

**ALASKA LEGISLATURE COMMITTEE FILES 1993-1994 8672**

**8086 HOUSE RESOURCES**

# ALASKA STATE LEGISLATURE

*Senator Georgianna Lincoln*



State Capitol  
Juneau, Alaska 99801-1182  
(907) 465-3732  
Fax (907) 465-2652

Committees:  
Transportation  
Labor and Commerce  
Administrative Regulation Review

Minority Whip  
Bush Caucus Chair

## DISTRICT R

Alaina  
Allakusset  
Aniak  
Anvik  
Arctic Village  
Beaver  
Bettles  
Big Delta  
Birch Creek  
Canyon Village  
Central  
Chalkyitsik  
Chenega Bay  
Chickaloon  
Chicken  
Chitochina  
Chitina  
Chuathbaluk  
Circle  
Copper Center  
Copperville  
Cordova  
Crossed Creek  
Delta Junction  
Doe Lake  
Dry Creek  
Eagle  
Evanville  
Fort Greely  
Fort Yukon  
Galena  
Galena  
Glenallen  
Gravling  
Gulkana  
Healy Lake  
Holy Cross  
Hughes  
Hullia

TO: ALL LEGISLATORS  
FROM: SENATOR GEORGIANNA LINCOLN *gl*  
DATE: APRIL 5, 1993  
RE: PREDATOR CONTROL

\*\*\*\*\*

I believe the attached two letters and graphic picture are most timely in light of suggested cuts in wolf control and the discussions surrounding predator control.

Mr. Wilmarth from Red Devil sent five pictures of similar wolf kills from five different locations. His letters are self-explanatory.

Julian Creek M. V. W. S.  
343 Skills



Dear Mr. Linsden,

On March 7-10, 93 my son and I flew out to our mining camp in the Iditarod District, and then into Anchorage via Loring Pass, we counted more than 80 kills by wolves, of moose and Caribou, about 1 in 10 kills were fairly well eaten, most had rib cage intact many were gutted and the noses eaten, all had the faces (noses) eaten off and the VITAL ORGANS, ENTRAILS, GONE.

We watched from the air as 6 wolves took a cow moose and her calf apart in a few minutes.

I enclose picture of a typical kill, there were many like this.

I recently flew a friend around the Talkeetna Mountains East of Talkeetna and North of Palmer and saw the same sort of kills although not as many.

In Western Alaska I've seen cases where moose meat was the sole means of survival. The quality of life has a lot to do with moose meat.

P.S.  
I believe you are doing a good job. Keep up the good work.  
Thank You

Sincerely  
Richard Wilcox  
Red Devil, Alaska 99656

March 19 93

Dear Mr. Lincoln,

I have lived and worked in Western Interior Alaska as a miner and Pilot for 33 years. I know well the area west of the Alcha Range to the Yukon River - and south around the Tikchik Lakes, Dillingham - area up to Fairbanks -

For the past 10 years the Wolf population has increased rapidly, the last couple years packs of 30-35 are not uncommon, we have way to many wolves.

The wolf is born to kill, he is a almost perfect killing machine, and he lives for it to kill, he kills to live and lives to kill, until he dies he kills.

I have written letters thru the years to the Fish + Game, I am convinced they are dropped in the trash.

To preserve the Food Chain for your constituents, should be your first duty.

Yours Very Truly,

DEPARTMENT OF FISH AND GAME  
POSITION PAPER

Bill No: SB 77 (1/29/93)

Sponsor: Senators Sharp, Frank, Taylor

Division: Wildlife Conservation

Bill Title: An Act relating to the powers of the Board of Game and to intensive game management to achieve higher sustained yield for human harvest.

Department Position: Neutral pending significant amendments.

Background/Legislative Intent: The purpose of this bill is to mandate intensive management of declining game populations to enhance consumptive use opportunities.

Analysis of Bill/Program Effects: As written, this bill would direct the board and require the department to undertake intensive management programs, even when such programs are not needed or desirable. Currently, both the board and department already have the authority and discretion to use intensive management to enhance game populations. By statutorily eliminating flexibility, this bill could compromise the biological basis for decision-making and make the board process extremely cumbersome.

Amendments Proposed:

Sec. 1. (page 1, lines 5-10)

(a) The Board of Game shall adopt regulations it considers advisable in accordance with AS 44.62 (Administrative Procedure Act) to provide for the management of game, and for intensive management of identified big game populations [SPECIES] to maintain or restore high levels of [GAME POPULATIONS TO ACHIEVE HIGHER] sustained yield for human harvest where the board has determined that consumptive use of those big game populations [SPECIES] is the preferred use....

*(This amendment alters wording to parallel that suggested elsewhere in the bill and clarifies the intent to focus intensive management on identified populations of big game rather than species on a statewide basis.)*

Sec. 2. (page 3, lines 3-11)

(e) The Board of Game may not significantly reduce the taking of an identified big game population under this section unless the board has previously considered [ADOPTED REGULATIONS] providing for the use of intensive management to increase the take of the identified big game population for human harvest consistent with (a)(11) of this section. After considering [ADOPTING REGULATIONS] providing for intensive management of an identified big game population subject to this subsection, the board may consider and adopt regulations relating to development or regulation of access to the population


and to management of the population by customary adjustments in seasons, bag limits, open and closed areas, methods and means, or by other customary means authorized under (a) of this section.

(Unless this bill is amended, hundreds of regulatory proposals sent to the board annually will not be able to be considered or adopted unless a companion proposal is also submitted dealing with intensive management. The resulting burden on the board, public and department would overload the regulatory process. This amendment would require the Board of Game to consider, rather than adopt, intensive management before a significant restriction in harvest of a big game population is imposed. This amendment would also preserve the flexibility of the board and department in making customary adjustments in seasons, bag limits, open and closed areas, methods and means, access, etc. in those cases where "intensive management" of a game population would be inappropriate, ineffective, or restricted by a federal or private landowner.)

Example 1: On Admiralty Island, the habitat is prime and there is no significant predation on black-tailed deer. If the deer population crashed due to a severe winter, the only appropriate action to speed recovery may be to significantly reduce human harvest. As written, however, SB 77 would prevent a reduction in season or bag limit to aid recovery.

Example 2: Game populations of many species (e.g., caribou, ptarmigan, grouse, hares, lynx, muskrats) are cyclic and not always clearly driven by food availability or predation. Some of these populations are managed primarily by monitoring them and regulating human harvest. As written, SB 77 would prevent regulation of harvest until regulations for "intensive management" are adopted, even though no "intensive management" technique may be effective or appropriate.)

Commissioner's Signature

  
for

Date

2/10/93

# FISCAL NOTE

STATE OF ALASKA  
1994 LEGISLATIVE SESSION

BILL NO. CSSB 77(RES)

Revision Date: 12/16/93  
 Title: An Act relating to the powers of the Board of Game and to intensive game management  
 Sponsor: Senator Sharp  
 Requestor: House Resources

Dept. Affected: Fish and Game  
 BRU: Wildlife Conservation  
 Component: Wildlife Conservation  
 COMPONENT SERIAL NO. (473)

Expenditures/Revenues	(Thousands of Dollars)					
OPERATING EXPENDITURES	FY 95	FY 96	FY 97	FY 98	FY 99	FY 00
PERSONAL SERVICES	*	*	*	*	*	*
TRAVEL	*	*	*	*	*	*
CONTRACTUAL	*	*	*	*	*	*
SUPPLIES	*	*	*	*	*	*
EQUIPMENT	*	*	*	*	*	*
LAND & STRUCTURES						
GRANTS, CLAIMS						
MISCELLANEOUS	*	*	*	*	*	*
<b>TOTAL OPERATING</b>	*	*	*	*	*	*
<b>CAPITAL EXPENDITURES</b>						
<b>CHANGE IN REVENUES ( )</b>	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0

FUND SOURCE	(Thousands of Dollars)					
1002 Federal Receipts						
1003 GF Match						
1004 GF	*	*	*	*	*	*
1005 GF/Program Receipts						
1006 GF/MHTIA						
Other	*	*	*	*	*	*
<b>TOTAL</b>	*	*	*	*	*	*

Estimate of any current year (FY 94) cost: \$ 0.0

POSITIONS	FY 95	FY 96	FY 97	FY 98	FY 99	FY 00
FULL-TIME	*	*	*	*	*	*
PART-TIME	*	*	*	*	*	*
TEMPORARY	*	*	*	*	*	*

**ANALYSIS:** (Attach a separate page if necessary)

\*Actual costs of implementing a given "intensive management" program will be considerable and cannot be estimated in advance. See attached sheet for examples of costs of intensive management programs.

Prepared By: David G. Kellehouse, Director *DK* Phone: 465-4190  
 Division: Wildlife Conservation Date: 12/16/93  
 Approved by Commissioner: *[Signature]* Date: 12/20/93  
 Agency: Alaska Department of Fish and Game

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Without knowing which big game population may be identified as requiring "intensive management," the length of time over which the management program must be implemented, the type of habitat where the big game population occurs, the size and location of the population within the state, and other complicating factors (e.g., annual weather variations and harvest levels allowed by the Board of Game), the costs to the department of implementing this legislation cannot be predicted.

There are 12 big game species in Alaska consisting of innumerable distinct populations. A given moose population, for example, may benefit from control of wolves, brown bears, or black bears, improvement of browse using manual crushing techniques, a prescribed burn, or some other type of "intensive management," such as timber management. It is not feasible to prepare cost estimates for every potential intensive management proposal for every big game population in every part of the state.

The following examples are costs (uncorrected for inflation) of selected past management programs:

#### 1983-84 Moose Habitat Improvement Projects

\$42.0 was appropriated for browse management in the Moose Creek Management Area in the Matanuska Valley. With that funding, 150 acres of timber were "chained," 75 acres of previously cut areas were scarified, and trails were built to afford access for personal and commercial wood cutting programs, including 2300 acres for timber harvest.

\$155.0 was allocated for Kenai Peninsula work, including purchase of one used 40-ton Le Tourneau tree crusher, machine repairs and maintenance, personnel costs, fuel, and miscellaneous costs. Based on 3,000 acres treated annually for 25 years and on costs of \$32/acre with post-crushing burning, the cost per additional moose created by crushing and burning is expected to be \$145 over a 25-year period.

#### Tok Habitat Rehabilitation Programs

\$25.0 was allocated for the Tok River Drainage project in 1983 for crushing of 400 acres of riparian willow, increasing browse supplies in the river by 800,000 to 1,200,000 lbs annually by fall 1985. Effects were expected to last until 1995.

\$14.0 was spent preparing for the Tok River prescribed fire in 1984. An area of 500 acres was to be burned at a relatively high cost because the fire was adjacent to private property, utility lines, and the state highway, requiring added control capabilities. Where road systems allow, blading and crushing of decarient willow-dominated winter range (i.e., stand rejuvenation rather than stand conversion) can be more cost effective for relatively small areas than intensive fire management, and browse can be produced for about \$.10/moose/day. Costs to totally feed a population of 900 Tok River moose over winter would be about \$11.0 annually.

#### Delta Junction Habitat Improvement

FY84 estimated costs for various phases of the bison habitat improvement programs are as follows: Delta River prescription burn (12.0); helitorch, parts and supplies (7.0); clearing (12.0); bison depredation control (5.0); personnel (24.0); fertilization (18.0); TOTAL (78.0).

Wolf Control

Estimated costs of wolf control programs in Alaska for fiscal years 1976-1984, as reported to the Board of Game in March 1984: operational costs include wolf survey and population estimates; trapping and collaring; analysis, reporting, and administration; wolf reduction and recovery.

<u>GMU</u>	<u>Duration</u>	<u>Operating Costs</u>	<u>Personnel Costs</u>
19A & 19B	1979-80	13.0	30.0
20A	1976-83	150.9	120.0
20B	1981-84	118.8	113.0
20D	1981-83	25.6	31.0
20E	1982-84	112.9	87.0
23 & 24	1977-78	9.4	12.6

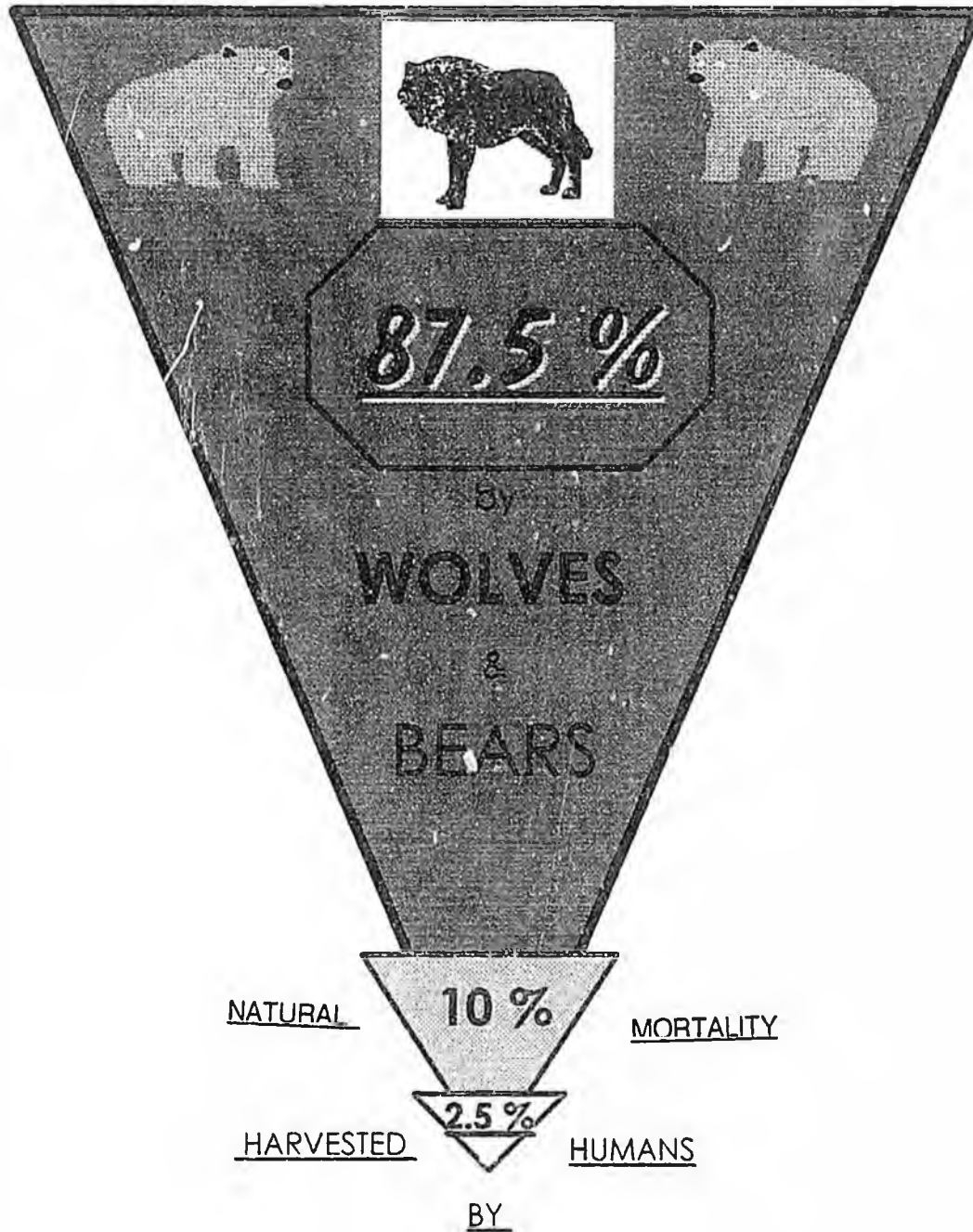
This does not include costs that may be incurred in the planning process, holding public meetings, responding to public inquiries or objections related to predator control programs, and additional expenses to the Boards Support Section, Division of Administration.

SHEEP

MOOSE

CARIBOU

# HARVEST RATIO



Data from ADFG 1991

LTN1100-R01  
03/07/94

LEGISLATIVE TELECONFERENCE NETWORK

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12:45:46

TCN: 40446

DATE & TIME: 03/07/94 08:15 TO 10:00

STATUS:5 IN PROG.

\*\*\*\* ORDER SUMMARY \*\*\*\*

SPONSOR: HRES HOUSE RESOURCES

CHAIRS: WILLIAMS

PURPOSE: PUB PUBLIC HEARING

LEGISLATIVE

CONTACT: MARY McDOWELL

TEL#: (907)465-3715

CHAIRING SITE: JUNEAU

CAPITOL

CAP124

SPONSOR REMARKS(PUB): TESTIMONY:Y ALLOWED  
TESTIMONY WILL BE TAKEN.

99 MINUTE LIMIT

TCN REQUESTED ON 03/07/94 AND HAS 12 UPDATES

\*\*\*\* AGENDA \*\*\*\*

- 1 HB 404 NATIVE ALLOTMENTS IN STATE PARKS
- 2 HB 448 WASTE & USE OF SALMON; HATCHERIES
- 3 HJR 17 MAGNUSON FISHERY CONSRV & MGT ACT
- 4 SB 77 INTENSIVE MANAGEMENT OF GAME RESOURCES
- 5 \*\*\*\* ORDER OF BILLS \*\*\*\*
- 6 HJR 17
- 7 HB 404
- 8 HB 448
- 9 SB 77

\*\*\*\* PARTICIPATING LIOS \*\*\*\*

ANC ANCHORAGE	716 W 4TH, #200	LOCATION STAFF
BAR BARROW	COURTHOUSE #305	LOCATION STAFF
COR CORDOVA	705 2ND STREET	LOCATION STAFF
DJT DELTA JCT.	JARVIS CTR. #210	LOCATION STAFF
DLG DILLINGHAM	KANGIIGUTAQ BLDG	LOCATION STAFF
FBX FAIRBANKS	119 N CUSHMAN ST	LOCATION STAFF
GLN GLENNALLEN	COMMUNITY LIR.	LOCATION STAFF
HOZ HOMER LTC	126 W PIONEER #4	LOCATION STAFF
* JNU JUNEAU	CAPITOL	LOCATION STAFF
KOD KODIAK	112 MILL BAY RD.	LOCATION STAFF
KOT KOTZEBUE	333 FRONT STREET	LOCATION STAFF
KTN KETCHIKAN	352 FRONT STREET	LOCATION STAFF
NAT NATSU	165 E PARKS HWY.	LOCATION STAFF
SEW SEWARD	2001 SEWARD HWY	LOCATION STAFF
STT SITKA	210 LAKE STREET	LOCATION STAFF
SOL KEN/SOL	34824 KALIFONSKY	LOCATION STAFF
TOK TOK	MP 1314 AK. HWY	LOCATION STAFF
VAL VALDEZ	STATE BLDG. #13	LOCATION STAFF

\*\*\*\* VOLUNTEER & OFFNET SITES \*\*\*\*

ZZZ OFF1 OFFNET 1

MCGRATH

WINCHELL TICKNOR (907)524-3005

PARTICIPANTS IN: ANCHORAGE

ANC

1	PETE	PANARESE	AK STATE PARKS	TSFY. HB 404
	PO BOX 107001		ANCHORAGE	AK 99510 (907)762-2603
2	SANDRA	ARNOLD		TSFY. SB 77
	PO BOX 200606		ANCHORAGE	AK 99520 (907)276-3670
3	DAN	HOURIHAN	AK STATE PARKS	TSFY. HB 404
	PO BOX 107001		ANCHORAGE	AK 99510 (907)762-2614
4	CHRIS	MAACH	ANCH AUDUBON	TSFY. SB 77
	PO BOX 101161		ANCHORAGE	AK 99510 (907)278-4265
5	TRACY	ABELL	SIERRA CLUB	TSFY. SB 77

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03/07/94

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TCN: 40446

DATE & TIME: 03/07/94 08:15 TO 10:00

STATUS:5 IN PROG.

PARTICIPANTS IN: ANCHORAGE

ANC

6	13030 BATES CIRCLE	ANCHORAGE	AK 99515 (907)345-0132
	GEORGE MATZ		TSFY. SB 77
		ANCHORAGE	AK 99516 (907)345-3135

1 MR.	JOHN	MCMULLEN	FWSAC	TSFY. HB 448
	PO BOX 1110		CORDOVA	AK 99574 (907)424-7511
PARTICIPANTS IN: DELTA JCT. DJT				
1 MR.	DONALD	QUARBERG		OBSV. SB 77
	PO BOX 349		DELTA JCT.	AK 99737 (907)895-4215
2 MS.	CHEYENNE	WALKER		OBSV. SB 77
	HC 62, BOX 5360		DELTA JCT.	AK 99737 (907)895-1024
3 MR.	TIM	WEBB		OBSV. SB 77
	HC 62, BOX 5360		DELTA JCT.	AK 99737 (907)895-1024
PARTICIPANTS IN: DILLINGHAM DLG				
1 MR.	DUGAN G.	NIELSEN		TSFY. HB 404
	BOX 103		DILLINGHAM	AK 99576 (907)842-2743
PARTICIPANTS IN: FAIRBANKS FBX				
1 MR.	PERRY	ANSOGEAK	TCC	TSFY. HB 404
	122 1ST AVE.		FAIRBANKS	AK 99701 (907)452-8251
2 MR.	DICK	BISHOP		TSFY. SB 77
	1555 GUS'S GRIND		FAIRBANKS	AK 99709 (907)455-6151
3 MR.	GEORGE	YASKA	TCC	TSFY. SB 77
	122 1ST AVE.		FAIRBANKS	AK 99701 (907)479-2362
4 MS.	KATHRINE	RICHARDSON		OBSV. SB 77
	P.O. BOX 80766		FAIRBANKS	AK 99708 (907)479-2362
PARTICIPANTS IN: GLENNALLEN GLN				
1 MR.	LES	SUTHERLAND	CRNA	OBSV. HB 404
	DRAWER H		COPPER CENTER	AK 99573 (907)822-3944
2 MR.	JAMES D.	WOOLINGTON	ADF&G	OBSV. SB 77
	PO BOX 47		GLENNALLEN	AK 99588 (907)822-3461
PARTICIPANTS IN: HOMER LTC HOM				
1 MR.	RANDY	FRANKLIN		TSFY. SB 77
	PO BOX 1924		HOMER	AK 99603 (907)235-7104
2 MR.	L. R.	MCCUBBINS	SCURVEY CR.	FISH TSFY. ALL ITEMS
	PO BOX 1656		HOMER	AK 99603 (907)000-0000
PARTICIPANTS IN: JUNEAU JNU				
1 REP	B	WILLIAMS		TSFY. ALL ITEMS
				AK (907)000-0000
2 REP	P	CARNEY		TSFY. ALL ITEMS
				AK (907)000-0000
3 REP	B	HUDSON		TSFY. ALL ITEMS
				AK (907)000-0000
4 REP	D	FINKLESTEIN		TSFY. ALL ITEMS
				AK (907)000-0000
5 REP	G	DAVIES		TSFY. ALL ITEMS
				AK (907)000-0000

LTH1100-R01  
03/07/94

LEGISLATIVE TELECONFERENCE NETWORK

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TCN: 40446 DATE & TIME: 03/07/94 08:15 TO 10:00 STATUS: 5 IN PROG.

PARTICIPANTS IN: JUNEAU JNU				
6 REP	E	MULDER		TSFY. ALL ITEMS
				AK (907)000-0000
7 REP	C	BUNDE		TSFY. ALL ITEMS
				AK (907)000-0000
8 REP	J	JAMES		TSFY. ALL ITEMS

9	REP	M	NAVARRE	AK	(907)000-0000
				TSFY.	ALL ITEMS
10	MR	RAY	GILLESPIE	AK	(907)000-0000
			ASSOC. OF AQUACULTURE AS SOCIATIONS	TSFY.	ALL ITEMS
11	SEN	B	SHARP	AK	(907)000-0000
			PRIME SPONSOR	TSFY.	ALL ITEMS
2	MR	DAVID	KELLYHOUSE	AK	(907)000-0000
			DIR., DIV. OF WILDLIFE, DEPT. OF F&G	TSFY.	ALL ITEMS
13		TO	OBSERVE	AK	(907)000-0000
14		TO	OBSERVE	OBSV.	ALL ITEMS
15		TO	OBSERVE	OBSV.	ALL ITEMS
16		TO	OBSERVE	OBSV.	ALL ITEMS
17		TO	OBSERVE	OBSV.	ALL ITEMS
18		TO	OBSERVE	OBSV.	ALL ITEMS
19		TO	OBSERVE	OBSV.	ALL ITEMS
20		TO	OBSERVE	OBSV.	ALL ITEMS
21		TO	OBSERVE	OBSV.	ALL ITEMS
22		TO	OBSERVE	OBSV.	ALL ITEMS
23		TO	OBSERVE	OBSV.	ALL ITEMS
24		TO	OBSERVE	OBSV.	ALL ITEMS
25		TO	OBSERVE	OBSV.	ALL ITEMS
26		TO	TESTIFY	TSFY.	ALL ITEMS
27		TO	TESTIFY	TSFY.	ALL ITEMS

PARTICIPANTS IN:KODIAK KOD  
 1 MR. LARRY MALLOY KOD REG AQUACULT OBSV. HB 448  
 BOX 3407 KODIAK AK 99615 (907)486-6555

PARTICIPANTS IN:KOTZEBUE KOT  
 1 MR. BILLY SHELDON KOTZEBUE IRA OBSV. HB 404  
 BOX 696 KOTZEBUE AK 99752 (907)442-3467  
 2 MR. WHITTIER WILLIAMS SELF OBSV. ALL ITEMS  
 BOX 742 KOTZEBUE AK 99752 (907)442-2991  
 3 MR. STEPHEN MAXWELL SELF OBSV. ALL ITEMS  
 BOX 290 KOTZEBUE AK 99752 (907)442-2716

PARTICIPANTS IN:KETCHIKAN KTN  
 1 MR. DON AMEND SSRAA TSFY. HB 448  
 2721 TONGASS AVE. AK 99901 (907)225-9605  
 2 MR. LEE PUTMAN OBSV. SB 77  
 6005 ROOSEVELT DRIVE AK 99901 (907)225-7694

PARTICIPANTS IN:MATSU MAT  
 1 MR. ROD ARNO PALMER TSFY. SB 77  
 PO BOX 2790 AK 99645 (907)376-2913

PARTICIPANTS IN:SITKA SIT

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 TCN: 40446 DATE & TIME: 03/07/94 08:15 TO 10:00 STATUS:5 IN PROG.

PARTICIPANTS IN:SITKA SIT  
 1 PETE ESQUIRO NSRAA TSFY. HB 448  
 1308 SAWMILL CREEK RD. SITKA AK 99835 (907)747-6850

PARTICIPANTS IN:KEN/SOL SOL  
 1 MR. TOM NEARS CIAA TSFY. HB 448  
 HC 2 BOX 849 SOLDOTNA AK 99669 (907)283-5761

PARTICIPANTS IN:TOK TOK  
 1 MS. KAREN OGDEN OBSV. SB 77  
 P.O. BOX 96 TOK AK 99780 (907)883-5604

PARTICIPANTS IN:VALDEZ VAL  
 1 MR. DONALD K. TAYLOR TSFY. HB 404  
 P.O. BOX 3118 VALDEZ AK 99686 (907)835-4358  
 2 MR. GREG WILLIAMS KCHU OBSV. ALL ITEMS  
 P.O. BOX 467 VALDEZ AK 99686 (907)835-4665  
 3 MR. DONALD K. TAYLOR TSFY. HB 448  
 P.O. BOX 3118 VALDEZ AK 99686 (907)835-4358

## \*\*\*\* ORDER SUMMARY \*\*\*\*

SPONSOR: HRES HOUSE RESOURCES

CHAIRS: WILLIAMS

PURPOSE: PUB PUBLIC HEARING

LEGISLATIVE

CONTACT: MARY MCDOWELL

TEL#: (907)465-3715

CHAIRING SITE: JUNEAU

CAPITOL

CAP124

SPONSOR REMARKS(PUB): TESTIMONY Y ALLOWED

3 MINUTE LIMIT

TIME LIMIT ON TESTIMONY MAY CHANGE ACCORDING TO NUMBER OF PARTICIPANTS.

TCN REQUESTED ON 02/16/94 AND HA.' 6 UPDATES

## \*\*\*\* AGENDA \*\*\*\*

1 SB 77 INTENSIVE MANAGEMENT OF GAME RESOURCES

## \*\*\*\* PARTICIPATING LTOS \*\*\*\*

ANC ANCHORAGE ✓	716 W 4TH, #200	LOCATION STAFF
CDR CORDOVA ✓	705 2ND STREET	LOCATION STAFF
DJT DELTA JCT. ✓	JARVIS CIR. #210	LOCATION STAFF
FBX FAIRBANKS ✓	119 N CUSHMAN ST	LOCATION STAFF
GLN GLENNALLEN ✓	COMMUNITY LIB.	LOCATION STAFF
HOM HOMER LTC ✓	126 W PIONEER #4	LOCATION STAFF
* JNU JUNEAU	CAPITOL	CAP124
KOD KODIAK ✓	112 MILL BAY RD.	LOCATION STAFF
KTN KETCHIKAN ✓	352 FRONT STREET	LOCATION STAFF
MAT MATSU ✓	165 E PARKS HWY.	LOCATION STAFF
TOK TOK ✓	MP 1314 AK. HWY	LOCATION STAFF

## PARTICIPANTS IN: ANCHORAGE

## ANC

1	DAVE CLINE	NAIL AUDUBON SOC TSFY. SB 77
	11930 CIRCLE DR.	ANCHORAGE AK 99516 (907)276-7034
2	TED RAYNOR	TSFY. SB 77
	13801 SCHUBERT CIR.	ANCHORAGE AK 99516 (907)345-0608
3	CATHY GLEASON	TSFY. SB 77
	4211 BRIDLE CIR.	ANCHORAGE AK 99517 (907)248-0442
4	CAROL JENSON	TSFY. SB 77
	8451 GRANHILL WAY	ANCHORAGE AK 99502 (907)344-7078
5	TRACY ABELL	AK, SIERRA CLUB TSFY. SB 77
	13030 BATES CIR.	ANCHORAGE AK 99515 (907)345-0132
6	SANDRA ARNOLD	TSFY. SB 77
	PO BOX 200606	ANCHORAGE AK 99520 (907)276-3670
7	MYRNA HAMMOND WUERTH	OSV. SB 77
	3180 AMBER BAY LOOP	ANCHORAGE AK 99515 (907)344-9888
8	MARY VAN DUSEN	TSFY. SB 77
	3510 W 30TH AVE.	ANCHORAGE AK 99517 (907)243-7550
9	STEPHEN WELLS	TSFY. SB 77
	PO BOX 202022	ANCHORAGE AK 99520 (907)277-0877
10	TERRY BURRELL	TSFY. SB 77
	3716 WESLYAN	ANCHORAGE AK 99508 (907)563-4454
11	GEORGE MATS	AUDUBON SOCIETY TSFY. SB 77
	14345 CODY	ANCHORAGE AK 99516 (907)000-0000
12	GORDON HABER	TSFY. SB 77
		DENALI PARK AK 99755 (907)683-2761
13	NOT GIVEN	OSV. SB 77
		AK (907)000-0000

## PARTICIPANTS IN: FAIRBANKS

## FBX

PARTICIPANTS IN: FAIRBANKS FBX

1 MR.	BILL	HAGAR	SELF	TSFY. SB 77
	431 GAFFNEY RD.		FAIRBANKS	AK 99701 (907)452-6295
2 MR.	TED	LEONARD	SELF	TSFY. SB 77
	55 MILE SALCHA RIVER		SALCHA	AK 99714 (907)452-5484
3 MR.	MIKE	TINKER	SELF	TSFY. SB 77
	P.O. BOX 25197		ESTER	AK 99725 (907)479-2561
4 MR.	DICK	BISHOP	SELF	TSFY. SB 77
	5 GUS'S GRIND		FAIRBANKS	AK 99709 (907)455-6151
5 MR.	JEFF	BUIST	SELF	TSFY. SB 77
	P.O. BOX 71561		FAIRBANKS	AK 99707 (907)457-7189
6 MR.	PETE	SHEPERD	SELF	TSFY. SB 77
	1012 GALENA ST.		FAIRBANKS	AK 99709 (907)474-4685
7 MR.	LYNN	LEVENGOOD		OBSV. SB 77
	931 WIDE WAY		FAIRBANKS	AK 99712 (907)457-3844
8 MR.	OLIVER	BURRIS		TSFY. SB 77
	2801 TALKEETNA		FAIRBANKS	AK 99709 (907)474-0437
9 MR.	TOM	SCARBOROUGH		TSFY. SB 77
	1676 TAROKA DR.		FAIRBANKS	AK 99709 (907)479-4312
10 MR.	GREG	MACHACEK		TSFY. SB 77
	P.O. BOX 56245		NORTH POLE	AK 99705 (907)488-4534
11 MR.	GRANT	LEWIS		OBSV. SB 77
	6101 CHENA HOT SPRINGS		FAIRBANKS	AK 99712 (907)488-2884

PARTICIPANTS IN: GLENNALLEN GLN

1 MR.	JIM	WOOLINGTON	F&G	OBSV. SB 77
	PO BOX 576		GLENNALLEN	AK 99588 (907)822-3649

PARTICIPANTS IN: HOMER LTC HOM

1 MS	KATHERINE	SMITH	KBCS	TSFY. SB 77
	1193 COOPER CRT		HOMER	AK 99603 (907)235-5448
2 MRS.	NANCY	HILLSTRAND		TSFY. SB 77
	PO BOX 170		HOMER	AK 99603 (907)235-2572

PARTICIPANTS IN: KODIAK KOD

1 MR.	RICHARD	MACINTOSH		TSFY. SB 77
	909 MISSION ROAD		KODIAK	AK 99615 (907)486-3087
2 MS.	MARY	FORBES		TSFY. SB 77
	418 MILL BAY ROAD		KODIAK	AK 99615 (907)486-2685

PARTICIPANTS IN: KETCHIKAN KTN

1 MR.	NOEL	PUTMAN		TSFY. SB 77
	846 BROWN DEER		KETCHIKAN	AK 99901 (907)225-0687
2 MR.	DOUG	LARSEN	ADF&G	OBSV. SB 77
	2030 SEA LEVEL DRIVE		KETCHIKAN	AK 99901 (907)225-2475
3 MR.	LEE	PUTMAN		OBSV. SB 77
	6005 ROOSEVELT DRIVE		KETCHIKAN	AK 99901 (907)225-7694
4 MS.	TABITHA	GREGORY		OBSV. SB 77
	PO BOX 6853		KETCHIKAN	AK 99901 (907)225-7330

PARTICIPANTS IN: MATSU MAT

1 MR.	ROD	ARNO		TSFY. SB 77
	BOX 2790		PALMER	AK 99645 (907)376-2913
2 MR.	ED	GRASSER		OBSV. SB 77

LTN1100-R01 LEGISLATIVE TELECONFERENCE NETWORK PAGE 03  
02/17/94 09:46:16  
TCN: 40295 DATE & TIME: 02/16/94 08:15 TO 10:00 STATUS:6 ADJOURNED

PARTICIPANTS IN: MATSU MAT

	BOX 1350		PALMER	AK 99645 (907)745-3772
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PARTICIPANTS IN: TOK TOK

1	KAREN	OGDEN		OBSV. SB 77
	PO BOX 96		TOK	AK 99780 (907)883-5604

PUBLIC COMMENT

## Alaska Wilderness Recreation and Tourism Association

### Board of Directors

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Alaska Wilderness  
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Vice President  
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Secretary  
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National Outdoor  
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Equinox

**Steve Ranney**  
Fishing & Flying

**Stan Stephens**  
Stan Stephens Charters

**Eruk Williamson**  
Eruk's Wilderness  
Float Trips

The Honorable Bill Williams, Chairman  
House Resources Committee  
House of Representatives  
State Capitol, m/s 3100  
Juneau, AK 99801-1152

March 30, 1993

RE: HB 141

SB77

Dear Rep. Williams:

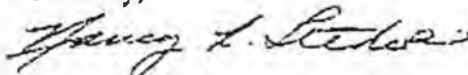
The Alaska Wilderness Recreation and Tourism Association requests that you enter the following letter into the committee record on HB 141. AWRTA has the following public policy concerns about SB 77/HB141:

- 1) The bill gives priority use of Alaska's game to one user group. This is a major departure from existing public policy. The tourism industry markets watchable wildlife. We believe the bill will have an adverse economic impact on our members, since their ability to market and deliver various watchable wildlife experiences would be affected. Loss of income or a decrease in number of businesses can have an adverse effect on small rural towns where small tourism businesses provide economic diversity and community stability.
- 2) The bill interjects the legislative branch into micro-managing a department in the administrative branch. We question whether this is a good public policy precedent.

Aside from the public policy issues, we suggest there is a risk that a national backlash against the bill could result in such activities as a renewed boycott on tourism or introduction of federal legislation to remove more animal species from the control of the state. As I am sure you remember, this happened in the early 1970s when state sea otter hunts provided the stimulus for passage of the Marine Mammal Protection Act which removed control of sea otters, seals and sea lions from state authority.

We would encourage you to vote against moving HB141 out of the House Resources Committee.

Sincerely,



Nancy R. Lethcoe



# ALASKA VISITORS ASSOCIATION

3201 C Street, Suite 403 • Anchorage, Alaska 99503

Tel: (907) 561-5733 • Fax: (907) 561-5727

1992-93

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Juneau, Alaska*

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**Karen Cowart**

*Executive Director*

March 16, 1993

MAR 17 1993

Representative Bill Williams

Alaska State Legislature

State Capitol

Juneau, AK 99801-1182

Dear Representative Williams:

It has come to my attention that there is significant misunderstanding of AVA's position on the Board of Game's wolf control plan. I would like to clarify our position relating to the issue. At no time has AVA opposed predator control. We were drawn into this issue when the New York Times reported in a lengthy article about the wolf kill as a lead story on their national page. (See article enclosed.)

The AVA, representing tourism interests throughout Alaska, responded quickly because of the substantial economic impact that killing wolves from helicopters would have on a billion dollar industry.

We believe in an abundance of game for all user groups throughout Alaska. Further, we support the constitutionally established system of game management, and let me reiterate the fact that we have never been opposed to predator control.

In this time of declining oil revenues, depressed mineral prices, unstable seafood prices, and a troubled timber industry, tourism stands as a bright spot for Alaska's economic future. We hope you concur and will continue to support tourism.

We look forward to working with you and others to do what is right for Alaska.

Sincerely,

Robert N. Jacobsen

President

November 19, 1992

The New York Times

# Alaska to Kill Wolves To Inflate Game Herds

By TIMOTHY EGAN  
Special to The New York Times

ANCHORAGE, Nov. 18 — Trying to tip the balance of nature in favor of moose and caribous, wildlife officials have decided to start shooting wolves from airplanes over a huge portion of the Alaska wilderness.

By reducing the number of wolves that prey on big-game animals, Alaska wildlife officials hope to produce a bounty for hunters and tourists.

"We feel we are going to create a wildlife spectacle on a par with the major migrations in East Africa," said David Kelleyhouse, director of the Alaska Division of Wildlife Conservation. "Mom and pop from Syracuse can come up here and see something that they can't see anywhere else on earth."

### International Outcry Expected

With votes today and on Tuesday, the Alaska Board of Game set in motion a major reordering of the predatory chain in a habitat often referred to as the American Serengeti. The move promises to affect the populations of

Alaska's big-game animals, number no more than 7,000 statewide.

The plan calls for the wolves to be shot by game officials from airplanes or by private citizens who will be allowed to track them from the air, then land and shoot them. Both practices are prohibited under the Federal Airborne Hunting Act, but the law makes an exception for state game managers or state-sanctioned wildlife control.

### 'A Very Dumb Mistake'

A number of wildlife biologists say that killing hundreds of Alaska wolves each year would not guarantee a population explosion of large animals. In some areas, 30 percent of the wolves, which run in packs of 8 to 30 animals, would be killed.

"This decision is bad biology all around, almost insulting from a scientific standpoint," said Dr. Gordon Huber, a wildlife scientist who has been studying wolves in Alaska for 27 years. "They are making a very dumb mistake."

Letting nature take its course over a number of years would gradually build up the big-game herds, Dr. Huber said. If too many wolves are killed, the game herds will grow too fast and risk mass starvation or disease, he said.

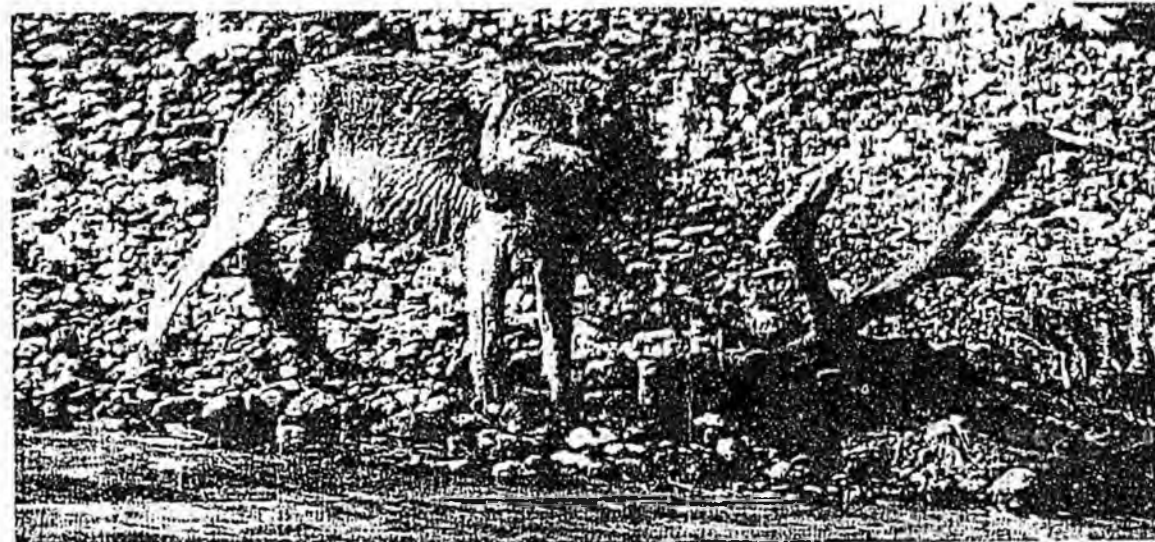
### The Yellowstone Model

Other biologists have pointed to Yellowstone National Park, where wolves were wiped out long ago and where the elk population is now so excessive that hundreds have died of starvation or disease in recent years.

Wolves are extirpated or endangered in every state but Alaska and Minnesota. Some critics say the decision this week to kill wolves systematically harkens back to wolf-poisoning campaigns of the 19th century, a claim state officials dispute.

"I have never heard anyone in this state say we ought to eliminate all the wolves," said Bruce Bartley, a spokesman for the wildlife department. "What's happening is some hunters feel they are being shortchanged. They think a few more moose and caribou ought to die by bullets instead of by teeth."

Although there are no real shortages of big-game animals in Alaska, this week's decision is an attempt to make it easier for hunters to kill moose and caribou, said Mr. Kelleyhouse, whose appointment two years ago reflects a



Alaska wildlife officials are hoping to produce a bounty for hunters and tourists by reducing the number of wolves that prey on big-game animals.

## Biologists worry that 'playing God' will upset natural cycles.

the nation's biggest herds of moose, dall sheep, caribous, wolves and grizzly bears into the next century.

But some biologists say the state has entered a dangerous phase of "playing God" that will upset the natural cycles that it will actually produce fewer animals.

The decision to begin killing wolves, a wildlife management practice that was stopped nearly 10 years ago after critics labeled it barbaric, is bound to generate an international outcry. For many people, the Alaska gray wolf is a symbol of the state's wild character, chronicled in Jack London tales and Walt Disney movies.

To inflate Alaska's populations of moose and caribous, which already number well over a million, the state plans to kill hundreds of wolves each year. Wildlife experts estimate that the wolves, the primary predators of Alas-

philosophical change in wildlife management favored by Gov. Walter Hickel of Alaska.

Prior to Governor Hickel's election in 1990, the state had been moving away from any sort of systematic wolf-killing program.

The plan enacted this week by the state game board is a five-year program of shooting wolves in a 43,000-square-mile area between Anchorage and Fairbanks, a section of birch forests, glaciers and tundra that is home to more than 60,000 caribous, 10,000 moose, 2,000 grizzly bears and about 700 wolves. Since bears, as well as wolves, prey on the moose and caribou, the state will also try to eliminate more bears in some areas, although the exact numbers have not been determined.

Although the proportion of Alaska residents who hunt is twice the 8 percent average in the rest of the nation, there is considerable opposition to the wolf-killing program here.

"We don't think game populations should be artificially maintained for high levels of hunting," said Dave McCargo, a director of the Alaska Wildlife Alliance, a group dedicated to protecting the state's wild animals. "More than 80 percent of Alaskans don't hunt. Yet, this agency is being run for a small group of people."

Hunters' groups generally favored

this week's decision. Randy Smith, director of the Alaska Outdoor Council, a coalition of hunters and gun users, said that if the state did not begin killing wolves it would take too long for the moose and caribou herds to build up. "These animals are being managed for the benefit of man, and that's the way it should be," Mr. Smith said.

### No Longer for Sport

Until two years ago, Alaskans were allowed to hunt wolves for sport by tracking them in airplanes, then shooting them on the ground. After a celebrated case in which an Anchorage surgeon, Jack Frost, was accused by Federal officials of killing up to 60

wolves he had tracked by plane, the practice called "land-and-shoot" was stopped. Some Alaskans are still allowed to trap wolves for fur or, with a special permit, to shoot them from the ground.

Mr. Kelleyhouse noted that the game board's decision this week outlaws land-and-shoot hunting of wolves for sport. It can only be done now as a wildlife management tool, he said.

But Stephen Wells, associate director of the Alaska Wildlife Alliance, said, "No matter what they call it, they're still trying to manage these animals to guarantee a hunter's success rather

than on sound scientific decisions."

British Columbia and other areas that in the past allowed aerial shooting of wolves faced fierce international opposition, including economic boycotts, until they ceased the practice. In the last year, the state of Alaska has received hundreds of letters from out of state, "almost universally opposed to wolf killing," Mr. Bartley said.

The new plan calls for the killings to begin in late winter, when the snow is deepest and the wolves are at their weakest, game officials said. The animals would be shot and killed quickly, under strict supervision, Mr. Kelleyhouse said.

Nov 19, 1972

# Alaska to shoot hundreds of wolves from airplanes

New York Times

ANCHORAGE, Alaska — Trying to tip the balance of nature in favor of moose and caribou, wildlife officials have decided to start shooting wolves from airplanes over a huge portion of the Alaska wilderness.

By reducing the number of wolves that prey on big-game animals, Alaska wildlife officials hope to produce a bounty for hunters and tourists.

## 'A wildlife spectacle'

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The move promises to affect the populations of the nation's biggest herds of moose, dall sheep, caribou, wolves and grizzly bears into the next century.

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To inflate Alaska's populations of moose and caribou, which already number well over a million, the state plans to kill hundreds of wolves each year. Wildlife experts estimate that the wolves, the primary predators of Alaska's big-game animals, number no more than 7,000 statewide.

## Shot from planes

The plan calls for the wolves to be shot by game officials from airplanes or by private citizens who will be allowed to track them from the air, then land and shoot them.

The plan enacted by the state game board is a five-year program of shooting wolves in a

43,000-square-mile area between Anchorage and Fairbanks, a section of birch forest, glaciers and tundra that is home to more than 60,000 caribou, 30,000 moose, 2,000 grizzly bears and about 700 wolves.

Since bears, as well as wolves, prey on the moose and caribou, the state will also try to eliminate more bears in some areas, although the exact numbers have not been determined.

Some biologists say the state has entered a dangerous phase of "playing God," that will so upset the natural cycles that it will actually produce fewer animals.

A number of wildlife biologists say that killing hundreds of Alaska wolves each year would not guarantee a population explosion of large animals. In some areas, 80 percent of the wolves, which run in packs of eight to 30 animals, would be killed.

## 'Bad biology'

"This decision is bad biology all around, almost insulting from a scientific standpoint," said Dr. Gordon Haber, a wildlife scientist who has been studying wolves in Alaska for 27 years.



MAR 24 1993

# Wilderness Birding Adventures

Bill Williams  
House of Representatives  
State Capitol  
Juneau, Alaska 99801-1182

P.O. Box 10-3747  
Anchorage, Alaska  
99510-3747  
(907) 694-7442

Dear Representative Bill Williams:

Senate Bill 77 will damage my business and the tourism industry as a whole. The wildlife of this state is supposed to be managed with all of us in mind. This bill singles out one user group for privileged rights to a resource that belongs to all of us. It disregards the subsistence hunters and the non consumptive users, which are a majority of Alaskans. And it is an assault on the tourism industry which brings a significant amount of revenue into the state.

The biologists and other experts trained and educated in the field of wildlife management should be making the management decisions not the legislature on behalf of a vocal special interest group. This bill by mandating policy usurps the authority of the Board of Game, and it negates the public process. The Board of Game's purpose is to listen to the public's concerns about the resource and then make decisions with that consideration. This bill will direct them to ignore the majority of the public.

The bill is a thinly disguised effort for the wolf control advocates to circumnavigate the public process. If aerial wolf control is again implemented it will result in further boycotts of an innocent industry causing it additional harm. If there was a lesson in the wolf issue it is that the majority of people don't believe aerial wolf control is acceptable as a management tool except in extreme circumstances. In a poll commissioned by the tourism industry the majority of Alaskans were opposed to aerial wolf control. When they were asked "how do you feel generally about this new proposal for the aerial hunting of wolves?" 55% were opposed and 30% were in favor. Further, 40% responded they were strongly opposed while only 9% responded they were strongly in favor.

The clients with which I deal are coming to Alaska and spending their money in a large part because of the diverse wildlife in a natural setting. Managing the wildlife in the fashion directed by SB 77 will diminish the populations of popular species for wildlife viewing. This will damage Alaska for tourism.



(over)



# Anchorage Audubon Society, Inc.

P.O. Box 101161 • Anchorage, Alaska 99510 • (907) 278-3007

## Testimony On

### CSSB 77; Intensive Management of Big Game

My name is George Matz. I am representing the Anchorage Audubon Society which has about 1,400 members throughout Southcentral Alaska not including the Kenai Peninsula and Kodiak Island.

Members of the Anchorage Audubon Society enjoy wildlife. We enjoy observing wildlife and some of us also enjoy hunting. Some of our members earn their living by guiding others in their quest to experience Alaska's wildlife. So that we and many others can continue these experiences, we ask that our resource managers dedicate themselves to maintaining the abundance and diversity of Alaska's wildlife as well as the quality of its habitat. We think this can be best achieved by practicing ecosystem management.

Because of our interests in wildlife, we are very concerned about CSSB 77. This bill mandates that the Department of Fish & Game intensively manage Alaska's big game for "higher levels of human harvest." Intensive management is defined as predator control and habitat improvement.

While the Anchorage Audubon Society believes there are situations where intensive management can be consistent with ecosystem management, such as the recovery of an endangered species or restoration of natural habitat, the result of this bill is more likely to be ecosystem disruption followed by a loss of biodiversity and sustainability; the foundations of ecosystem management.

Predator control, which appears to be a key objective of this bill, will result in the loss of biodiversity. Instead of considering predators as a functional part of a healthy ecosystem, this bill implies that predators are unneeded varmints, depriving hunters of their game. There is no acknowledgement that most people nowadays would rather observe a wolf, and even pay for the experience, than have it killed.

Although CSSB 77 makes reference to "sustained yield" it does so in a manner that creates internal contradictions. It is hard to imagine how resource managers will be able to maintain "in perpetuity a high level of ... human harvest of game resources" and "not significantly impair the productivity of the game resource". Irrespective of natural population cycles, "The Board of Game may not significantly reduce the taking of an identified big game population" without going through a burdensome regulatory process. It seems that this process would not result in critical management decisions until years after the decision is needed.

To illustrate that maintaining high population levels of big game is more complicated than merely eliminating predators, I would like to refer to a Wildlife Monograph entitled "Interrelationships of Wolves, Prey, and Man in Interior Alaska" written by several ADF&G staff

This is a poor bill which takes the power to manage the resource out of the hands of those most qualified to do so. It promotes the interests of a specific group over those of the majority of Alaskans and Alaska as a whole. And it is a slap in the face to an industry that is good for Alaska. The tourism industry is the third largest revenue producer now and growing rapidly. It is one of the few industries which is non consumptive of the resources and therefore sustainable indefinitely into the future.

I urge you to oppose this bill.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in dark ink, appearing to read "Bob Dittrick", with a long, sweeping horizontal stroke extending to the right.

Bob Dittrick      owner

members.

The abstract states "Moose and caribou populations increased following a wolf reduction program in the 1950's and reached peak abundance in the 1960's. Deep snow and heavy browsing caused an initial crash of moose in 1965-66. Moose continued to decline until 1976, primarily due to periodic deep snow, harvest by man, and predation by wolves. These factors were interactive, each altering the impact of the others."

Some other quotes of relevance.

p. 23 "At peak abundance during 1960-65, moose may have been near range carrying capacity. Heavy browsing reduced plant vigor and killed willows in areas where moose concentrated. High moose density and reduced browse availability probably contributed to the extensive die-off during the severe winter of 1965-66.

p. 25 "Harvest by Hunters- High exploitation was a major factor causing the precipitous decline of the herd during the early 1970's."

p. 28 "Effective wildfire suppression since the 1950's caused slowly decreasing habitat quality through 1979."

p. 46 "Moose population size was not estimated accurately enough, and its rate of decline was initially underestimated. Consequently, appropriate hunting regulations were implemented belatedly."

To help illustrate these changes, I have entered data from the report into a spreadsheet from which I made a graph. To keep things on the same scale, I plotted percent change rather than the actual numbers. This data indicates that the impact of hunting was greatest when moose populations were rapidly dropping. Once the moose populations bottomed out, a "predator pit" condition was created and the quickest recovery was to undertake a wolf control program. What is important to note, however, is that while wolf control may have been the solution given the circumstances, the problem did not begin with wolves.

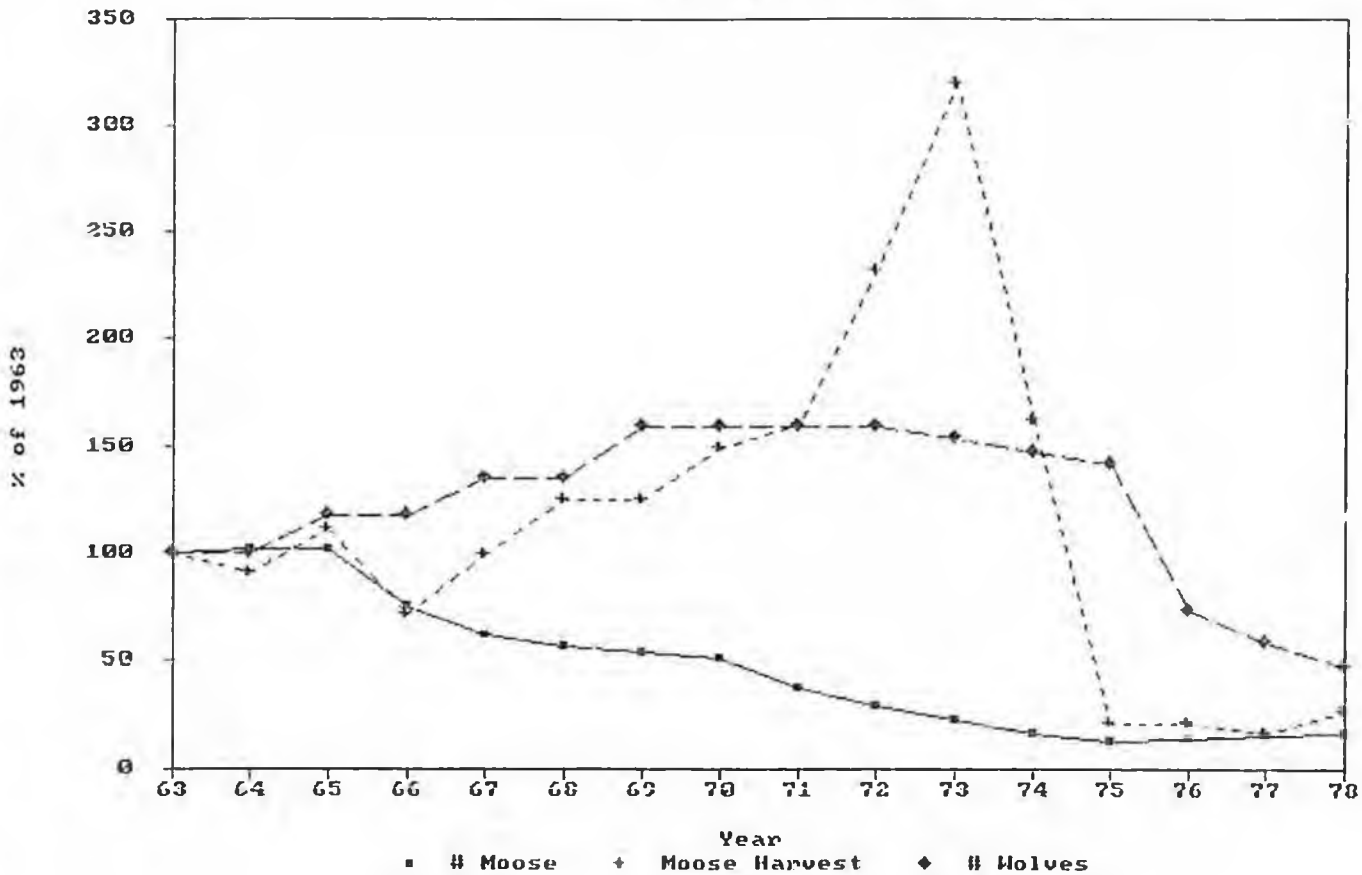
My message is that CSSB 77 seems destined to repeat many of the mistakes that were made in previous years. Wildlife populations are too dynamic and complicated to think they can be controlled as predictably as a machine. It is better to employ management systems which mimic nature rather than attempt to control it. Those who have learned this lesson have become believers of ecosystem management.

A final point I would like to make is that intensive management is expensive management. The fiscal note from ADF&G illustrates the point. From 1976-1984, ADF&G spent more than \$823,000 on wolf control just in the Interior. If predator control is to be conducted statewide, which CSSB 77 seems to imply, significant sums of money will be needed. Being in favor of user fees, I would like to suggest that this money be raised via a surcharge to hunting licenses. In fact, to really determine how much support there would be for this bill, the surcharge should be voluntary.

I thank you for this opportunity.

# ADF&G STATISTICS

Tanana Flats



## ADF&G ESTIMATES FOR TANANA FLATS

Year	Moose Population	Percent of 1963	Moose Harvested	Percent of 1963	Wolf Population	Percent of 1963
1963	22,900	100	302	100	170	100
1964	23,300	102	274	91	170	100
**1965	23,300	102	335	111	200	118
*1966	17,200	75	216	72	200	118
1967	14,300	62	299	99	230	135
1968	13,000	57	377	125	230	135
1969	12,400	54	376	125	270	159
**1970	11,800	52	449	149	270	159
1971	8,500	37	483	160	270	159
1972	6,700	29	699	232	270	159
1973	5,200	23	964	319	260	153
**1974	3,600	16	489	162	250	147
1975	2,900	13	63	21	240	141
1976	3,100	14	62	21	125	74
1977	3,400	15	50	17	100	59
1978	3,600	16	80	27	80	47

\* Moderately severe winter

\*\* Very severe winter



# National Audubon Society

ALASKA • HAWAII REGIONAL OFFICE  
308 G STREET, SUITE 219 • ANCHORAGE, ALASKA 99501 • (907) 276-7034 • FAX (907) 276-5069

Statement of

**David R. Cline**  
**Regional Vice President**

for the

**National Audubon Society**

on

**Senate Bill 77**

“An Act relating to the powers of the Board of Game and to intensive management of big game to achieve higher sustained yield for human harvest.”

in the

Legislature of The State of Alaska

February 16, 1994



Good morning, Mr. Chairman and members of the House Resources Committee. My name is Dave Cline and I'm testifying today on behalf of the National Audubon Society. I'm also testifying as a professionally trained wildlife biologist, sportsman, and 23 year Alaska resident.

Over the years, I've seen many wildlife bills given consideration by the Alaska State Legislature. Some were very good, others not so good. But I have to say without hesitation that Committee Substitute for SB 77 now under your consideration is a very bad bill. In essence, it's special interest predator control legislation. I am, therefore, recommending that all members of your committee vote against its passage.

SB 77 is bad for wildlife because it:

1. Puts game species at risk of overharvest. That's because Alaska is too big a place to accurately determine maximum sustained yield for most big game populations. As history will show, once overharvest occurs, game populations can take many years to recover;
2. Would inevitably lead to the overharvest of predators with high aesthetic appeal - like wolves and bears. Again, this could require many years of closed seasons for the populations to recover;
3. Essentially destroy any opportunity for developing a balanced wildlife conservation program by putting most of our scarce wildlife conservation money into intensive management for a few favored game species. What will be left to address the needs of wildlife species whose populations are already in trouble?

SB 77 is bad for the vast majority of Alaskans and other Americans because it:

1. Will commit most of our scarce state wildlife personnel and money to serving a small, single interest group - urban big game hunters;

2. Conflicts with the interests of many rural subsistence uses, and conservation purposes of many of our federal national interest lands;
3. Jeopardizes the quality of life for many Alaskans who thrill in seeing thriving wildlife populations, including mature individuals, near their homes and along our road corridors;
4. Could result in most, if not all of our increasingly scarce wildlife monies appropriated to intensive management. We simply cannot afford it! Perhaps that is why no fiscal note accompanies this legislation;
5. Circumvents the public participation process wherein all concerned wildlife user groups have opportunity to have their views and concerns addressed through the system currently in place; and
6. Eliminates the discretionary authority of the Alaska Board of Game and Alaska Department of Fish and Game (ADF&G) to manage wildlife in response to public desires, and needs of the resource.

SB 77 is bad for business because it:

1. Could lead to serious overharvesting of game populations. Should this occur, ADF&G would be required to impose emergency closures until populations recovered. This would not be good for Alaskan businesses dependent on annual utilization of local game populations at healthy population levels; and
2. Would require the implementation of widespread and costly predator control. This would embroil the state in further national controversy and damage our image as a preferred tourism destination.

Alaska has some of the last great wildlife and wildland spectacles remaining on the planet. People are coming here in increasing numbers

from throughout the nation and the world to enjoy them. Thus tourism is Alaska's only real growth industry. Alaska's wildlife and all people who respect and enjoy this magnificent resource deserve better than to have our state get into the "meat market approach" to game management as SB 77 mandates.

Since SB 77 is ecologically and economically unsound, and socially and politically irresponsible. I strongly urge that it be rejected by your committee.

Thank you very much for your time and consideration.

Jeff Slo.  
740 Fifth St.  
Juneau, AK 99801

February 22, 1994

To: House Resources Committee Members

I was unfortunately unable to attend the hearing on SB77 (Wolf Control) held last week. As a 15 year Alaska resident and sport hunter, I strongly oppose any attempt to "manage" wolf populations. We should allow wolf numbers to reach their natural equilibrium and not interfere with human management goals. Furthermore, any hunting of wolves should be done strictly by the sporting rules of any big game hunt and certainly without advantages such as baiting, "aerial trapping" or any kind of aircraft-assisted hunting.

I am employed as a wilderness guide taking groups of visitors (and many residents, too) on outings where we seek to view rarely-seen wildlife such as the wolf. Seeing a wolf is usually the all-time highlight of an Alaska wilderness trip if not one's entire life, for hunters and non-hunters alike.

However, if such legislation is destined to pass the House Resources Committee, I urge you to support amendments omitting the "mandatory" nature of the bill's mandates to eliminate predators before taking any other actions to modify wildlife populations. If SB77 cannot be dropped altogether, I suggest, at the very least, that all language prescribing predator control be changed from "shall" to "may". This would simply allow wildlife management staff some flexibility in dealing with the myriad of wildlife issues and situations. After all, Alaska's constitution dictates that wildlife belongs to all of us, not just Moose and Caribou hunters.

Sincerely,

*Jeff Sloss*

February 16, 1994

Rep. Bill Williams  
Chairman  
House Resources Comm.

Re: SB77

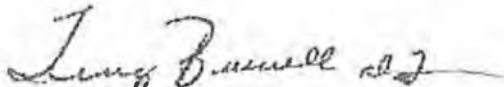
Dear Rep. Williams

Alaska needs a new Governor, a very new Fish & Game Board, and replacement for any legislators who support the above bill.

SB77 which truly calls for Mandatory Wolf Control is an outrage.

Please do not give your support to this Bill.

Sincerely,



Terry Burroll  
3716 Wesleyan Dr.  
Anchorage, AK 99504

2/16/94

To: Rep. Bill Williams  
Chairman  
House Resources Committee

From: Michael Adams  
PO Box 008  
Anchorage, AK 99510-0008

Re: SB77

As a longtime Alaskan, I want to record my vehement opposition to this outrageous piece of legislation.

Thank you



February 22, 1994

George Constantino  
U.S. Fish & Wildlife Service  
1011 East Tudor Road  
Anchorage, Alaska 99503-6199

Dear Mr. Constantino:

On behalf of The Humane Society of the United States (HSUS) and its 1.8 million members and constituents, I wish to express strong support for the proposed regulations to prohibit the taking of free ranging wolves and wolverines on Alaska National Wildlife Refuges on the same day the trapper or hunter is airborne (58 FR 68012 68014, 22 December 1993).

The HSUS is dedicated to ending cruelty to animals, the frivolous use of animals in entertainment, sports, and elsewhere, and to protecting wildlife in its natural habitat. The sanctioning by the state of Alaska of "same-day-airborne trapping" of wolves is an affront to every value this organization cherishes and to civilized people across America. That such a barbaric practice could be carried out on lands owned by all Americans makes that affront all the more bitter.

Consequently, The HSUS applauds the proposal by the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service (Service) to ban the practice of same-day-airborne hunting of wolves and wolverines on refuges.

In our view, Alaska's same-day-airborne trapping regulations clearly violate the Airborne Hunting Act (AHA) and its implementing regulations (16 USC §742a-j-1; 50 CFR §19). The AHA makes it illegal to shoot wildlife from the air, to use an airplane to harass wildlife, or "while on the ground [to] take or [attempt] to take any wildlife by means, aid, or use of an aircraft" (50 CFR §19.11(b)(2)). Service representatives have themselves argued repeatedly that land-and-shoot hunting violates the AHA. In a letter to the Alaska Department of Fish & Game (30 October 1992), for example, Service Regional Director Walter Stieglitz stated, "...it is virtually impossible for an individual to take a

The Humane Society of the United States  
2100 L Street, NW, Washington, DC 20037  
(202) 452-1100 FAX (202) 778-6132

Mr. George Constantino  
February 22, 1994  
Page Two

wolf by the land-and-shoot method without violating the Airborne Hunting Act."

As described in the Service's Federal Register notice (p. 68013), difficulties in enforcing Alaska's same-day airborne trapping regulations invite aerial harassment of wolves and other blatant violations of the AHA. The HSUS is especially concerned with the cruelty that such abuses inevitably involve.

The application of Alaska's same-day-airborne trapping regulations to Federal lands in Alaska poses additional legal conflicts with the Alaska National Interest Lands Conservation Act (ANILCA; 16 USC §3301 et seq.). As the Service indicates, same-day airborne trapping by subsistence hunters and trappers is currently prohibited by regulation on Alaska refuges (Service Refuge Manual, § 8 RM 5.5). However, ANILCA declares that "nonwasteful subsistence uses of fish and wildlife and other renewable resources shall be the priority consumptive uses of all such resources on the public lands of Alaska when it shall be necessary to restrict taking..." (16 USC §3112(2); emphasis mine). It therefore seems inconsistent with ANILCA for restrictions on taking wolves to be more stringent on subsistence users than on others. The Service's proposed regulation would redress that conflict on refuge lands.

The HSUS believes that Alaska's increasingly belligerent policy toward wolves, as exemplified by the same-day airborne trapping regulations and the extension of the trapping season through April, poses a serious threat to Alaska's wolf populations. As we understand it, past land-and-shoot programs have led to the killing of 800-1000 wolves per year. Estimates of Alaska's total wolf population are uncertain, but range from 5,000 to 7,000. This suggests an additional mortality factor of 11% to 20% on a population whose attributes are not well understood.

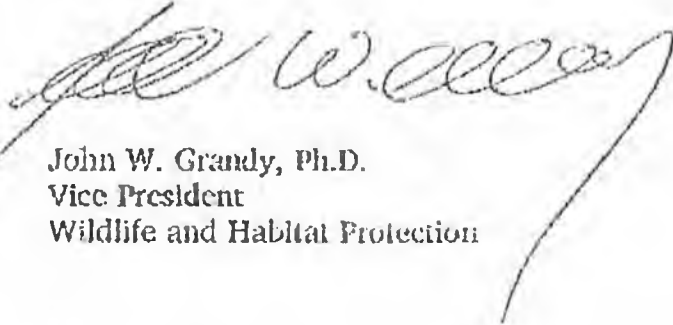
The Alaska State Senate has passed and the House is now seriously considering a bill (S.B. 77) that would mandate intensive wolf control for game production on lands throughout the state (copy enclosed). Passage of such a bill, together with the increased efficiency of wolf-killing through same-day airborne trapping, would thrust upon the Federal government the principal role of protecting wolves in Alaska.

The Service's proposed regulation is a good first step. However, all Federal land-management agencies, including the Bureau of Land Management and the Forest Service, should take similar steps to ban aircraft-assisted hunting on lands under their jurisdiction. The HSUS strongly urges these agencies to take whatever further steps are necessary to protect Alaska's wolves from cruelty and population decimation.

Mr. George Constantino  
February 22, 1994  
Page Three

The HSUS appreciates this opportunity to comment on the proposed rule.

Sincerely,



John W. Grandy, Ph.D.  
Vice President  
Wildlife and Habitat Protection

cc: Mollie Beattie, Director, USFWS  
Bob Armstrong, Assistant Secretary of Interior for Land and Minerals  
Management  
Bruce Babbitt, Secretary of Interior  
James R. Lyons, Assistant Secretary of Agriculture for Natural Resources and  
Environment  
Walter J. Hickel, Governor of Alaska  
House Resource Committee, Alaska State Legislature

SB77

(17 year Alaska Resident)

Myrna Hammond Wuerth, concerned citizen 26.16.1994  
3150 Denba Bay Loop - Anchorage, Alaska 99515  
(907-344-9888)

I wish to testify against bill SB77.

First of all, SB77 allocates too much power to the Board of Game. This act removes actions by the Board of Game from public view and out of reach of public discussion. Under this act wildlife and wildlife habitat management decisions that are controversial such as the discussions concerning predator/prey management would not be aired in public commentary hearings. I strongly object to the elimination of public review from important public resource management policy.

Second, I object to the mandate itself. This bill orders the Board of Game to intensively manage "identified big game populations to maintain or restore high levels of sustained yield for human harvest...." This "intensive management" should include "control of predation and prescribed or planned use of fire and other habitat improvement techniques...." <sup>This bill requires</sup> ~~It is up to~~ the Board of Game <sup>to</sup> ~~to~~ determine the level of predator control and the type of habitat improvement that is necessary to provide a "'sustained yield' (meaning) the achievement and maintainance in perpetuity of a high level of annual or regular periodic human harvest of game resources of the state..."

This bill intends to establish game ranching and artificial wildlife manipulation to increase numbers of single prey species just to benefit the demands of a single animal: that of the human predator/hunter.

Page 2

SB 77

Thyane Wasson  
Feb 16, 1994

There are many people in Alaska who are not predator/hunters who have a different attitude towards nature. We believe that we are part of a large ecosystem with a diversity of life that should be protected and preserved. More and more of us want to see responsible management of our wildlife and wildlife habitat that respects the diversity of species, not management that sacrifices our ecosystem on the altar of one special interest group: the hunter/predator.

Senator Murkowski, in his address to the legislature on Feb. 15, 1994, spoke of the Alaskans' reverence for the environment of Alaska. Our environment includes all our surrounding plants and animals. Where does SB77 address this reverence for our environment? I urge you to reject this bill.

Carol A. Jensen  
8451 Greenhill Way  
Anchorage, Alaska 99502

February 16, 1994

(907) 344-7078

# of pages 2

House Resources Committee  
Juneau, Alaska

Representatives:

To	Final Resources	From	Carol Jensen
Co	Re: SB 77	Co.	
Dept.		Phone #	344-7078
Fax #	415-3793	Fax #	

RE: SB 77, Intensive Management of Game

In response to Senator Sharp's opening statements at today's teleconference:

1. "We need a strong mandate for managing game."  
Me: It is not the job of the legislature to mandate such an intricate, complicated and biologically sensitive area. Predator control programs have been instituted in the Lower 48 with disastrous results.
2. "We manage people first, not the game." Me: People are the intruders and have the potential for the most destruction. They need to be managed and monitored.
3. "Newborns die off".  
Me: According to Ken Taylor, Fish & Game Regional Supervisor in Fairbanks, the past two unusually dry summers caused undernourished caribou; the early winters caused the caribou to migrate during mating season. These factors combined to cause high calf mortality. It was not heavy wolf predation. In other areas, bear predation has been shown to combine with other factors (not wolves) to raise calf mortality.
4. "Need to restore the game to historical levels". Me: This ignores the fact that caribou are at an almost all-time high state-wide. Some splinter herds have fluctuated (which is normal). Nelchina caribou (Unit 13) are at their carrying capacity (wolf control was proposed for Unit 13 last year--WHY?) and the moose in the current wolf control area of 20A are at their carrying capacity.
5. "We need a definition of sustained yield". Me: Sustained yield is not what SB 77 defines it. It does not mean continuous HIGH yield for HIGH human harvest. If you want a definition, ask competent biologists in the Lower 48 who are up to date on current ecosystem management and wildlife management techniques (that are not in practice at Fish & Game); or ask Dr. Gordon Haber, the wolf/ungulate expert biologist.

Response to Dave Kellyhouse's comment "Fish & Game wants to manage for the best use of the resources". Me: The best use is public mandated MULTIPLE USE. This bill only addresses the use of a minority of Fairbanks and Tok area hunters and trappers by killing off most or all of the wolves (Fish & Game doesn't know how many wolves are in these areas) in the assumption that this will provide quick and easy caribou kills close to home.

House Resources  
February 16, 1994  
Page 2

The wolves and all wildlife belong to all of the people in this country. They range on Federal as well as State land.

The Federal government has proposed banning same day airborne hunting and there is a bill in Congress to do the same plus make predator control programs much more difficult to do. You can bet these proposals will quickly pass if SB 77 passes. SB 77 firmly establishes Alaska as a leader in dark ages wildlife management and provides an example of how knee-jerk State legislative interference can be devastating to an entire species, which will eventually adversely impact all the wildlife.

The intent of "sustained yield" is not to cater to a small group of select hunter lobbyists. This bill removes all options for the Board of Game (who already favors and passes wolf control anyway, making this bill unnecessary).

Passage of this bill will also end up costing a lot of money. The present wolf control program in 20A has supposedly killed 84 wolves and cost us over \$2,000 per wolf. Aerial hunting and land and shoot will be banned before too long (by Federal law), which will make it even more expensive to conduct wolf control.

The best thing you can do this session is kill this bill. Please listen to the majority of the public.

Thank you.

  
Carol Jensen



# Alaska State Legislature

Please enter into the record my testimony to the Senate Resources Committee  
 committee name  
 committee on Bill # 27, dated 2/26/93  
 bill/subject

I wholeheartedly agree and approve of  
 AS 44.62. / AS 16.05.255. as written.

Signed: Charles T. [Signature]  
 Testifier  
AK WILDERNESS ARTS & TAXIDERMY  
CHARLE LIVINGSTON  
 Representative  
240 HOMESTEAD DRIVE  
NORTH POLE ALASKA 99705  
 Address  
907-488-9307  
 Phone No.



# Alaska State Legislature

Please enter into the record my testimony to the Senate Resources Committee  
 committee name  
 committee on Bill # 77, dated 2/26/93  
 bill/subject

I agree with, and approve of  
 AS # 16.05.255 as written

Signed: Sam RL Livingston  
 Testifier

AK. WILDERNESS ARTS & TAXIDERMY  
 c/o CHARLIE LIVINGSTON  
 Representing (Occupation) 2700 HOMESTEAD DRIVE  
 NORTH POLE ALASKA 99705

Address  
907-488-9307

Phone No.



# Alaska State Legislature

Please enter into the record my testimony to the Senate Resources Committee  
committee name  
committee on Bill # 77, dated 2/26/93  
bill/subject

*I agree with all changes to AS. 16.05.255*

Signed: Randall L. Wilson  
Testifier

Randall L. Wilson  
Representing (Optional)

6999 Sewell LN, SAlcha, AK 99714  
Address

488-9660  
Phone No.



# Alaska State Legislature

Please enter into the record my testimony to the Senate Resources Committee  
committee name  
 committee on Bill # 77, dated 2/26/93  
bill/subject

I agree with, and approve of  
 AS #16.05.255 as written.

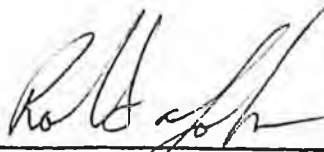
Signed: [Signature]  
 Testifier  
Bill Tyson, Alaskan Resident  
 Representing (Optional)  
5070A Apollo. EAFB, AK  
 Address  
372-4673  
 Phone No.



# Alaska State Legislature

Please enter into the record my testimony to the House Resources  
 committee name  
 committee on SB 77, dated Feb 16, 94  
 bill/subject

I Support This bill, I feel it contains  
 sound management practices. The Sustained  
 yield principles is Constitutionally sound and in the  
 best interest of all concerned.

Signed:   
 Testifier  
Robert Johnson  
 Representing (Optional)  
P.O. Box 56165 N.P AK 99705  
 Address  
907 488-3313  
 Phone No.



# Alaska State Legislature

Please enter into the record my testimony to the HOUSE RESOURCES  
committee name

committee on SB-77, dated FEB 16 94  
bill/subject

I SUPPORT THIS BILL. WE NEED  
MORE GAME.

Signed:

Sylvester H. Starman

Testifier

SYLVESTER H STARMAN

Representing (Optional)

2412 PEPPER ST, NORTHPOLE, AK 99705

Address

907-488-7175

Phone No.



# Alaska State Legislature

Please enter into the record my testimony to the HOUSE RESOURCES  
 committee name  
 committee on SB-77, dated FEB 16, 1994  
 bill/subject

I SUPPORT SENATE BILL "77"

Signed: \_\_\_\_\_

Testifier

ADRIAN C. BARTA

Representing (Optional)

P.O. BOX 55923 NORTH POLE, AK 99705

Address

(907) 488-9247

Phone No.



# Alaska State Legislature

Please enter into the record my testimony to the House Resources  
committee name

committee on SB-77, dated Feb. 16, 1994  
bill/subject

Good morning ladies & gentlemen. My name is Buzz Otis and I have resided in Alaska for 19 years.

I urge your support of SB-77 to enhance the amount of game available for human harvest. Human harvest should be our #1 priority. However, with proper management, using sustain yield as our goal, there will be plenty of game for hunters, as well as tourists, and other Alaskans who enjoy seeing wildlife.

This bill is constitutionally sound, it gives the priority use of game proper focus & it removes shortages for all Alaskans.

This bill will give the board of game & in turn the Fish & Game Dept. the mandate to manage for sustain yield which is so badly needed. Thank you for your support.

Signed: Louise "Buz" Otis  
Testifier

Self

Representing (Optional)

P.O. Box 72441 Fbks AK 99707

Address

907 452-5617

Phone No.



# Alaska State Legislature

Please enter into the record my testimony to the House Resources  
 committee name  
 committee on SB77, dated 2/16/94  
 bill/subject

I Favor management of Alaskas  
 Game Resources to provide for Human  
 consumption rather than to provide  
 food for predators.

I Depend on Moose, Caribou, &  
 fish for a large part of the meat  
 to feed MY family of 4.

Signed: Grant J. Lewis  
 Testifier

Representing (Optional)  
10101 Chene Hot Springs Fbks 99712

Address  
488-2884

Phone No.



# Alaska State Legislature

Please enter into the record my testimony to the House Resources  
committee name

committee on SB77, dated FEB. 16, 94  
bill/subject

I support "SB77". It supports the way things should be managed for both the hunder and the game.

Signed: Bonnie M. Grace

Testifier

Bonnie M. Grace

Representing (Optional)

4705 Rivers St, Noni Park AK 99705

Address

458-0635

Phone No.



# Alaska State Legislature

Please enter into the record my testimony to the HOUSE RESOURCES  
committee name

committee on SB 77 , dated FEB 16, 1994  
bill/subject

I STRONGLY support SB 77 AND urge you to pass this bill. This bill finally provides a CLEAR definition of "SUSTAINED YIELD".

Considering our STATE CONSTITUTION AND all the Dollars consumptive users INVEST IN FISH & GAME it is incomprehensive that the Dept has NOT operated along the lines of SB 77 previously.

Passage of this bill will benefit: Tourists, Photographers, Subsistence users, AND consumptive users. Increased game populations benefits all users AND will bring additional Dollars to ALASKA in years to come.

This bill will also prevent some of the Conflict between urban AND rural users. With Management for NO STORAGE, urban users will get a moose close to home AND it will NO longer be a requirement to travel 100<sup>50</sup> miles to get the winters meat supply.

Signed: David K. Machacek  
Testifier

DAVID K. MACHACEK  
Representing (Optional)

P.O. Box 55905, North Pole, AK 99705  
Address

488-7164  
Phone No.



# Alaska State Legislature

Please enter into the record my testimony to the House RESOURCES  
 committee name  
 committee on SB 77, dated 3/16/94  
 bill/subject

I WRITE THIS COMMITTEE TO SUPPORT  
 SB 77. I AGREE THAT THE STATE  
 SHOULD NOT BE DENIED THE RIGHT TO  
 MANAGE ITS RESOURCES IN THE INTERESTS  
 OF ITS PEOPLE.

IT IS AN EXCELLENT SOLUTION  
 TO THE SUBSISTANCE ISSUE THAT NO-  
 ONE HAS ADDRESSED

Signed: Kirk D Hopp  
 Testifier

KIRK D. HOPP  
 Representing (Optional)

P.O. BOX 57164  
 Address



# Alaska State Legislature

Please enter into the record my testimony to the House Resources  
committee name

committee on SB 77, dated Feb 15, 1994  
bill/subject

I support the proper management of wildlife  
in the STATE of Alaska.

Signed: \_\_\_\_\_

Testifier

Robert R Redington

Representing (Optional)

2653 Shady Lane North Pole, AK 99705

Address

(907) 488-0176

Phone No.



# Alaska State Legislature

Please enter into the record my testimony to the House Resources  
 committee name  
 committee on SB 77, dated FEB 16, 1994  
 bill/subject

I feel that this bill needs to be passed. It is a sound bill that included the hunter, sight seer, and Alaskan citizens as a part of the environment, not separate from it. It allows for management at the level where it should be, ~~there~~ at state level.

Signed: Dennis L. Nelson  
 Testifier

Dennis L. Nelson  
 Representing (Optional)

3753 Avne Ct North Pole, AK 99705  
 Address

(907) 488-8944  
 Phone No.



# Alaska State Legislature

Please enter into the record my testimony to the House Resources  
committee name  
committee on SB 77, dated FEB 16, 94  
bill/subject

I wholeheartedly support "SB 77" to preserve and perpetuate big games in the State of Alaska, for the use by Alaskans.

Signed: John C. DeBose  
Testifier

John C. DeBose  
Representing (Optional)

3121 Dyke Road, North Pole Alaska 99705  
Address

907-488-8817  
Phone No.



# Alaska State Legislature

Please enter into the record my testimony to the HOUSE RESOURCES  
committee name

committee on SB 77, dated FEB 16, 1994  
bill/subject

I SUPPORT THE PROPER MANAGEMENT  
OF WILDLIFE IN THE STATE OF ALASKA

Signed: Irwan J. Millroy  
Testifier

IRWAN J. MILLROY  
Representing (Optional)

P.O. BOX 56366, NORTH POLE, AK 99705  
Address

(907) 488-8605  
Phone No.



# Alaska State Legislature

Please enter into the record my testimony to the House Resources  
 committee name  
 committee on SB 77, dated 16 Feb 94  
 bill/subject

I definitely support the management principle  
 for Wildlife management folks for no shortages.

I feel this will prevent conflict of the interests  
 between the urban and rural populace.

The no shortages should provide more for  
 everyone...

Signed: John F. Flaherty

Testifier  
John F. FLAHERTY

Representing (Optional)  
3010 DAVIS RD. # B52 FRANKS, AK 99709

Address  
(907) 474 0928

Phone No.



# Alaska State Legislature

Please enter into the record my testimony to the HOUSE RESOURCES  
committee name

committee on SB 77, dated FEB 16, 1994  
bill/subject

I FULLY SUPPORT SB 77. ALASKA GAME RESOURCES  
NEED TO BE MANAGED FOR THE SPORTSMAN, NOT JUST UR-  
SERVED BY THE ANIMAL LOVER. VOTE "YES" ON SB 77.  
REMEMBER... I VOTE!

Signed: [Signature]  
Testifier

MICHAEL H QUINN  
Representing (Optional)

1414 STILL VALLEY RD, NORTH POLE AK 99705  
Address

907-488 2685  
Phone No.



# Alaska State Legislature

Please enter into the record my testimony to the House Resources  
committee name

committee on SB 77, dated FEB 16 1994  
bill/subject

*I support the bill for Better Management  
of our resources. The state has better  
knowledge of what goes on in this state.*

Signed: Roger E Matthews - ROGER E MATTHEWS  
Testifier

Representing (Optional)

3579 OLD Richardson Hwy North Pole

Address

907-489-4591

Phone No.



# Alaska State Legislature

Please enter into the record my testimony to the House Resources  
committee name

committee on SB 77, dated Feb 16 94  
bill/subject

I support "SB 77" It describes the way game should be managed for the hunter as well as the Looker. manage for no shortages and there will be more for everyone.

Signed: Kenneth H Foebes  
Testifier

Kenneth H Foebes  
Representing (Optional)

2593 Yakutat North Pole AK 99705  
Address

488-4263  
Phone No.



# Alaska State Legislature

Please enter into the record my testimony to the HOUSE RESOURCES  
committee name

committee on SB 77, dated FEB 16, 94  
bill/subject

I definitely support this Bill, it contains sound  
management practices for both harvest as well as  
tourism. The game resources need to be managed for  
the sportsman, not just observation for the animal  
rights activists

Signed: Michael Harper  
Testifier

MICHAEL HARPER  
Representing (Optional)

2518 Aster DR North Pole AK 99705  
Address

(907) 488-2590  
Phone No.



# Alaska State Legislature

Please enter into the record my testimony to the House Resources  
 committee name  
 committee on SB 77, dated Feb 11, 94  
 bill/subject

I definitely support this bill, it contains sound management practices for both harvest as well as tourism. The depletion of many of the animals in my area could be substantially reduced with the proper management. Unfortunately this has not happened. The sustained yield principle is constitutionally sound and in the best interest of all concerned. I feel this would result in less conflict between all party's and more animals for everyone involved.

Signed: Mark E Miller  
 Testifier

Mark E. Miller

Representing (Optional)

P.O. BOX 56501 N.P. AK 99705

Address

(907) 488-2311

Phone No.



# Alaska State Legislature

Please enter into the record my testimony to the House Resources  
committee name

committee on SB 77, dated Feb <sup>16</sup> 1994  
bill/subject

I strongly support SB77 to provide proper management of ALASKA'S natural Resource, "Wildlife".

Signed:

Carla J. Rounds

Testifier

Carla J. Rounds

Representing (Optional)

10107 Ichabod, North Pole, A.K 99705

Address

(907) 488-8920

Phone No.



# Alaska State Legislature

Please enter into the record my testimony to the House Resources  
committee name

House CS for CS to SB 77  
committee on \_\_\_\_\_, dated 2/16/94  
bill/subject

Intensive Mgt of Game - the solution to the subsistence problem.

I favor this Bill because it provides statute consistent with Alaska's constitutional mandate to sustained yield for human harvest. It provides a definition for sustained yield which has occurred for most other renewable resources. Persons who oppose this Bill ignore Alaska's constitutional mandate for management for sustained yield. This Bill is necessary to empower to Board of Game to be able to return to an abundance of wildlife. An abundance of wildlife benefits everyone.

The current Norway TV coverage shows an abundance of moose. Norway & Sweden harvest yearly ten times the amount of moose harvested in Alaska. They manage their wildlife. Alaska Dept of Fish & Game only monitors. Norway & Sweden has an abundance of wildlife Alaska no longer does. When Mt McKinley Park was created in 1911 there were 25,000 Dall sheep in the park and no wolves. Wolves first appeared in 1916 by the 1940s there were less than 500 today the Dall sheep are few and wolves are plentiful. ~~NO Human Hunting~~ we must take control.

Signed: \_\_\_\_\_

Testifier

AWCA

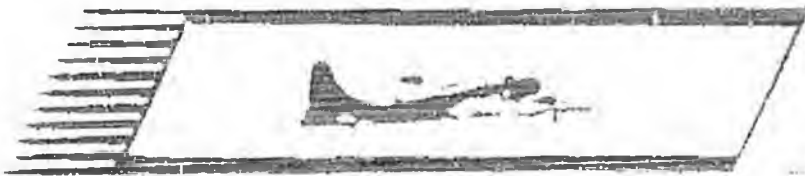
Representing (Optional)

931 VIDE WAY

Address

Phone No.

PASS this Bill  
It will solve the subsistence problems.

DATE February 10, 1994

FROM

TO House Resource Committee  
Chair/Representative WilliamsTHOMAS J. CLASSEN  
P.O. BOX 80507  
FAIRBANKS, ALASKA 99708FAX LINE 465-3793Tel: (907) 479-2303  
Fax (907) 479-3569

TOTAL PAGES (Including Cover Sheet) \_\_\_\_\_



Please accept my comments regarding SE-77. This bill is a disaster in the making and not appropriate management for Alaska wildlife. We need more emphasis on maintaining a natural ecosystem. Past history supports the conclusion that management by killing predators has failed whenever used. Wolves are not the only reason for diminishing numbers of caribou in the Delta herd. There are other factors involved. Some action must be taken to eliminate snow machines from over running the area as is presently the case. Critical habitat cannot be used by animals due to heavy snow machine traffic. The wolf extermination program presently in progress should make everyone hang their heads in shame. Man's abuse and exploitation of wildlife continues. A tragedy. There are less than 200 wolves in Area 20A, now probably a hundred, and 10,000 people trying to kill them. Man needs controlling not the wolves.

Sincerely



Thomas J. Classen



APR 17 1993

## Tanana Valley Sportsmen's Association

INCORPORATED

P.O. Box 669

Fairbanks, Alaska 99707

Phone 474-0437

April 6, 1993

The Honorable Bill Williams  
P.O. Box V  
Juneau AK 99801

Dear Representative Williams:

The Tanana Valley Sportsmen's Association is the oldest conservation organization in Alaska. Our organization is primarily composed of hunters, fishermen and other users of the outdoors. Our members support the wise use of all our natural resources. Our organization has traditionally supported the concept that resource users should pay for wildlife conservation.

Independent research indicates that the makers of our state constitution expected the legislature to set the policies of how our wildlife should be managed and to define sustained yield. The TVSA SUPPORTS THE COMMITTEE SUBSTITUTE FOR SENATE BILL NO. 77. This bill accomplishes what our constitution intended. CSSB77 deserves your support for the following reasons:

1. Alaskans support the concept that wildlife should be managed for healthy abundant populations. Intensive management to provide for healthy and abundant wildlife provides for all uses such as wildlife to view and meat for residents.
2. Conflicts between user groups are minimized where wildlife is abundant. Wildlife can be managed to supply the needs of residents so that there is no need to invoke subsistence priorities.
3. Hunters have been told to give up their dependence on wildlife or hunt elsewhere because it was not politically popular to manage wildlife when populations are depressed.

We have the ability to supply all of our red meat needs if our wildlife were actively and wisely managed. CS for SB77 will provide for the consumptive and non-consumptive needs of Alaskans and all others which rely on our wildlife.

Sincerely,

Oliver "Bud" Burris  
President

# ALASKA WILDLIFE CONSERVATION ASSN.

1625 Old Steese Hwy. - Fairbanks, AK 99701 - (907) 456-1992

April 2, 1993

Honorable Bill Williams  
Room 128  
Alaska State Capitol  
Juneau, Alaska 99801-1182

Dear Representative Williams:

The Alaska Wildlife Conservation Association (AWCA) is an organization made up of the men and women who have historically paid for Alaska wildlife conservation - resident users of Alaska's fish and game. We are dedicated to the wise use of all fish and wildlife resources.

AWCA supports CS FOR SENATE BILL NO.77. We believe this bill also deserves your support. Here's why:

1. **ABUNDANCE:** If you asked your constituents whether they favor Alaskans using our fish and game resources, they would overwhelmingly say, "YES!" We have asked this question and found almost universal agreement.

An abundance of fish and wildlife is the answer for all groups. Tourists want watchable wildlife. Alaskans want more wild fish and game on the family table. The maintenance and restoration of high fish and game populations through intensive management is the only answer. The best example of intensive management is found in our very successful fish hatchery program.

2. **SUBSISTENCE:** Intensive management resulting in high fish and game populations removes the root cause of the subsistence controversy. This Bill is the most important first step toward solving the divisive subsistence issue.

There is no need to delay passage. This bill clearly meets the long-term needs of Alaska families, benefits the resource and removes the potential of Alaskans fighting Alaskans to see who gets the last moose.

*W. W. Washburn*  
*Lynn Loring*  
*Mike Dink*

Sincerely,

ALASKA WILDLIFE CONSERVATION ASSN.  
*Keith C. Deekin*  
*Oliver E. Burris*

Larry Holmes  
Chairman Anchorage  
Fish and Game Advisory Committee  
P.O. Box 454  
Girdwood, AK 99587

March 31, 1993

The Honorable Rick Halford  
President of the Senate  
Room 111  
State Capitol  
Juneau 99801-1132

Dear Senator Halford:

The Anchorage Fish and Game Advisory Committee opposes unanimously:

- 1) SB 43, requiring elk to be transplanted to certain Southeast Alaska islands where they are not indigenous;
- 2) SB 46, to allow moose farming; and
- 3) SB 77 and HB 141, to require intensive management of game species.

The Anchorage Fish and Game Advisory Committee is an elected body that represents Anchorage hunters, anglers, and many other types of wildlife users of a consumptive and non consumptive nature; in fact we have more than a dozen user interests represented on our committee.

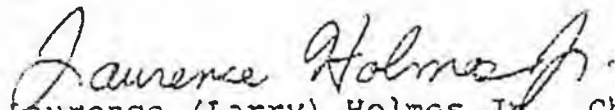
We are unanimous in opposing these bills because they all share the common error of bringing the legislature into issues of fish and wildlife management at a level best left to the Department of Fish and Game. We believe the legislature's role in fish and game is best one of general guidance rather than specific direction. Historically, the legislature has wisely left such specific issues as these to the agencies with the necessary expertise. In fact, the need for such expertise is the very reason the legislature established such agencies in the first place.

Each bill raises concerns best left to departmental discretion. Regarding SB 43, the impact of elk on deer has been of concern to Alaska Department of Fish and Game biologists. The potential for disease transmission to and displacement of the indigenous black tail deer by elk needs to be studied further before we expand elk herds in southeast Alaska. From a user's perspective, certainly many Southeast Alaskans value deer in the freezer each winter more than an occasional shot at an elk.

Regarding SB 46, we think moose farming raises concerns of disease, and in our opinion, has no place in Alaska in that it abuses Alaska's native species and diminishes appreciation of wild stocks. Good hunting will only survive with good ethics. It won't survive if we turn our game stocks into merely wild versions of farm animals.

Regarding SB 77 and HB 141, we think this is the worst of bills. It guts the discretion that is wisely placed in the Board of Game to rely on agency expertise and instead directs the board to pursue intensive management of certain species for consumptive use to the detriment of other species and other uses. As hunters, fishers and other users we appreciate Alaska as a wild place. We don't want it turned into a game farm.

Sincerely,



Laurence (Larry) Holmes Jr., Chairman  
Anchorage Fish and Game Advisory Committee.

LH:rlj

cc: Members of the Senate  
Members of the House

## **The Alaska Wildlife Alliance**

PO Box 202022  
Anchorage, AK 99520  
(907) 277-0897

January 19, 1994

### **FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE**

Contact: Stephen Wells or Sandra Arnold, The Alaska Wildlife Alliance (907) 277-0897

### **WOLF CONTROL OVER BUDGET \$1,800+ PER DEAD WOLF**

The Alaska Wildlife Alliance (The Alliance) today revealed that the State's wolf control program in Game Management Unit 20A, despite being only halfway to its objective, is already over its budget of \$100,000. The budget was to have allowed for up to \$30,000 in personnel costs, and \$70,000 for everything else. As of mid-January, personnel costs have exceeded \$60,000 with total costs standing at a minimum of \$141,000. The State claims that 76 wolves have been killed in the program so far, placing the cost per dead wolf in excess of \$1,800.

According to documents obtained by The Alliance, the Alaska Department of Fish and Game (ADF&G) spent more than \$42,000 on aircraft charters alone, including \$23,000 for helicopter charters from Pollux Aviation under a contract that was not supposed to exceed \$15,000. "Calling this program 'ground-based' is a bad joke," said Stephen Wells, Executive Director of The Alaska Wildlife Alliance.

The State has actively opposed or delayed requests for information under the Public Records Act. As a result, little detail has been provided for expenditures already incurred, especially personnel costs. "ADF&G has used the red herring of personnel safety to suppress public records regarding how they have spent their time and significant State funds," Wells said.

The State sent three top officials from ADF&G to Washington, DC last fall to promote wolf control and oppose modifications to the federal Airborne Hunting Act, the costs of which add to total wolf control related expenditures. In addition, the State has gotten involved in several lawsuits relating to wolf control including one to obtain public records. "These are costly endeavors," Wells said, "and the cost of the negative publicity the State has received worldwide, and the reduced tourism revenues due to boycotts are more difficult to calculate. Given the

The Alaska Wildlife Alliance  
Press Release  
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State's current fiscal crisis, it's ironic that ADF&G is allowed to spend money with abandon on a wolf kill program which is immensely unpopular in Alaska and outside."

Other documents obtained by The Alliance indicate that the State purchased leghold traps, to be used in the control program, in April, more than two months before hearing public comment on the program or gaining approval from the Alaska Board of Game. "This is further proof that public input into wildlife management decision making is ignored. In 1992, ADF&G radio collared dozens of wolves, making them easier to locate and kill, almost a year before hearing public testimony or getting approval for their proposed plan," Wells said.

SURVEY AMONG  
ALASKA RESIDENTS  
REGARDING WOLF HUNTING

OCTOBER 1992

PREPARED FOR  
THE ALASKA WILDLIFE ALLIANCE  
WOLF HAVEN INTERNATIONAL

DITTMAN RESEARCH CORPORATION

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Crosstabulations

## METHODOLOGY

During the period October 18 through October 22, 1992, 641 Alaskan residents over the age of 18, in 51 Alaskan communities were personally contacted by telephone by professional interviewing employees of the Dittman Research Corporation of Alaska. The views and opinions of the Alaskan residents were recorded on a strictly confidential basis.

### Research Design

A random sample design was featured which provided that all adult residents of the communities listed in the most recent directory had essentially an equal chance of being interviewed.

### Sample Selection

The sample was randomly selected from the current telephone subscribers listed in the most current directory for each community.

### Processing the Data

Dittman Research employees completed coding, editing, data entry and verification, while data processing was completed through the in-house Dittman Research Corporation computer system featuring the Statistical Package for the Social Sciences (SPSS/PC+) program. The SPSS program is one of the most sophisticated research-oriented data processing and analytical systems available, and is designed specifically for the processing and analysis of survey research data.

### Measurement History

Citizen opinion measurements by the Dittman Research Corporation, utilizing the previously described methodology, analytical procedures and data processing systems, have proven to be perfect predictors of political election results in Alaska for the past twenty years.

## FINDINGS

Overall, on a state-wide basis, approximately one-out-of-three respondents (34%) report they have hunted for big game in Alaska within the past five years...

**QUESTION:**

*'Have you hunted big game in Alaska during the past five years or so?'*

**RESPONSE:**

34%	Yes
66%	No

...and, demographically Alaskan hunters tend to be males, 18-40 years of age, living in rural areas of the state...

*"...hunted big game in Alaska...?"*

		<u>YES</u>	<u>NO</u>
<u>Gender:</u>	Male .....	51%	49%
	Female .....	17%	83%
<u>Age:</u>	18-24 years old .....	41%	59%
	25-30 years old .....	40%	60%
	31-40 years old .....	38%	62%
	41-55 years old .....	32%	68%
	56-65 years old .....	29%	71%
	66+ years old .....	14%	86%
<u>Location:</u>	Rural .....	62%	38%
	Central .....	35%	65%
	Southcentral .....	40%	60%
	Anchorage .....	26%	74%
	Southeast .....	25%	75%

Regarding wolf population control, by approximately a 2:1 ratio (55% - 26%), Alaskan respondents report they believe reducing the wolf population will not result in more moose and caribou for hunting...

**QUESTION:**

*"Do you believe that reducing the number of wolves will result in more moose and caribou for hunting?"*

**RESPONSE:**

26%	Yes
55%	No
19%	Unsure

...and by a similar margin, most Alaskans feel wolf hunting should not be allowed in national parks...

**QUESTION:**

*"Do you support or oppose hunting wolves in national parks in Alaska?"*

**RESPONSE:**

29%	Support
57%	Oppose
14%	Unsure

More than two-out-of-five respondents (43%) feel the number of wolves killed for population control purposes should be reduced -- while another twenty-eight percent (28%) feel it should remain at the current level and only eight percent (8%) would prefer the number be increased...

**QUESTION:**

*"Last year we killed over one thousand wolves out of a total population of approximately 6,000 to 7,000. Do you think the number of wolves killed for population control purposes should be reduced, increased or remain at the current level?"*

**RESPONSE:**

43%	☐	24%	Greatly reduced
		19%	Moderately reduced
		28%	Remain at current level
8%	☐	6%	Moderately increased
		2%	Greatly increased
		21%	Unsure

...and the different methods of wolf hunting vary in degrees of acceptance by the general public. For example, nearly half of all respondents (48%) support hunting wolves by means of trapping and snaring...

**QUESTION:**

*"Do you support or oppose hunting wolves by trapping and snaring?"*

**RESPONSE:**

48%	Support
43%	Oppose
9%	Unsure

...however, opposition greatly exceeds support for hunting wolves from snow machines...

**QUESTION:**

*"Do you support or oppose hunting wolves from snow machines?"*

**RESPONSE:**

35%	Support
57%	Oppose
8%	Unsure

...as well as from aircraft or from the ground, after spotting from aircraft...

**QUESTION:**

*"Do you feel the shooting of wolves by the public should be allowed from aircraft or from the ground, after spotting from aircraft?"*

**RESPONSE:**

29%	[	1%	From aircraft
		21%	From the ground after spotting
		7%	Both
66%	Neither		
4%	Unsure		

And the support for each of these methods comes primarily from the big game hunter population in Alaska...

	<u>Support</u>	<u>Oppose</u>
<i>"...by trapping and snaring...?"</i>		
Big game hunter .....	73%	20%
Non-hunter .....	34%	55%
<i>"...from snow machines...?"</i>		
Big game hunter .....	55%	40%
Non-hunter .....	25%	65%
<i>"...from aircraft or from the ground...?"</i>		
Big game hunter .....	43%	52%
Non-hunter .....	22%	74%

And lastly, approximately three-out-of-four respondents (74%) oppose state agency personnel shooting wolves from helicopters and airplanes...

**QUESTION:**

*"Do you support or oppose state agency personnel shooting wolves from helicopters and airplanes?"*

**RESPONSE:**

19%	Support
74%	Oppose
7%	Unsure

DO YOU BELIEVE THAT REDUCING THE NUMBER OF WOLVES WILL RESULT IN MORE MOOSE  
AND CARIBOU FOR HUNTING?

DEMOGRAPHICS	UNSURE	YES	NO
TOTAL.....	19%	26%	55%
LOCATION			
RURAL.....	20%	25%	55%
CENTRAL.....	15%	36%	49%
SOUTHCENTRAL.....	16%	25%	59%
ANCHORAGE.....	23%	22%	54%
SOUTHEAST.....	17%	24%	59%
BIG GAME HUNTER			
YES.....	14%	32%	54%
NO.....	22%	22%	56%
GENDER			
MALE.....	15%	30%	55%
FEMALE.....	24%	21%	56%
AGE			
18-24 YRS OF AGE...	22%	22%	56%
25-30 YRS.....	21%	18%	60%
31-40 YRS.....	20%	22%	58%
41-55 YRS.....	15%	27%	58%
56-65 YRS.....	20%	37%	43%
66+ YEARS OF AGE...	32%	34%	35%
VOTER REGISTRATION			
REPUBLICAN.....	24%	27%	49%
DEMOCRAT.....	17%	31%	53%
GREEN/AIP/LIB.....	24%	28%	48%
NON-PARTISAN.....	18%	23%	59%
HOW OFTEN VOTE			
EVERY ELECTION.....	22%	22%	56%
MOST ELECTIONS.....	18%	33%	49%
ABOUT HALF THE TIME	14%	10%	76%
MOST IMPORTANT.....	12%	34%	54%
FIRST ELECTION.....	15%	27%	58%
DON'T VOTE/ UNSURE.	33%	0%	67%
TIME IN ALASKA			
UNDER 1 YEAR.....	21%	13%	65%
1-4 YEARS.....	25%	19%	56%
5-9 YEARS.....	24%	12%	64%
10-14 YEARS.....	17%	22%	61%
15+ YEARS.....	18%	31%	51%

DO YOU SUPPORT OR OPPOSE HUNTING WOLVES IN NATIONAL PARKS IN ALASKA?

DEMOGRAPHICS	UNSURE	SUPPORT	OPPOSE
TOTAL.....	14%	29%	57%
<b>LOCATION</b>			
RURAL.....	11%	41%	47%
CENTRAL.....	13%	30%	57%
SOUTHCENTRAL.....	10%	30%	60%
ANCHORAGE.....	16%	27%	57%
SOUTHEAST.....	17%	26%	57%
<b>BIG GAME HUNTER</b>			
YES.....	13%	43%	44%
NO.....	14%	23%	63%
<b>GENDER</b>			
MALE.....	11%	39%	50%
FEMALE.....	17%	20%	63%
<b>AGE</b>			
18-24 YRS OF AGE...	13%	16%	71%
25-30 YRS.....	18%	25%	57%
31-40 YRS.....	15%	31%	54%
41-55 YRS.....	10%	31%	59%
56-65 YRS.....	13%	37%	51%
66+ YEARS OF AGE...	27%	23%	49%
<b>VOTER REGISTRATION</b>			
REPUBLICAN.....	14%	37%	49%
DEMOCRAT.....	10%	35%	55%
GREEN/AIP/LIB.....	13%	27%	60%
NON-PARTISAN.....	16%	24%	60%
<b>HOW OFTEN VOTE</b>			
EVERY ELECTION.....	14%	29%	56%
MOST ELECTIONS.....	15%	28%	57%
ABOUT HALF THE TIME	21%	33%	47%
MOST IMPORTANT.....	9%	33%	58%
FIRST ELECTION.....	8%	21%	71%
DON'T VOTE/ UNSURE.	0%	53%	47%
<b>TIME IN ALASKA</b>			
UNDER 1 YEAR.....	19%	13%	68%
1-4 YEARS.....	15%	19%	66%
5-9 YEARS.....	17%	28%	55%
10-14 YEARS.....	9%	29%	62%
15+ YEARS.....	14%	33%	53%

HAVE YOU HUNTED BIG GAME IN ALASKA DURING THE PAST FIVE YEARS OR SO?

DEMOGRAPHICS	YES	NO
TOTAL.....	34%	66%
LOCATION		
RURAL.....	62%	33%
CENTRAL.....	35%	65%
SOUTHCENTRAL.....	40%	60%
ANCHORAGE.....	26%	74%
SOUTHEAST.....	25%	75%
GENDER		
MALE.....	51%	49%
FEMALE.....	17%	83%
AGE		
18-24 YRS OF AGE...	41%	59%
25-30 YRS.....	40%	60%
31-40 YRS.....	38%	62%
41-55 YRS.....	32%	68%
56-65 YRS.....	29%	71%
66+ YEARS OF AGE...	14%	86%
VOTER REGISTRATION		
REPUBLICAN.....	35%	65%
DEMOCRAT.....	30%	70%
GREEN/AIP/LIB.....	45%	55%
NON-PARTISAN.....	34%	66%
HOW OFTEN VOTE		
EVERY ELECTION.....	27%	73%
MOST ELECTIONS.....	41%	59%
ABOUT HALF THE TIME	49%	51%
MOST IMPORTANT.....	51%	49%
FIRST ELECTION.....	31%	69%
DON'T VOTE/ UNSURE.	43%	57%
TIME IN ALASKA		
UNDER 1 YEAR.....	54%	46%
1-4 YEARS.....	17%	83%
5-9 YEARS.....	35%	65%
10-14 YEARS. ....	30%	62%
15+ YEARS.....	36%	64%

LAST YEAR WE KILLED OVER ONE THOUSAND WOLVES OUT OF A TOTAL POPULATION OF APPROXIMATELY 3 TO 7,000. DO YOU THINK THE NUMBER OF WOLVES KILLED FOR POPULATION CONTROL PURPOSES SHOULD BE REDUCED, INCREASED OR REMAIN AT THE CURRENT LEVEL?

DEMOGRAPHICS	UNSURE	GREATLY REDUCED	MODERATELY REDUCED	REMAIN CURRENT LEVEL	MODERATELY INCREASED	GREATLY INCREASED
TOTAL.....	21%	24%	19%	28%	6%	2%
LOCATION						
RURAL.....	17%	19%	23%	29%	10%	1%
CENTRAL.....	19%	26%	12%	24%	10%	8%
SOUTHCENTRAL.....	20%	27%	19%	26%	5%	2%
ANCHORAGE.....	24%	24%	19%	30%	2%	1%
SOUTHEAST.....	19%	20%	22%	29%	7%	2%
BIG GAME HUNTER						
YES.....	19%	17%	18%	36%	7%	3%
NO.....	22%	27%	20%	24%	5%	2%
GENDER						
MALE.....	20%	21%	20%	30%	6%	4%
FEMALE.....	23%	27%	18%	26%	5%	1%
AGE						
18-24 YRS OF AGE...	8%	28%	31%	23%	6%	4%
25-30 YRS.....	14%	22%	20%	33%	7%	4%
31-40 YRS.....	26%	22%	20%	28%	2%	1%
41-55 YRS.....	18%	31%	16%	27%	8%	1%
56-65 YRS.....	26%	13%	18%	27%	9%	7%
66+ YEARS OF AGE...	30%	8%	18%	34%	3%	6%
VOTER REGISTRATION						
REPUBLICAN.....	25%	17%	19%	31%	4%	4%
DEMOCRAT.....	17%	20%	20%	33%	5%	5%
GREEN/AIP/LIB.....	15%	21%	21%	32%	8%	0%
NON-PARTISAN.....	22%	21%	18%	25%	6%	1%
HOW OFTEN VOTE						
EVERY ELECTION.....	25%	24%	16%	27%	5%	2%
MOST ELECTIONS.....	20%	23%	22%	27%	5%	4%
ABOUT HALF THE TIME	8%	22%	25%	33%	12%	0%
MOST IMPORTANT.....	18%	25%	21%	31%	5%	0%
FIRST ELECTION.....	8%	22%	25%	36%	4%	5%
DON'T VOTE/ UNSURE.	0%	33%	38%	29%	0%	0%
TIME IN ALASKA						
UNDER 1 YEAR.....	0%	29%	38%	13%	0%	19%
1-4 YEARS.....	22%	25%	22%	28%	2%	0%
5-9 YEARS.....	16%	24%	30%	23%	2%	5%
10-14 YEARS.....	18%	23%	22%	36%	1%	0%
15+ YEARS.....	23%	23%	15%	27%	9%	3%

DO YOU SUPPORT OR OPPOSE HUNTING WOLVES BY TRAPPING AND SNARING?

DEMOGRAPHICS	UNSURE	SUPPORT	OPPOSE
TOTAL.....	9%	48%	43%
LOCATION			
RURAL.....	3%	65%	32%
CENTRAL.....	11%	50%	39%
SOUTHCENTRAL.....	6%	54%	40%
ANCHORAGE.....	10%	40%	50%
SOUTHEAST.....	14%	42%	44%
BIG GAME HUNTER			
YES.....	6%	73%	20%
NO.....	11%	34%	55%
GENDER			
MALE.....	7%	63%	29%
FEMALE.....	11%	32%	57%
AGE			
18-24 YRS OF AGE...	7%	24%	69%
25-30 YRS.....	7%	48%	44%
31-40 YRS.....	8%	53%	39%
41-55 YRS.....	9%	48%	44%
56-65 YRS.....	11%	51%	38%
66+ YEARS OF AGE...	19%	31%	50%
VOTER REGISTRATION			
REPUBLICAN.....	10%	46%	44%
DEMOCRAT.....	9%	50%	42%
GREEN/AIP/LIB.....	6%	56%	37%
NON-PARTISAN.....	9%	46%	44%
HOW OFTEN VOTE			
EVERY ELECTION.....	10%	47%	43%
MOST ELECTIONS.....	7%	50%	42%
ABOUT HAL. THE TIME	7%	39%	53%
MOST IMPORTANT.....	13%	52%	35%
FIRST ELECTION.....	4%	32%	64%
DON'T VOTE/ UNSURE.	0%	53%	47%
TIME IN ALASKA			
UNDER 1 YEAR.....	0%	36%	64%
1-4 YEARS.....	8%	33%	59%
5-9 YEARS.....	9%	51%	40%
10-14 YEARS.....	9%	49%	42%
15+ YEARS.....	9%	50%	41%

DO YOU SUPPORT OR OPPOSE HUNTING WOLVES FROM SNOW MACHINES?

DEMOGRAPHICS	UNSURE	SUPPORT	OPPOSE
TOTAL.....	8%	35%	57%
LOCATION			
RURAL.....	3%	64%	34%
CENTRAL.....	10%	37%	54%
SOUTHCENTRAL.....	5%	34%	62%
ANCHORAGE.....	11%	27%	63%
SCOUTHEAST.....	10%	34%	56%
BIG GAME HUNTER			
YES.....	5%	55%	40%
NO.....	10%	25%	65%
GENDER			
MALE.....	7%	43%	50%
FEMALE.....	10%	27%	64%
AGE			
18-24 YRS OF AGE...	10%	38%	51%
25-30 YRS.....	4%	35%	61%
31-40 YRS.....	9%	40%	51%
41-55 YRS.....	6%	34%	60%
56-65 YRS.....	7%	28%	66%
66+ YEARS OF AGE...	27%	24%	48%
VOTER REGISTRATION			
REPUBLICAN.....	8%	40%	53%
DEMOCRAT.....	8%	33%	58%
GREEN/AIP/LIB.....	9%	39%	53%
NON-PARTISAN.....	9%	33%	58%
HOW OFTEN VOTE			
EVERY ELECTION.....	10%	30%	60%
MOST ELECTIONS.....	7%	38%	55%
ABOUT HALF THE TIME	4%	44%	52%
MOST IMPORTANT.....	9%	52%	39%
FIRST ELECTION.....	4%	35%	62%
DON'T VOTE/ UNSURE.	0%	0%	100%
TIME IN ALASKA			
UNDER 1 YEAR.....	0%	49%	51%
1-4 YEARS.....	8%	19%	73%
5-9 YEARS.....	6%	36%	58%
10-14 YEARS.....	6%	38%	56%
15+ YEARS.....	10%	37%	53%

DO YOU FEEL THE SHOOTING OF WOLVES BY THE PUBLIC SHOULD BE ALLOWED FROM  
AIRCRAFT OR FROM THE GROUND, AFTER SPOTTING FROM AIRCRAFT?

DEMOGRAPHICS	UNSURE	FROM AIRCRAFT	FROM THE GROUND	BOTH	NEITHER
TOTAL.....	4%	1%	21%	7%	66%
LOCATION					
RURAL.....	3%	0%	20%	8%	70%
CENTRAL.....	6%	1%	28%	8%	57%
SOUTH CENTRAL.....	3%	1%	26%	8%	62%
ANCHORAGE.....	4%	2%	15%	6%	73%
SOUTHEAST.....	7%	1%	28%	4%	60%
BIG GAME HUNTER					
YES.....	4%	2%	29%	12%	52%
NO.....	4%	1%	17%	4%	74%
GENDER					
MALE.....	5%	3%	25%	9%	58%
FEMALE.....	4%	0%	18%	4%	74%
AGE					
18-24 YRS OF AGE...	1%	0%	27%	4%	68%
25-30 YRS.....	2%	0%	30%	4%	65%
31-40 YRS.....	6%	0%	19%	7%	67%
41-55 YRS.....	3%	2%	19%	6%	70%
56-65 YRS.....	1%	3%	31%	11%	54%
66+ YEARS OF AGE...	16%	6%	10%	8%	61%
VOTER REGISTRATION					
REPUBLICAN.....	5%	1%	21%	9%	64%
DEMOCRAT.....	4%	2%	22%	5%	67%
GREEN/AIP/LIB.....	7%	2%	22%	5%	63%
NON-PARTISAN.....	4%	1%	21%	7%	67%
HOW OFTEN VOTE					
EVERY ELECTION.....	6%	1%	22%	7%	64%
MOST ELECTIONS.....	3%	1%	22%	7%	66%
ABOUT HALF THE TIME	0%	0%	21%	3%	76%
MOST IMPORTANT.....	4%	6%	16%	5%	69%
FIRST ELECTION.....	2%	0%	20%	5%	72%
DON'T VOTE/ UNSURE.	0%	0%	0%	0%	100%
TIME IN ALASKA					
UNDER 1 YEAR.....	0%	0%	21%	19%	59%
1-4 YEARS.....	0%	0%	18%	1%	80%
5-9 YEARS.....	3%	2%	24%	2%	70%
10-14 YEARS.....	2%	0%	17%	6%	74%
15+ YEARS.....	7%	2%	22%	9%	60%