are more widely distributed during the spring migration. Although species populations of brant, emperor, and snow geese inhabiting or passing through the Delta area are comparable to the white-fronted and cackling geese populations, the numbers harvested by Eskimos are considerably less than those of the white-fronts and cacklers. This is apparently directly related to their more restricted local availability. Probably not more than 2 per cent of the total spring population of black brant is taken by Eskimo hunters each year, while the fall harvest is perhaps 3 per cent. The maximum spring harvest of emperor geese by Eskimos would not be likely to exceed 6 per cent of the spring population of these birds, whereas the fall harvest accounts for about 1 per cent of the population at that time of the year. Snow geese do not nest on the Delta, but about 300,000 migrate in the spring along the coast and across the Yukon Delta to nesting areas on Wrangell Island and the north-west coast of the Chukchi Peninsula of Siberia (Cooch 1964). On the basis of this population estimate, the spring harvest by Eskimos on the Yukon-Kuskokwim Delta amounts to approximately 1 to 2 per cent of this segment of the total Alaska snow goose population.

No population estimates are available for the species of ducks involved in the harvest. Eiders, which are taken in significant numbers only in early spring, represent a very small percentage of the total number of the eiders that migrate northward along the coast each spring. Pintails and mallards, although taken in greater numbers than eiders, are not as eagerly sought as geese. Their harvest is both a product of availability and hunting effort. The take of over twice as many pintails as mallards is the direct result of the relative abundance of these two species throughout the Delta area. Because there is considerably less hunting of ducks than of geese, it is doubtful if the harvest of any species of duck approaches 5 per cent of the spring population.

Most of the harvesting of swans by Eskimos on the Yukon-Kuskokwim Delta is in the spring. As far as is known, only whistling swans are taken, as apparently there are no trumpeters (*Olor buccinator*) in the area. This harvest accounts for approximately 6 to 8 per cent of the total whistling swan population in North America.

Acknowledgments

Financial support for this study was made available through the Alaska Cooperative Wildlife Research Unit by the U.S. Bureau of Sport Fisheries and Wildlife. I am indebted to the members of the village councils of the communities throughout the study area, without whose assistance the study would not have been possible. I am also grateful to Mr. Ray Christiansen who provided advice and background information about the area and acted as interpreter in many of the villages visited, and to Mr. Ray Woolford, Mr. Neil Argy, Mr. Ray Tremblay, Mr. Darwin Seim, and innumerable others, who provided useful advice and information. Mr. James King and Dr. Wendell Oswalt kindly read the manuscript and provided many useful comments.

THOSE WITH A V HAVE SIGNIFICANCE

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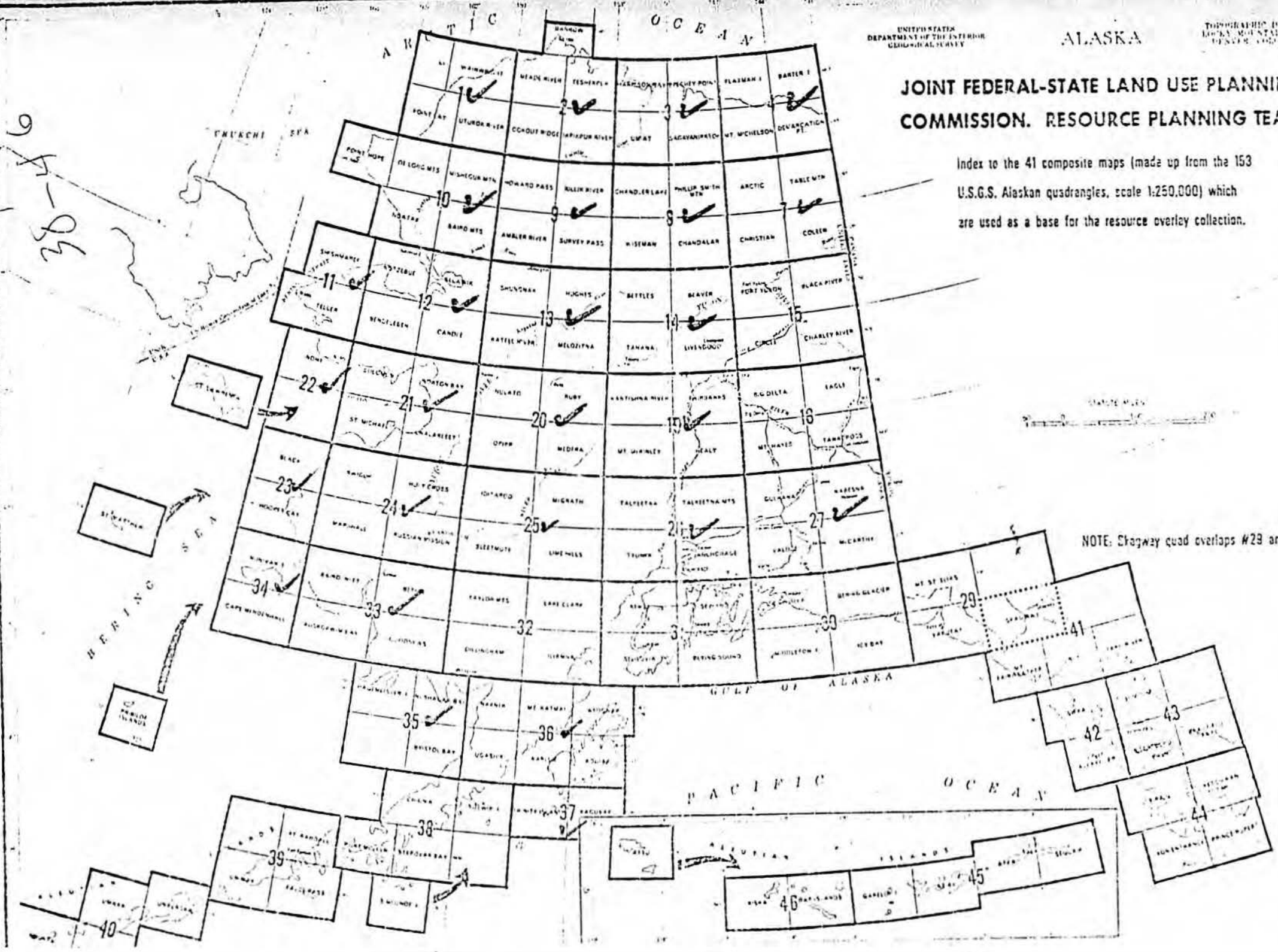
UNITED STATES
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
GEOLOGICAL SURVEY

ALASKA

TOPOGRAPHIC DIVISION
LOVELL MOUNTAIN AREA
DENVER, COLORADO

JOINT FEDERAL-STATE LAND USE PLANNING COMMISSION. RESOURCE PLANNING TEAM.

Index to the 41 composite maps (made up from the 153
U.S.G.S. Alaskan quadrangles, scale 1:250,000) which
are used as a base for the resource overlay collection.



NOTE: Chagway quad overlaps #29 and #41.

PLEASE NOTE: THE FOLLOWING PAGES WERE TREATED
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JUNEAU ALASKA

Alaska State Legislature

House

PROPOSAL FOR THE ESTABLISHMENT OF A SPECIAL COMMITTEE ON SUBSISTENCE

It is proposed that a special committee on subsistence be established to succeed the Legislative Council's Subcommittee on Subsistence Hunting and Fishing. The special committee on subsistence would continue the subcommittee's work in defining the issues surrounding subsistence and preparing legislation arising out of the public hearings, as well as assume additional responsibilities for oversight of state agencies and their handling of subsistence-related issues. The duties of the committee for the remainder of the session can be fulfilled with only additional costs for committee staff, an administrative assistant and secretary, and for committee travel to public hearings in Anchorage and Fairbanks.

Duties

The special committee on subsistence would have the following duties:

- 1) Continue the efforts of the Legislative Council's Subcommittee on Subsistence Hunting and Fishing to gather public input on subsistence and related issues;
- 2) Continue the efforts of the subcommittee to gather all available information on subsistence;

- 3) Receive public comment through public hearings on legislation which address subsistence issues;
- 4) Draft legislation which addresses subsistence and related issues as deemed necessary by the committee;
- 5) Quantify the amount, kind, value, and importance of renewable resources harvested for subsistence purposes in Alaska;
- 6) Cooperate with the Administrative Regulations Review Committee in reviewing the regulations of the Departments of Fish and Game, Natural Resources, and Community and Regional Affairs as they relate to subsistence;
- 7) Perform oversight of the activities of the state agencies responsible for managing renewable resources which are used for subsistence purposes;
- 8) Monitor those activities of federal agencies which would affect the use of federal lands for subsistence purposes;
- 9) Evaluate the impact of proposals for federal legislation or regulations which would affect subsistence.

Justification

During the interim the Subcommittee on Subsistence Hunting and Fishing devoted substantial time and resources to hear what the people of Alaska had to say about subsistence. This was an important first step in defining the subsistence issue and served as a starting point for a long-term and concerted effort by the legislature to address the important questions surrounding subsistence. Public hearings were held in twelve cities, towns, and villages. Approximately 500 persons attended the hearings and 150 persons presented testimony before the committee.

By the end of 1977 the interim subcommittee was able to gather much of the available material on subsistence, analyze the current proposals for federal legislation which affect subsistence, and prepare draft legislation which addresses the salient issues defined in the public hearings. There was not enough time to thoroughly understand all the factors that affect subsistence resources and influence the subsistence lifestyles of many Alaskans. The subsistence issue is a dynamic issue. The factors affecting subsistence are constantly in a state of flux as federal law and policy change, population grows, ownership of land changes, and the economy of rural areas fluctuates. Without a continuing effort by the legislature to be actively involved, the future of subsistence in Alaska will be determined by exogenous forces.

There is much more that needs to be done to understand the forces that influence the subsistence lifestyle. As an understanding of subsistence

is achieved, there will be a need for additional legislation to insure that the subsistence lifestyle remains a viable way of life for those who live it through choice or necessity.

The membership of the interim subcommittee on subsistence has developed an expertise and familiarity with the subject. Since there exists a continuing need to deal with subsistence issues at the legislative level, the optimum use of legislators' time and legislative resources would favor the establishment of a select special committee to deal with this issue. The establishment of a special committee on subsistence would ease the workload of the existing standing committees. Consideration of subsistence issues in a permanent committee, such as Resources, would place additional workloads on already burdened committees.

There are currently five bills in the House, in addition to legislation prepared by the interim subcommittee, which deal with subsistence.

Background

The formation of the subsistence committee stems from the interest, insistence, and persistence of many individuals and organizations who felt that subsistence is a vitally important issue that needed to be addressed by the State of Alaska, legislatively and administratively. Countless times, the term "subsistence" was broached when discussing land use policies, selection of state, federal, and Native lands, and in the management, protection, and enforcement of the fish and game resources.

Several legislators had recognized the necessity of dealing with the issue of subsistence because diminishing fish and game resources, increased population density, and changes in means and methods of harvesting subsistence resources had already led to problems of allocating the available resources. The problem of allocating the resource among the many user groups could only become worse in the future, so the legislature was faced with the task of providing a realistic approach to resource allocation that could be implemented as soon as possible.

The Interim Committee on Subsistence was established by the First Session of the Tenth Alaska Legislature for the purpose of seeking a concensus on subsistence. The committee's goals and objectives were to conduct public hearings throughout the various communities around the state, both rural and urban; to collect testimony on the issue of subsistence; to gather available information on the subject; to attempt to quantify the amounts of subsistence resources taken from the land and water; to review state statutes regarding subsistence; to review subsistence activities on federal land; and to attempt to define subsistence.

Accomplishments of the staff and committee have been to collect available data, conduct hearings and collect public testimony. After the staff and committee had assessed the amount of work, the funding, and the length of time necessary to perform the goals of the committee, the committee decided to put more emphasis on the public hearings. The meaning and importance of subsistence was put into focus by what was being brought to its attention in the testimony. It would have been

valuable to be able to quantify subsistence harvest to be able to show in dollars and cents the impact a loss of subsistence would have economically, socially, and fiscally upon the State of Alaska, but the time and money to do it was not available.

The committee briefly touched upon subsistence activities on federal lands.

The activities of the subsistence committee are reported in its final report to the Legislative Council. The final report reviews the accomplishments of the committee and contains its proposals for legislation.

BUDGET

Staff

Administrative Assistant
\$68/day x 90 days = \$ 6,200

Secretary
\$52/day x 90 days = 4,600

Travel

Anchorage hearings
6 legislators x \$165 = 1,000

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6 legislators x \$200 = 1,200

Office space, equipment, telephone, and
supplies would be provided from existing
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JUNEAU, ALASKA

Alaska State Legislature

House

INTERIM COMMITTEE ON SUBSISTENCE

NELS A. ANDERSON, JR., CHAIRMAN

P.O. Box 264 • 842-5970

Dillingham, Alaska 99576

DRAFT OUTLINE

Report to 1978 Alaska State Legislature January 7, 1978 from
Interim Committee on Subsistence

I. Introduction

A. Role of Committee

- 1) Goals of Committee
- 2) Budget & Operations Cost
- 3) Committee Membership

a. Statements from Committee members

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B. Brief Summary & Overview of Hearings

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B. How can & will the State protect subsistence activities and resources?

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A. Traditional Subsistence Lifestyle

B. Non-Native Participation in Subsistence Lifestyle

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- C. Problems in Defining the Term "Subsistence"
- D. Summary of Subsistence Resource Harvests & Uses

V. Economic Aspects of Subsistence

- A. When and How does one begin to translate the traditional subsistence lifestyle to a cash economy?
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- B. Funding of ADF&G and how it relates to the protection, management, and enforcement of Fish & Game regulations.

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- A. Brief Summary of purpose of proposed Draft Legislation

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- D. Create a on-going permanent Sub-Committee on Subsistence of State Legislators.
- E. Proposal for Regionalizing Boards of Fish & Game
- F. Other

IX. Conclusion

X. Bibliography



Alaska State Legislature House

JUNEAU, ALASKA

INTERIM COMMITTEE ON SUBSISTENCE
NILS A. ANDERSON, JR., CHAIRMAN
P.O. Box 234 • 842-5970
Dillingham, Alaska 99576

MEMORANDUM

TO: To Whom it May Concern

FROM: Dorothy M. Larson, Staff Assistant *DML*

DATE: December 2, 1977

Attached is a draft outline for the report to the Alaska State Legislature from the Committee on Subsistence for your information. Any comments you may have would be appreciated.



JUNEAU, ALASKA

Alaska State Legislature

House

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P.O. Box 237 • 842-5970

Dillingham, Alaska 99576

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JUNEAU ALASKA

Alaska State Legislature

House

INTERIM COMMITTEE ON SUBSISTENCE
NELS A. ANDERSON, JR., CHAIRMAN
P.O. Box 234 • 842-5970
Dillingham, Alaska 99576

PRESS RELEASE

The Interim Committee on Subsistence Chairman Nels Anderson, Jr. of Dillingham reported that the Nome Public Hearing was very successful and well attended. Villages from outlying areas around Nome were able to testify before Anderson and Representative Al Nakak of Nome.

Anderson stated that the message he received there that Subsistence must be protected. The Subsistence resources from the land and the sea provided the major food source for the people in that area and they feel that this source is being reduced and threatened and definitely needs protection.

The Committee will be in Anchorage to conduct a public hearing on November 10th. A full committee meeting will be held on November 11th in Anchorage with the Committee attending the Alaska Federation of Natives, Inc. Annual Convention where they will receive testimony from the Convention workshops on Saturday November 12th. On November 21st the Committee will be in Galena.

Anderson said that he is pleased to see residents from the areas the committee has visited turn out to give their views on the Subsistence issue, an issue that is of great importance to both the rural and urban population. A diverse population has testified before the Committee - Native, Non-Native, seasonal workers, house wives, students, retired people, organizations, conservation groups, health organizations, Department of Fish and Game and guides and interested people.

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JUNEAU ALASKA

November 7, 1977

Alaska State Legislature House

INTERIM COMMITTEE ON SUBSISTENCE
NELS A. ANDERSON, JR., CHAIRMAN
P.O. Box 234 • 842-5970
Dillingham, Alaska 99576

TO: Nels A. Anderson, Jr., Chairman &
Committee Members

FROM: Dorothy M. Larson, Staff Assistant *Dorothy Larson*

SUBJECT: Progress Report - October 1977

The activities of staff for October has been consistent with the past activities, preparation and holding public hearings in Glenallen, Fairbanks, Nenana, and Kodiak. The Staff Attorney, Joe Guthrie, has prepared several pieces of draft legislation (see attached) for your review, comments, recommendations and/or changes.

Ad Herrmann has been working on the transcription as much as possible. We have included samples of oral and written testimony in this packet. We have requested from National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration a copy of the Kotzebue Whaling Hearing to incorporate into our testimony.

The gist of the testimony has been that most people wish to see subsistence protected. It is generally agreed that the term subsistence will be very difficult to define. Most would hesitate to see it defined on a racial basis. Some suggestions have been on a need basis, economic basis, suggestion of a "limited entry" system, distinct between commercial and subsistence use needs to be made. In our State law subsistence regulations fall under the commercial section of the law. We have made a proposal to create a Division of Subsistence parallel to the Division of Commercial Fisheries and Division of Sport Fisheries. Many people have testified on the necessity to create regional fish and game boards.

I have requested \$425.00 with the Chairman's approval from the Legislative Council for maps and overlays showing seasonal subsistence use areas in approximately 43 villages. I have also requested an additional \$600.00 for 2 weeks salary for clerical assistance in transcribing testimony.

I estimate that the tapes will all be finished by the end of November and the last 2 will be the Juneau and Barrow hearings in December. The Barrow hearing, I think, will be quite lengthy.

I expect to have a draft report on the findings and draft legislation and recommendation to you by mid December. It would be my recommendation that after the Committee members have had an opportunity to make comments or change to Nels and myself that a final report would be ready by the end of December or first week in January.

I would appreciate any comments from Committee members on the above work plan and the budget.

Page 2
Progress Report

Another comment on the hearings - there has been quite a diverse population testifying at our hearings. Thus far, we have been to Kipnuk, Kotzebue, twice to Nome, Fairbanks, Nenana, Glenallen and Kodiak. Examples include individuals, students, housewives, retired people, Native organizations, health organizations, regional and village corporation representatives, conservationist organizations, Vista volunteer, homesteaders, Fish and Game personnel, guides, sportsmans groups, Fish and Game advisory Board Members, commercial fishermen, and others.

IN THE HOUSE

BY ANDERSON

HOUSE BILL NO.

IN THE LEGISLATURE OF THE STATE OF ALASKA
TENTH LEGISLATURE - SECOND SESSION

A BILL

For an Act entitled: "An Act regionalizing the Board of Fisheries and the Board of Game."

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

* Section 1. AS 16.05.221 is repealed and re-enacted to read:

Sec. 16.05.221. BOARDS OF FISHERIES AND GAME. (a) For purposes of the conservation and development of the fishery resources of the state, there are created 12 boards of fisheries, each with jurisdiction over the area of a regional corporation established under the Alaska Native Claims Settlement Act. Each board of fisheries is composed of seven members appointed by the governor, subject to confirmation by a majority of the members of the legislature in joint session. Each member appointed must be a resident of that area of the state over which the board to which he is appointed exercises jurisdiction. Each member appointed shall be appointed without regard to political affiliation. The commissioner is not a member of any board of fisheries, but he or his designee is ex officio secretary to each board.

(b) For purposes of the conservation and development of the game resources of the state, there are created 12 boards of game, each with jurisdiction over the area of a regional corporation established under the Alaska Native Claims Settlement Act. Each board of game is composed of seven members appointed by the governor, subject to confirmation by a majority of the members of the legislature in joint session. Each member appointed must be a resident of that area of the state over which the board to which he is appointed exercises jurisdiction. Each member

1 appointed shall be appointed without regard to political affiliation.
2 The commissioner is not a member of any board of game, but he or his
3 designee is ex officio secretary to each board.

4 * Sec. 2. AS 16.05.251 is amended to read:

5 Sec. 16.05.251. REGULATIONS OF THE BOARDS OF FISHERIES. Each
6 board of fisheries [BOARD OF FISHERIES. THE BOARD OF FISHERIES] may for
7 the area over which the board has jurisdiction make regulations it
8 considers advisable in accordance with the Administrative Procedure Act
9 (AS 44.62) for

10 (1) setting apart fish reserve areas, refuges and sanctuaries
11 in the waters of the state over which it has jurisdiction, subject to
12 the approval of the legislature;

13 (2) establishment of open and closed seasons and areas for
14 the taking of fish;

15 (3) setting quotas and bag limits on the taking of fish;

16 (4) establishment of the means and methods employed in the
17 pursuit, capture and transport of fish;

18 (5) establishment of marking and identification requirements
19 for means used in pursuit, capture and transport of fish;

20 (6) classifying fish as commercial fish, sport fish or
21 predators or other categories essential for regulatory purposes;

22 (7) engaging in biological research, watershed and habitat
23 improvement, fish management, protection, propagation and stocking;

24 (8) investigating and determining the extent and effect of
25 predation and competition among fish in the state, exercising control
26 measures considered necessary to the resources of the state;

27 (9) entering into cooperative agreements with educational
28 institutions and state, federal; or other agencies to promote fish
29 research, management, education and information and to train persons

1 [MEN] for fish management;

2 (10) prohibiting the live capture, possession, transport, or
3 release of native or exotic fish or their eggs;

4 (11) establishing seasons, areas, quotas and methods of har-
5 vest for aquatic plants;

6 (12) establishment of the times and dates during which the
7 issuance of fishing licenses, permits and registrations and the transfer
8 of permits and registrations between registration areas is allowed; how-
9 ever, this paragraph does not apply to permits issued or transferred
10 under ch. 43 of this title.

11 * Sec. 3. AS 16.05.255 is amended to read:

12 Sec. 16.05.255. REGULATIONS OF THE BOARDS OF GAME. Each board of
13 game [BOARD OF GAME. THE BOARD OF GAME] may for the area over which the
14 board has jurisdiction make regulations it considers advisable in
15 accordance with the Administrative Procedure Act (AS 44.62) for

16 (1) setting apart game reserve areas, refuges and sanctuaries
17 in the waters or on the lands of the state over which it has jurisdic-
18 tion, subject to the approval of the legislature;

19 (2) establishment of open and closed seasons and areas for
20 the taking of game;

21 (3) establishment of the means and methods employed in the
22 pursuit, capture and transport of game;

23 (4) setting quotas and bag limits on the taking of game;

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

26 (6) investigating and determining the extent and effect of
27 predation and competition among game in the state, exercising control
28 measures considered necessary to the resources of the state and desig-
29 nating game management units or parts of game management units in

1 which bounties for predatory animals shall be paid;

2 (7) engaging in biological research, watershed and habitat
3 improvement, and game management, protection, propagation and stocking;

4 (8) entering into cooperative agreements with educational
5 institutions and state, federal, or other agencies to promote game
6 research, management, education, and information and to train persons
7 [MEN] for game management;

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

10 (10) establishing the times and dates during which the issu-
11 ance of game licenses, permits and registrations and the transfer of
12 permits and registrations between registration areas and game management
13 units or subunits is allowed.

14 * Sec. 4. AS 16.05.257(a) is amended to read:

15 (a) Each board of game [THE BOARD OF GAME], at its regularly
16 scheduled annual meeting, may adopt regulations providing for subsistence
17 hunting in a game management unit or subunit or a portion of a unit or
18 subunit in the area over which the board exercises jurisdiction upon

19 (1) recommendation of the department, based on biological
20 evidence;

21 (2) the majority vote of the active local advisory committees
22 for that game management unit or subunit;

23 (3) the written petition of not less than 100 interested
24 residents of that game management unit or subunit; or

25 (4) the written petition of not less than 25 interested
26 residents of an area which is requested for establishment as a sub-
27 sistence area within a game management unit or subunit.

28 * Sec. 5. AS 16.05.257(f) is amended to read:

29 (f) Each board of game [THE BOARD OF GAME] at any time may review

1 and change the boundaries of a subsistence area upon

2 (1) the recommendation of the department, based on biological
3 evidence;

4 (2) the written petition of not less than 25 interested
5 residents of that area; or

6 (3) the majority vote of the active local advisory committees
7 for that area.

8 * Sec. 6. AS 16.05.260 is amended to read:

9 Sec. 16.05.260. ADVISORY COMMITTEES. Each board of fisheries [THE
10 BOARD OF FISHERIES] and each board of game [THE BOARD OF GAME] may make
11 regulations it considers [THEY CONSIDER] advisable in accordance with
12 the Administrative Procedure Act (AS 44.62) establishing, at places in
13 the state designated by the individual boards, advisory committees to be
14 composed of persons well informed on the fish or game resources of the
15 locality. The boards shall set the number and terms of each of the
16 members of the advisory committees, shall delegate one member of each
17 committee as chairman, and shall give him authority to hold public
18 hearings on fish or game matters. Recommendations from the advisory
19 committees shall be forwarded to the appropriate board for its [THEIR]
20 consideration but if the boards choose [BOARD OF FISHERIES OR THE BOARD
21 OF GAME CHOOSES] not to follow the recommendations of the local advisory
22 committee the appropriate board shall inform the appropriate advisory
23 committee of this action and state the reasons for not following the
24 recommendations. The commissioner shall delegate authority to advisory
25 committees for emergency closures during established seasons. The
26 commissioner is empowered to set aside and make null and void only
27 opening of seasons set by the advisory committees under this section.
28 The appropriate board shall promulgate the necessary regulations govern-
29 ing these closures.

* Sec. 7. AS 16.05.305 is amended to read:

Sec. 16.05.305. CLERICAL ASSISTANCE FOR BOARDS. Each board of fisheries [THE BOARD OF FISHERIES] and each board of game is [THE BOARD OF GAME ARE] authorized to hire and set the compensation for one clerical assistant for each board.

* Sec. 8. AS 16.05.930(d) is amended to read:

(d) No nondomestic animals of any species may be transferred or transported from the state under (a) of this section unless approved by the appropriate board of game [BOARD OF GAME] in regular or special meeting. Animals transferred or transported under (a) of this section shall be animals that are certified by the department to be surplus and unnecessary to the sustained yield management of the resource. Each application for a permit under (a) of this section shall be accompanied by a statement prepared by the Department of Fish and Game examining the probable environmental impact of the action.

* Sec. 9. AS 16.05.940(1) is amended to read:

(1) "a board" or "the board" means either a board of fisheries [THE BOARD OF FISHERIES] or a board of game [THE BOARD OF GAME];

* Sec. 10. AS 41.99.010 is amended to read:

Sec. 41.99.010. GAME MANAGEMENT AND ENFORCEMENT. Nothing in this title denies the Department of Fish and Game or the boards of fisheries and game [BOARD OF FISH AND GAME] their management and enforcement responsibilities related to the fish and game of this state.

* Sec. 11. AS 16.05.300(b) is repealed.

1 IN THE HOUSE

BY ANDERSON

2 HOUSE BILL NO.

3 IN THE LEGISLATURE OF THE STATE OF ALASKA

4 TENTH LEGISLATURE - SECOND SESSION

5 A BILL

6 For an Act entitled: "An Act relating to open seasons for the taking of
7 moose in Subunits 9(A), 9(B), 9(C), and Unit 17."

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

9 * Section 1. The open season for the taking of moose in those areas
10 designated Subunit 9(A), 9(B), and 9(C) by 5 AAC 90.010(9) Reg. 62, July
11 1977, and that area designated Unit 17 by 5 AAC 90.010(17) Reg. 62, July
12 1977, is from August 15 to September 5.

1 IN THE HOUSE

BY ANDERSON

2 HOUSE BILL NO.

3 IN THE LEGISLATURE OF THE STATE OF ALASKA

4 TENTH LEGISLATURE - SECOND SESSION

5 A BILL

6 For an Act entitled: "An Act creating a division of subsistence hunting and
7 fishing."

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

9 * Section 1. AS 16.05.090 is amended by adding a new subsection to read:

10 (c) The commissioner shall establish a departmental division of
11 subsistence hunting and fishing.

12 * Sec. 2. AS 16.05 is amended by adding new sections to read:

13 Sec. 16.05.093. DIRECTOR OF THE DIVISION OF SUBSISTENCE HUNTING
14 AND FISHING. The division of subsistence hunting and fishing shall be
15 administered by a fish and game biologist.

16 Sec. 16.05.094. DUTIES OF DIVISION OF SUBSISTENCE HUNTING AND
17 FISHING. The division of subsistence hunting and fishing shall

18 (1) compile existing data, hold hearings, and conduct studies
19 to gather information on all aspects of the role of subsistence hunting
20 and fishing in the lives of the residents of the state;

21 (2) quantify the amount, value, and extent of dependence on
22 food acquired through subsistence hunting and fishing;

23 (3) make information gathered available to the legislature in
24 a form suitable for use in developing legislation relating to land and
25 water management;

26 (4) assist the legislature to determine what uses of fish and
27 game, as well as which users and what methods, should be termed sub-
28 sistence uses, users, and methods;

29 (5) evaluate the impact of state and federal laws and

IN THE HOUSE

BY ANDERSON

HOUSE JOINT RESOLUTION NO.

IN THE LEGISLATURE OF THE STATE OF ALASKA
TENTH LEGISLATURE - SECOND SESSION

Relating to legalizing hunting of migratory birds in the springtime.

BE IT RESOLVED BY THE LEGISLATURE OF THE STATE OF ALASKA:

WHEREAS hunting of migratory game birds in the spring is prohibited by the terms of the conventions concluded between the United States and Great Britain for the protection of migratory birds on August 16, 1916; between the United States and the United Mexican States for the protection of migratory birds and game mammals on February 7, 1936; and between the United States and the Government of Japan for the protection of migratory birds in danger of extinction and their environment, on March 4, 1972; and

WHEREAS many residents of the rural areas of Alaska must rely on wildlife for food; and

WHEREAS the nutritional value of migratory game birds to the rural residents of Alaska is of particular significance in the springtime due to the depletion of winter food stocks and because spring thawing conditions make equivalent substitutes commercially unavailable; and

WHEREAS many otherwise law-abiding citizens have been forced to resort to illegal hunting to provide for the health and well-being of their families; and

WHEREAS the United States and the Soviet Union have completed negotiations on a treaty, now before the Senate for ratification, which leaves authority to establish those closed seasons necessary for the preservation of migratory bird stocks to the appropriate authorities in the respective nations, with provision that if the need arises special agreements may be negotiated with regard to conservation or hunting of particular species;

1 BE IT RESOLVED by the Alaska State Legislature that it requests the
2 President of the United States to direct the Department of State to amend
3 existing treaties to conform to the approach taken in the recent U.S-U.S.S.R.
4 treaty, thereby allowing rural residents of Alaska to hunt migratory game
5 birds in the springtime if consistent with the conservation of migratory
6 game bird stocks.

7 COPIES of this resolution shall be sent to the Honorable Jimmy Carter,
8 President of the United States; the Honorable Cyrus Vance, Secretary of the
9 Department of State; and to the Honorable Ted Stevens and the Honorable Mike
10 Gravel, U.S. Senators, and the Honorable Don Young, U.S. Representative,
11 members of the Alaska delegation in Congress.

PLEASE NOTE: THE PRECEDING PAGES WERE TREATED
AS A UNIT IN THE ORIGINAL DOCUMENT.

I. REQUEST

Bill/Resolution No. _____
Title An Act creating a Division of Subsistence Hunting and Fishing
Requested by Legislative Affairs Date 11-17-77

II. FISCAL DETAIL

Agency Affected Department of Fish and Game
Program Category Affected NRMEC
Budget Request Unit(s) Affected New BRU to be created

EXPENDITURES (Thousands of Dollars)

	FY 77	FY 78	FY 79	FY 80	FY 81	FY 82
100 PERSONAL SERVICES			392.5	392.5	392.5	392.5
200 TRAVEL			23.0	23.0	23.0	23.0
300 CONTRACTUAL			30.0	30.0	30.0	30.0
400 COMMODITIES			3.0	3.0	3.0	3.0
500 EQUIPMENT			20.0	1.0	1.0	1.0
600 LAND & STRUCTURES						
700 GRANTS, CLAIMS, ETC.						
TOTAL			468.5	449.5	449.5	449.5

FUNDING (Thousands of Dollars)

GENERAL FUND			468.5	449.5	449.5	449.5
FEDERAL FUNDS						
OTHER (Specify)						

POSITIONS

FULL TIME			14	14	14	14
PART TIME						
TEMPORARY						

III. ANALYSIS (See Fiscal Note Preparation Instructions, Section III)

In addition to a Headquarters Staff of a Director, Deputy Director, Secretary, and Administrative Assistant, work would be accomplished by regional positions at Range 18 in Juneau, Anchorage, Kodiak, Fairbanks, and Nome. (One clerical position will be assigned to each regional position). Travel is provided at \$3,000 for regional positions and \$4,000 for Director and Deputy. Contractual is for phones, printing and advertising, and space rental. New equipment needed for all new positions. Fiscal note can be revised upward or downward based on further clarification of scope of duties by bill sponsor.

IV. DATE November 18, 1977 PREPARED BY Jeff Morrison
AGENCY Fish and Game

1 IN THE HOUSE

2 HOUSE BILL NO.

3 IN THE LEGISLATURE OF THE STATE OF ALASKA

4 TENTH LEGISLATURE - SECOND SESSION

5 A BILL

6 For an Act entitled: "An Act creating a division of subsistence hunting and
7 fishing."

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

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10 (c) The commissioner shall establish a departmental division of
11 subsistence hunting and fishing.

12 * Sec. 2. AS 16.05 is amended by adding new sections to read:

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14 AND FISHING. The division of subsistence hunting and fishing shall be
15 administered by a fish and game biologist.

16 Sec. 16.05.094. DUTIES OF DIVISION OF SUBSISTENCE HUNTING AND
17 FISHING. The division of subsistence hunting and fishing shall

18 (1) compile existing data, hold hearings, and conduct studies
19 to gather information on all aspects of the role of subsistence hunting
20 and fishing in the lives of the residents of the state;

21 (2) quantify the amount, value, and extent of dependence on
22 food acquired through subsistence hunting and fishing;

23 (3) make information gathered available to the legislature in
24 a form suitable for use in developing legislation relating to land and
25 water management;

26 (4) assist the legislature to determine what uses of fish and
27 game, as well as which users and what methods, should be termed sub-
28 sistence uses, users, and methods;

29 (5) evaluate the impact of state and federal laws and

1 regulations on subsistence hunting and fishing and, when corrective
2 action is indicated, make recommendations to the governor and the
3 legislature.
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Introduced: 2/1/78
Referred: The Special Committee
on Subsistence, Resources and
Finance

1 IN THE HOUSE

BY THE SPECIAL COMMITTEE
ON SUBSISTENCE

2 HOUSE BILL NO. 718

3 IN THE LEGISLATURE OF THE STATE OF ALASKA

4 TENTH LEGISLATURE - SECOND SESSION

5 A BILL

6 For an Act entitled: "An Act creating a permanent interim Subsistence
7 Committee."

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

9 * Section 1. AS 24.20 is amended by adding new sections to read:

10 Sec. 24.20.600. SUBSISTENCE COMMITTEE ESTABLISHED. The Subsistence
11 Committee is established as a permanent interim committee of the
12 legislature. The establishment of the committee recognizes the need for
13 continuous and intensive legislative study and involvement in the sub-
14 sistence issue to insure that the subsistence lifestyle remains a viable
15 way of life for those who live it through choice or necessity.

16 Sec. 24.20.610. MEMBERSHIP. The Subsistence Committee is composed
17 of three members of the house appointed by the speaker of the house, and
18 three members of the senate appointed by the president of the senate.
19 The membership from each house shall include at least one member from
20 each of the two major political parties. The committee elects a chair-
21 man from among its members.

22 Sec. 24.20.620. TERM OF MEMBERSHIP. The Subsistence Committee
23 shall be organized within 15 days after the organization of each legis-
24 lature. Members serve for the duration of the legislature during which
25 they are appointed. If they are reelected or their term of office ex-
26 tends into the next succeeding legislature, they continue to serve until
27 reappointed or the appointment of their successor.

28 Sec. 24.20.630. VACANCIES. When a vacancy occurs in the member-
29 ship of the Subsistence Committee, the presiding officer of the house

1 incurring the vacancy shall choose a successor. If the office of the
2 president of the senate or speaker of the house of representatives be-
3 comes vacant and a vacancy from the affected house occurs among the
4 membership of the committee, the remaining committee members from the
5 house incurring the vacancy shall appoint a new member.

6 Sec. 24.20.640. MEETINGS. The Subsistence Committee may meet
7 during sessions of the legislature and during the interim between
8 sessions at such times and places in the state as the chairman may
9 determine. Members may receive, for the minimum time required to get to
10 and from meetings and for the period while attending meetings, the same
11 travel and per diem allowances provided by law for members of the legis-
12 lature when attending sessions, except that members of the committee
13 receive no per diem during the legislative sessions other than the per
14 diem allowance paid to other members of the legislature.

15 Sec. 24.20.650. STAFF. The Legislative Affairs Agency shall pro-
16 vide the committee with professional and clerical assistance under the
17 auspices of the Legislative Council.

18 Sec. 24.20.660. DUTIES. The Subsistence Committee shall

19 (1) gather information on all aspects of subsistence hunting
20 and fishing and the role of subsistence in the lives of the residents of
21 the state;

22 (2) monitor the activities of state officers and agencies
23 which affect the use of subsistence resources;

24 (3) evaluate the impact of federal laws, regulations, and
25 policies which affect subsistence;

26 (4) receive public comment on governmental action affecting
27 subsistence.

28 Sec. 24.20.670. POWERS. The Subsistence Committee has the follow-
29 ing powers:

1 (1) to organize and adopt rules for the conduct of its busi-
2 ness;

3 (2) to hold public hearings;

4 (3) to require all state officials and agencies of state
5 government to give full cooperation to the committee or its staff in
6 assembling and furnishing requested information;

7 (4) to act on all bills referred to it and to report back on
8 its actions and recommendations to the house from which the bill was
9 referred;

10 (5) sponsor legislation in accordance with AS 24.30.060(b).

11 Sec. 24.20.680. REPORTS. The Subsistence Committee shall submit a
12 summary report of its findings and recommendations to each legislature.

13 * Sec. 2. AS 24.30.060(b) is amended to read:

14 (b) Bills introduced by the Legislative Council shall be delivered
15 with a letter of explanation to the rules committee of either house and
16 bear the inscription "Rules Committee by Request of the Legislative
17 Council"; bills introduced by the Subsistence Committee shall be de-
18 livered with a letter of explanation to the rules committee of either
19 house and bear the inscription "Rules Committee by request of the Sub-
20 sistence Committee"; bills introduced by the Administrative Regulation
21 Review Committee shall be delivered with a letter of explanation to the
22 rules committee of either house and bear the inscription "Rules Commit-
23 tee by Request of the Administrative Regulation Review Committee"; bills
24 introduced by the Legislative Budget and Audit Committee shall be de-
25 livered with a letter of explanation to the rules committee of either
26 house and bear the inscription "Rules Committee by Request of the Legis-
27 lative Budget and Audit Committee." Bills presented by the governor
28 shall be delivered with a letter to the rules committee of either house
29 and bear the inscription "Rules Committee by Request of the Governor";

PLEASE NOTE: THE FOLLOWING PAGES WERE TREATED
AS A UNIT IN THE ORIGINAL DOCUMENT.

September 20, 1977

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR RECOMMENDED AMENDMENTS
TO H.R. 39, PROPOSED "ALASKA NATIONAL INTEREST LANDS CONSERVATION ACT"

On page 19, line 12, through page 22, line 20, revise section 701
read as follows and delete section 702.

SEC. 701. (a) Except as otherwise provided by Federal law, the
State of Alaska is authorized to permit subsistence uses of fish,
wildlife, and plant resources within designated subsistence manage-
ment zones by:

(1) Defining "subsistence use" to include the taking and use
of customary or traditional wild foods and other renewable
biological resources from lands and waters for personal or
family consumption; provided that such taking is not accomplished
in a wasteful manner. Such uses may also involve the customary
trade or barter among qualified subsistence users for personal
or family consumption;

(2) prescribing conditions under which subsistence uses may
be permitted, including but not limited to, the establishment
of limits on season length, take, and number and type of fish,
wildlife, or plant species to be utilized; provided, however,
that the level of subsistence uses may not be significantly
expanded beyond those in existence as of December 18, 1971;

(3) determining, without regard to race or ethnic origins,
who is qualified for subsistence uses within subsistence
management zones based upon: customary and direct dependency

upon the use of subsistence resources as the mainstay of one's livelihood as of December 18, 1971; area of domicile; availability of alternative resources; and cultural needs;

(4) creating a system of local subsistence advisors to assist in determining who is qualified for subsistence uses within subsistence management zones; and

(5) giving subsistence uses preference over any other competing consumptive use within subsistence management zones. When actual or anticipated population declines in a specific subsistence resource would be aggravated by continued subsistence uses or other competing consumptive uses, the State shall first curtail the other consumptive uses, and as a last resort, subsistence uses, to the extent necessary to protect the viability and well being of the fish, wildlife, and plant populations affected.

(b) The Secretaries of Interior and Agriculture shall designate by regulation subsistence management zones within their respective areas added to the National Park, Forest, Wildlife Refuge, and Wild and Scenic Rivers Systems by this Act. Subsistence management zones shall include only those areas where subsistence uses were customarily occurring on December 18, 1971, and where continued subsistence uses would be consistent with the purposes for which the area was established and is being managed.

(c) The appropriate Secretary may close any subsistence management zone or portion thereof to subsistence uses for reasons of public safety, fish and wildlife management, administration, or public use and enjoyment of the area; and notwithstanding any other provision of this section, if the appropriate Secretary determines that conditions imposed by the State of Alaska under subsection (a)(2) of this section are inconsistent with the purposes for which any area was established or constitute a danger to the population of any species, he may close the area to subsistence uses.

(d) (1) Except for those subsistence uses authorized in this section all areas of the National Park System in the State of Alaska shall be closed to hunting and trapping, but shall be open to non-commercial fishing in accordance with the applicable laws of the United States and the State of Alaska; provided, however, the Secretary shall permit fishing, trapping, and non-commercial hunting within areas established by this Act as "national park preserves" and "national rivers" in accordance with the applicable laws of the United States and the State of Alaska.

(2) The Secretary may designate for all units of the National Park System, the National Wildlife Refuge System and the Wild and Scenic Rivers System in the State of Alaska areas where, and periods when, hunting, fishing, trapping or entry may be limited or proscribed for reasons of public safety; administration, protection and management of living resources, preservation of subsistence resources, or public use and enjoyment. Except in emergencies, any regulation prescribing such restrictions relating to hunting, fishing, trapping or entry shall be put into effect only after consultation with the appropriate State agency having jurisdiction over such activities.

(e) Any person who violates or fails to comply with any regulation issued pursuant to subsections (c) or (d) of this section shall be fined not more than five hundred dollars or imprisoned for not to exceed six months, or both.

(f) The Secretary, in consultation with the Secretary of Agriculture, shall prepare and submit a report every two years to the President of the Senate and the Speaker of the House of Representatives on subsistence uses within designated subsistence management zones. The report shall include among other things, the status of wildlife populations impacted by subsistence uses, the number of persons engaged in subsistence uses, the status of subsistence in the native cultures, the scope, nature and effectiveness of the State subsistence program, whether the State is in compliance with the standards set forth in this Act on subsistence use, and whether there is a need for new legislation modifying the existing subsistence use system.

(g) Nothing in this section shall be deemed to modify or repeal the provisions of the Fur Seal Act of 1966 (16 U.S.C. Sections 1151 et seq.); the Endangered Species Act of 1973 (16 U.S.C. Sections 1531 et seq.); the Marine Mammal Protection Act (16 U.S.C. Sections 1361 et seq.); or the Migratory Bird Treaty Act (16 U.S.C. Sections 701 et seq.).

(h) Notwithstanding any other provision of law or any other provision of this Act to the contrary, the Secretary may permit the use of snowmachines for subsistence purposes.

ADMINISTRATIVE PROVISIONS

1
 2 SEC. 605. Wilderness areas designated by this Act shall
 3 be administered in accordance with the applicable provisions
 4 of the Wilderness Act governing areas designated by that
 5 Act as wilderness areas, except that any reference in such
 6 provisions to the effective date of the Wilderness Act shall be
 7 deemed to be a reference to the effective date of this Act,
 8 and any reference to the Secretary of Agriculture shall be
 9 deemed to be a reference to the Secretary of the Interior.

10 TITLE VII—GENERAL ADMINISTRATIVE
 11 PROVISIONS

12 SEC. 701. (a) Except as otherwise prohibited by Fed-
 13 eral or State law, the Secretary shall permit the continuation
 14 of such subsistence uses of the fish, wildlife, and plant re-
 15 sources within the areas added to existing units or established
 16 by titles I, II, III, and IV of this Act. The Secretary may
 17 publish regulations prescribing conditions under which sub-
 18 sistence uses may be conducted, including, but not limited to,
 19 the establishment of limits on the number and type of wild-
 20 life species to be utilized and the length of the season during
 21 which subsistence activities may be engaged in within any
 22 such unit. After consultation with local residents and State
 23 agencies exercising jurisdiction affecting subsistence re-
 24 sources, the Secretary may designate "subsistence manage-
 25 ment zones" to include various geographical areas where

1 subsistence activities have customarily occurred in and ad-
2 jacent to national interest lands, without regard to boundaries
3 established for such lands by this Act. The Secretary shall
4 establish "regulatory subsistence boards" consisting of ten
5 persons who are subsistence users of such areas. Each Board
6 shall be required to review and approve each subsistence per-
7 mit application within each subsistence management zone in
8 accordance with criteria and management procedure as
9 promulgated by the Secretary after public hearings. Regula-
10 tory subsistence boards shall also advise the Secretary or his
11 designee on matters of concern to subsistence permittees and
12 other residents within specific subsistence management zones
13 and shall cooperate with the Secretary in the development of
14 studies on subsistence resources.

15 The Secretary or his designee shall retain the responsi-
16 bility to enforce, review, and where necessary under sub-
17 section (b) of this section, overrule decisions and recom-
18 mendations of the regulatory subsistence boards.

19 (b) Subsistence uses of national interest lands will in all
20 cases be given preference over any competing consumptive
21 use in a subsistence management zone. When a specific re-
22 source cannot support all demands upon it, the Secretary
23 shall curtail subsistence uses of that resource to the extent
24 necessary to protect the viability and well-being of fish,
25 wildlife, and plant species affected or otherwise restore and

1 preserve wilderness values in the subsistence management
2 zone: *Provided, however,* That in the absence of an emer-
3 gency, the Secretary shall first consult with the regulatory
4 subsistence boards and publish his proposals and seek public
5 comment.

6 (c) People who exercise and who continue to exercise
7 customary, consistent, and traditional use of subsistence re-
8 sources in the national interest lands established by this Act,
9 as of December 18, 1971, and their direct descendants, shall
10 be permitted to continue subsistence activities on these na-
11 tional interest lands if they are primarily and directly de-
12 pendent for the mainstay of their livelihood upon local natu-
13 ral resources for either food, shelter, materials, firewood,
14 clothing, tools, transportation, or handicrafts and so long as
15 such use is consistent with the sound management of these
16 resources.

17 (d) The Secretary, who is responsible for the admin-
18 istration of units established by titles γ , II, III, and IV
19 of this Act, shall undertake research on the use of subsist-
20 ence resources and shall seek data from subsistence users
21 and consult such users frequently, and shall make findings
22 of such research available to such users, the subsistence
23 boards, and the public.

24 (e) Not later than ten years from the date of enact-
25 ment of this Act, and continuing at intervals of not more

1 than five years after the submission of the first such report,
2 the Secretary shall report to the Congress on the effect of
3 all hunting and fishing including subsistence uses, on the
4 flora and fauna within the lands included in this Act, and
5 shall recommend, after consultation with the fish and game
6 agency of the State of Alaska and the Regulatory Subsist-
7 ence Boards authorized under subsection (a) of this section,
8 whether changes in any or all of such uses may be necessary.

9 SEC. 702. The Secretary may permit hunting on lands
10 and waters under his jurisdiction established as national
11 preserves under title I of this Act, in accordance with such
12 regulations as he shall prescribe. Such regulations may in-
13 clude the designation of zones where, and the establishment
14 of periods when, no hunting shall be permitted in any such
15 area for reasons of public safety, administration, fish or
16 wildlife management, or public use and enjoyment, and
17 except in emergencies, any regulations of the Secretary pur-
18 suant to this section shall be put into effect only after
19 consultation with the appropriate fish and game agency of
20 the State of Alaska.

~~21 SEC. 703. (a) All lands designated by this Act as na-
22 tional parks, national monuments, national preserves, na-
23 tional wildlife refuges, national wildlife ranges, and, notwith-
24 standing the provisions of section (9) (a) (iii) of the Wild
25 and Scenic River Act (82 Stat. 907) as amended (16 U.S.C.~~

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