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**How Alaska's Subsistence Law is Working:
Comparing its Implementation Before and After 1992**

by

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1996

Alaska Department of Fish and Game

Division of Subsistence



Symbols and Abbreviations

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Weights and measures (metric)		General		Mathematics, statistics	
centimeter	cm	Alaska Administrative Code	AAC	<i>all standard mathematical signs, symbols and abbreviations</i>	
deciliter	dL	all commonly-accepted abbreviations	e.g., Mr., Mrs., AM, PM, etc.	alternate hypothesis	H_A
gram	g			base of natural logarithm	e
hectare	ha			catch per unit effort	CPUE
kilogram	kg	all commonly-accepted professional titles	e.g., Dr., Ph.D., R.N., etc.	coefficient of variation	CV
kilometer	km			confidence interval	CI
liter	L	at	@	correlation coefficient (multiple)	R
meter	m	compass directions:		correlation coefficient (simple)	r
milliliter	mL	east	E	covariance	cov
millimeter	mm	north	N	degree (angular)	°
		south	S	degrees of freedom	df
Weights and measures (English)		west	W	expected value	E
cubic feet per second	ft ³ /s	copyright	©	greater than	>
foot	ft	corporate suffixes:		greater than or equal to	≥
gallon	gal	Company	Co.	harvest per unit effort	HPUE
inch	in	Corporation	Corp.	less than	<
mile	mi	Incorporated	Inc.	less than or equal to	≤
nautical mile	nmi	Limited	Ltd.	logarithm (natural)	ln
ounce	oz	District of Columbia	D.C.	logarithm (base 10)	log
pound	lb	et alii (and others)	et al.	logarithm (specify base)	log ₂ , etc.
quart	qt	et cetera (and so forth)	etc.	minute (angular)	'
yard	yd	exempli gratia (for example)	e.g.	not significant	NS
		Federal Information Code	FIC	null hypothesis	H_0
Time and temperature		id est (that is)	i.e.	percent	%
day	d	latitude or longitude	lat. or long.	probability	P
degrees Celsius	°C	monetary symbols (U.S.)	\$, ¢	probability of a type I error (rejection of the null hypothesis when true)	α
degrees Fahrenheit	°F	months (tables and figures)	first three letters (Jan.,...,Dec)	probability of a type II error (acceptance of the null hypothesis when false)	β
degrees kelvin	K	registered trademark	®	second (angular)	"
hour	h	trademark	™	standard deviation	SD
minute	min	United States (adjective)	U.S.	standard error	SE
second	s	United States of America (noun)	USA	variance	
		U.S.C.	United States Code	population	Var
Physics and chemistry		U.S. state	two-letter abbreviations (e.g., AK, WA)	sample	var
<i>all atomic symbols</i>					
alternating current	AC	Measures (fisheries)			
ampere	A	fork length	FL		
calorie	cal	mideye-to-fork	MEF		
direct current	DC	mideye-to-tail-fork	METF		
hertz	Hz	standard length	SL		
horsepower	hp	total length	TL		
hydrogen ion activity (negative log of)	pH				
parts per million	ppm				
parts per thousand	ppt, ‰				
volts	V				
watts	W				

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IMPLEMENTATION BEFORE AND AFTER 1992**

by

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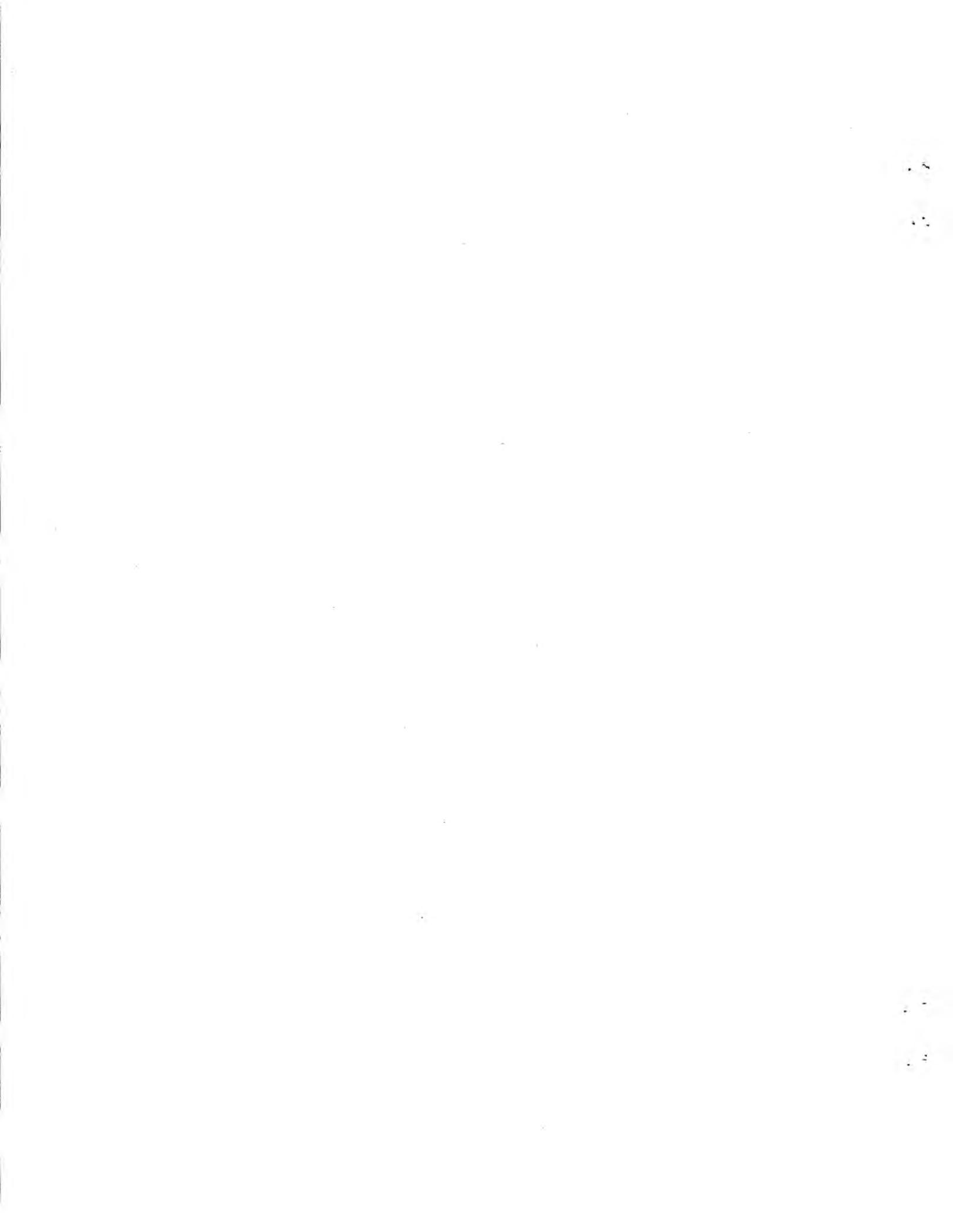
**A Report to the
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March 1, 1996**

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**How Alaska's Subsistence Law is Working:
Comparing Its Implementation
Before and After 1992**

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A Report to the
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Introduction

This report examines the implementation of Alaska's 1992 subsistence law. It provides background for the Nineteenth Alaska State Legislature as it considers whether to reauthorize the 1992 law before key provisions sunset in October 1996, or to make other changes concerning the subsistence statute. This report updates and extends the analysis that ADF&G prepared for the legislature in January 1995 (Report on Implementation of the 1992 Subsistence Law, Alaska Department of Fish and Game, Division of Subsistence, January 1995).

The legislature amended the subsistence law in 1992 to address perceived problems with the 1986 law, including lawsuits that had arisen during its implementation. This report has two major objectives. The first objective is to describe the key differences between the 1992 law and the 1986 law. These involve four primary areas -- who qualifies for subsistence uses, where subsistence uses occur, providing for subsistence uses with regulations, and operation of the subsistence preference. The second objective is to examine how the 1992 law is being interpreted and implemented. This report does not address the problems created by dual state-federal management, and does not make recommendations for changes to the 1992 law.

Before proceeding, it is important to consider the purpose of the subsistence law. Alaskans from all walks of life make widely differing uses of fish and wildlife. For more than twenty years the state has wrestled with the question of how to protect the subsistence taking, uses, and practices of the people in the communities with the greatest dependence and historic reliance upon fish and wildlife for domestic consumption. Throughout this debate there has been widespread agreement that there is a need for some sort of protections for

subsistence, but considerable disagreement about who should benefit and how to accomplish it.

One aspect of fish and wildlife management during this century has been the uneasy relationship between the fish and wildlife harvest patterns that people follow in small communities in Alaska and the laws and regulations created by government to regulate them.

- Subsistence patterns are developed by custom in small Alaska communities, and passed down through oral traditions and practice. They are "customary and traditional" uses that follow local rules within small communities.
- Subsistence uses of fish commonly include harvesting fish with efficient gear (such as nets, fishwheels, and hook-and-line); preserving fish for use (such as through freezing, drying, smoking, and salting); distributing fish through sharing and small-scale barter and trade; and consuming fish products.
- Subsistence uses of wildlife commonly include efficient hunting and trapping for big game (including moose, caribou, deer, sheep, goats, black bear, and brown bear), small game-fur bearers (including beaver, hare, fox, and wolf), and birds (including geese, ducks, and ptarmigan); preserving meat and furs; distributing meat and furs through sharing and small-scale barter and trade; and using meat and fur products as food and crafts.
- Subsistence patterns are common practices of families in small communities; they serve as a base for the economy, culture, and way of life in many Alaska communities.

By contrast, the written laws and regulations of the government pertaining to fishing and hunting have been developed primarily by legislatures, boards, and courts which to a great extent are distant from the small villages geographically, culturally, and politically. Families dependent upon subsistence in small communities have frequently found that their customary ways of taking and using wild foods are at odds with written laws and regulations regarding wild resource use.

This uneasy relationship of traditional practice and government regulation is at the heart of the subsistence issue, and is the main subsistence issue that must be addressed from the point of view of families dependent upon subsistence.

- Subsistence fishers and hunters don't want to be criminals in order to continue to feed their families;
- They wish that their customary and traditional patterns of resource use could be recognized and accommodated by the laws and regulations of government.

In situations where fish and wildlife use are such important parts of people's lives, there has to be mutual trust and cooperation between the people doing the regulating and those that are regulated if fish and wildlife populations and their uses are to be maintained.

The state subsistence law and federal subsistence laws were steps toward addressing these issues. The federal subsistence law and the pre-1992 state subsistence law recognized the importance of the customary and traditional patterns of subsistence hunting and fishing that occurred in "rural" Alaska, and predominately in small villages. This is explicit in the legislative history of both the state and federal laws, as well as implicit in policy and legislation. As early as 1973 the Boards of Fisheries

and Game had adopted a policy giving subsistence the "highest priority among beneficial uses." In 1975 the state legislature adopted legislation permitting the establishment of subsistence hunting zones to reduce competition between local residents and urban hunters, although none were ever established. The 1978, 1986, and 1992 subsistence legislation each acknowledged the importance of subsistence uses of fish and wildlife.

While the precise boundaries of the class of people intended to be protected by the state and federal laws are fuzzy, there is considerable agreement about the core of this class. Most commentators seem to agree that the subsistence law should protect uses of fish and wildlife by people living in small communities where a high proportion of residents have historically relied upon fish and wildlife for a large part of their livelihood, and with cultural and social ties based upon those uses. The Alaska Supreme Court concisely summarized these characteristics as including:

... economies which rely on hunting, fishing and gathering activities, strong kinship bonds, isolation from those parts of Alaska that approximate mainstream America, different seasonal activity patterns, concepts of time and scheduling, which in accordance with other cultural divergences, may be quite different from those of mainstream America, and finally, very limited participation in the cash economy. (Alvarado v. State, 486 P.2d 891, 894 Alaska 1971).

The 1986 State Subsistence Law

In passing the first state subsistence law in 1978 the Alaska legislature found that "it is in the public interest to clearly establish subsistence use as a priority use of Alaska's fish and game resources and to recognize the needs, customs, and traditions of Alaskan residents" (Sec. 1 ch. 151 SLA 1978). The 1978 law did four major things to accomplish this. (1) It defined subsistence uses. (2) It required the Alaska Boards of Fisheries and Game to adopt regulations permitting subsistence uses to occur when a harvestable surplus of a resource was available. (3) It established that in times of resource shortage, subsistence uses be given a preference over other uses, such as commercial, sport, or personal use. This meant that subsistence hunting and fishing were to be restricted last whenever it became necessary to restrict harvest opportunities for conservation purposes. (4) It created the Division of Subsistence within the Department of Fish and Game to provide information about subsistence and to assist the boards in carrying out the law.

In 1980 Congress passed Title VIII of ANILCA, which incorporated the basic ideas and language of the state law. The federal law, however, limits the subsistence preference to "rural Alaska residents" (P.L. 96-487, December 2, 1980 [94 Stat. 2371]). The federal law applies to federal public lands, but offers the state the option of continuing to manage subsistence on all lands in the state, if the Alaska legislature enacts "laws of general applicability which are consistent with and provide for the definition, preference, and participation specified [in the federal law]." The state initially attempted to comply with ANILCA by adopting a rural preference in regulation. After this was overturned by the Alaska Supreme Court in Madison, the legislature revised the subsistence

statute in 1986, amending the definition of "subsistence uses" to read:

the noncommercial, customary and traditional uses [IN ALASKA] of wild, renewable resources by a resident domiciled in a rural area of the state for direct personal or family consumption as food, shelter, fuel, clothing, tools, or transportation, for the making and selling of handicraft articles out of nonedible by-products of fish and wildlife resources taken for personal or family consumption, and for the customary trade, barter, or sharing for personal or family consumption (AS 16.05.940(23)).

The legislature also defined "rural area" as:

a community or area of the state in which the noncommercial, customary, and traditional use of fish or game for personal or family consumption is a principal characteristic of the economy of the community or area (AS 16.05.940(32)).

The 1986 law also more explicitly defined steps to be taken by the boards in providing for subsistence. It required that the boards first identify the rural areas of the state, and then identify the fish stocks and game populations that are customarily and traditionally used for subsistence in those areas. For the stocks and populations identified as having customary and traditional uses, the board must then determine the harvestable surplus, and the portion of that surplus needed to provide a reasonable opportunity to satisfy subsistence uses. Finally, the board must adopt subsistence regulations necessary to provide for that opportunity.

The Department of the Interior quickly certified the 1986 law as consistent with ANILCA. Beginning that year the boards engaged in an ambitious effort to identify rural areas, customary and traditional uses, and fishing and hunting regulations that provided for subsistence uses. This process was nominally completed for most of the major subsistence hunts and fisheries in the state by 1990. Due to time constraints and conflicts, the Board of Game simply renamed existing general hunting regulations as subsistence regulations in many cases. Both boards noted that they would continue to accept specific proposals from the public for additional changes to subsistence regulations, and to apply the state law on a case by case basis.

The 1986 state subsistence law set up a procedure for state boards to identify subsistence uses by rural residents and provide for them in regulation.

- Areas and people participating in customary and traditional uses were supposed to be identified; and,
- Customary and traditional uses of fish and game were supposed to be identified and provided for in

regulation, consistent with sustained yield management.

In addition, two protections for subsistence patterns were provided in the pre-1992 state subsistence law and the federal subsistence law:

- Subsistence practices in rural areas should not be unreasonably restricted by fishing and hunting regulations. That is, regulations must "provide" for established subsistence uses.
- When there are not enough wild fish or game to meet all consumptive uses, subsistence practices should be restricted only after sport fishing, general hunting, and commercial fishing. That is, subsistence has a "preference" over other types of fishing and hunting.

The state's pre-1992 subsistence law was still in the process of being implemented in regulation by the state Boards of Fisheries and Game when state law fell out of compliance with federal law in 1990. There were therefore still many unresolved inconsistencies between established subsistence practices in small villages and what was legal in regulation.

The 1992 State Subsistence Law

The legal foundation for state subsistence management changed abruptly in December of 1989 when the Alaska Supreme Court ruled that the rural provisions of the state's subsistence law violated the Alaska constitution (*McDowell v. State* 785 P. 2d 1 Alaska 1989). The court prohibited the state from using rural residency as the basis for subsistence eligibility. On remand to the superior court, the rural provisions were severed from the 1986 subsistence law, leaving the rest of the law intact.

This legal decision rendered the state law inconsistent with ANILCA Title VIII, the federal subsistence law, which defined subsistence as a use by rural people. Subsequently, in July of 1990, the federal government took over management of subsistence hunting on federal public lands in Alaska to provide for subsistence uses by rural Alaska residents on federal public lands. The state continued to manage for subsistence hunting and fishing in Alaska under the 1986 state law, but without the rural provisions. This resulted in state subsistence hunts and fisheries open to all Alaska residents (the so-called "all Alaskans" approach), and federal subsistence hunts on federal public lands open to qualified rural residents.

In the spring of 1990 the Alaska legislature considered placing a constitutional amendment before voters that would enable the state to meet ANILCA standards. That effort failed, as did a subsequent effort during a special legislative session in June of 1990.

Governor Hickel convened a Subsistence Advisory Council in 1991, shortly after taking office. He then brought its ideas concerning the subsistence issue to the 1992 legislative session. When the legislature adjourned in May of 1992 without taking any action

on subsistence, the governor called a special legislative session in the summer of 1992. A range of subsistence management options were considered by the legislature. The subsistence law that eventually resulted from the 1992 special session made several changes in the state subsistence law. These did not bring the state's program into compliance with ANILCA.

The most substantive change, which was made to comply with the Supreme Court's ruling in *McDowell*, is that the 1992 law removes any reference to rural residents as the people whose uses of fish and wildlife are protected by the law. Another major difference is that the 1992 law explicitly prohibits the Boards of Fisheries and Game from permitting subsistence hunting or fishing in areas identified by the boards as "nonsubsistence areas". The 1992 law also defines some key terms that had been used in implementing the 1986 law but had not been defined in statute, and sets out specific procedures for the boards to follow in implementing the 1992 law. In summary the 1992 law:

- Allows any Alaskan to participate in subsistence hunts and fisheries if they use the fish or game harvested for subsistence purposes (such as personal or family consumption, sharing, and crafts).
- Directs the boards to identify "nonsubsistence areas" and to prohibit subsistence fishing and hunting in them.
- Establishes explicit procedures for implementing the subsistence preference.

- Defines "reasonable opportunity", "customary trade", and "customary and traditional".
- Includes a "sunset" provision calling for a review of the operation of the

law by the governor and the legislature and a return to the 1986 law if no action is taken by the legislature.

Effects of Changes in the Subsistence Law

This section examines key differences between the 1986 and 1992 laws, and how they have been implemented. It is organized in terms of the four areas of major difference between the laws -- who qualifies for

subsistence, where subsistence uses can occur, providing for subsistence uses in regulation, and the operation of the subsistence preference. Each section discusses the differences between the laws and their implementation.

Who Qualifies for Subsistence

"Rural Provisions" Severed from the 1986 Statute

Subsistence Users Can No Longer Be Clearly Identified by the Boards.

- **Pre-1990.** Rural residency was a tool used by the joint board to clearly identify the relatively small proportion of Alaska residents who rely on customary and traditional subsistence fisheries and hunts. The joint board identified about 20% of state residents as rural residents, who are potential subsistence users; the other 80% of state residents were identified as non-rural residents who could hunt under general hunting regulations or fish under sport or personal use regulations.
- **Post-1992.** Without rural residency as a board management tool, large numbers of urban-based sport hunters or personal use fishers now pass as subsistence users. Without the concept of subsistence as a rural use, it is unclear who a subsistence user is and what it is based on. The "new" urban subsistence users potentially overwhelm accessible customary and traditional subsistence fisheries and hunts, to the detriment of subsistence-dependent rural villages and other established uses (commercial fisheries, sport fisheries, non-resident sport hunts, guided hunts). The boards have dealt with this by restricting subsistence hunting regulations, creating Tier II hunts, and creating nonsubsistence areas (described below).

Where Subsistence Uses Occur

"Nonsubsistence Area" Provisions

Subsistence Use Areas Potentially Expand to Include All Urban Areas.

- **Pre-1990.** The rural provision of the pre-1990 law was a tool used by the boards to clearly identify areas where customary and traditional subsistence uses occurred -- subsistence occurred in areas "reasonably accessible" to rural communities, which in effect means subsistence use areas were rural areas.
- **Post-1992.** Without the rural provision as a management tool, the boards have been faced with the prospect of having to create subsistence hunts or subsistence fisheries wherever urban-based sport hunters or personal use fishers go, such as in urbanized areas like the Anchorage Bowl, Mat-Su Valley, Fairbanks North Star Borough, or the roaded Kenai Peninsula. The 1992 law attempted to address this effect with the "nonsubsistence area" concept, described below.

Nonsubsistence Area Provisions Were Used to Create Five Nonsubsistence Areas.

- **Pre-1990.** Because subsistence was a rural use near rural communities, the boards recognized only a few subsistence fisheries or hunts around urbanized areas (for instance, the Tyonek subsistence salmon fishery across Cook Inlet from Anchorage). In urbanized areas, most hunting was managed under general hunting regulations and most fishing was managed under sport, personal use, and/or commercial regulations.
- **Post-1992.** The joint board used the nonsubsistence area provisions in the 1992 law to create five nonsubsistence areas around urbanized population. At present, the nonsubsistence areas adopted by the joint board are similar to the nonrural areas identified before 1989 under the previous law. It is uncertain whether other areas might be identified as nonsubsistence areas by future joint board action. The statute provides no guidance on the number, relative size, or precise boundaries of nonsubsistence areas, leaving these matters up to the joint board. This lack of guidance raises several concerns. As evidenced by public proposals and board discussion, the nonsubsistence area provisions hold the potential for eliminating subsistence use patterns of rural villages, if they are applied in certain ways. Subsistence use areas of villages commonly overlap harvest areas used by urban-based residents. In the overlap area, subsistence uses can be eliminated if the urban-based users become a simple majority in the area. The nonsubsistence area provisions also allow for a "Swiss cheese" approach, where many small drainages or seemingly remote harvesting areas are designated nonsubsistence areas because the only written records of their use is by fly-in sport users. Implemented this way, village subsistence use areas can have small holes drilled in them, which are managed as exclusive use domains of sport users.

Providing for Subsistence Uses With Regulations

Effects on Hunting Regulations

Rural Subsistence Hunting Seasons and Bags Were Restricted.

- **Pre-1990.** Prior to 1990, the Board of Game was gradually implementing the subsistence statute, by identifying customary and traditional hunting practices of rural villages with the input from regional councils, and by gradually providing appropriate seasons, bags limits, and means-methods regulations. These local subsistence hunts were distinct from general hunting regulations of urban-based hunters. Residency was a tool used by the board to clearly identify local rural customary and traditional subsistence use patterns for rural residents (subsistence hunts) distinct from sport hunting patterns for urban-based residents (general hunts), and providing for them through appropriate seasons, bags, or means-methods. This was possible because rural hunts or fisheries were open to only a limited number of rural users.
- **Post-1992.** Without residency as a board management tool, the distinction between subsistence hunts and general sport hunts has been lost. The Board of Game has had to craft hunting regulations primarily with the urban-based majority hunters in mind. Most of the regulatory gains made by rural subsistence hunters were lost when subsistence hunts and general hunts were collapsed into a single category by the board in 1990. This resulted in more restrictive subsistence hunting seasons and bags which are open to all urban-based hunters (see Reductions in Subsistence Hunting Seasons and Bag Limits Following *McDowell v Alaska*, Division of Subsistence, Alaska Department of Fish and Game, October 1990). These restricted hunting regulations were readopted by the Board of Game in 1992 as providing "reasonable opportunity" to subsistence users (see next section). The hunt patterns which are appropriate for the majority urban-based hunters are typically inappropriate for the customary and traditional uses of rural families dependent on subsistence, which is one of the central problems the state subsistence statute was originally intended to solve.

Reasonable Opportunity

An Ambiguous Standard is Inserted in the Law.

- **Pre-1990.** The 1986 law required that the boards to adopt subsistence regulations that "provide a reasonable opportunity to satisfy the subsistence uses" (16.05.258(c)). There was a question about how to provide for customary and traditional uses with regulations. Did this include providing for a customary and traditional pattern of taking, such as customary and traditional seasons, means-methods, harvest levels, and reporting conventions? The boards were advised that regulations did not have to guarantee a take, but provide an "opportunity" for a subsistence use which was reasonable. The reasonableness of a regulation had to be demonstrated by some evidence concerning the customary and traditional pattern of use. The federal district court in Bobby supported this interpretation. In Morry the state court distinguished between "customary and traditional uses", which it held the state law required be provided for, and "methods of harvesting", which may be provided for in the discretion of the boards.
- **Post-1992.** The 1992 law requires that the boards "shall adopt regulations that provide a reasonable opportunity for subsistence uses of those stocks and populations" (16.05.258(b)(1)(A)). The 1992 law provides a definition of reasonable opportunity: "for purposes of this section, 'reasonable opportunity' means an opportunity, as determined

by the appropriate board, that allows a subsistence user to participate in a subsistence hunt or fishery that provides a normally diligent participant with a reasonable expectation of success of taking fish or game" [emphasis added] (16.05.258(f)). This definition may narrow what regulations must provide for -- a reasonable expectation of a take -- and omits the other characteristics of a customary and traditional pattern of taking and use. The definition contains an ambiguous "normalcy standard" for determining reasonable opportunity for taking for subsistence uses. Normalcy implies a normal curve drawn from a set of observations. But which set of hunters are used as the basis for determining normalcy -- rural-resident hunters or urban-resident hunters? Without a clear normalcy standard, the Board of Game has picked among widely differing types of averages. For instance, in deciding season length, the board has reasoned that because the "average hunter" (including urban hunters) spends a certain number of days afield, a season length somewhat longer than the average provides a reasonable opportunity for moose hunters; or, that because the "average" success rates for hunters (including urban hunters) is a certain percent, a set of seasons and area restrictions that provide for that success rate is reasonable.

Customary and Traditional

"Customary and Traditional" is Given Some Additional Definition in Statute.

- **Pre-1990.** The pre-1990 law used the terms "customary and traditional" to define a subsistence use of fish and game. The terms were not defined in statute. The boards used eight criteria, which were adopted in regulation, to identify customary and traditional patterns of use (5AAC 99.010).
- **Post-1992.** The 1992 law provides a definition of "customary and traditional" – "the noncommercial, long-term, and consistent taking of, use of, and reliance upon fish or game in a specific area and the use patterns of that fish or game that have been established over a reasonable period of time taking into consideration the availability of fish or game" (AS 16.05.940(7)). The definition draws upon the first and fourth criteria in regulation (5AAC 99.010). It leaves the interpretation of terms like "long-term", "consistent", and "reliance" to the individual board, considering the facts pertaining to the specific stock, population, and area under consideration.

Customary Trade

"Customary Trade" is Distinguished from "Commercial Trade".

- **Pre-1990.** The pre-1990 law's definition of "subsistence uses" included "sharing" "barter," and "customary trade". This provision recognizes the common customary practice of harvesters supplying relatives and friends with subsistence food products through non-commercial channels. Customary trade was not defined in statute. The individual boards had authority to regulate sharing, barter, and customary trade, but with a few exceptions, they had not addressed the customary trade issue. This left the issue open to court interpretation.
- **Post-1992.** The 1992 law provides a definition of "customary trade" – "the limited noncommercial exchange, for minimal amounts of cash, as restricted by the appropriate board, of fish or game resources; the terms of this paragraph do not restrict money sales of furs and furbearers" ((AS 16.05.940(8)). This definition better allows for distinguishing between customary trade and commercial trade of wild resources. The definition is worded so as to allow the sale of furs taken under subsistence regulations. The Board of Fisheries has used the definition to regulate the customary trade of limited amounts of herring roe on kelp in southeast Alaska, under the terms of a subsistence fishing permit.

Rural Public Involvement in Management

Participation by Rural Residents in the Regulatory Process Declines.

- **Pre-1990.** Before 1990, the state operated a system of regional advisory councils, made up of representatives of local fish and game advisory councils. The regional councils met requirements in ANILCA Section 805 for regional advisory councils in each subsistence region of Alaska. The councils provided a regional forum for discussing fish and game management issues, developing regional consensus on issues, and resolving disputes. Subsistence proposals from the regional councils were given special consideration in the regulatory system; the boards had to adopt proposals unless not supported by evidence or if contrary to conservation principles. There were substantial numbers of subsistence proposals each year from the rural public and the regional council and advisory committee system.
- **Post-1992.** The state's regional council system was disbanded in 1991. There has been declining participation in the state's regulatory process by rural residents dependent on subsistence, with very few subsistence proposals before the board each year. The decline results from a combination of factors -- no regional councils, the growing frustration by rural residents in the board's inability to craft area-specific subsistence hunting regulations, and the growing opportunity to participate in the federal subsistence system. The declining participation by rural subsistence users in the state's system reduces the state's ability to bring together different interests and to develop mutually acceptable solutions to fish and game issues.

Comanagement Initiatives

Development of Comanagement Arrangements Continues.

- **Pre-1990.** A number of comanagement arrangements were initiated between the state, federal, and subsistence groups to address subsistence issues related to specific stocks or populations. Examples include the Yukon-Kuskokwim Delta Goose Management Plan, the Kilbuck Caribou Cooperative Management Plan, the Kuskokwim River Salmon Management Group, and the Alaska and Inuvialuit Beluga Whale Committee. Solutions to fish and game management problems were developed through collaborative arrangements like these.
- **Post-1992.** Comanagement arrangements continue to be developed. Examples include the ones listed above and the Round Island subsistence walrus hunt co-management plan and the western arctic caribou initiative. Dual state and federal subsistence management, and declining participation by rural residents in the state's board process, complicate resource management, and may make these types of comanagement arrangements more necessary. Collaborative arrangements can provide effective additions to the existing fish and game advisory committee process.

Operation of the Subsistence Preference

Procedural Language

Explicit Steps for Implementing the Subsistence Preference are Put into Statute.

- **Pre-1990.** The 1986 law contained general steps about how the subsistence preference was to be applied (AS 16.05.258(c): "If the harvestable portion is not sufficient to accommodate all consumptive uses of the stock or population, but is sufficient to accommodate subsistence uses of the stock or population, then nonwasteful subsistence uses shall be accorded a preference over other consumptive uses, and the regulations shall provide a reasonable opportunity to satisfy the subsistence uses. If the harvestable portion is sufficient to accommodate the subsistence uses of the stock or population, then the boards may provide for other consumptive uses of the remainder of the harvestable portion. If it is necessary to restrict subsistence fishing or subsistence hunting in order to assure sustained yield or continue subsistence uses, then the preference shall be limited, and the boards shall distinguish among subsistence users, by applying the following criteria: (1) customary and direct dependence on the fish stock or game population as the mainstay of livelihood; (2) local residency; and (3) availability of alternative resources."
- **Post-1992.** The 1992 law provides more specific procedures for applying the subsistence preference (AS 16.05.258(b). Four steps are identified, which make more explicit the process in the 1986 law. The 1992 statute also modifies the three Tier II criteria: "(1) the customary and direct dependence on the fish stock or game population by the subsistence user for human consumption as a mainstay of livelihood; (2) the proximity of the domicile of the subsistence user to the stock or population; (3) the ability of the subsistence user to obtain food if the subsistence use is restricted or eliminated."

Tier II Provisions

A Clear and Verifiable Tier II Subsistence Eligibility Criterion is Lost.

- **Pre-1990.** Residency was a tool which could be used by the boards to help identify the most dependent subsistence users at the Tier II level (when there is not enough fish or game to provide for all subsistence users) -- "local residency" was one of the three Tier II criteria, and served as the basis of verifiable Tier II questions.
- **Post-1992.** Residency was lost as a tool which could be used by the boards to help identify the most dependent subsistence users at the Tier II level. "Proximity of a subsistence user to the Tier II population" was one of the three Tier II criteria, but was ruled "unconstitutional" by the state supreme court in Kenaitze. The boards lost one of the few easily verifiable Tier II factors.

Popular General and Nonresident Hunts Were Eliminated, and Tier II Hunts Created.

- **Pre-1990.** Just prior to 1990, there were no Tier II subsistence hunts authorized by the board. Popular hunts like the Nelchina caribou hunt were managed with a subsistence hunt (open to certain rural residents) and a general (sport) hunt (open to residents and non-residents through a random draw), with an allocation of animals to each hunt.
- **Post-1992.** Because large numbers of urban-based hunters are now classified as subsistence users, certain subsistence hunts were oversubscribed. As stated above, this was dealt with in many hunts by reducing hunter efficiency through more restrictions on subsistence seasons and bags. But the Board of Game authorized 15 new Tier II hunts in 1990, including the Nelchina caribou hunt which previously was managed for multiple uses. The Tier II system, when applied to all Alaska residents, has created many special problems, including elimination of non-resident hunters, difficulties in verifying applicant responses, and declining public confidence in the Tier II process.

Conclusions

This report compares the implementation of the 1986 and 1992 subsistence laws in four major areas. It examines continuity and change in who qualifies for subsistence, where subsistence is allowed, what subsistence regulations are supposed to provide for, and how the subsistence preference operates.

- The greatest differences between implementation of the 1986 and 1992 laws result from the absence of the rural provisions in the 1992 law. Without the ability to narrow the pool of people who qualify for subsistence, the boards lack a major tool for managing and allocating fish and wildlife. The lack of the rural provision is at the root of several other problems with the law, which was originally designed around the rural provision.
- The boards have established "nonsubsistence" areas that are similar to the "nonrural" areas identified before 1990. However, public proposals and board discussions indicate that there is potential for the nonsubsistence provisions to be interpreted to allow for gerrymandering that could adversely impact small communities dependent on subsistence.
- The Board of Game substantially reduced subsistence hunting seasons and bag limits in many areas in 1990-91 in response to the McDowell decision. This addressed the over-harvest problems created by all urban hunters qualifying for subsistence hunts, but reduced rural residents' opportunities to take game legally for subsistence uses. After the 1992 law was passed, the board readopted most of these regulations with little substantive review. The boards have been reluctant to take up proposals that would require using the procedures set out in the 1992 law for identifying and providing for subsistence uses. Under the 1992 law, the distinction between subsistence hunts and general sport hunts has been lost.
- Reductions in subsistence hunting seasons and bag limits have been justified by the Board of Game under the ambiguous definition of "reasonable opportunity" in the 1992 law.
- After 1992 a number of popular general and nonresident hunts were replaced by highly unpopular Tier II subsistence hunts, because of the "all-Alaskan" policy. The Tier II system is widely viewed as unfair and unenforceable when applied to all Alaskans. The Tier II system is designed to provide hunting advantages for those most reliant upon subsistence when subsistence users exceed resource availability. But the effectiveness of the Tier II system to correctly identify those who are most reliant is being eroded by court decisions which prohibit the use of verifiable Tier II criteria linked to residency, proximity, or geography.
- Rural residents are participating less in the state's subsistence regulatory regime. This is due to the combined effects of cutbacks in state funding for the advisory committee system, the elimination of the state's regional council system, and the perception that the federal subsistence system is more responsive than the state system.

In conclusion, there appear to be two major types of problems with the 1992 subsistence law -- those created primarily by the absence of the rural provisions, and those due to the lack of a clear standard for what the law is supposed to protect.

Because of these problems with the law, the Board of Game is not able to craft rules that allow rural people, who are most dependent upon subsistence, to legally pursue customary harvest methods and practices. While the 1992 law poses similar problems for the Board of Fisheries, it is not to the same extent because the Board of Fisheries are still able to distinguish subsistence uses and users based on gear types in most cases.

Current implementation of the law emphasizes providing some level of opportunity for successful taking. It downplays the need to provide

regulations that are appropriate to the context within which harvest occurs, such as the seasonal pattern of game availability, seasonal needs for particular types of food, and community patterns of harvest and sharing. This leads to problems for both users and managers. Villagers do not want to be treated as criminals for feeding their families and following customary ways of life. And fish and wildlife management can only be successful in rural Alaska if people respect it and play a significant role in the system.

On balance, implementation of the 1992 law has had the effect of limiting subsistence hunting for rural residents compared with the way the 1986 law was being implemented prior to McDowell. The law in its present form does not allow the Board of Game to create regulations that protect the subsistence patterns which are such a valued part of the state's diverse cultures, economies, and ways of life.

Appendix A. Subsistence Management Chronology

1925: Alaska Game Law. Believed to provide for most subsistence hunting during territorial days, the law stated that "...any Indian or Eskimo, prospector, or traveler [can] take animals, birds, or game fishes during the closed season when he is in the need of food."

1960: Statehood. The federal government transferred authority for management of fish and game in Alaska to the new state government. Both the federal and the state government recognized subsistence fisheries.

1971: ANCSA. The Alaska Native Claims Settlement Act (ANCSA) extinguished aboriginal hunting and fishing rights. No law was enacted that protected subsistence, but the conference report stated Native subsistence and subsistence lands would be protected by the State of Alaska and the Department of Interior.

1978: State's First Subsistence Law. The state passes its first subsistence law which, once sustained yield has been ensured, requires that subsistence uses be allowed, with a priority if necessary (Ch. 151 SLA 1978). The law defines subsistence as "customary and traditional uses" of fish and game for specific purposes such as food.

1980: ANILCA Passed. Congress passes the Alaska National Interest Lands Conservation Act, creating 104 million acres of new national parks, preserves, and wildlife refuges (P.L. 96-487, December 2, 1980 [94 Stat. 2371]). Title VIII of that act mandates that the state maintain a subsistence hunting and fishing preference for rural residents, or forfeit management of these subsistence uses on public lands. If the state fails to protect subsistence as described in ANILCA, the act stipulates that the federal government will take over management of fish and wildlife on the two-thirds of the state that is federal land.

1982: State Law's Consistency With ANILCA is Established. The joint Boards of Fisheries and Game adopt a regulation specifying that customary and traditional uses are rural uses (5 AAC 99.010), and the Department of Interior certifies the state's consistency with ANILCA.

1982: Repeal Initiative. A statewide effort to repeal the subsistence initiative fails by a large margin at the polls (58.4% of Alaskan voters in favor).

1983: Subsistence Suit. Several Alaskans file suit against the state subsistence law. In McDowell v. State, they argue that the law denies subsistence privileges to some urban residents who have long depended on fish and wildlife resources, while granting those privileges to some rural residents who do not need it, and for that reason the law is unconstitutional.

1985: Madison Decision. The Alaska Supreme Court, in the Madison decision, rules that state regulations limiting subsistence to rural residents (enacted by the Joint Boards in 1982) are not consistent with the state's 1978 subsistence law. The Interior Department notifies the state that the Madison decision violates the provisions of ANILCA and threatens takeover of fish and wildlife on public lands unless the state comes up with a new subsistence law, incorporating the rural limitation.

1986: New Subsistence Law. The Alaska legislature enacts a new law limiting subsistence to rural residents (Ch. 52 SLA 1986; AS 16.05.90). Rural is defined as an area where the "...noncommercial, customary and traditional use of fish or game for personal or family consumption is a principal characteristic of the economy..." In state superior court, the McDowell suit is amended to challenge the new subsistence law. The Kenaitze Indian tribe also files a suit in federal court under ANILCA to protest the classification by the Boards of the Kenai Peninsula as an urban area (Kenaitze Indian Tribe vs. State of Alaska, No. A86-367).

1987: Kenaitzes Initially Denied. A federal court judge rules against the Kenaitze Tribe, saying the state's subsistence law's definition of rural agrees with use of the word "rural" in federal subsistence law.

1987: McDowell Initially Denied. The state superior court holds that the 1986 subsistence law is constitutional.

1988: Kenaitze Decision Reversed. The ninth U.S. circuit court of appeals in San Francisco reverses the Kenaitze decision and holds that the state definition of rural is not consistent with ANILCA (Kenaitze Indian Tribe vs. State of Alaska, 860 F. 2nd 312, [9th Cir. 1988]). The court suggests that a definition of rural hinges on demographic characteristics. The U.S. Supreme court ultimately denies review.

1989: Kenaitze Negotiations. Under direction of the federal district court in a preliminary injunction, the state and the Kenaitze tribe agree to a one-year educational fishery, for plaintiffs in that case only, until a permanent subsistence solution can be found. The state initially believes that a simple amendment to ANILCA, which changes the federal definition of rural to match the state definition, is the best solution. However, that effort failed, and negotiations begin toward reaching a consensus position.

1989: McDowell Decision. On December 22, 1989, ruling in McDowell v. State, the Alaska Supreme Court found that the 1986 state subsistence law was unconstitutional because it excluded urban residents from subsistence activities. On January 5, 1990, the Alaska Supreme Court granted the state a stay in the McDowell decision until July 1, 1990.

April, 1990: Federal Government Moves to Assume Subsistence Management. On April 13, 1990, a Notice of Intent to propose regulations was published in the federal register. Temporary regulations establish a federal program that minimizes change to the state program, consistent with the federal government's ANILCA responsibilities. Temporary regulation were published on June 8, 1990.

May 1990: Legislature Debates Subsistence Options. Among options discussed by the legislature was a draft constitutional amendment submitted by Governor Cowper. After lengthy hearings in the final days of the session, the House amended the Governor's proposed amendment, then rejected it by a vote of 20-20 (27 votes needed). The amendment was never voted on by the Senate.

June 8, 1990: Governor Calls Special Session. Negotiations with several interest groups prior to the opening of the session failed to reach an agreement on a solution. On the opening day of the session, the Governor introduced a constitutional amendment that would have required, if approved by the voters at the next general election, a vote on the issue four years later. The amendment would have prevented federal management from occurring on July 1, and would have given groups time to either sue on the constitutionality of ANILCA Title VIII, or amend ANILCA. The governor's proposal was further amended by the Senate to require a vote in two years, and together with legislation creating a Subsistence Review Commission, passed the Senate in early July. However, on July 8, the House failed by one vote (26 in favor, 14 opposed) to obtain a 2/3 majority for a constitutional amendment.

June 1990: Cutler Decision on Severability. The Supreme Court remanded McDowell to the lower court for implementation of their order, and in an opinion dated June 20, with two subsequent clarifications, Judge Cutler found the unconstitutional portion of the state subsistence law to be severable from the rest of the law. This left the state with a subsistence priority law on the books, with its application to rural residents severed.

July 1, 1990: Federal Management Begins. The federal land management agencies initiated a program that assumed management of subsistence uses on federal public lands. This included creation of a five-member federal subsistence board, representing the BLM, NPS, BIA, USFS, and USFWS.

July 1990: New Subsistence Hunts. The Board of Game held an emergency meeting to promulgate hunting regulations for the 1990 fall hunts. Nonresidents were excluded from many hunts, and others were put on a Tier II, individual subsistence application basis.

October 1990: All Alaskans Eligible. At a joint Boards of Fisheries and Game, on October 26, 1990, the Department of Law reported to the Boards that, after the McDowell decision, all Alaskans must be considered potential subsistence users of the fish and game under state jurisdiction. The boards subsequently issued a policy statement that it was impossible, under the legal decisions, to identify subsistence users.

November 1990: New Subsistence Fisheries. The Board of Fisheries met and established new subsistence fisheries in both upper and lower Cook Inlet. A subsequent policy stated that subsistence fishing proposals, throughout the state, would be addressed only if subsistence needs were not being met, or if there was a conservation concern that was addressed by the proposal.

February 1991: Governor's Subsistence Advisory Council is Formed. Governor Hickel appointed an initial subsistence advisory group early in 1991 and reorganized it in November to add public members and remove the state commissioners; in all, the groups met for over a year. The ten-member group was charged with drafting a new subsistence statute that would comply with the state constitution.

Federal Subsistence Program Develops: 1991-92. Publication in the Spring of 1992 of an EIS on the Federal Subsistence Program in Alaska clarified the federal government's intent with regard to managing subsistence on federal lands (mandated by ANILCA). The federal subsistence board established a staff and regular meeting schedule and began accepting public proposals. Other elements of the program included federal regional subsistence advisory councils, and a process for identifying rural areas and customary and traditional uses. The program applied to wildlife and to fishing in non-navigable federal waters.

February 1992: Governor Introduces New Subsistence Legislation. Governor Hickel introduced a bill to the legislature that would establish a new subsistence statute. A key feature of the bill, which was based on the work of the subsistence advisory council, was a presumption that residents of small communities would automatically meet specified subsistence criteria, in mid-sized communities that presumption was "rebuttable", and urban residents must apply for subsistence qualification on an individual basis. Also, nonsubsistence areas were authorized, and implementation would require amending ANILCA. The legislature failed to take action on the bill. Other bills also were considered during the session, but not passed, including an AFN- sponsored bill that provided a rural preference and also a second-level preference for urban residents who could demonstrate community or individual dependence.

June 15-22 1992: Governor Convenes Special Session on Subsistence: 1992 Subsistence Law is Enacted. Governor Hickel presented the legislature with a version of the bill that had been introduced in the previous session. Other bills also are introduced, as are motions to place a constitutional amendment on the ballot. The legislature ultimately passed a subsistence bill that provided eligibility for all Alaskans, included a definition of "customary trade" and allowed the Boards to establish "nonsubsistence areas" in places where subsistence "is not part of the economy, culture, or way of life" of an area.

November 1992: Joint Boards of Fisheries and Game Establish Four Nonsubsistence Areas. Meeting jointly, the boards established nonsubsistence areas around Fairbanks, Anchorage-Matsu-Kenai, Juneau, and Ketchikan. These were areas where subsistence regulations would not be established. Subsistence regulations within these areas were repealed. They issued a call for proposals for other areas also. At a subsequent meeting the following March (1993), an area around Valdez also was designated as a nonsubsistence area. Eventual public proposals for additional areas included GMU 13, all roaded areas, and an area on the Upper Holitna Drainage.

Fall 1993: State Superior Court Finds Nonsubsistence Areas to be Unconstitutional. Judge Fabe, in State Superior Court, found in Kenaitze v. State that the nonsubsistence areas authorized by the 1992 state law were unconstitutional because they “effectively re-establish the rural/urban residency requirement struck down in McDowell” (Kenaitze Indian Tribe v. State of Alaska, 3AN-91-4560 Civil, Order, October 26, 1993). After the Alaska Supreme Court’s subsequent denial of the state’s motion for a stay, the Boards met in Spring 1994 and authorized the department to enact emergency regulations that would re-establish the previous subsistence regulations for the former nonsubsistence areas. The state also appealed the ruling to the State Supreme Court.

March 1994: U.S. District Court Validates Federal Subsistence Board Authority, Extends Federal Subsistence Management to Include Navigable Waters. Following preliminary rulings in Katy John, in late 1993, Judge Holland issued a final ruling that interpreted ANILCA as giving the federal government broad authority to manage subsistence on federal public lands, and extended jurisdiction to include navigable waters on federal lands. A parallel ruling in the case of State v. Babbitt found that creation of the federal subsistence regulatory board did not exceed the authority granted by ANILCA. These rulings were immediately appealed to the Ninth Circuit Court of Appeals by both the state and federal governments.

May 1994: Secretary of Interior Declares Intent to Manage Subsistence Fisheries Throughout the State. In a letter to the Governor that urged the state to act to come into compliance with ANILCA, Secretary Babbitt stated his intention to begin management of subsistence fisheries, “pursuant to the direction of the federal courts,” if the state doesn’t pass a constitutional amendment. The federal subsistence board was told to prepare a subsistence fisheries management plan.

January 1995: State Drops Babbitt Lawsuit. Governor Knowles directed the Attorney General to drop the state’s appeal of the Babbitt case.

April 1995: U.S. Ninth Circuit Court of Appeals Decides Katy John Case. The court of appeals held that ANILCA’s subsistence priority applies to waters in which the United States has reserved water rights. The court further held that the federal agencies that administer the subsistence priority are responsible for identifying those waters. Federal agencies continued development of a fisheries plan and began a process for identifying waters where the plan would apply.

May 1995: Alaska Supreme Court Decides Nonsubsistence Areas Are Constitutional and the Tier II Proximity Criteria is Not. The Alaska Supreme Court, in the case of Kenaitze v. State, determined that “...the Tier II proximity of the domicile factor violates the Alaska Constitution because it bars Alaska residents from participating in certain subsistence activities based on where they live.” Also, the court decided that the nonsubsistence area provision in the 1992 state subsistence law is constitutional because “...it bars no Alaskan from participating in any fish or game user class.” With this ruling, the previously designated nonsubsistence areas were automatically reinstated. The Kenaitze’s challenge to the findings of the Joint Boards that resulted in the establishment of the Anchorage-MatSu-Kenai Peninsula nonsubsistence area was remanded back to the Superior Court. Briefing on remaining issues should be completed by late April, 1996.

August 1995: Alaska Supreme Court Disagrees with Federal Court on the Scope of the Federal Subsistence Law.

In the case of Totemoff v. State the Alaska Supreme Court made three significant findings: the federal subsistence law does not preempt nonconflicting state law; interpreted ANILCA as not protecting customary and traditional means and methods; and directly disagreed with the Ninth Circuit Court of Appeal’s finding in State v. Babbitt (the Katie John case) that public lands include certain navigable waters. Because of the direct conflict with the federal court interpretation, the state filed a petition for review by the U.S. Supreme Court on December 5, 1995.

Appendix B. Text of the 1992 Subsistence Law

AN ACT

1 Relating to the taking of fish and game; and providing for an effective date.

2

3 * **Section 1.** FINDINGS, PURPOSE, AND INTENT. (a) The legislature finds that

4 (1) there are Alaskans, both Native and non-Native, who have a traditional,
5 social, or cultural relationship to and dependence upon the wild renewable resources produced
6 by Alaska's land and water: the harvest and use of fish and game for personal and group
7 consumption is an integral part of those relationships;

8 (2) although customs, traditions, and beliefs vary, these Alaskans share ideals
9 of respect for nature, the importance of using resources wisely, and the value and dignity of
10 a way of life in which they use Alaska's fish and game for a substantial portion of their
11 sustenance; this way of life is recognized as "subsistence";

12 (3) customary and traditional uses of Alaska's fish and game originated with
13 Alaska Natives, and have been adopted and supplemented by many non-Native Alaskans as
14 well; these uses, among others, are culturally, socially, spiritually, and nutritionally important
15 and provide a sense of identity for many subsistence users;

1 (4) while Alaska's fish and game are generally still plentiful, these resources
2 are not unlimited and cannot provide for every desired use, now or in the future; competition
3 for and the level of effort on these resources have required the legislature and the Board of
4 Fisheries and Board of Game to establish a preference for subsistence among the various
5 beneficial uses of fish and game in the state; and

6 (5) in most areas of the state, a preference for subsistence can be provided
7 without an overly burdensome intrusion upon other consumptive uses of fish and game.

8 (b) It is the purpose of this Act

9 (1) to develop and maintain healthy fish stocks and game populations through
10 management based on the sustained yield principle; and

11 (2) to provide for a preference for subsistence uses over other consumptive
12 uses of fish and game resources.

13 (c) It is the intent of the legislature that

14 (1) subsistence uses of Alaska's fish and game resources are given the highest
15 preference, in order to accommodate and perpetuate those uses; and

16 (2) this Act not result in significant reallocations of fish and game in Alaska.

17 * **Sec. 2.** AS 16.05.258 is repealed and reenacted to read:

18 **Sec. 16.05.258. SUBSISTENCE USE AND ALLOCATION OF FISH AND**

19 **GAME.** (a) Except in nonsubsistence areas, the Board of Fisheries and the Board
20 of Game shall identify the fish stocks and game populations, or portions of stocks or
21 populations, that are customarily and traditionally taken or used for subsistence. The
22 commissioner shall provide recommendations to the boards concerning the stock and
23 population identifications. The boards shall make identifications required under this
24 subsection after receipt of the commissioner's recommendations.

25 (b) The appropriate board shall determine whether a portion of a fish stock
26 or game population identified under (a) of this section can be harvested consistent
27 with sustained yield. If a portion of a stock or population can be harvested consistent
28 with sustained yield, the board shall determine the amount of the harvestable portion
29 that is reasonably necessary for subsistence uses and

30 (1) if the harvestable portion of the stock or population is sufficient
31 to provide for all consumptive uses, the appropriate board

1 (A) shall adopt regulations that provide a reasonable
2 opportunity for subsistence uses of those stocks or populations;

3 (B) shall adopt regulations that provide for other uses of those
4 stocks or populations, subject to preferences among beneficial uses; and

5 (C) may adopt regulations to differentiate among uses:

6 (2) if the harvestable portion of the stock or population is sufficient
7 to provide for subsistence uses and some, but not all, other consumptive uses, the
8 appropriate board

9 (A) shall adopt regulations that provide a reasonable
10 opportunity for subsistence uses of those stocks or populations;

11 (B) may adopt regulations that provide for other consumptive
12 uses of those stocks or populations; and

13 (C) shall adopt regulations to differentiate among consumptive
14 uses that provide for a preference for the subsistence uses, if regulations are
15 adopted under (B) of this paragraph;

16 (3) if the harvestable portion of the stock or population is sufficient
17 to provide for subsistence uses, but no other consumptive uses, the appropriate board
18 shall

19 (A) determine the portion of the stocks or populations that can
20 be harvested consistent with sustained yield; and

21 (B) adopt regulations that eliminate other consumptive uses in
22 order to provide a reasonable opportunity for subsistence uses; and

23 (4) if the harvestable portion of the stock or population is not
24 sufficient to provide a reasonable opportunity for subsistence uses, the appropriate
25 board shall

26 (A) adopt regulations eliminating consumptive uses, other than
27 subsistence uses;

28 (B) distinguish among subsistence users, through limitations
29 based on

30 (i) the customary and direct dependence on the fish
31 stock or game population by the subsistence user for human

1 consumption as a mainstay of livelihood;

2 (ii) the proximity of the domicile of the subsistence
3 user to the stock or population; and

4 (iii) the ability of the subsistence user to obtain food if
5 subsistence use is restricted or eliminated.

6 (c) The boards may not permit subsistence hunting or fishing in a
7 nonsubsistence area. The boards, acting jointly, shall identify by regulation the
8 boundaries of nonsubsistence areas. A nonsubsistence area is an area or community
9 where dependence upon subsistence is not a principal characteristic of the economy,
10 culture, and way of life of the area or community. In determining whether
11 dependence upon subsistence is a principal characteristic of the economy, culture, and
12 way of life of an area or community under this subsection, the boards shall jointly
13 consider the relative importance of subsistence in the context of the totality of the
14 following socio-economic characteristics of the area or community:

15 (1) the social and economic structure;

16 (2) the stability of the economy;

17 (3) the extent and the kinds of employment for wages, including full-
18 time, part-time, temporary, and seasonal employment;

19 (4) the amount and distribution of cash income among those domiciled
20 in the area or community;

21 (5) the cost and availability of goods and services to those domiciled
22 in the area or community;

23 (6) the variety of fish and game species used by those domiciled in the
24 area or community;

25 (7) the seasonal cycle of economic activity;

26 (8) the percentage of those domiciled in the area or community
27 participating in hunting and fishing activities or using wild fish and game;

28 (9) the harvest levels of fish and game by those domiciled in the area
29 or community;

30 (10) the cultural, social, and economic values associated with the
31 taking and use of fish and game;

1 (1) the geographic locations where those domiciled in the area or
2 community hunt and fish;

3 (12) the extent of sharing and exchange of fish and game by those
4 domiciled in the area or community;

5 (13) additional similar factors the boards establish by regulation to be
6 relevant to their determinations under this subsection.

7 (d) Fish stocks and game populations, or portions of fish stocks and game
8 populations not identified under (a) of this section may be taken only under
9 nonsubsistence regulations.

10 (e) Takings and uses of fish and game authorized under this section are
11 subject to regulations regarding open and closed areas, seasons, methods and means,
12 marking and identification requirements, quotas, bag limits, harvest levels, and sex,
13 age, and size limitations. Takings and uses of resources authorized under this section
14 are subject to AS 16.05.831 and AS 16.30.

15 (f) For purposes of this section, "reasonable opportunity" means an
16 opportunity, as determined by the appropriate board, that allows a subsistence user to
17 participate in a subsistence hunt or fishery that provides a normally diligent participant
18 with a reasonable expectation of success of taking of fish or game.

19 * **Sec. 3.** AS 16.05.258 is repealed and reenacted to read:

20 Sec. 16.05.258. SUBSISTENCE USE AND ALLOCATION OF FISH AND
21 GAME. (a) The Board of Fisheries and the Board of Game shall identify the fish
22 stocks and game populations, or portions of stocks and populations, that are
23 customarily and traditionally used for subsistence in each rural area identified by the
24 boards.

25 (b) The boards shall determine

26 (1) what portion, if any, of the stocks and populations identified under
27 (a) of this section can be harvested consistent with sustained yield; and

28 (2) how much of the harvestable portion is needed to provide a
29 reasonable opportunity to satisfy the subsistence uses of those stocks and populations.

30 (c) The boards shall adopt subsistence fishing and subsistence hunting
31 regulations for each stock and population for which a harvestable portion is

1 determined to exist under (b)(1) of this section. If the harvestable portion is not
2 sufficient to accommodate all consumptive uses of the stock or population, but is
3 sufficient to accommodate subsistence uses of the stock or population, then
4 nonwasteful subsistence uses shall be accorded a preference over other consumptive
5 uses, and the regulations shall provide a reasonable opportunity to satisfy the
6 subsistence uses. If the harvestable portion is sufficient to accommodate the
7 subsistence uses of the stock or population, then the boards may provide for other
8 consumptive uses of the remainder of the harvestable portion. If it is necessary to
9 restrict subsistence fishing or subsistence hunting in order to assure sustained yield
10 or continue subsistence uses, then the preference shall be limited, and the boards shall
11 distinguish among subsistence users, by applying the following criteria:

12 (1) customary and direct dependence on the fish stock or game
13 population as the mainstay of livelihood;

14 (2) local residency; and

15 (3) availability of alternative resources.

16 (d) The boards may adopt regulations consistent with this section that
17 authorize taking for nonsubsistence uses a stock or population identified under (a) of
18 this section.

19 (e) Fish stocks and game populations, including bison, or portions of fish
20 stocks and game populations, not identified under (a) of this section may be taken
21 only under nonsubsistence regulations.

22 (f) Takings authorized under this section are subject to reasonable regulation
23 of seasons, catch or bag limits, and methods and means. Takings and uses of
24 resources authorized under this section are subject to AS 16.05.831 and AS 16.30.

25 * **Sec. 4.** AS 16.05.940 is amended by adding new paragraphs to read:

26 (36) "customary and traditional" means the noncommercial, long-term,
27 and consistent taking of, use of, and reliance upon fish or game in a specific area and
28 the use patterns of that fish or game that have been established over a reasonable
29 period of time taking into consideration the availability of the fish or game:

30 (37) "customary trade" means the limited noncommercial exchange,
31 for minimal amounts of cash, as restricted by the appropriate board, of fish or game

1 resources; the terms of this paragraph do not restrict money sales of furs and
2 furbearers.

3 * **Sec. 5.** AS 16.05.940(36) and 16.05.940(37) are repealed.

4 * **Sec. 6. REGULATIONS.** Notwithstanding the provisions of AS 16.05.258, as in effect
5 on the day before the effective date of sec. 2 of this Act, the Board of Fisheries, Board of
6 Game, and Department of Fish and Game shall adopt regulations necessary to implement the
7 provisions of secs. 1, 2, and 4 of this Act.

8 * **Sec. 7. TRANSITION.** (a) It is the intent of the legislature that the Board of Fisheries
9 and the Board of Game expeditiously adopt regulations necessary to implement secs. 1, 2, and
10 4 of this Act.

11 (b) Regulations adopted by the Board of Fisheries, Board of Game, or Department
12 of Fish and Game after July 1, 1992, may not be inconsistent with the provisions of secs. 1,
13 2, and 4 of this Act.

14 (c) Regardless of whether regulations in effect on July 1, 1992, and adopted under
15 the authority of AS 16.05.251, 16.05.255, or 16.05.258, as that statute read on the day before
16 the effective date of sec. 2 of this Act, are inconsistent with the provisions of secs. 1, 2, or
17 4 of this Act, they may continue to be implemented and enforced until the effective date of
18 sec. 2 of this Act.

19 * **Sec. 8. TRANSITION.** After January 1, 1995, the Board of Fisheries, Board of Game,
20 and Department of Fish and Game may adopt regulations to implement AS 16.05.258, as
21 amended by sec. 3 of this Act. Regulations adopted under this section may not take effect
22 before the effective date of sec. 3 of this Act.

23 * **Sec. 9. REVIEW.** (a) The legislature acknowledges and recognizes that this Act deals
24 with a subject of vital concern and that the subject merits review. Therefore, it is the intent
25 of the legislature that the operation of this Act and the regulations adopted under this Act be
26 fully reviewed by the governor no later than June 1, 1994.

27 (b) This review period is intended to allow for further research and to gain experience
28 in implementing this Act and regulations adopted under secs. 6 and 7 of this Act. It is the
29 intent of the legislature that the governor convene a representative group to provide
30 recommendations to the governor before the end of the review period. It is the intent of the
31 legislature that representatives of the legislature and persons with a history in the formulation

1 of subsistence legislation in this state participate in the group.

2 (c) It is the intent of the legislature that the review under this section occur with
3 public input and participation.

4 (d) No later than September 1, 1994, the governor shall provide a report to the
5 legislature on the results of the review and proposed recommendations for statutory
6 amendments.

7 * **Sec. 10.** Sections 6 - 8 of this Act take effect immediately under AS 01.10.070(c).

8 * **Sec. 11.** Sections 1, 2, 4, and 9 of this Act take effect on the effective date of
9 regulations first adopted under sec. 6 of this Act by the Board of Fisheries and the Board of
10 Game.

11 * **Sec. 12.** Sections 3 and 5 of this Act take effect October 1, 1995.

AUTHENTICATION

The following officers of the Legislature certify that the attached enrolled bill, CCS HB 601, consisting of 8 pages, was passed in conformity with the requirements of the constitution and laws of the State of Alaska and the Uniform Rules of the Legislature.

Passed by the House June 22, 1992


Ben Grussendorf, Speaker of the House

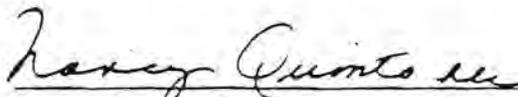
ATTEST:


Kristin Gray, Chief Clerk of the House

Passed by the Senate June 22, 1992


R. I. Eliason, President of the Senate

ATTEST:


Nancy Quinto, Secretary of the Senate

ACTION BY GOVERNOR

Approved by the Governor _____ 19 _____

Walter J. Hickel, Governor of Alaska