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HRES

SB

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SB

211

COMMITTEE REPORT
HOUSE

FURTHER:

March 29, 1979

Date: 4/5/79

Mr. Speaker:

The Committee on RESOURCES has had SB 211

"An Act creating the title of honorary master guide for life."

under consideration and (a majority of the committee) (the committee) reports it back with the following recommendations:

- do pass do not pass
- do pass with attached amendments(s)
- replace with CS for _____ same title
- new title
- and recommends _____
- AND attaches a "Letter of Intent" New Fiscal Note
- reports it back without recommendation
- referred to the _____ Committee

MEMBERS SIGNING
DO PASS

[Signature]

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MEMBERS HAVING
OTHER RECOMMENDATIONS:

[Signature]
CHAIRMAN



Representative Joe Hayes
✓ Senator Pat Rodey
Senator John Butrovich

Gentlemen:

This request is in response to action taken at a March 1977 meeting of the GUIDE LICENSING AND CONTROL BOARD, in which a resolution was passed giving Master Guide Slim Moore, an honorary master guide's license for life.

In order to implement that resolution, enclosed is the pertinent information that should be sufficient to have their action implemented. Slim would be very pleased and honored to have this, as he approaches his 80th birthday April 8.

For your information ten Master Guides received that designation the first year-- Carl Lane, Juneau; Marc Jensen, Juneau; Jay Hammond, Lake Clark; Hal Waugh (decd) Fairbanks; Alf Madson, (decd) Kodiak; Slim Moore, Fairbanks; Bud Branham and Dennis Branham, both of Rainy Pass; Don DeHart, (decd) Slana; and Bob Busby, Harding Lake.

I have known Slim for over 25 years, and he is an honorable man. To keep himself busy, Slim raises most of the food that he and his wife use, with enough left over for friends who stop by during harvest time. Slim has a method of expressing himself, with his sense and humor and story telling, that it is a delight and privilege to any listener who has the opportunity to be around, when he talks of his true experiences of a lifetime of hunting. Pat used to deliver papers in Soenard where Slim lives now.

Attached are copies of articles which appeared in different magazines during some of the span of his hunting years. If there is other information that you think necessary, please let me know and I will get it. Slim's address is 4106 Arkansas Drive, 99503; phone 272-0324.

Yours very truly,

Helen A. Butcher
Helen A. Butcher (Mrs Owen)

* Bill or Resolution

SLIM MOORE, MASTER GUIDE

In 1964 the State of Alaska upgraded its ranks of big game guides. The system had been getting a poor reputation through unethical practices of guides who were exploiting the Great Land, and Slim Moore was one of the ten who received the Master Guide designation that first year. Others were Carl Lane, Marc Jensen, Jay Hammond, Hal Waugh, Alf Madsen, Bud and Dennis Branham, Don DeHart, and Bob Busby.

A Master Guide had to meet all the requirements of a Registered Guide, in addition to having legally hunted in Alaska for a part of each of 10 years during which his principal source of income was from guiding or related activities. He must have held a Registered Guide license and have been actively engaged in guiding for at least 5 years. He must not have been convicted of violating federal or state fishing, game or guiding laws within the preceding 5 years, and he must have consistently performed in a superior manner as evidenced by reports submitted to the department, and by inquiries made by the Alaska Guide Licensing and Control Board to at least two of the guide's clients of record, in addition to other qualifications which the board may require.

During the March 1977 meeting of the GUIDE LICENSING AND CONTROL BOARD, the following motion was passed unanimously; "RESOLVED, that master guide "Slim" Moore, after 45 years in the guiding industry was retiring, and would be an honorary master guide for life." According to Board Member Chuck Keim, the entire audience stood up and applauded. To implement this resolution will take legislative action.

M. W. (Slim) Moore, Grand Old Man of Alaska Guides, was awarded the first Simon-Waugh Award for excellence in 1974. This award is given by the Alaska Professional Hunters Association each year to guides who have dedicated their lives to guiding, have always believed in fair chase, and have contributed to the profession's excellence. In Slim's years of guiding, no complaint has ever been recorded, and he is the only living guide who has retired from a lifetime occupation as a guide.

Slim arrived in Alaska in 1926 from Texas and in 1931 booked his first hunt--three of the trophies later made the second edition in 1937 of the Boone and Crocket record book. He has trapped, packed with horses, used dog teams, and guided or hunted in almost every corner of the state except the panhandle. He guided the hunt which the record book shows two hunters' names (1950 Johnson and Brennan) for a sheep that neither knew who shot it, so both agreed to claim the distinction. When fur prices were low in 1933 and there was no demand for packers, Slim moved back to Fairbanks to his trade as an electrician lineman. In 1952 he and his wife, Margaret, took over Summit Lake Lodge on the Richardson Highway and operated it for ten years before moving to Anchorage in 1963.

Slim is a member of Pioneers Igloo #15, the Alaska Professional Hunters Association, and a retired member of the IBEW union. When the Denali Highway was completed from Paxson to Cantwell, Slim was instrumental in getting the north side of the road closed to all hunting; and he still follows the hearings and testifies from his long experiences regarding the regulation of game in the State.

Slim retired in 1977, which led to the resolution passed at the March 1977 Guide Licensing and Control Board. Demonstrating his character, Slim felt he should release his guiding territory so that it could be reassigned.

(copies of several articles which have appeared throughout the years are attached. I can send a Polaroid picture of Slim wearing the Simon-Waugh award, which is a carved powder horn, carved in Fairbanks in April 1974)

Submitted by

Helen A. Butcher
P. O. Box 4-1203
Anchorage, Alaska 99509

279-6448 or 277-6202

FURTHER RESOLVED that those guides qualifying for Subunit C be granted exclusive guide areas with joint usage for those areas that overlap.

Those guides applying for exclusive guiding areas in game management Unit 9, Subunit C, were;

Alfred Burnett
K. H. Jensen
Jack Myers
Richard Sjoden
Ben White

Grenold Collins
Ed King
Robert L. Myers
Reinhold Thiele

Ray Foldager
William D. Morrow
John Pangborn
Denny Thompson

After discussion and on motion duly made, seconded and carried unanimously it was

RESOLVED that Ed King, Jack Myers, Denny Thompson and Ben White agree to a corridor of two and one-half (2 1/2) miles on both sides of the branch on Alkagnok River for common or shared usage within the boundaries of their exclusive areas. Ben White, Denny Thompson and Edward King have no conflict on their exclusive guiding areas. Denny Thompson and Jack Myers do have a conflict. Jack Myers will readjust his map, pulling back his boundaries so they are no longer in conflict.

After discussion and on motion duly made, seconded and carried unanimously it was

RESOLVED that master guide "Slim" Moore, after 45 years in the guiding industry was retiring, and would be an honorary master guide for life.

After discussion and on motion duly made, seconded and carried unanimously it was

RESOLVED that Richard Herscher did not hold a qualified registered guide license at this time, and that Mr. Herscher could petition the board for an exclusive guiding area at such as he obtained his license.

Mr. Ray Loesche then addressed the board (Mr. Loesche's guide license is revoked). Mr. Loesche stated he was putting the board on notice that if he had to take it to every court in the land, he would prove that what the Guide Licensing and Control Board was doing by assigning of exclusive guide areas was illegal.

After discussion and on motion duly made, seconded and carried unanimously it was

RESOLVED that a permanent permit be assigned to those guides in Unit 9, Subunit E, who applied by November 1, 1976, having in the last five years three Statements of Financial Remuneration on file and/or had in the last five years three Bear Camp registrations;

FURTHER RESOLVED that a temporary permit would be assigned to those guides applying in Unit 9 Subunit E, by November 1, 1976, who had in the last five years two (2) Statements of Financial Remuneration on file and/or had in the last five years two (2) Bear Camp registrations, and/or had a written statement from three registered guides that they had conducted hunts in Unit 9 in the last five years;

*✓ Slim:
This was a unanimous vote of the Board,
and the entire audience stood up and
applauded you.
Chuck Keim
7/16/77*

Grand old man of Alaska guides

By SALLY W. JONES
Daily News Staff Writer

As near as anyone can figure, Slim Moore's been guiding big game hunters in Alaska for, oh, say, about 200 years.

In truth, however, Moore has been guiding since 1931, and at 76 is the oldest active guide in Alaska. He has been given the Alaska Professional Hunters' Association first Simon-Waugh Award for excellence.

Clark Engle, head of the association, said the award will be given each year for guides "who have dedicated their lives to guiding, have always believed in fair chase" and have contributed to the profession's excellence. "We will keep this award on a high plane," Engle said soon after Moore was given the powder horn trophy.

AS HE RELAXED at Engle's home Sunday, Moore was talking about not renewing his master guide's license this year. "I don't take a new client anymore — I'm afraid I wouldn't be able to keep up with him," he said with a chuckle.

Moore booked his first hunt in 1931.

It was the hunter's first hunt, also, and the result was three trophies — two sheep and a goat — that were to make the next Byrnes and Crockett record book in 1937.

Since that hunt, he's taken hunters to nearly every game animal Alaska has to offer.

His knowledge of Alaska wildlife has come with the intimacy no biologist could hope to gain from books, test tubes or laboratories.

He guides for the Alaska brown bear on Kodiak Island and the Kenai Peninsula and for moose, caribou and Dall sheep in the Nelchina-Upper Susitna, Wrangell Mountains, and Fairbanks-Central Tanana game management units.

He maintains permanent hunting camps in the mountains and valleys



Slim Moore with his award

rearing and tending his garden — I've never been a vegetarian before. — his tone has the ring of nonconviction.

SLIM MOORE lives big game. He talks of grizzlies as if the big bears were as predictable as the tides. Yet he respects their beauty, power and cunning. He talks of sheep and his theory that the Dalls in lime-rock areas grow the largest curls, from the lime in their diet.

And he talks of how Alaska's game has changed during his 49 years of hunting here.

"The sheep are coming back — there was a sheep epidemic in the '30s and '40s, in the '50s they went all out on (controlling) wolves, and the moose exploded; the bears have gone to the bottom of the barrel and Kodiak may end up to be the brown's last stronghold."

WHEN MOORE started guiding, packhorses were the mode of transportation and a 30-day hunt was the rule. Today, the aircraft hounds the bear and the hunter wants his trophy haggled in 10 days. "Overhunting," Moore said.

And he talks of the Outsiders who seek the majestic brown and grizzly.

"I had one fella' who was really nervous," Moore grins. "He shot the bear, we walked to it and I leaned on its stomach (in order to expel stomach gas.)"

The carcass let out a "wruumphhh."

"That man high-tailed it out of there so fast I nearly had to cut the

tree down to get him down," Moore says with a mischievous straight face.

THE HUNTING stories he and Engle swap for endless hours — "they get better with the telling," Moore said — reveal as nothing else could why Moore moved to Alaska before the Depression.

"I always liked to hunt and fish," Moore said. "And it was hard getting away from farmers with pitchforks when they saw me fishing in their alfalfa fields." Outside, he was an electrician on constant vacation.

In his early years here, he provided pack trains for gold-seekers, led his pack train for federal Geological Survey work, trapped an 80-mile line and found odd jobs until that day when a client was referred to him in 1931.

"I came to Alaska when I was in my 20's — figuring I'd get this hunting and fishing thing out of my system here," Moore said.

But he never did get it out of his system — "I keep putting it off one more year" he said, and mumbled something about maybe getting that license renewed for one more year . . .



Slim Moore

Thirty Years
on
Alaskan Guide

by
Jim Rearden

←
Veteran woodsman Moore sharpens a beaver-skinning knife in his comfortable log cabin home high in the remote fastness of his Alaska Range hunting country.

DON'T let him chase me too far," the guide told his hunter.

A wounded grizzly had fled snarling into the brush. The guide proposed to go in and get the bear to chase him into the open, so the hunter could get a clear shot.

Before the amazed hunter could object, the long-legged guide crashed into the brush and disappeared. Shortly the guide came legging it out of the thicket, occasionally peering over his shoulder at the bear, which, sure enough, was chasing him. Though unnerved, the hunter managed to shoot the bear and end the chase.

Sounds foolhardy, but it wasn't. The guide knew exactly what he was doing. His name was and is Slim Moore, and he is regarded by many who are qualified to judge as one of the greatest of all Alaskan guides.

Another top-notch guide, Warren Tilman of Fairbanks, remarked to me,

"Slim's like a hungry Indian when he gets on a good trophy's trail. He stays with it until his hunter quits or gets it."

Slim—he is called nothing else, and has even been listed as such in a telephone directory—and his wife, Margaret, own and operate Summit Lake Lodge, 3,210 feet above sea level in the glacier-hung reaches of the wild Alaska Range. The paved Richardson Highway winds past their door.

It was thirty degrees below zero on a recent winter's day when I pulled off the highway in front of the snow-banked log cabin the Moores call home. Slim, shrugging into a parka, came out to welcome me. Tall—he's six feet two—craggy faced, with bushy brows, a magnificent head of silver hair and piercing blue eyes, he looks every inch the big game guide.

Though I had intended to visit the Moores only a few days, I stayed a week, yarning with Slim, looking over his pic-

tures, snowshoeing with him and outdoor-loving Margaret in search of ptarmigan.

Slim enjoys hunting any kind of game. I have seen him happy as a kid just hunting ptarmigan. Brown and grizzly bears are his favorite game, however. "They have a little bit of fight-back," he says.

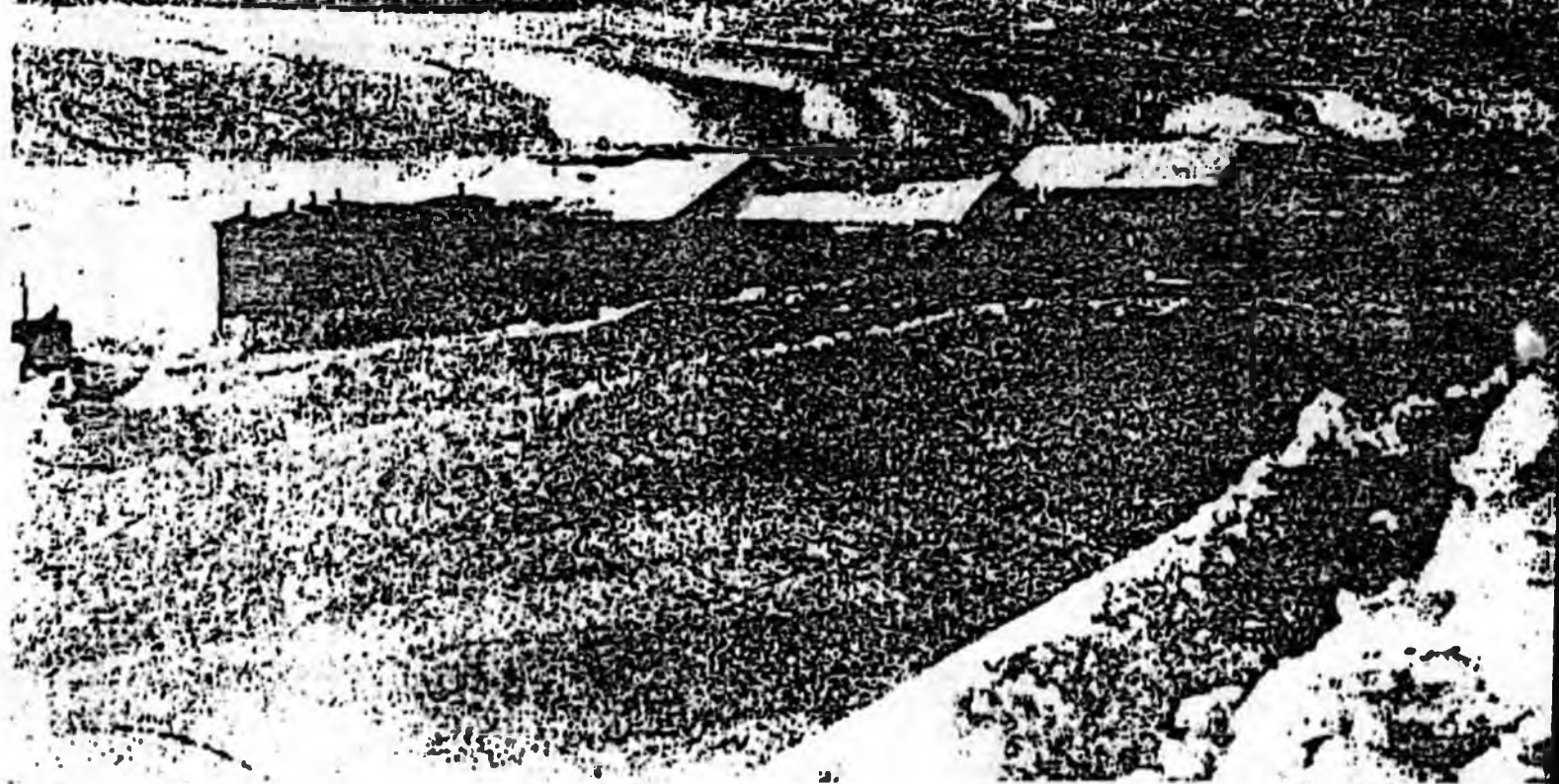
Sometimes they have a little too much "fight-back."

Once while guiding the well-known outdoorsman, Fred Hollander, on the Kenai Peninsula, Slim came upon a small grizzly digging out a parka squirrel. All they could see were the bear's round rump and a shower of dirt.

"Wanta see something funny?" Slim asked.

He yelled and beat his leg with his hat, thinking the bear would run—and the south end of a bear rapidly moving north is a ludicrous sight.

But the bear bounced out of the hole,



Guide Moore and his wife, Margaret, operate Summit Lake Lodge on the Richardson Highway in Interior Alaska for hunters, fishermen, "just plain travelers" and a host of friends.

Photo by Jim Reardon

took one look at the men, peeled his lips back and charged. It took a few fumbling moments for Slim to lift his rifle from his packboard and shoot. When the bear lay dead a few yards from them, Hollander turned to Slim and demanded angrily, "What in hell was so funny?"

Slim won't estimate the number of brown and grizzly bears that have charged him. He maintains it is unusual for a bear to charge, but when a man has hunted as much as he, there are bound to be exceptions. At various times he has described to me six "exceptions."

One occurred when he was hunting alone—and the story shows what kind of outdoorsman is this soft-talking big guide. It happened in October. Slim headed downriver from Paxson's Lodge, a landmark a few miles from where his Summit Lake Lodge now is, hunting a bear for sled-dog feed.

He found tracks and followed them until the bear jumped about two hundred yards away. At Slim's shot the

animal reared, dropped, and spun into a canyon.

The bear printed a bloody hole in the snow where it fell, but it was on its feet and legging it for distant places when Slim got there. His shot had struck the flesh of a foreleg. Slim trotted up the trail following the wounded grizzly's tracks and blood sign where they crossed a five-thousand-foot mountain—despite eighteen inches of snow and his lack of snowshoes.

Hours later, slogging toward the Tangle Lake country, he managed to get within five hundred yards of the bear. He sat down, aimed carefully, and hit it again, this time in a heel.

Now he started to gain. The grizzly limped into a big draw, and Slim guessed that he would cut left and follow a deep cut. He ran across the bend and the animal was plodding along directly below him as he reached the rim.

"Where do you think you're goin' now?" Slim yelled. The big grizzly

turned and charged, snarling. Slim waited as the animal clawed up the side of the draw. When it was about seventy-five feet away he shot it through the shoulder hump, killing it instantly.

It was nearly dark and Slim was fourteen miles from his starting point—with a five-thousand-foot peak between himself and home. He had no food nor bedding. He skinned the bear quickly, dragged the eight-foot-square hide to a level spot and curled up in it, using the head for a pillow and throwing the unskinned feet over him to hold the cover in place. The temperature dropped to zero that night, but he was warm.

"It made a nice blanket," he recalled, "though it did smell fishy."

Late the next day, on his way home around the mountain, he shot the heads off two spruce hens with his .30-'06, built a fire, cooked the birds and ate them—the first food he'd had since breakfast the previous day. The grizzly meat had smelled too fishy for his taste.



Two hunters divided honors on this record sheep taken during a hunt with Moore.

In November he returned with his dog team for the bear carcass. A heavy snow was falling. He tied his team and approached on foot, rifle ready. It never pays, in Alaska, to approach meat incautiously, even in winter. If a bear finds meat, he hates to leave it.

Slim missed the bear by about a hundred yards. The thick snow was whipping about in a steady glacier wind. He circled a bit, working uphill. A sudden rift in the storm let him glimpse the location of the carcass—and he saw an animal lying beside it, covered lightly with snow. Slim thought it another bear. He was downhill from it—a bad tactical position. He craned his neck and walked back and forth, trying to determine where the animal's head was. Then a camp robber, a northern jay, flew down and lit on the bear carcass.

A big wolf got up, shook off snow and reached for the bird. Slim snapped off a shot, knocking the wolf down. At the noise of the rifle the hillside exploded with wolves, leaping from the snow and

had been curled in the snow around the bear.

One great gray-maned wolf ran toward Slim, ears pinned back, and swung aside to pass him. Letting it go for the moment, he fired five quick shots and rolled three of the others dead. He crammed more shells into his empty rifle, swung around, and made a spectacular shot at the receding form of the gray that had sprinted by him. He had killed five out of the six.

"You know," he told me disgustedly, "I could have killed four of 'em with one shot as they lay in their beds, if I'd been on the ball. Four of 'em were in perfect line when I slapped that one that got up to chase the jay off. I'll never have a chance like that again."

Slim came to Alaska from Texas in 1926, for a short stay that has turned into a long one. He has trapped, packed with horses, guided or hunted in almost every corner of the state except the panhandle. Though he has guided many famous men, he won't talk about those who are living. He feels that their hunts are part of their private lives, and he has no right to publicize them.

Two he will name are Wiley Post, the famed flyer who was killed with Will Rogers near Barrow, and Fred Hollander, the wealthy sportsman-naturalist-photographer. He guided Hollander on several hunts.

A big, powerful man, Slim is known for his stamina on the trail and for his packing ability. He once ran down and killed a healthy wolf, almost with his bare hands.

It happened years ago, near Summit Lake. A wolf got into one of his traps, broke the chain, and got away with the trap.

A week later Slim was checking

he neared Paxson's Lake he picked up a timber wolf track and followed it, thinking perhaps it was the one that had escaped. He followed the trail to the lake's edge and saw a black animal running across the ice about three hundred yards away.

It was too far off to expect to hit with the .30-30, but he pitched a few rounds at it anyway. Just as it went into the brush, it looked as if it up-ended on a shot. Slim ran after it.

He found drops of blood in the snow where the wolf had entered the brush, so he was sure it was hit. Somehow he mixed a .32 Special shell with the fodder for the .30-30, and the rifle jammed. It was useless.

The wolf ran into deep, loose snow and the tall man, on snowshoes, gained until he got within feet of the frantic brute. Every turn the wolf made allowed Slim to cut across and gain more. As he charged by a ten-foot-high "geopole" spruce, he broke it off to use as a club.

Slim Gives Chase

The wolf tried to hide under thick spruce trees. Slim followed him, punching him out with the pole, driving him farther through the deep snow. Finally he forced the growling animal into a clearing. Slim gave it all he had then, his snowshoes flying until he was right behind the wolf.

"Hayuuuuuuuh!" he screamed, to fluster it.

The wolf turned with a snarl to face Slim, lips curled, mane up. Slim slammed the spruce club across its back and the club broke. He dropped it and climbed right on top of the surprised wolf.

"He sure gave me a rough time, trying to get out from under," Slim laughed. "I think I invented a new dance step trying to stay balanced on him."

After a few furious moments of tumbling and kicking in the four-foot-deep snow, the wolf managed to work his head up between the snowshoes, mouth open, big teeth popping and slamming against the hardwood and babiche. His roars and growls had Slim's hair on end. Slim did the only thing he could think of. He shoved the gun barrel into its mouth and "kept shovin' and twistin' and shovin' and twistin'." The gun right tore the wolf's lungs apart and it ~~man~~ died.

Slim's shot hadn't touched the wolf. The toes were gone from one of its feet and the foot was bleeding slightly. Otherwise the animal was whole and healthy until Slim climbed on top of it.

"Some tell that story and claim I had hold of both ends of my .30-30 when I was through with that wolf," he chuckled.

During his years of guiding, Slim has led hunters to "around a dozen" caribou, sheep, bears and mountain goats that have been listed in various Boone

Slim and the John-Brennan trophy Dall sheep ram at the scene of the kill high in the Alaska Range in 1950.



doesn't know the exact number. "It's just in recent years that we've been paying much attention to records," Slim says, "and it's a great thing, too. Hunters are now after the best trophies, which is as it should be."

One of the finest records for which Slim is responsible, a Dall ram which now stands sixth from the top, is unique in being the only trophy in the book credited to two men.

Slim led the two, Phil Johnson and "Honest Jonn" Brennan—both from Fairbanks and both now dead—to the top of a little ridge in the rugged, rock-ribbed, snow-capped Johnson River country and pointed out three snow-white rams about two hundred yards across a canyon. Two of the rams were feeding. The third was lookout.

"When I put glasses on that third one I couldn't pull 'em off," Slim said. "My eyes ran out like the eyes of a snail. I'd never seen anything so nearly perfect as that head."

Slim told the hunters to be sure to kill the big one. They crouched behind rocks and matched coins to see who got the first shot. Phil Johnson won. He took careful aim and overshot. His bullet exploded on a rock behind the huge ram, causing it to leap toward the hunters.

Brennan then undershot, which turned the ram back. Then Johnson overshot again, and the confused ram whirled once more.

Whose Trophy?

Five or six shots were fired before anything was hit—and then it was a small ram that collected a slug. Then one of the men connected with the big ram. It dropped dead. But who had hit it?

No one was sure. The men, good friends, decided to claim it jointly, and that's the way it appears in the Boone and Crockett records. The beautifully mounted head of this magnificent sheep is on display in a Fairbanks bank.

Slim has an interesting theory to account for broomed or broken-tipped horns found commonly on sheep. "It may sound hill-billy," he said, "but I have an idea that horn gets in the way of its vision. You'll notice that a wide, sweeping horn is seldom broomed. Those with a tight curl that comes right next to the eyes are the ones that most often are broomed."

This man Moore has an appreciation of nature and the out-of-doors that goes far beyond enjoyment of hunting and fishing. You sense it in his stories, and in his half-spoken thoughts. This is probably the reason he is the guide's guide in Interior Alaska. When he depended upon park horses for a living, often when business was slow he'd take a few nags, pick a spot on the map and go there alone just to see what it looked like.



One of Slim's hunters who shot this black bear in 1937 posed Moore with his trophy.

One of his favorite areas was the McClaren River country, a couple of days' travel from Summit Lake. There, high in the wild Alaska Range, he enjoyed sitting on the lush hillsides watching mouse, caribou and grizzly bears move about the rich basin and across the mountains as far as he could see.

"I felt wealthy amidst all that game, all by myself," he says today. "Times like that, I wouldn't have traded places with anyone alive."

The Denali Highway to McKinley Park now winds through the McClaren country, and anyone can drive there. Slim was instrumental in having a huge block on the north side of this new road closed to all hunting, for it is so open that the abundant game would have little chance against hunters.

It was a sad day for Slim when, in 1938, he had to abandon his packing and trapping and move to town. Low fur prices and few packing jobs—hence little money—forced the move. He went to Fairbanks and got a job as an electrician-lineman, a profession he had followed before coming to Alaska. He continued to guide and work as a lineman until 1952, when he took over Summit Lake Lodge.

How does a guide consistently lead hunters to outstanding trophies? It obviously isn't luck. Slim's explanation is surprisingly simple. "When I want a big trophy for a hunter," he said thought-

fully, "I try to figure out where climate and food conditions are best for that animal to grow big. Mild weather, long growing seasons and plenty to eat are all important, in my opinion."

"And when you want to know where the game is in an area, there's one basic thing you can usually depend upon. It reminds me of the two Africans trailing a jeep, thinking they were after two big snakes. After about forty miles they held a council of war and decided they

—please turn to page 39



Although fur prices are "not too good" Slim still keeps his trapline in operation and his holes for beaver sets open.

the down during our flight to the lake we saw thousands of caribou, but very few moose and no bulls that would go over a forty-five or fifty-inch span.

We hiked about five miles before Ken spotted three or four cows in a small wooded area. With the cows in sight we thought surely a bull must be in the general vicinity, as they were deep in the rut at this time. With but six hours of light left on the last day of the moose season, we decided to hunt this area.

The cows, having seen us, jogged on some hundred yards or so and stopped on the edge of a small thicket, where they stood watching us. Shortly, not fifty yards from the cows, we saw a bull, but by no means a trophy animal. His rack would have gone only forty or forty-five inches.

Good Show

We sat back, however, to view the performance which was about to begin. The bull snorted, bellowed, pawed the ground, charged, the young cows and did everything else possible to prove his bullishness. He would nudge the cows with his rack just enough to prod them along a bit, but not making any real attempt to injure them. The cows paid very little attention to this timely display of bullish emotion, so the young bull retreated dejectedly into the bushes.

We sat there a few moments and surveyed the area, trying to decide which direction to take. Suddenly Ken nudged me, saying nothing but pointing to the far end of the thicket. There, standing partially concealed in the brush, was a moose with a rack bigger than any I had ever seen. Ken whispered that it must be at least a seventy-inch span—and my only concern was to raise my scope-angled 300 Weatherby, slip off the safety, and place the cross-hairs on the animal's chest bone.

I think all the ill luck of the last few days flashed before me, but this was no time for recapitulations. I took a long, deep breath, held it, and squeezed. Now, I can't even remember hearing the rifle go off. All I remember is seeing the animal fall as if his legs had melted beneath him.

We ran up to take a look at our prize—and it more than compensated for all the previous frustrations. With the steel tape which the guide always carries, we found the rack measured seventy-two and one-half inches, and it was very symmetrical. The moose must have weighed between sixteen and seventeen hundred pounds.

Last Chance

I looked at my watch. It was now four p.m. Our moose had met his fate in the last hour of the moose season.

I think it only fair to give credit where credit is due. My rifle is a souped-up wildcat of a standard 300

erby 1 South Gate, California. It drove a 120-grain Nosler bullet, which has the best-controlled expansion of any bullet I have yet used.

The impact and effectiveness of such a gas-and-cartridge combination is best shown by the condition of the dead animal. The breast bone was shattered, the heart and great vessels were torn loose, and the center attachment of both lungs was shot away. These were driven through the diaphragm and into the abdomen, rupturing the stomach and intestines. We recovered the bullet intact and expanded perfectly in the animal's left hip.

Being a gun crank and something of an amateur ballisticians, I was particularly interested in the performance of this gun and cartridge and the effect on the animal. I have killed many large animals, but never with such devastating force. Mr. Weatherby makes one fine cannon.

We finished the hunt on caribou, which afforded no problem whatever. Two of my three caribou were killed with this same rifle, one at 650 yards and one at 725.

Back in Anchorage, the moose was measured by Bert Klineberger of Jonas Brothers, who is the Boone and Crockett Club representative. Its preliminary measurements showed a symmetrical rack of 72½ inches, and the animal pointed out at a total of 232 points plus, according to the Boone and Crockett method of recording.

That put my moose among the twelve largest ever taken in Alaska—and one of my caribou booked in the top thirty barren ground caribou.

Next time I get everything correlated so I can go hunting, if everything clicks at the outset I'll probably be apprehensive. All in all, I never experienced a more frustrating beginning nor a more wonderful ending than I did with my one-day moose hunt.

SLIM MOORE

(Continued from page 19)

were wasting their time. They hadn't found any dung, so they didn't know what the snakes fed on, so they didn't know how to hunt them.

"I'm like those Africans. I want to know what animals are eating. When I know that, I know where to hunt them."

It is for this reason that Slim examines the stomach contents of almost every animal he kills.

Twenty or thirty years ago, most hunters who came to Alaska were retired businessmen, and pack trips after game lasted a month or even two. Today, hunters expect to get the same trophies in ten days or two weeks. They hunt from airplanes, crawler vehicles, even cars.

Despite this, and despite the great change in economics over the years, a guide's pay in Alaska has remained

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SLIM MOORE, MASTER GUIDE

In 1964 the State of Alaska upgraded its ranks of big game guides. The system had been getting a poor reputation through unethical practices of guides who were exploiting the Great Land, and Slim Moore was one of the ten who received the Master Guide designation that first year. Others were Carl Lane, Marc Jensen, Jay Hammond, Hal Waugh, Alf Madsen, Bud and Dennis Branham, Don DeHart, and Bob Busby.

A Master Guide had to meet all the requirements of a Registered Guide, in addition to having legally hunted in Alaska for a part of each of 10 years during which his principal source of income was from guiding or related activities. He must have held a Registered Guide license and have been actively engaged in guiding for at least 5 years. He must not have been convicted of violating federal or state fishing, game or guiding laws within the preceding 5 years, and he must have consistently performed in a superior manner as evidenced by reports submitted to the department, and by inquiries made by the Alaska Guide Licensing and Control Board to at least two of the guide's clients of record, in addition to other qualifications which the board may require.

During the March 1977 meeting of the GUIDE LICENSING AND CONTROL BOARD, the following motion was passed unanimously; "RESOLVED, that master guide "Slim" Moore, after 45 years in the guiding industry was retiring, and would be an honorary master guide for life." According to Board Member Chuck Keim, the entire audience stood up and applauded. To implement this resolution will take legislative action.

M. W. (Slim) Moore, Grand Old Man of Alaska Guides, was awarded the first Simon-Waugh Award for excellence in 1974. This award is given by the Alaska Professional Hunters Association each year to guides who have dedicated their lives to guiding, have always believed in fair chase, and have contributed to the profession's excellence. In Slim's years of guiding, no complaint has ever been recorded, and he is the only living guide who has retired from a lifetime occupation as a guide.

Slim arrived in Alaska in 1926 from Texas and in 1931 booked his first hunt--three of the trophies later made the second edition in 1937 of the Boone and Crocket record book. He has trapped, packed with horses, used dog teams, and guided or hunted in almost every corner of the state except the panhandle. He guided the hunt which the record book shows two hunters' names (1950 Johnson and Brennan) for a sheep that neither knew who shot it, so both agreed to claim the distinction. When fur prices were low in 1938 and there was no demand for packers, Slim moved back to Fairbanks to his trade as an electrician lineman. In 1952 he and his wife, Margaret, took over Summit Lake Lodge on the Richardson Highway and operated it for ten years before moving to Anchorage in 1963.

Slim is a member of Pioneers Igloo #15, the Alaska Professional Hunters Association, and a retired member of the IBEW union. When the Denali Highway was completed from Paxson to Cantwell, Slim was instrumental in getting the north side of the road closed to all hunting; and he still follows the hearings and testifies from his long experiences regarding the regulation of game in the State.

Slim retired in 1977, which led to the resolution passed at the March 1977 Guide Licensing and Control Board. Demonstrating his character, Slim felt he should release his guiding territory so that it could be reassigned.

(copies of several articles which have appeared throughout the years are attached. I can send a Polaroid picture of Slim wearing the Simon-Waugh award, which is a carved powder horn, carved in Fairbanks in April 1974)

Submitted by

Helen A. Butcher
P. O. Box 4-1203
Anchorage, Alaska 99509

279-6448 or 277-6202

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Tieni



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276'
Jan 22 2007

SB

332



Alaska State Legislature

House

HOUSE RESOURCES COMMITTEE

FISH & GAME ISSUES

Alvin Oscarback, Chairman

Pouch V, State Capitol
Juneau, Alaska 99811
(907) 465-3715

HEARING NOTIFICATIONS

Re: Hunting in the pipeline corridor

BILL	DATE INFORMED	LETTER/PHONE	INFORMED	HEARING DATE
CSSB 332	4/11	3753	Sen. Sackett, original sponsor ✓	4/15
	4/11	452-3464	Golden North Bowhunters Assoc. Charles Allen, V.P. ✓	4/15
	4/11		Alaska Professional Hunters Assoc. Randy Smith ✓	4/15
	4/11	4100	Dept. of Fish & Game ✓	4/15

AMENDMENT

OFFERED IN THE SENATE:

Senate Judiciary
By: Committee

To: Amend SENATE BILL No. 332

HOUSE BILL No. _____

PAGE: 1

LINE: 10 and Line 12.

Line 10, after hunting insert: "or discharging of firearms".

Line 12, delete: "[alignment]".

Handwritten signature
206-624-4344
King Cove Road

SB332

TELEGRAM

ALASCOM, INC.

PHONE 583-6442

JUNEAU, AK 99802

02215 NL TDA CHUGIAK ALASKA 50 02-26 0635P AST FEB 26 PM 9 50

PMS SEN BILL SUMNER

2927

JUNEAU

I AM OPPOSED TO SB332 AS ITS WORDING DOES NOT AGREE WITH THE INTENT. CLOSING TO HUNTING DOES NOT PREVENT DAMAGE TO THE PIPELINE. ONLY PROHIBITING THE DISCHARGE OF FIREARMS WILL. HUNTING BY MEANS OF BOW AND ARROW IS COMPATIBLE AND WILL NOT CAUSE DAMAGE TO THE PIPELINE.

THE ALASKAN BOWHUNTERS ASSOCIATION

PO BOX 2200 SOLDOTNA ALASKA 99669

5B332

TELEGRAM

ALASKA TEL. CO., INC.
PHONE 325-6442
JUNEAU, AK 99802

1980 FEB 26 PM 10 50

02291 NL ANCHORAGE ALASKA 54 02-26 0805P AST

PMS SEN BILL SUMNER

2937

JUNEAU

AS A BOW HUNTER I AM OPPOSED TO SB332 CLOSING THE PIPELINE
CORRIDOR TO HUNTING WILL NOT PREVENT DAMAGE. ONLY CLOSING
THIS AREA TO THE DISCHARGE OF FIREARMS WILL PREVENT DAMAGE.
THIS RESOURCE CAN STILL BE UTILIZED FOR HUNTING WITH A BOW
AND ARROW WITH NO DANGER OF DAMAGE.

EDWARD RUSSELL

POUCH 6606, ANCHORAGE ALASKA 99502

BILL ANALYSIS

SB332

ASSIGNMENT DATE _____

UNASSIGNED _____

DEPARTMENT Public Safety	SPONSOR (PRINCIPAL) Sackett	BILL NO. SB 332
DEPARTMENT POSITION Neutral		
DIVISION DIRECTOR Col. Fred Woldstad	DATE 1/22/80	COMMISSIONER William R. Nix
DATE 1/22/80		
GOVERNOR'S OFFICE USE		
<input type="checkbox"/> POSITION NOTED <input type="checkbox"/> POSITION APPROVED <input type="checkbox"/> POSITION DISAPPROVED		
BY: _____ DATE: _____		
SUMMARY		
(1) RELATED BILLS (SIMILAR OR CONFLICTING)		
(2) OTHER AGENCIES AFFECTED BY BILL		
Dept. of Fish & Game, Board of Game		
(2) a. ORGANIZATIONAL SUPPORT FOR BILL	█	(2) b. ORGANIZATIONAL OPPOSITION TO BILL
Unk.		Unk.
(3) PROGRAM EFFECTS OF BILL		
No adverse effect on the division's programs.		
(4) FISCAL IMPACT: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> NONE <input type="checkbox"/> FISCAL ANALYSIS ATTACHED		
(5) AMENDMENTS PROPOSED:		

(6) COMMENTS:

The division enforced a similar law during the pipeline construction era and does not foresee any problem with this bill.

S.D. 332

AREAS CLOSED TO HUNTING

of Indian Creek and Falls Creek are closed to the taking of Dall sheep. The department shall retain the authority to set limited seasons, by permit only, and in consultation with the Division of Parks, to adjust severe imbalances in game animal populations;

(14) the Westchester Lagoon waterfowl nesting and observation area: all lands and waters on Chester Creek between Arctic Boulevard and Turnagain Arm are closed to hunting and trapping and to the use of motorized vehicles off designated roadways and travel routes;

(15) Otter Island (one of the Pribilof Islands—Unit 10) administered by the U.S. Department of Commerce National Marine Fisheries Service, is closed to all hunting;

(16) the Moose River closed area (Sterling—Unit 15A): on and within 1/4 mile of the Moose River between the Kenai National Moose Range boundary and the Sterling Highway is closed to the taking of waterfowl.

5 AAC 81.260. INTERIOR-ARCTIC ALASKA (UNITS 17-26). The following areas are closed areas:

(1) the Birch Lake closed area (near Fairbanks—Unit 20): on and within 1/4 mile of Birch Lake (closed to the taking of big game only);

(2) the Harding Lake closed area (near Fairbanks—Unit 20): on and within 1/4 mile of Harding Lake (closed to the taking of big game only);

(3) the Lost Lake closed area (near Fairbanks—Unit 20): on and within 1/4 mile of Lost Lake (closed to the taking of big game only);

(4) Repealed.

(5) the Healy-Lignite closed area (near Healy—Unit 20C): beginning at the confluence of Lignite Creek and the Nenana River, thence upstream along Lignite Creek to its confluence with Sanderson Creek, thence in a straight line southerly to the confluence of Healy Creek and Coal Creek, thence in a straight line southerly to Dora Peak (63°49'N and 148°42'W), thence in a straight line westerly to the confluence of Healy Creek and Moody Creek, thence downstream along Healy Creek to the Nenana River, thence downstream along the Nenana River to the point of beginning, is closed to all hunting;

(6) the Prudhoe Bay closed area (near Prudhoe Bay—Unit 26): beginning at a point 70°22'N latitude and 148°00'W longitude, thence south approximately 14 miles to a point at 70°10'N and 148°00'W, thence west approximately 15 miles to a point at 70°10'N and 148°40'W, thence north approximately two miles to a point at 70°12'N and 148°40'W, thence west approximately eight miles to a point at 70°15'N and 148°56'W, thence north approximately two miles to a point at 70°15'N and 148°56'W, thence west approximately 12 miles to a point at 70°15'N and 149°28'W, thence north approximately 12 miles to a point at 70°26'N and 149°28'W, thence east approximately 14 miles to a point at 70°26'N and 148°52'W, thence south for approximately two miles to a point at 70°24'N and 148°52'W, thence east for approximately 16 miles to a point at 70°24'N and 148°11'W, thence south for approximately two miles to a point at 70°22'N and 148°11'W, thence east approximately six miles to the point of beginning at 70°22'N and 148°00'W, is closed to the taking of big game only;

(7) Sledge Island (Unit 22) and the waters within one mile of it are closed to walrus hunting;

(8) the trans-Alaska pipeline corridor closed area (north of the Yukon River—Units 24, 25 and 26): the area within a strip five miles on both sides of the trans-Alaska pipeline alignment from the Yukon River to Prudhoe Bay is closed to the taking of big game only.

Existing Regulation

STATE GAME RE

5 AAC 81.270. APPLICATION otherwise provided in secs. 280-300 of this chapter are continuously close

5 AAC 81.280. SOUTHEASTERN Forrester Island State Game Refuge Forrester Island and adjacent rocks taken for commercial purposes under the discretion of the commissioner.

(b) The Hazy Island State Game Refuge Islands in Southeastern Alaska taken for commercial purposes under the discretion of the commissioner.

(c) The St. Lazaria Islands State Game Refuge Lazaria Islands at the entrance of St. Lawrence Bay.

(d) The Mendenhall Wetlands State Game Refuge area described as the Mendenhall Wetlands closed to trapping and hunting, during established seasons. The use of other motorized vehicles (except snow machines) on the Mendenhall Wetlands State Game Refuge is prohibited.

5 AAC 81.290. SOUTHCENTRAL State Game Refuge (Kodiak Island) beginning to the Kodiak National Wildlife Refuge.

(b) The Semidi Islands State Game Refuge (8) The Semidi Island group is closed to hunting.

(c) The McNeil River State Game Refuge (9) The McNeil River State Game Refuge, Milk Creek and a tributary from Akjengulga Cove on the north side of the head of Kamishak Bay, in lower Cook Inlet. Access to McNeil River is by permit only.

(d) The Tuxedni Island State Game Refuge (10) The Tuxedni Island State Game Refuge, Egg and other small islands in Tuxedni Bay.

(e) The Aleutian Islands State Game Refuge (11) The Aleutian Islands are closed to hunting with the following exceptions:

(1) Umnak, Atka, Unalaska, and Agassiz Islands are open to hunting;

(2) Shemya, Attu, and Pinnacled Islands are open to ptarmigan hunting;

(3) Adak Island is open to hunting;

(4) all of the Aleutian Islands except Unalaska, Agassiz, and Adak.

(f) The Bogoslof Islands State Game Refuge (10) The Bogoslof Islands are closed to hunting.

(g) The Kenai State Game Refuge (11) The Kenai State Game Refuge corresponding to the Kenai National Wildlife Refuge is closed to hunting.

(h) The Point Barrow State Game Refuge (14C) all lands and waters south of the Point Barrow State Game Refuge which extends from Campbell Head to the Point Barrow State Game Refuge hunting and trapping and to the following exceptions:

(1) that portion of the

CSSB332



BOX 254
Fairbanks, Alaska



CHARTERED BY: NATIONAL FIELD ARCHERY ASSOCIATION AND ALASKA STATE ARCHERY ASSOCIATION

March 20

Represtatative Osterback
Pouch V
Juneau, Ak. 99811

Dear Mr. Osterback:

This letter is in opposition to CSSB332 now before your committee. Instead of locking up even more Alaska land, we feel our legislators should be providing more opportunities for all Alaskan's. The People of this state have had their fill of lock-ups, and to think this will be forgotten at election time would be a mistake. The members of the Golden North Bowhunters and other sportmen's groups will make sure it is not.

Instead of just opposing this bill, we are offering an alternative. We have a proposal before the Game Board to open the Pipeline Closed Area to archery only hunting. We ask you to consider this approach, then let the Board decide. We feel this would best suit the needs of all Alaskan's for additional recreation. First, an arrow would pose no danger to the pipeline itself. Due to the inherent difficulties of bowhunting, the actual harvest is minimal. Anyone, young or old, male or female, can learn to shoot a bow. We are no more a "special interest group," than those who dip at Chitna or use fly fishing only areas. Almost all bowhunters hunt with a rifle also, especially here in Alaska. It is the challenge that attracts and holds bowhunters.

We ask you to check the harvest rates, (success is usually 2-4%) and other statistics available. In states that keep records, more deer are killed on the highways than by archers. This includes states with 3 or 4 month seasons. When comparing Alaska's low animal density to deer populations outside, even lower success would be expected.

Before you close the door, please take the time to check into these ideals. The bow and arrow was important to both the Alaska Native and other non-natives early in their history. It is a cultural heritage of all Alaskans.

Sincerely

Charles D. Aller

Charles D. Aller.
Vice-President

"ARCHERY-the sport of man since time began"

REGULATION PROPOSAL FORM
Alaska Department of Fish and Game

Proposal Concerns

Game XX Subsistence _____
Sport Fishing _____ Advisory Committees _____
Commercial Fishing _____

*** SEE OTHER SIDE FOR INSTRUCTIONS ON COMPLETING THIS FORM ***

Area(s) affected: HUNTING METHODS & MEANS

SAAC 81.070 Regulation book page no. 15
(Alaska Administrative Code No.)

Purpose of proposal TO OPEN THE TRANSALASKA PIPELINE CLOSED AREA TO ARCHERY ONLY HUNTING.

Suggested wording of Proposed Regulation (append if lengthy): BIG GAME MAY BE HUNTED ONLY WITH BOW AND ARROW IN THAT AREA KNOWN AS THE TRANSALASKA PIPELINE CLOSED AREA DURING SEASONS ESTABLISHED FOR THE GAME UNITS INVOLVED.

Justification: THIS PROPOSAL IS DESIGNED TO PROVIDE SPORT HUNTING OPPORTUNITIES ALONG THE PIPELINE CORRIDOR WHILE LIMITING THE AMOUNT OF GAME HARVESTED. DUE TO THE INHERENT DIFFICULTY OF BOWHUNTING, MAXIMUM RECREATIONAL DAYS CAN BE ENJOYED WITH MINIMUM IMPACT TO THE RESOURCE. THIS PROPOSAL RECOGNIZES THAT THE ORIGINAL CLOSURE WAS FOR AESTHETIC, NOT BIOLOGICAL REASONS. BOWHUNTING WOULD MAINTAIN THIS CONCEPT BY EMPHASIZING THE FREEDOM TO PARTICIPATE IN THE HUNTING EXPERIENCE, EVEN WHEN SUCCESS IS LOW, IN TERMS OF NUMBER OF ANIMALS TAKEN. THIS PROPOSAL WOULD MAINTAIN PIPELINE INTEGRITY, AS AN ARROW WOULD POSE NO THREAT TO THE STEEL PIPE.

SUBMITTED BY: GOLDEN NORTH BOWHUNTERS ASSN REPRESENTING:
(Name & Address) PO BOX 254
FAIRBANKS AK 99707

TELEGRAM

ALASKA, INC.

ANCHORAGE, ALASKA 99502

ANCHORAGE, ALASKA 99502

02285 NL TDA EAGLE RIVER ALASKA 50 02-26 0700P AST

1960 FEB 26 PM 10 44

PMS SEN BILL SUMNER

2932

JUNEAU

I AM OPPOSED TO SB332 AS ITS WORDING DOES NOT AGREE WITH THE
INTENT. CLOSING TO HUNTING DOES NOT PREVENT DAMAGE TO THE
PIPELINE. ONLY PROHIBITING THE DISCHARGE OF FIREARMS WILL.
HUNTING BY MEANS OF BOW AND ARROW IS COMPATIBLE AND WILL NOT
CAUSE DAMAGE TO THE PIPELINE.

CURTIS LYNN

9329 EMERALD STREET, ANCHORAGE ALASKA 99502

SB

358



Alaska State Legislature

House

HOUSE RESOURCES COMMITTEE

FISH & GAME ISSUES
Alvin Osterback, Chairman

Pouch V, State Capitol
Juneau, Alaska 99811
(907) 465-3715

HEARING NOTIFICATIONS

Re: Compensation of Members of Bds. of Fisheries & Game

BILL	DATE INFORMED	LETTER/PHONE	INFORMED	HEARING DATE
SB 358 am	4/11	3753	Sen. Sackett, sponsor	4/17
	4/11	6-2810	United Fishermen of Alaska	4/17
	4/11	4170	Dept. of Fish and Game	4/17

FISCAL NOTE

I. REQUEST

Bill/Resolution No. S.B. 358

Title An act relating to compensation for Boards of Fish and Game members

Requested by Legislative Finance Date 1/25/80

II. FISCAL DETAIL

Agency Affected Department of Fish and Game

Program Category Affected Natural Resources Management

BRU, Program, or Subprogram(s) Affected Boards of Fisheries and Game

(Note: If more than one budget component is affected, separate line-item amounts and funding for each component in the analysis section.)

EXPENDITURES (Thousands of Dollars)

	FY 80	FY 81	FY 82	FY 83	FY 84	FY 85
100 PERSONAL SERVICES						
200 TRAVEL	5.7	17.2	17.2	17.2	17.2	17.2
300 CONTRACTUAL						
400 COMMODITIES						
500 EQUIPMENT						
600 LAND & STRUCTURES						
700 GRANTS, CLAIMS, ETC.						
TOTAL	5.7	17.2	17.2	17.2	17.2	17.2

FUNDING (Thousands of Dollars)

GENERAL FUND	5.7	17.2	17.2	17.2	17.2	17.2
FEDERAL FUNDS						
OTHER (Specify Fund Source)						

POSITIONS

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

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

All amounts based on current budget estimates for number of meeting days for each Board. Passage of this act prior to the spring Board meetings is assumed by the amount shown for FY 80. No inflation or increased number of meeting days is included in the amounts beyond FY 81.

IV. DATE 2/1/80

PREPARED BY Russell H. Clark
AGENCY Department of Fish and Game
PHONE 465-4120

Original: Legislative Finance
cc: Budget and Management
Prime Sponsor (First Legislator Named)
Keith Specking Office of the Governor
33-001 (Rev. 12/79)

SB

477

(9)

COMMITTEE REPORT

HOUSE

4/9/80

FURTHER:

Date: 4/21/80

Mr. Speaker:

The Committee on RESOURCES has had CSSB 477am

"An Act relating to shooting and firearm safety; and providing for an effective date."

under consideration and (a majority of the committee) (the committee) reports it back with the following recommendations:

- do pass do not pass
- do pass with attached amendments(s)
- replace with CS for _____ same title
 new title
- and recommends _____
- AND attaches a "Letter of Intent" New Fiscal Note
- reports it back without recommendation
- referred to the _____ Committee

**MEMBERS SIGNING
DO PASS**

**MEMBERS HAVING
OTHER RECOMMENDATIONS:**

[Handwritten signatures]

[Handwritten signature]
CHAIRMAN

4/21/80 Hearing & Reported Out - Do Pass



Alaska State Legislature

House

HOUSE RESOURCES COMMITTEE

FISH & GAME ISSUES
Alvin Osterback, Chairman

Rough V, State Capitol
Juneau, Alaska 99811
(907) 465-3715

HEARING NOTIFICATIONS

Re: Shooting and Firearm Safety

BILL	DATE INFORMED	LETTER/PHONE	INFORMED	HEARING DATE
3 CS SB 477 am	4/21		Sen. Rodey, sponsor	4/21
	4/21	4100	Dept. of Fish and Game	4/21
	4/21		Rep. Malone (sponsor of similar bill introduced in House)	

THE LEGISLATURE OF THE STATE OF ALASKA
ELEVENTH LEGISLATURE

FISCAL NOTE

I. REQUEST
 Bill/Resolution No. SB 477
 Title An Act relating to shooting and firearm safety
 Requested by Senate Resources Committee Date 3-11-80

II. FISCAL DETAIL
 Agency Affected Department of Fish and Game
 Program Category Affected Natural Resources Management
 BRU, Program, or Subprogram(s) Affected Game Division
 (Note: If more than one budget component is affected, separate line-item amounts and funding for each component in the analysis section.)

EXPENDITURES (Thousands of Dollars)

	FY 80	FY 81	FY 82	FY 83	FY 84	FY 85
100 PERSONAL SERVICES						
200 TRAVEL						
300 CONTRACTUAL						
400 COMMODITIES						
500 EQUIPMENT						
600 LAND & STRUCTURES						
700 GRANTS, CLAIMS, ETC.						
TOTAL	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-

FUNDING (Thousands of Dollars)

GENERAL FUND	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-
FEDERAL FUNDS						
OTHER (Specify Fund Source)						

POSITIONS

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

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

No fiscal impact

IV. DATE 3/11/80 PREPARED BY Russell H. Clark
 AGENCY Department of Fish and Game
 PHONE 465-4120
 Original Legislative Finance
 cc: Budget and Management
 Prime Sponsor (First Legislator Name)

Recommendations of the State Range Planning Committee

In FY 1980 the Game Division received a legislative appropriation of \$15,000 to establish a State Range Planning Committee consisting of representatives from most major communities within the State. This committee, with directions from Game Division's Hunter Safety Coordinator, was to assess the needs for shooting facilities in cities and towns throughout Alaska and to make recommendations regarding acquisition and development of appropriate shooting facilities. The committee's findings and recommendations are as follows:

The third meeting of the State Range Planning Committee was held December 20, 1979 in Anchorage. The purpose of the meeting was to determine cost of designating, acquiring, and developing indoor and outdoor shooting facilities.

In most communities of the state the Range committee agreed to allot up to \$2500 and technical assistance to all the smaller villages and communities desiring to designate new or formalize existing shooting areas. Also, this money could be used to develop portable indoor shooting items that could be used for student training.

The committee determined that a transportable 80' x 30' pre-designed building would be adequate to meet the needs of most communities for indoor shooting facilities. These would have 5 shooting points for smallbore shooting only and are estimated to cost \$300,000 each.

The need for shooting facilities both indoor and outdoor was examined and cost determined for each community of the State with a population over 1,000 people. The cost figures for each community and the total cost are presented in Appendix B.

The committee's actions so far has identified 14 existing outdoor ranges and 12 indoor ranges located in 25 major communities and 116 small communities and villages. Some of these facilities are unusable or unavailable to the general public. The committee's recommendation to offer technical and financial assistance applies to about 155 communities and includes nearly 200 individual development projects.

TO: State Range Planning Committee

DATE: January 16, 1980

FILE NO:

TELEPHONE NO:

FROM: Jack Alexander
Hunter Safety Coordinator
Division of Game
Anchorage

SUBJECT: Recommendations for
shooting facilities.

Attached are the recommendations for shooting facilities as determined at the December 20, 1979 meeting of the Range Planning Committee. Please look them over carefully and compare with your notes. The figures have changed some, but not much. Let me know if you don't agree or have any changes or suggestions to make.

I discussed Izaak Walton League Range development with Maurice Oswald of D.O.W.L. Engineering, who is doing the design work on their development plans. It was Mr. Oswald's opinion that realignment of the Izaak Walton League Range would eliminate any safety hazards currently associated with the Birchwood airstrip.

I'll get the wording for a proposed bond put together in the next week or so and forward it to each of you for your input.

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Enclosure

cc: J. Vania
R. Somerville
P. Rodey

<u>House District Name</u>	<u>Number</u>	<u>City</u>	<u>Recommended Facilities</u>	<u>Estimated Cost</u>
Ketchikan	1	Ketchikan	1. Expand number of firing points and other improvements to existing site.	1. 25
		all other communities	2. Develop smallbore indoor range available to High School.	2. 300
			3. Assistance to 11 additional areas in obtaining designated and/or establish outdoor shooting areas, also financial assistance to schools establishing indoor student training facilities.	3. <u>27.5</u>
		Subtotal	352.5	
Wrangell-Petersburg	2	Petersburg	1. Assist in development of indoor smallbore range available to High School.	1. 300
		Wrangell	1. Assist in development of indoor smallbore range available to High School.	1. 300
			2. Assist in upgrading existing outdoor facilities.	2. 5.0
		All other communities	1. Assist 2 additional communities obtain, designate and/or establish outdoor shooting areas and establish indoor student training.	1. <u>5.0</u>
Subtotal	610.0			
Sitka	3	Sitka	1. Develop existing outdoor facilities.	1. 25.0
			2. Assist develop indoor smallbore range available to High School.	2. 300
		All other	1. Assist one additional community to obtain, designate and/or establish outdoor shooting area and student training facilities.	1. <u>2.5</u>
			Subtotal	327.5
Juneau	4	Juneau	1. Expand and improve existing outdoor range.	1. 75
			2. Improvement to support bldg. indoor range.	2. <u>75</u>
		Subtotal	150	
Haines-Skagway	5	Haines	1. Expand and improve existing outdoor range.	1. 25.0
			2. Develop indoor range.	2. 5.0
		Skagway	1. Minor improvements to existing outdoor range. 2. Develop indoor smallbore and pistol range available to High School.	1. 5.0 2. 5.0 3. <u>12.5</u>
			3. Assist 5 additional communities to obtain designate and/or establish outdoor shooting areas and student training facilities.	Subtotal 52.5

<u>House District Name</u>	<u>Number</u>	<u>City</u>	<u>Recommended Facilities</u>	<u>Estimated Cost</u>
Valdez-Cordova	6	Valdez	No recommendations	
		Cordova	1. Land acquisition and improvements 2. Indoor smallbore facilities adjacent to High School.	1. 20 2. 50
		Glennallen	1. Improvements to outdoor range and development of range available to High School. 2. Assist 3 additional communities to obtain, designate and/or establish outdoor shooting areas and student training facilities.	1. 10.0 2. <u>7.5</u>
			Subtotal	87.5
Palmer-Talkeetna-Wasilla	7	Palmer-Wasilla	1. Acquire land in centralized area.	1. 100
		Palmer	1. Indoor smallbore range.	1. 300
		Wasilla	1. Indoor smallbore range. 2. Assist one additional community to obtain designate and/or establish outdoor shooting area and student training facilities.	1. 300 2. <u>2.5</u>
			Subtotal	702.5
Anchorage	8	Anchorage	1. Improvement & expansion of 2 existing outdoor ranges. 2. Centralized indoor smallbore and pistol range. 3. Completion of three existing indoor High School smallbore ranges.	1. 475 2. 1,725 3. <u>375</u>
				Subtotal
Seward	9	Seward	1. Assist in establishing a designated shooting area. 2. Establish smallbore indoor range.	1. 10 2. <u>10</u>
				Subtotal
Kenai-Soldotna	10	Soldotna	1. Expansion & improvements to existing outdoor range. 2. Smallbore indoor ranges in 2 High Schools.	1. 10 2. 425
		Homer	1. Expansion & improvements to existing outdoor ranges. 2. Improvements to existing indoor range. 3. Assist 5 additional communities obtain designate and/or establish outdoor shooting areas and student training facilities.	1. 10 2. 5 3. <u>12.5</u>
			Subtotal	462.5

<u>House District Name</u>	<u>Number</u>	<u>City</u>	<u>Recommended Facilities</u>	<u>Est. Cost</u>
Kodiak	11	Kodiak	1. Acquire site and improvements to existing outdoor range. 2. Designate shooting areas adjacent to city. 3. Indoor smallbore and pistol range. 4. Assist 5 additional communities obtain, designate or establish outdoor shooting areas and student training facilities.	1. 125
				2. no cost
				3. 300
				4. <u>12.5</u>
			Subtotal	437.5
Aleutian Islands	12	All communities	1. Assist 10 communities obtain, designate and/or establish outdoor shooting areas and student training facilities.	1. <u>30.0</u>
				Subtotal
Dillingham	13	Dillingham	1. Assist communities to obtain designate and/or establish an outdoor shooting facility. 2. Develop indoor student training facility.	1. 10
				2. 10
		Naknek	1. Assist community to obtain, designate and/or establish an outdoor shooting facility and indoor student training facility. 1. Assist seven additional communities to obtain, designate and/or establish an outdoor shooting area & indoor student training facility.	1. 10
				1. <u>17.5</u>
				Subtotal
Bethel (15)	14	Bethel	1. Assist Bethel establish and designate an outdoor shooting facility. 2. Establish indoor smallbore range. 3. Assist 15 additional communities to obtain, designate and/or establish outdoor shooting areas & student training facilities.	1. 10.0
				2. 100.0
				3. <u>37.5</u>
			Subtotal	147.5
			McGrath-Galena-Tanana	15
2. 10.0				
1. Assist 18 additional communities to obtain, designate and/or establish outdoor shooting & student training facilities.	1. <u>45.0</u>			
	Subtotal	60.0		

Appendix B (cont.)

<u>House District Name</u>	<u>Number</u>	<u>City</u>	<u>Recommended Facilities</u>	<u>Estimated Cost</u>	
Fairbanks	16	Fairbanks	1. Central facilities with highpower, small-bore & shotgun, outdoor, smallbore & pistol indoor.	1. 1,500	
			2. Four designated shooting areas adjacent to city.	2. no cost	
			3. Three indoor smallbore ranges adjacent to High Schools.	3. 1,000	
			1. Assist 5 additional communities to obtain designate and/or establish outdoor shooting area and student training facilities.	1. <u>12.5</u>	
			Subtotal	2,512.5	
Barrow-Kotzebue	17	Kotzebue	1. Acquire outdoor highpower range site & improvements.	1. 10.0	
			2. Indoor smallbore range adjacent to High School.	2. 300.0	
		Barrow	1. Develop outdoor range.	1. 10.0	
			2. Construct small-bore indoor range adjacent to school.	2. 300.0	
		All other communities	1. Assist 9 additional communities to obtain, designate and/or establish outdoor shooting areas and student training facilities.	1. <u>22.5</u>	
			Subtotal	642.5	
Nome	18	Nome	1. Designate and make improvements to an outdoor range.	1. 22.0	
			2. Smallbore indoor range available to High school.	2. 300.0	
			1. Assist 12 additional communities to obtain designate and/or establish outdoor shooting areas & student indoor training facilities.	1. <u>30.0</u>	
				Subtotal	352.0
Hooper Bay	19	All Villages	1. Provide assistance to 8 communities in obtaining, designating and/or establishing outdoor shooting areas and indoor student training facilities.	1. <u>20.0</u>	
			Subtotal	20.0	
				Grand Total	<u>9,589.0</u>

APPENDIX A

Region

I. Northwestern

A. Outdoor

1. Bethel - No designated shooting areas
2. Dillingham - No designated shooting areas
3. Barrow - No designated shooting areas
4. Nome - No designated shooting areas
5. Kotzebue - No designated shooting areas

B. Indoor

1. Bethel- No indoor shooting facilities
2. Dillingham - No indoor shooting facilities
3. Barrow - No indoor shooting facilities
4. Nome - No indoor shooting facilities
5. Kotzebue - No indoor shooting facilities

II. Interior

A. Outdoor

1. Fairbanks
 - a. Northstar Borough 300 yards - summer use only
 - b. Fort Wainwright - organized competition
 - c. Fairbanks Trap Club - open to public on fee basis
 - d. Eielson AFB 100 to 600 yards - high power and small bore organized competition
 - e. State Airport 50 yards - police range

2. Delta
3. Nenana - Undesignated gravel pits
4. Fort Yukon - No designated shooting areas
5. Galena - No designated shooting areas
6. Aniak - No designated shooting areas
7. McGrath - No designated shooting areas
8. Tok - Undesignated gravel pits
9. Healy - No designated shooting areas

B. Indoor

1. Fairbanks
 - a. University of Alaska 50' 12 pt. small bore - open to student - organized competition
 - b. Tanana Valley Sportsman 50' 10 pt. small bore - members and guest - organized competition
 - c. Fairbanks City Police 50' 2 pt. - not open to public
 - d. Ryan Jr. High 50' small bore - student use
2. McGrath - No indoor facilities
3. Delta - Portable small bore traps at High School
4. Nenana - No indoor facilities
5. Tok - No indoor facilities
6. Fort Yukon - No indoor facilities

III. Southcentral

A. Outdoor

1. Anchorage
 - a. Izaak Walton Range - open to public - high power, small bore, pistol, traps and skeet
 - b. Rabbit Creek - high power, small bore, pistol and trap
 - c. Elmendorf 100 - military and organized public
 - d. Fort Richardson - 100 yard high power - organized competition
 - e. Anchorage Sportman - trap - private - open to public

2. Soldotna and Kenai
 - a. Snowshoe Gun Club - 500 yards - pistol and trap - open to public some weekends and competition
 3. Homer
 - a. Homer Rod and Gun Club 100 yards - high power, pistol and trap - open to public
 4. Kodiak
 - a. Soline Creek Rifle Range 600 yards - high power, 50 yard pistol - open to public, subject to eventual closure
 - b. Base Trap Club - open to military
 - c. Kodiak UFW - 3 trap and 100 yard - 2 position high power - closed to public. Not considered a safe range
 5. Cordova
 - a. Izaak Walton League - 100 yards - high power, small bore - open to public. Due to close December 31, 1979
 6. Valdez
 - a. 200 yard 10 pt. High power - City owned and maintained
 7. Glennallen
 - a. No authorized outdoor shooting facilities
 8. Palmer - Talkeetna - Wasilla
 - a. No authorized outdoor shooting facilities
- B. Indoor
1. Anchorage
 - a. Elmendorf AFB 10 pt. 25 yards, organized club use
 - b. Bartlett High School 16 pt. 50 ft. - scheduled organized use
 - c. National Guard Armory 6 pt. 50 ft. - open to organized groups
 - d. Chugiak High School 50 ft. 10pt. - open to organized groups
 - e. West High School 10 pt. 50 ft. - open to organized groups
 2. Soldotna and Kenai
 - a. National Guard Armory 10 pt. 50 ft. - open to organized and scheduled competition

3. Homer
 - a. Homer Rifle and Pistol Club 4 pt. 75 ft. - open to public
4. Kodiak
 - a. 10 pt. 50' Coast Guard indoor range subject to eventual closure
5. Cordova
 - a. No indoor shooting facilities
6. Valdez
 - a. Valdez High School - 50' 7 pt. small bore - student and organized groups
7. Glennallen
 - a. No indoor shooting facilities
8. Palmer-Talkeetna-Wasilla
 - a. No indoor shooting facilities

IV. Southeast

A. Outdoor

1. Juneau
 - a. Montana Creek 300 yards - high power, small bore and pistol
 - b. Juneau Trap Club
2. Yakutat
 - a. No outdoor shooting facilities
3. Sitka
 - a. City Range 100 yards - high power open to public
4. Petersburg
 - a. City Range 200 yards - high power and small bore
No improvements
5. Wrangell
 - a. 200 yard - high power City range open to public, covered firing pts.
6. Ketchikan
 - a. Ketchikan Trap Club - 3 traps - open to members and guests - 2 pt 100 yard high power range

7. Skagway

- a. 100 yards - open to public

8. Haines

- a. 150 yd. - high power range

9. Hoonah - No designated outdoor shooting area

B. Indoor

1. Juneau

- a. Juneau Douglas High School - 10 pt. 50' small bore and pistol, not open to public
- b. Support building not open to public

2. Yakutat - No indoor facilities

3. Sitka

- a. BIA Range 4 pt. small bore

4. Petersburg - No indoor facilities

5. Wrangell - No indoor facilities

6. Ketchikan - No indoor facilities

7. Skagway - No indoor facilities

8. Haines - Sr. High School student range

9. Hoonah - No indoor facilities

V. Westward

A. Outdoor

- 1. Cold Bay
- 2. Sand Point
- 3. Dutch Harbor
- 4. King Salmon - Naknak

B. Indoor

- 1. Cold Bay - No indoor facilities
- 2. Sand Point - No indoor facilities
- 3. Dutch Harbor - No indoor facilities
- 4. King Salmon - Naknak - No indoor facilities

SCR

22

AGO 125419

4/26/79 Passed with CS (adding "since 1960")
and letter of intent

9:30
10 3)

NOTIFICATION

BILL	LETTER/PHONE	INFORMED	HEARING DATE
2			
SCR22	2/28	Office of Sen. Sackett, sponsor	2/29
	2/29	Commercial Fisheries Entry	2/29
	586-3456	Commission = Commissioner	
		Simon to testify	
		Attorney Doug Pope may	
		testify on behalf of	
		Sen. Sackett	
	4/11 4/23	Commercial Fisheries Entry Comm	4/19 4/23



Official Business

Alaska State Legislature

House of Representatives

Committee on Resources

Pouch V
State Capitol
Juneau, Alaska 99811

LETTER OF INTENT
HOUSE RESOURCES COMMITTEE
SUBSTITUTE FOR SCR 22

It is the intent of this committee to designate \$9,000 of the \$134,000 fiscal note on SCR 22 for limited entry seminars in Norton Sound and Kotzebue. This includes \$5,500 for six weeks of staff time, travel, per diem and other expenses to conduct seminars in Nome and Unalakleet and \$3,500 for a seminar in Kotzebue, using the same staff.


Representative Alvin Osterback
Co-Chairman, House Resources



REP. JOHN G. (JACK) FULLER

Home
P.O. Box 689
Nome, Alaska 99762
(907) 443-2988

While in Juneau
Pouch V
Juneau, Alaska
99811

Alaska House of Representatives

Chairman
Special Committee on Subsistence
Vice-Chairman
State Affairs Committee
Member Legislative Council
Member Resources Committee

(907) 465-3789
465-3893

April 24, 1979

DISTRICT 22

Brevig Mission
Buckland
Deering
Diomedes
Elim
Gambell
Golovin
Kotlik
Koyuk
Nome
Savoonga
Selawik
Shaktolik
Shishmaref
Stebbins
St. Michael
Teller
Unalakleet
Wales
White Mountain

Senator John Sackett
Chairman, Senate Finance Committee
Alaska State Senate
Juneau

Dear Senator Sackett:

I understand that your resolution SCR 22 will have a fiscal note which will provide for a study of of limited entry on the Upper Yukon.

Senator Ferguson and I are also interested in having limited entry work done in our areas during the interim. Since the Kotzebue Sound and Norton Sound fisheries are small scale fisheries like the Upper Yukon fishery it may be reasonable to have funding for all of these limited entry projects in one place i.e. SCR 22.

In the Norton Sound area, I intend to have limited entry seminars in Nome and Unalakleet. It would cost \$5,500 to conduct these seminars. This figure includes six weeks of staff time and travel ,per diem and other expenses. A Kotzebue seminar would cost \$3,500, using the same staff.

If appropriate, would you please include \$9,000 in the fiscal note for SCR 22 to cover these limited entry seminars in Norton Sound and Kotzebue.

Thank you.

Sincerely,

John G. Fuller

MEMORANDUM

State of Alaska

TO: Keith Specking
Legislative Assistant
Office of the Governor

DATE:

FILE NO: March 22, 1979

TELEPHONE NO:

FROM: John N Garner *ng*
Chairman

SUBJECT: Fiscal Note

The Commission is not able to prepare a fiscal note on SCR 22 because the requirements of the study contemplated are not clear to us.

Based on a 1970 census, the estimated village population in the Upper Yukon region is approximately 5,000. In order for the Commission to conduct the study required by SCR 22, for which no official state records exist, some method of survey may be appropriate. If the intent of SCR 22 is to direct the Commission to survey the entire population, a substantial fiscal impact would result.

Costs associated with personal interviewing techniques in rural areas are \$25 or more per interview. If the entire population is surveyed, the cost could amount to approximately \$125,000. Should a representative sample of the population prove sufficient, such as heads of households, or if existing data in the possession of other agencies proves useful, the cost would be substantially reduced.

An approach utilizing community meetings and knowledgeable persons from other agencies would significantly reduce the fiscal requirement. It is expected the cost under this approach should be no more than \$10,000.

The Commission would also be appreciative of further clarification specifically with regards to the time period and capacity of participation contemplated by the resolution.

Make up a fiscal note of \$125,000

IN THE SENATE

100.

BY SACKETT

HOUSE CS FOR

SENATE CONCURRENT RESOLUTION NO. 22

IN THE LEGISLATURE OF THE STATE OF ALASKA

ELEVENTH LEGISLATURE - FIRST SESSION

Relating to the limited entry program.

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

WHEREAS art. VIII, sec. 15 of the Alaska Constitution provides that the state may "limit entry into any fishery for purposes of resource conservation, to prevent economic distress among fishermen and those dependent upon them for a livelihood"; and

WHEREAS A.S. 16.43 establishes the Alaska Commercial Fisheries Entry Commission and states the legislative purpose as promoting the conservation and sustained-yield management of the fisheries and the economic health and stability of the commercial fisheries by regulating and controlling entry into the commercial fisheries in the public interest and without unjust discrimination; and

WHEREAS under A.S. 16.43.240(b) the commission is authorized to limit entry into certain fisheries when it finds that a fishery has reached such levels of participation that a limitation of entry to that fishery is required in order to achieve the purposes of A.S. 16.43; and

WHEREAS A.S. 16.43.240(b) does not specify a formula for the Commission to determine the maximum number of permits authorized when limiting entry into a fishery under that section; and

WHEREAS in 1976, pursuant to A.S. 16.43.240(b), the Commission decided to limit commercial fishing in the area known as Upper Yukon and set the maximum number of permits for the Upper Yukon as the number of units of gear fished in the Upper Yukon during 1975; and

1 WHEREAS, major commercial fishing markets did not develop for many
2 areas of the Upper Yukon fishery until after 1970; and

3 WHEREAS, past participation in the commercial fishery of the Upper
4 Yukon that led to a high degree of economic reliance upon the commercial
5 fishery included barter and sale of fresh, smoked, and dried fish products
6 within the region and indirect sales through intermediaries to fish buyers;
7 and

8 WHEREAS, past participation in and economic reliance upon the operation
9 of gear in the commercial fishery of the Upper Yukon was not restricted to
10 persons holding a gear license or a fishwheel registration; and

11 WHEREAS, it appears that some persons who have participated for many
12 years in the Upper Yukon commercial fishery and had a high degree of economic
13 reliance upon the fishery may have been excluded from receiving an entry
14 permit; therefore

15 BE IT RESOLVED that the Alaska Commercial Fisheries Entry Commission is
16 respectfully requested to determine which interested persons with past par-
17 ticipation in and economic reliance upon the operation of gear (including
18 the barter and sale of fresh, smoked and dried fish products) in the com-
19 mercial fishery of the Upper Yukon, ^{since 1960} regardless whether those persons held a
20 gear license or a fishwheel registration, have not been issued a permit; and

21 be it ~~THAT THE ALASKA COMMERCIAL FISHERIES ENTRY COMMISSION~~
22 FURTHER RESOLVED that the Alaska Commercial Fisheries Entry Commission
23 is respectfully requested to determine whether the maximum number of permits
24 set for the Upper Yukon fishery is consistent with the objectives of A.S.
25 26.43; and be it

26 FURTHER RESOLVED that the Legislative Limited Entry Study Committee es-
27 tablished pursuant to HB 141 and HB 142, with the cooperation of the Alaska
28 Commercial Fisheries Entry Commission, is respectfully requested to determine
29

1 whether controlling entry into the commercial fisheries in the Upper Yukon
2 has resulted in any unjust discrimination and to determine what options are
3 available to the legislature to correct any unjust discrimination; and be it

4 FURTHER RESOLVED that the Alaska Commercial Fisheries Entry Commission
5 and the Legislative Limited Entry Study Committee established pursuant to
6 HB 141 and HB 142 are respectfully directed to report their findings and
7 conclusions within the first 10 days of the second session of the Eleventh
8 Legislature.

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THE LEGISLATURE OF THE STATE OF ALASKA
ELEVENTH LEGISLATURE

FISCAL NOTE

I. REQUEST
 Bill/Resolution No. SCR 22
 Title Relating to Limited Entry Program
 Requested by Senate Finance Date 4/25/79

II. FISCAL DETAIL
 Agency Affected _____
 Program Category Affected _____
 BRU, Program, or Subprogram(s) Affected _____
 (Note: If more than one budget component is affected, separate line-item amounts and funding for each component in the analysis section.)

EXPENDITURES (Thousands of Dollars)

	FY 79	FY 80	FY 81	FY 82	FY 83	FY 84
100 PERSONAL SERVICES						
200 TRAVEL						
300 CONTRACTUAL		134.0				
400 COMMODITIES						
500 EQUIPMENT						
600 LAND & STRUCTURES						
700 GRANTS, CLAIMS, ETC.						
TOTAL		134.0				

FUNDING (Thousands of Dollars)

GENERAL FUND		134.0				
FEDERAL FUNDS						
OTHER (Specify Fund Source)						

POSITIONS

FULL TIME						
PART TIME						
TEMPORARY						

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

See March 22, 1979 Memo from John N. Garner to Keith Specking (attached) and April 24, 1979 Memo from Rep. Jack Fuller to Senator John Sackett (attached).

IV. DATE 4/25/79 PREPARED BY Milt Barker, Fiscal Analyst
 AGENCY Legislative Finance Division
 Original: Legislative Finance PHONE 465-3795
 ... Budget and Management
 Name Sponsor (First Legislator Named)



REP. JOHN G. (JACK) FULLER

Home
P O Box 689
Nome, Alaska 99762
(907) 443-2968

White in Juneau
Pouch V
Juneau, Alaska
99811

(907) 455-3789
465-3893

Alaska House of Representatives

Chairman
Special Committee on Subsistence
Vice-Chairman
State Affairs Committee
Member Legislative Council
Member Resources Committee

April 24, 1979

DISTRICT 22

Brevig Mission
Buckland
Deering
Diomede
Elim
Gambell
Golovin
Kotlik
Koyuk
Nome
Savoonga
Selawik
Shaktolik
Shishmaref
Stebbins
St. Michael
Teller
Unalakleet
Wales
White Mountain

Senator John Sackett
Chairman, Senate Finance Committee
Alaska State Senate
Juneau

Dear Senator Sackett:

I understand that your resolution SCR 22 will have a fiscal note which will provide for a study of limited entry on the Upper Yukon. Senator Ferguson and I are also interested in having limited entry work done in our areas during the interim. Since the Kotzebue Sound and Norton Sound fisheries are small scale fisheries like the Upper Yukon fishery it may be reasonable to have funding for all of these limited entry projects in one place i.e. SCR 22.

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MEMORANDUM

State of Alaska

TO: Keith Specking
Legislative Assistant
Office of the Governor

FROM: John N Garner *ng*
Chairman

DATE: March 22, 1979

FILE NO: March 22, 1979

TELEPHONE NO:

SUBJECT: Fiscal Note

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An approach utilizing community meetings and knowledgeable persons from other agencies would significantly reduce the fiscal requirement. It is expected the cost under this approach should be no more than \$10,000.

The Commission would also be appreciative of further clarification specifically with regards to the time period and capacity of participation contemplated by the resolution.

Make up a fiscal note of \$125,000

SCR

67

COMMITTEE REPORT

HOUSE

(9)

FURTHER:

5/13/80

Date: 5/14/80

Mr. Speaker:

The Committee on RESOURCES has had SCR 67

"Directing the state to take measures to protect Alaskan interests in NEFCO bankruptcy."

under consideration and (a majority of the committee) (the committee) reports it back with the following recommendations:

do pass [] do not pass

do pass with attached amendments(s)

replace with CS for SCR 67 same title

and recommends _____ new title

[] AND attaches a "Letter of Intent" [] New Fiscal Note

[] reports it back without recommendation

[] referred to the _____ Committee

MEMBERS SIGNING DO PASS

[Signature]
[Signature]
[Signature]
[Signature]
[Signature]
[Signature]
[Signature]
[Signature]
[Signature]
[Signature]

MEMBERS HAVING OTHER RECOMMENDATIONS:

[Signature]
CHAIRMAN

AMENDMENT

OFFERED IN THE HOUSE:

By: Resource Committee

To: _____ HOUSE BILL No. _____

SENATE ~~BILL~~ No. 67

PAGE: 2

LINE: 2

Between words "adverse" and "impact"
add word "socio-economic"

d t n

AGO 125420

Reported out as amended 5/14/80

SCR 67 - NEFCO Bankruptcy

Back-Up info:

- State of urgency - ask bankruptcy judge in Seattle to move ahead.
- Trustee of NEFCO (Sam Rubinstein) wants state to be able to step in & request judge to hurry proceedings along faster than Bankruptcy Act sets out so NEFCO facilities can be leased out right away
- A.G.'s office says state already doing everything it can & is inappropriate for state to become a party to proceedings now - will be creditor in case eventually
- Ask judge to make finding that due to emergency nature of situation, does not need to notify every one of the several thousand creditors
- Sealaska Corp (Byron Malott) wants to lease facilities for this season. Sadrett introduced this resolution at urging of Sealaska

Trustee for NEFCO: Sam Rubinstein
Attorney for trustee: Gordon Wilhite
206-344-2160

Attorney for Trustee:
Gordon Wilhite

Sam Rubinstein
Interim Trustee
Nefco Bankruptcy Proceeding
c/o Sax and McIver
Attorneys at Law
1900 Peoples National Bank Building
1415 5th Avenue
Seattle, Washington 98171

Attn: D. Gordon Willhite

Alaska faces a critical situation with regard to fish processing capabilities this summer. The first major opening for fishing will occur in the Bristol Bay which commences June 9, less than a month away. New England Fish Company has historically been an important element in the processing of fish in every major fishing region in our State.

For example, without Nefco facilities available, processing capacity in Bristol Bay alone, where a banner year is forecast, will be reduced by at least one point two million fish. The same may be expected in the Kodiak area where the absence of an operational plant at Uganik would reduce processing capability by an estimated one to three million fish. In my judgement, the inoperability of Nefco facilities this fishing season would have a devastating social and economic effect.

Therefore, on behalf of the citizens of Alaska, I request expeditious action on the disposition of the facilities belonging to Nefco so that their capacity will not be lost this season. The State of Alaska is ready to offer you any appropriate assistance you desire.

Sincerely,

Jay S. Hammond
Governor

Call

*Don Aronson
Keith Specking
Dobie Vogt
3685
A.G.'s office
NEFCO attorney
& Trustees of bankruptcy
- call them too*

Introduced: 5/12/80
Made a special order of
business

1 IN THE SENATE BY THE FINANCE COMMITTEE
2 SENATE CONCURRENT RESOLUTION NO. 67
3 IN THE LEGISLATURE OF THE STATE OF ALASKA
4 ELEVENTH LEGISLATURE - SECOND SESSION

5 Directing the state to take measures
6 to protect Alaskan interests in NEFCO
7 Bankruptcy.

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

9 WHEREAS New England Fish Company, (NEFCO) has commenced bankruptcy
10 proceedings by petition filed April 23, 1980, in the United States Bankruptcy
11 Court, Western District of Washington, No. 80-00864; and

12 WHEREAS NEFCO owns and operates facilities for the harvesting, pro-
13 cessing, distribution, marketing and related aspects of the fisheries resource
14 in every major fishing region of the State of Alaska, either in sole pro-
15 prietorship, partnership or joint venture with other entities; and

16 WHEREAS there is a substantial probability that the continuing operation
17 of these fishery-related facilities may be prevented by the bankruptcy pro-
18 ceedings; and

19 WHEREAS, in the event of closure of these fishery-related facilities, the
20 economy of every community in which the facilities are located or transact
21 business would be harmed due to inability to market or process fisheries
22 resources which are produced locally, and by lack of seasonal employment
23 opportunities in a year which is expected to be difficult for the fishing
24 industry in Alaska; and

25 WHEREAS the nature of the problem requires immediate action if widespread
26 harm is to be averted;

27 BE IT RESOLVED by the Alaska State Legislature that the governor is
28 requested to direct the attorney general to take actions, including but not
29 necessarily limited to appearances, intervention, petition or assistance to

May 14, 1980

The Honorable Alvin Osterback
Co-Chairman, House Resources
Committee
Alaska State House of Representatives
Pouch V
Juneau, Alaska 99811

Dear Representative Osterback:

On May 12, 1980, the Senate considered and passed Senate Concurrent Resolution No. 67, "Directing the State to take Measures to Protect Alaskan Interests in NEFCO Bankruptcy". We understand your Committee is considering a similar resolution.

Sealaska Corporation is seriously concerned about the current bankruptcy of New England Fish Company and the potential impact this may have on the remaining fish processors in Alaska. As you know, Sealaska Corporation now owns Ocean Beauty Seafoods. We therefore request your Committee to consider the resolution as soon as possible and urge your support of its passage in the House.

During the past several days, officials of our Corporation have been in contact with the court-appointed trustee handling the NEFCO bankruptcy and as a result, we are convinced that unless the court understands the urgency of this matter, the court action may take several months. Our assessment is that any processor that plans to operate the NEFCO facilities this fishing season must begin preparation within a matter of days.

May 14, 1980

The Senate recognized the urgency of time and therefore made the Resolution a special order of business on May 12, 1980. Similarly, the Governor also recognized the urgency and therefore sent a telegram to the Trustee (ccpy attached). We are hopeful that with similar House action, the Court may respond timely and as a result, arrangements can be made for the NEFCO facilities to operate this year.

If Sealaska Corporation can assist in any way, please call on us.

Sincerely,

Byron I Mallott

Byron I. Mallott *by em*
Chairman of the Board

cc: Rep. Terry Gardiner, Speaker of the House
Rep. Nels Anderson
Rep. Jim Duncan
Rep. Richard Eliason
Rep. Mike Miller
Rep. Leo P. Schaeffer
Rep. Fred Zharoff

Alaska Communications

Telegram

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Sender's Name
and Address

Account
Number

sent 5:10 PM 5/18/80 by Kay Sattler OK by Governor Hammond 5/12/80 per [unclear]

Sam Rubinstein
Interim Trustee
Nefco Bankruptcy Proceeding
c/o Sax and McIver
Attorneys at Law
1900 Peoples National Bank Building
1415 5th Avenue
Seattle, Washington 98171

FILE _____
MAILED _____
MAY 18 1980
Reviewed by _____
Remove After _____

Attn: D. Gordon Willhite

Alaska faces a critical situation with regard to fish processing capabilities this summer. The first major opening for fishing will occur in the Bristol Bay which commences June 9, less than a month away. New England Fish Company has historically been an important element in the processing of fish in every major fishing region in our State.

For example, without Nefco facilities available, processing capacity in Bristol Bay alone, where a banner year is forecast, will be reduced by at least one point two million fish. The same may be expected in the Kodiak area where the absence of an operational plant at Uganik would reduce processing capability by an estimated one to three million fish. In my judgment, the inoperability of Nefco facilities this fishing season would have a devastating social and economic effect.

Therefore, on behalf of the citizens of Alaska, I request expeditious action on the disposition of the facilities belonging to Nefco so that their capacity will not be lost this season. The State of Alaska is ready to offer you any appropriate assistance you desire.

Sincerely,

Jay S. Hammond
Governor

Introduced: 5/12/80
Made a special order of
business

1 IN THE SENATE

BY THE FINANCE COMMITTEE

2 SENATE CONCURRENT RESOLUTION NO. 67

3 IN THE LEGISLATURE OF THE STATE OF ALASKA

4 ELEVENTH LEGISLATURE - SECOND SESSION

5 Directing the state to take measures
6 to protect Alaskan interests in NEFCO
7 Bankruptcy.

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

9 WHEREAS New England Fish Company, (NEFCO) has commenced bankruptcy
10 proceedings by petition filed April 23, 1980, in the United States Bankruptcy
11 Court, Western District of Washington, No. 80-00864; and

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21 business would be harmed due to inability to market or process fisheries
22 resources which are produced locally, and by lack of seasonal employment
23 opportunities in a year which is expected to be difficult for the fishing
24 industry in Alaska; and

25 WHEREAS the nature of the problem requires immediate action if widespread
26 harm is to be averted;

27 BE IT RESOLVED by the Alaska State Legislature that the governor is
28 requested to direct the attorney general to take actions, including but not
29 necessarily limited to appearances, intervention, petition or assistance to

1 Alaskan parties, which are appropriate to effect the intent and purposes of
2 this resolution in minimizing the adverse impact of the NEFCO bankruptcy on
3 Alaskan interests; and be it

4 FURTHER RESOLVED that the governor is requested to take any other and
5 further action as he considers appropriate in furtherance of these purposes.
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Debra Voght
attorney

Don Artesinger

SJR

18

COMMITTEE REPORT

HOUSE

FURTHER:

March 9, 1979

Date: 4/4/79

Mr. Speaker:

The Committee on RESOURCES has had SJR 18

Urging passage of a bill in Congress to amend the Shipping Act, 1916, to provide that a state, the District of Columbia, the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico, or a territory or possession of the United States be considered a citizen of the United States for the purposes of the Act.

under consideration and (~~a majority of the committee~~) (the committee) reports it back with the following recommendations:

- do pass do not pass
- do pass with attached amendments(s)
- replace with CS for _____ same title
 new title
- and recommends _____
- AND attaches a "Letter of Intent" New Fiscal Note
- reports it back without recommendation
- referred to the _____ Committee

**MEMBERS SIGNING
DO PASS**

[Signature]

[Signature]

[Signature]

[Signature]

[Signature]

[Signature]

[Signature]

[Signature]

**MEMBERS HAVING
OTHER RECOMMENDATIONS:**

[Signature]
CHAIRMAN

4/4

Hearing - Pete Jeans, Dir. of Business
Lans. in State Commerce Dept.
testified

Reported out - unanimous Do Pass