



# Unit 12 Upper Tanana-White River

Tanana River drainage upstream from the Robertson River, including all drainages into the east bank of the Robertson River, and the White River drainage in Alaska, but excluding the Ladue River drainage.  
See map page 61 for state restricted areas in Unit 12

Open to **R** = Residents ONLY **B** = Residents AND Nonresidents **N** = Nonresidents ONLY

Open to	Unit area	Bag limit and special instructions	Permit/Hunt#	Open season
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Caribou									
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>In areas indicated by a  federal restrictions exist, see page 8.</li> <li>In bag limit "caribou" means an animal of either sex; "bull" means male caribou</li> <li>In all hunts limited to one sex, evidence of sex must remain naturally attached to the meat.</li> </ul>									
R	12	west of the Glenn Highway (Tok Cutoff) and south of the Alaska Highway within the Tok River drainage	One bull	Harvest Sept 1-Sept 20					
R	12	west of the Glenn Highway (Tok Cutoff) and south of the Alaska Highway excluding the Tok River drainage (Macomb Herd)	One bull by permit available online at <a href="http://hunt.alaska.gov">hunt.alaska.gov</a> or in person in Delta Junction, Tok, and Fairbanks beginning Aug 2	RC835 Aug 10-Aug 25					
B	12	remainder		no open season					
<th colspan="5">Moose</th>					Moose				
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>In areas indicated by a  federal restrictions exist, see page 8.</li> <li>Spike-fork, 50-inch antlers, and brow tines defined on page 30-31.</li> <li>In bag limit, "moose" means an animal of either sex; "bull" means a male moose.</li> <li>In all hunts limited to one sex, evidence of sex must remain naturally attached to the meat.</li> </ul>									
R	12	that portion in the Tok River drainage upstream from the Tok Cutoff Bridge, including the Little Tok River drainage	One bull with spike-fork or 50-inch antlers or antlers with 4 or more brow tines on at least one side	Harvest Aug 24-Aug 28					
R	One bull with spike-fork or 50-inch antlers or antlers with 4 or more brow tines on at least one side		Harvest Sept 8-Sept 17						
N	One bull with 50-inch antlers or antlers with 4 or more brow tines on at least one side		Harvest Sept 8-Sept 17						
B	12	east of the Nabesna River and south of the winter trail running southeast from Pickerel Lake to the Canadian border	One bull with 50-inch antlers or antlers with 4 or more brow tines on at least one side	Harvest Sept 1-Sept 30					
R	12	remainder	One bull	Harvest Aug 24-Aug 28					
R	One bull		Harvest Sept 8-Sept 17						
N	One bull with 50-inch antlers or antlers with 4 or more brow tines on at least one side		Harvest Sept 8-Sept 17						

\*Hunt numbers starting with an "R" = Registration, "T" = Tier II, "D" = Drawing. Special permits required, see page 12



A portion of this unit is within a liberalized hunting area and special regulations apply. See page 34.

# Unit 13 Nelchina - Upper Susitna

**Unit 13:** That area westerly of the east bank of the Copper River from Miles Glacier and including the Slana River drainages north of Suslota Creek; the drainages into the Delta River upstream from Falls Creek and Black Rapids Glacier; the drainages into the Nenana River upstream from the southeast corner of Denali National Park at Windy; the drainage into the Susitna River upstream from its junction with the Chulitna River; the drainage into the east bank of the Chulitna River upstream to its confluence with Tokositna River; the drainages of the Chulitna River (south of Denali National Park) upstream from its confluence with the Tokositna River; the drainages into the north bank of the Tokositna River upstream to the base of the Tokositna Glacier; the drainages into the Tokositna Glacier; the drainages into the east bank of the Susitna River between its confluence with the Talkeetna and Chulitna Rivers; the drainages into the north and east bank of the Talkeetna River and including the Talkeetna River, to its confluence with Clear Creek, the eastside drainages of a line going up the south bank of Clear Creek to the first unnamed creek on the south, then up that unnamed creek to lake 4408, along the northeast shore of lake 4408, then southeast in a straight line to the northernmost fork of the Chickaloon River; the drainages into the east bank of the Chickaloon River below the line from lake 4408; the drainages of the Matanuska River above its confluence with the Chickaloon River;

**Unit 13A:** bounded by a line beginning at the Chickaloon River bridge at Mile 77.7 on the Glenn Highway, then along the Glenn Highway to its junction with the Richardson Highway, then south along the Richardson Highway to the foot of Simpson Hill at Mile 111.5, then east to the east bank of the Copper River, then northerly along the east bank of the Copper River to its junction with the Gulkana River, then northerly along the west bank of the Gulkana River to its junction with the West Fork of the Gulkana River, then westerly along the west bank of the West Fork of the Gulkana River to its source, an unnamed lake, then across the divide into the Tyone River drainage, down an unnamed stream into the Tyone River, then down the Tyone River to the Susitna River, then down the southern bank of the Susitna River to the mouth of Kosina Creek, then up Kosina Creek to its headwaters, then across the divide and down Aspen Creek to the Talkeetna River, then southerly along the boundary of Unit 13 to the Chickaloon River bridge, the point of beginning;

**Unit 13B:** bounded by a line beginning at the confluence of the Copper River and the Gulkana River, then up the east bank of the Copper River to the Gakona River, then up the east bank of the Gakona River and Gakona Glacier to the boundary of Unit 13, then westerly along the boundary of Unit 13 to the Susitna Glacier, then southerly along the west bank of the Susitna Glacier and the Susitna River to the Tyone River, then up the Tyone River and across the divide to the headwaters of the West Fork of the Gulkana River, then down the West Fork of the Gulkana River to the confluence of the Gulkana River and the Copper River, the point of beginning;

**Unit 13C:** Unit 13 east of the east bank Gakona River and Gakona Glacier;

**Unit 13D:** Unit 13 south of Unit 13A;

**Unit 13E:** the remainder of Unit 13.

See map on page 63 for state restricted areas in Unit 13.

Open to: **R** = Residents ONLY **B** = Residents AND Nonresidents **N** = Nonresidents ONLY

Open to	Unit/area	Bag limit and special instructions	Permit/Hunt#*	Open season
<p><b>Caribou</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>In bag limit "caribou" means an animal of either sex.</li> <li>Nelchina Herd information is available by calling 907-267-2304.</li> <li>Proxy hunting restrictions apply, see page 11.</li> <li>Meat taken prior to Oct 1 in Unit 13 must remain on the bones of the front quarters, hindquarters, and ribs until removed from the field or processed for human consumption. See the box below for details.</li> </ul>				
<b>R</b>	13	<input type="checkbox"/> One caribou by permit	TC566	Aug 10-Sept 20
<b>R</b>		<input type="checkbox"/> OR <input type="checkbox"/> One caribou by permit		Oct 21-Mar 31
<b>N</b>	13			no open season
<p><b>Moose</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>In bag limit, "moose" means an animal of either sex; "bull" means a male moose.</li> <li>Spike-fork, 50-inch antlers, and brow tines are defined on pages 30-31.</li> <li>In all hunts limited to one sex. evidence of sex must remain naturally attached to the meat.</li> <li>Proxy hunting restrictions apply, see page 11.</li> <li><b>NEW!</b> Meat must remain on the bones of the front quarters, hindquarters, and ribs until removed from the field or processed for human consumption.</li> </ul>				
<b>R</b>	13	<input type="checkbox"/> One bull by permit - see changes to Unit 13 moose and caribou hunts on page 64	TM300	Aug 15-Aug 31
<b>B</b>		<input type="checkbox"/> OR <input type="checkbox"/> One bull with spike-fork or 50-inch antlers or antlers with 4 or more brow tine on at least one side	Harvest	Sept 1-Sept 20
<b>N</b>	13			no open season

**NEW! CHANGES to Unit 13 moose and caribou hunts:**

- The use of any off-road vehicle\* over 1500 lbs., or any aircraft, for Tier II moose and caribou hunting in Game Management Unit 13, including the transportation of moose and caribou hunters, their hunting gear, or parts of big game, is prohibited when operated off state-maintained roadways, and outside navigable water ways. (\*Off-road vehicle includes four-wheel drive trucks and automobiles, motorcycles, three- to eight-wheeled all-terrain recreation and utility vehicles, vehicles with two tracks, air-cushioned vehicles and airboats.)
- For caribou taken in Unit 13, salvage requirements include the head, hide, heart, liver, kidneys, and all edible meat. For caribou taken during August and September seasons, meat of the front quarters, hindquarters and ribs must remain naturally attached to the bone until transported from the field or processed for human consumption.
- For moose taken in Unit 13, salvage requirements include the heart, liver, and all edible meat. All meat of the front quarters, hindquarters and ribs must remain naturally attached to the bone until transported from the field or processed for human consumption.
- If you obtain a Unit 13 Tier II caribou or moose permit, you may not hunt for that species anywhere else in the state during the same regulatory year.
- For Tier II moose and caribou taken in Unit 13, antler destruction is required and consists of removing at least one antler from the skull plate or cutting the skull plate in half to destroy the trophy value. For caribou, antler destruction must be completed at the kill site. For moose, antler destruction will be completed after measuring by ADF&G.

\*Hunt numbers starting with an "R" = Registration, "T" = Tier II, "D" = Drawing. Special permits required, see page 12.

# Unit 16 Lower Susitna

**Unit 16:** The drainages into Cook Inlet between Redoubt Creek and the Susitna River, including Redoubt Creek drainage, Kalgin Island, and the drainages on the west side of the Susitna River (including the Susitna River) upstream to its junction with the Chulitna River; the drainages into the west side of the Chulitna River (including the Chulitna River) upstream to the Tokositna River, and drainages into the south side of the Tokositna River upstream to the base of the Tokositna Glacier, including the drainage of the Kanikula Glacier;

**Unit 16A:** that portion of Unit 16 east of the east bank of the Yentna River from its mouth upstream to the Kahitna River, east of the east bank of the Kahiltna River, and east of the Kahiltna Glacier;

**Unit 16B:** the remainder of Unit 16;

See map on page 73 for state restricted areas in Unit 16

Open to: **R** = Residents ONLY **B** = Residents AND Nonresidents **N** = Nonresidents ONLY

Open to	Unit/area	Bag limit and special instructions	Permit/Hunt#*	Open season
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**Caribou**

- In bag limit "caribou" means an animal of either sex; "bull" means male caribou
- In all hunts limited to one sex, evidence of sex must remain naturally attached to the meat.

<b>B</b>	16A	One bull	Harvest	Aug 10-Sept 20
<b>B</b>	16B	One bull	Harvest	Aug 10-Sept 30

## Moose

- In bag limit, "moose" means an animal of either sex; "bull" means a male moose; "calf" means a moose less than 12 months old.
- Spike-fork, 50-inch antlers, and brow tines are defined on pages 30-31.
- In all hunts limited to one sex, evidence of sex must remain naturally attached to the meat.

<b>B</b>	16A	One bull with spike-fork antlers or 50-inch antlers or antlers with 3 or more brow tines on at least one side, by bow and arrow only	Harvest	Aug 10-Aug 17
<b>B</b>		OR One bull with spike-fork antlers or 50-inch antlers or antlers with 3 or more brow tines on at least one side	Harvest	Aug 20-Sept 20
<b>B</b>	16B Kalgin Island	One moose by permit available in person in Anchorage, Soldotna, Homer and Palmer beginning Aug 1	RM572	Aug 20-Sept 20
<b>R</b>	16B remainder	One bull with spike-fork antlers or 50-inch antlers or antlers with 3 or more brow tines on at least one side by permit	TM565/567/569	Sept 1-Sept 20
<b>R</b>		OR One bull		Nov 15-Feb 28

# Unit 19 **McGrath**

**Unit 19:** All drainages into the Kuskokwim River upstream from a straight line drawn between Lower Kalskag and Paimiut.

**Unit 19A:** That area drained by the Kuskokwim River downstream from and including the Moose Creek drainage on the north bank and downstream from and including the Stony River drainage, excluding that portion listed in Unit 19B.

**Unit 19B:** Unit 19 drained by the Aniak River upstream from and including the Salmon River; that area drained by the Holitna River upstream from and including Bakbuk Creek; that area south of a line running directly between the mouth of Bakbuk Creek on the Holitna River and the radar dome at Sparrevohn Air Force Base including that area drained by the Holoholtna River upstream from that line; and the drainage of the Stony River upstream from and including the drainage of Can Creek.

**Unit 19C:** Unit 19 south and east of a line from Benchmark M1.26 (approximately 1.26 miles south of the northwest corner of the original Mt. McKinley National Park Boundary) to Lone Mountain, and thence due west to Big River; the drainage of Big River upstream from the intersection of this line; and the drainage of Swift River upstream from and including the drainage of the North Fork.

**Unit 19D:** The remainder of Unit 19.

See map on page 80 for state restricted areas in Unit 19

Open to: **R** = Residents ONLY **B** = Residents AND Nonresidents **N** = Nonresidents ONLY

Open to	Unit/area	Bag limit and special instructions	Permit/Hunt#	Open season
<p><b>Caribou</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Proxy hunting restrictions apply, see page 11.</li> <li>• In bag limit "caribou" means an animal of either sex; "bull" means male caribou.</li> <li>• In all hunts limited to one sex, evidence of sex must remain naturally attached to the meat.</li> <li>• Meat taken prior to Oct 1 in Unit 19A within the Holitna-Hoholtna Controlled Use Area, and Unit 19B, must remain on the bones of the front quarters and hindquarters until removed from the field or processed for human consumption.</li> </ul>				
<b>R</b>	19A within the Nonresident Closed Area	<b>NEW! Two caribou - not more than one bull may be taken, and only one caribou can be taken between Aug 1-Jan 31</b>	Harvest	Aug 1-Mar 15
<b>N</b>				no open season
<b>R</b>	19A remainder	<b>NEW! Two caribou - not more than one bull may be taken, and only one caribou can be taken between Aug 1-Jan 31</b>	Harvest	Aug 1-Mar 15
<b>N</b>	19B	<b>One caribou Nonresident Orientation requirement, see below</b>	Harvest	Sept 1-Sept 15
<b>B</b>	19C	One bull	Harvest	Aug 10-Sept 20
<b>R</b>	19D except the drainages of the Nixon Fork River	One bull	Harvest	Aug 10-Sept 20
<b>R</b>		OR One caribou	Harvest	Nov 1-Jan 31
<b>R</b>		OR Five caribou	Harvest	may be announced
<b>N</b>		One bull	Harvest	Aug 10-Sept 20
<b>B</b>	19D remainder	One bull	Harvest	Aug 10-Sept 20

• In bag limit, "moose" means an animal of either sex; "bull" means a male moose.

• 50-inch antlers and brow tines are defined on pages 30-31.

• Meat taken prior to Oct 1 in Unit 19A within the Holitna-Hoholtna Controlled Use Area, and Unit 19B must remain on the bones of the front quarters and hindquarters until removed from the field or processed for human consumption.

• In all hunts limited to one sex, evidence of sex must remain naturally attached to the meat.

## Moose

<b>R</b>	19A Lime Village Management Area, that portion drained by the Stony River from the mouth of the Stink River, including the Stink River drainage upstream to, but not including the Can Creek drainage	Two bulls by permit	TM684	Aug 10-Sept 25
<b>R</b>		OR Two bulls by permit	TM684	Nov 20-Mar 31
<b>R</b>	19A Kuskokwim River drainage downstream from, and including, the George River drainage, and downstream from and excluding the Downey Creek drainage	One antlered bull by permit	TM680	Sept 1-Sept 20
<b>B</b>	19A remainder			no open season
<b>R</b>	19D Kuskokwim River drainage upstream from the Selatna and Black river drainages, excluding Takotna River drainage upstream of Takotna village	One antlered bull by permit available in person in McGrath, Nikolai, Medfra and Takotna July 10-Aug 24	RM650	Sept 1-Sept 25
<b>R</b>	19D Takotna River drainage upstream of Takotna village	One antlered bull by permit available in person in McGrath, Nikolai, Medfra and Takotna July 10-Aug 24	RM650	Sept 1-Sept 20
<b>R</b>	19D that portion between and including Cheeneetnuk and Gagaryah river drainages, excluding that portion within 2 miles of the Swift River	One bull	Harvest	Sept 1-Sept 20
<b>N</b>		One bull with 50-inch antlers or antlers with 4 or more brow tines on at least one side	Harvest	Sept 1-Sept 20
<b>R</b>	19D remainder	One bull	Harvest	Sept 1-Sept 20

# Unit 20

# Fairbanks-Central Tanana

See pages 84 and 85 for state restricted areas in Unit 20.

Open to:

**R** = Residents ONLY

**B** = Residents AND Nonresidents

**N** = Nonresidents ONLY

Open to	Unit/area	Bag limit and special instructions	Permit/Hunt#*	Open season	
<p><b>Caribou</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Fortymile herd information is available by calling 907-267-2310.</li> <li>In bag limit "caribou" means an animal of either sex: "bull" means a male caribou.</li> <li>In hunts limited to one sex, evidence of sex must remain naturally attached to meat.</li> <li>Proxy hunting restrictions apply for RC860 and RC867, see page 11</li> </ul>					
<b>B</b>	20A	One bull by permit	DC827	Aug 10-Sept 20	
<b>R</b>	20B south and east of the Steese Hwy. (Fortymile herd)	<input type="checkbox"/> One caribou by permit available online at <a href="http://hunt.alaska.gov">hunt.alaska.gov</a> or in person in Tok, Delta Junction, Eagle, Fairbanks, Central, Douglas, Anchorage, and Palmer beginning Aug 2	RC860	Aug 10-Sept 30	
<b>R</b>		<input type="checkbox"/> OR <input type="checkbox"/> One caribou by permit available online at <a href="http://hunt.alaska.gov">hunt.alaska.gov</a> or in person in Tok, Delta Junction, Eagle, Fairbanks and Central beginning Nov 16	RC867	Dec 1-Feb 28	
<b>N</b>		One bull by permit available online at <a href="http://hunt.alaska.gov">hunt.alaska.gov</a> or in person in Tok, Delta Junction, Eagle, Fairbanks, Central, Douglas, Anchorage, and Palmer beginning Aug 2	RC860	Aug 10-Sept 20	
<b>B</b>	20B north and west of the Steese Hwy, north and east of the Elliott Hwy to its intersection with the Dalton Hwy, and east of the Dalton Hwy (White Mtn herd)	<input type="checkbox"/> One bull	Harvest	Aug 10-Sept 20	
<b>B</b>		<input type="checkbox"/> OR <input type="checkbox"/> One caribou by permit available at <a href="http://hunt.alaska.gov">hunt.alaska.gov</a> or in person in Fairbanks and Central beginning Nov 16	RC879	Dec 1-Mar 31	
<b>B</b>	20B remainder	One bull	Harvest	Aug 10-Sept 20	
<b>B</b>	20C			no open season	
<b>R</b>	20D north of the south bank of the Tanana River (Fortymile herd)	<input type="checkbox"/> One caribou by permit available online at <a href="http://hunt.alaska.gov">hunt.alaska.gov</a> or in person in Tok, Delta Junction, Eagle, Fairbanks, Central, Douglas, Anchorage, and Palmer beginning Aug 2	RC860	Aug 10-Sept 30	
<b>R</b>		<input type="checkbox"/> OR <input type="checkbox"/> One caribou by permit available online at <a href="http://hunt.alaska.gov">hunt.alaska.gov</a> or in person in Tok, Delta Junction, Eagle, Fairbanks and Central beginning Nov 16	RC867	Dec 1-Feb 28	
<b>N</b>		One bull by permit available online at <a href="http://hunt.alaska.gov">hunt.alaska.gov</a> or in person in Tok, Delta Junction, Eagle, Fairbanks, Central, Douglas, Anchorage, and Palmer beginning Aug 2	RC860	Aug 10-Sept 20	
<b>R</b>	20D south of the Tanana River (Macomb herd)	One bull by permit available online at <a href="http://hunt.alaska.gov">hunt.alaska.gov</a> or in person in Delta Junction, Tok, and Fairbanks beginning Aug 2	RC835	Aug 10-Aug 25	
<b>R</b>	20E (Fortymile herd)	<input type="checkbox"/> One caribou by permit available online at <a href="http://hunt.alaska.gov">hunt.alaska.gov</a> or in person in Tok, Delta Junction, Eagle, Fairbanks, Central, Douglas, Anchorage, and Palmer beginning Aug 2	RC860	Aug 10-Sept 30	
<b>R</b>		<input type="checkbox"/> OR <input type="checkbox"/> One caribou by permit available online at <a href="http://hunt.alaska.gov">hunt.alaska.gov</a> or in person in Tok, Delta Junction, Eagle, Fairbanks and Central beginning Nov 16	RC867	Dec 1-Feb 28	
<b>N</b>		One bull by permit available online at <a href="http://hunt.alaska.gov">hunt.alaska.gov</a> or in person in Tok, Delta Junction, Eagle, Fairbanks, Central, Douglas, Anchorage, and Palmer beginning Aug 2	RC860	Aug 10-Sept 20	
<p><b>Moose</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Proxy hunting restrictions apply for RM865, see page 11.</li> <li>Spike-fork, 50-inch antlers, and brow tines are defined on page 30-31.</li> <li>In bag limit, "moose" means an animal of either sex: "bull" means a male moose.</li> <li>In all hunts limited to one sex, evidence of sex must remain naturally attached to the meat.</li> </ul>					
<b>B</b>	20B that portion within Creamer's Field Migratory Waterfowl Refuge	<input type="checkbox"/> One bull with spike-fork or greater antlers by bow and arrow only	Harvest	Sept 1-Sept 30	
<b>B</b>		<input type="checkbox"/> OR <input type="checkbox"/> One bull with spike-fork or greater antlers by bow and arrow only	Harvest	Nov 21-Nov 27	
<b>B</b>		<input type="checkbox"/> One antlerless moose by bow and arrow only by permit	DM788	Sept 1-Nov 27	
<b>B</b>		<input type="checkbox"/> OR <input type="checkbox"/> One antlerless moose by muzzleloader only by permit	DM789	Nov 21-Nov 27	
<b>B</b>	20B remainder of Fairbanks Management Area	<input type="checkbox"/> One bull with spike-fork or greater antlers by bow and arrow only	Harvest	Sept 1-Sept 30	
<b>B</b>		<input type="checkbox"/> OR <input type="checkbox"/> One bull with spike-fork or greater antlers by bow and arrow only	Harvest	Nov 21-Nov 27	
<b>B</b>		<input type="checkbox"/> One antlerless moose by bow and arrow only by permit	DM788	Sept 1-Nov 27	
<b>R</b>	20B that portion within the Minto Flats Management Area	<input type="checkbox"/> One moose by permit available in person in Fairbanks, Minto and Nenana on Aug. 16.	One permit per household	RM775	Sept 1-Sept 25
<b>R</b>		<input type="checkbox"/> OR <input type="checkbox"/> One moose by permit available in person in Fairbanks, Minto and Nenana on Jan. 3.		RM785	Jan 10-Feb 28
<b>R</b>		<input type="checkbox"/> One bull with spike-fork or 50-inch antlers or antlers with 4 or more brow tines on at least one side	Harvest	Sept 11-Sept 25	
<b>B</b>	20B the drainage of the Middle (East) Fork of the Chena River and the Salcha River drainage upstream from and including Goose Creek	<input type="checkbox"/> One bull	Harvest	Sept 1-Sept 20	
<b>B</b>		<input type="checkbox"/> OR <input type="checkbox"/> One bull by bow and arrow only	Harvest	Sept 21-Sept 30	
<b>R</b>	20B remainder	<input type="checkbox"/> One bull	Harvest	Sept 1-Sept 15	
<b>R</b>		<input type="checkbox"/> OR <input type="checkbox"/> One antlerless moose by permit	DM776-779	Sept 1-Sept 30	
<b>N</b>		One bull	Harvest	Sept 5-Sept 15	
<b>R</b>	20D south of the north bank of Tanana River and east of the west bank of Johnson River, except that portion within Robertson River drainage south of the confluence of east and west forks, and within 1 mile west of the west fork	One bull	Harvest	Sept 1-Sept 15	
<b>R</b>	20D within the Robertson River drainage south of the confluence of east and west forks, and within 1 mile west of the west fork	One bull	Harvest	Sept 1-Sept 15	
<b>N</b>		<input type="checkbox"/> One bull with 50-inch antlers, or antlers with 4 or more brow tines on at least one side	Harvest	Sept 5-Sept 15	

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Open to	Unit/area	Bag limit and special instructions	Permit/Hunt#*	Open season	
<b>Moose</b> <i>continued</i>					
<b>R</b>	20D	south of the north bank of the Tanana River and west of the west bank of the Johnson River, except the Delta Junction Management Area and the Bison Range Youth Hunt Management Area	<input type="checkbox"/> One bull with spike-fork or 50-inch antlers or antlers with 4 or more brow tines on at least one side <input type="checkbox"/> <b>NEW!</b> One antlerless moose by permit; However, no person may take a calf or cow accompanied by a calf	Harvest	Sept 1-Sept 15
<b>R</b>				DM797-799	Oct 1-Nov 15
<b>N</b>				Harvest	Sept 5-Sept 15
<b>B</b>	20D	within the Bison Range Youth Hunt Management Area	<input type="checkbox"/> One bull with spike-fork or 50-inch antlers or antlers with 4 or more brow tines on at least one side per lifetime of a hunter by permit <input type="checkbox"/> One antlerless moose per lifetime of a hunter by permit; However, no person may take a calf or cow accompanied by a calf	DM792	Sept 1-Sept 17
<b>B</b>					
<b>R</b>	20D	within the Delta Junction Management Area	<input type="checkbox"/> One bull with spike-fork or 50-inch antlers or antlers with 4 or more brow tines on at least one side by permit <input type="checkbox"/> <b>NEW!</b> One antlerless moose by permit; However, no person may take a calf or cow accompanied by a calf	DM790	Sept 1-Sept 15
<b>R</b>				DM797-799	Oct 1-Nov 15
<b>N</b>				DM790	Sept 5-Sept 15
<b>R</b>	20D	within the Healy River drainage	<input type="checkbox"/> One bull with spike-fork antlers <input type="checkbox"/> One bull	Harvest	Aug 15-Aug 28
<b>R</b>				Harvest	Sept 1-Sept 15
<b>N</b>				Harvest	Sept 1-Sept 15
<b>B</b>	20D	remainder	One bull	Harvest	Sept 1-Sept 15
<b>R</b>	20E	drainages of the Middle Fork of the Fortymile River upstream from and including the Joseph Creek drainage:	<input type="checkbox"/> One bull <input type="checkbox"/> One bull	Harvest	Aug 24-Aug 28
<b>R</b>				Harvest	Sept 8-Sept 17
<b>N</b>				Harvest	Sept 8-Sept 17
<b>R</b>	20E	remainder	<input type="checkbox"/> One bull by permit available in person in Tok, Delta Junction, Eagle, and Fairbanks beginning Aug 16 - may not possess RC860 at same time as RM865 <input type="checkbox"/> One bull by permit available in person in Tok, Delta Junction, Eagle, and Fairbanks beginning Aug 16 - may not possess RC860 at same time as RM865 <input type="checkbox"/> One bull by permit in the Ladue River Controlled Use Area	RM865	Aug 24-Aug 28
<b>R</b>				RM865	Sept 8-Sept 17
<b>R</b>				DM794/796	Nov 1-Nov 30
<b>N</b>				RM865	Sept 8-Sept 17
			One bull with 50-inch antlers or antlers with 4 or more brow tines on at least one side by permit available in person in Tok, Delta Junction, Eagle and Fairbanks beginning Aug 16 - may not possess RC860 at same time as RM865		

# Unit 25 Fort Yukon

**Unit 25:** The Yukon River drainage upstream from but not including the Hamlin Creek drainage, and excluding drainages into the south bank of the Yukon River upstream from the Charley River;

**Unit 25A:** the Hodzana River drainage upstream from the Narrows, the Chandalar River drainage upstream from and including the East Fork drainage, the Christian River drainage upstream from Christian, the Sheenjek River drainage upstream from and including the Thluichohnjek Creek, the Coleen River drainage, and the Old Crow River drainage;

**Unit 25B:** the Little Black River drainage upstream from but not including the Big Creek drainage, the Black River drainage upstream from and including the Salmon Fork drainage, the Porcupine River drainage upstream from the confluence of the Coleen and Porcupine rivers, and drainages into the north bank of the Yukon River upstream from Circle, including the islands in the Yukon River;

**Unit 25C:** the drainages into the south bank of the Yukon River upstream from Circle to the Unit 20E boundary, the Birch Creek drainage upstream from the Steese Highway bridge (MP 147), the Preacher Creek drainage upstream from and including the Rock Creek drainage, and the Beaver Creek drainage upstream from and including the Moose Creek drainage;

**Unit 25D:** the remainder of Unit 25.

See map on page 102 for state restricted areas in Unit 25.

Open to: **R** = Residents ONLY **B** = Residents AND Nonresidents **N** = Nonresidents ONLY

Open to	Unit/area	Bag limit and special instructions	Permit/Hunt#*	Open season
<b>Caribou</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>In all hunts limited to one sex, evidence of sex must remain naturally attached to the meat.</li> <li>In bag limit "caribou" means an animal of either sex; "bull" means male caribou.</li> <li>Proxy hunting restrictions apply for RC860 and RC867, see page 11.</li> </ul>				
<b>B</b>	25C	west of the east bank of the main stem of Preacher Creek to its confluence with American Creek, then west of the east bank of American Creek (White Mtn. herd)	One bull	Harvest Aug 10-Sept 20
<b>B</b>	OR		One caribou by permit available online or in person at Fairbanks and Central beginning Nov 16	RC879 Dec 1-Mar 31
<b>R</b>	25C remainder (Fortymile herd)	OR	One caribou by permit available online at <a href="http://hunt.alaska.gov">hunt.alaska.gov</a> or in person in Tok, Delta Junction, Eagle, Fairbanks, Central, Douglas, Anchorage, and Palmer beginning Aug 2	RC860 Aug 10-Sept 30
<b>R</b>			One caribou by permit available online at <a href="http://hunt.alaska.gov">hunt.alaska.gov</a> or in person in Tok, Delta Junction, Eagle, Fairbanks and Central beginning Nov 16	RC867 Dec 1-Feb 28
<b>N</b>			One bull by permit available online at <a href="http://hunt.alaska.gov">hunt.alaska.gov</a> or in person in Tok, Delta Junction, Eagle, Fairbanks, Central, Douglas, Anchorage, and Palmer beginning Aug 2	RC860 Aug 10-Sept 20
<b>Moose</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>In areas indicated by a ⚠ federal restrictions exist, see page 8.</li> <li>In bag limit, "moose" means an animal of either sex; "bull" means a male moose.</li> <li>50-inch antlers and brow tines are defined on pages 30-31.</li> <li>In all hunts limited to one sex, evidence of sex must remain naturally attached to the meat.</li> </ul>				
<b>R</b>	25C	One bull	Harvest	Sept 1-Sept 15
<b>N</b>		One bull	Harvest	Sept 5-Sept 15

## TOTAL MOOSE HUNTERS BY GMU

Compiled from ADF&G published data for most recent year available.

Moose Management Report, December 2004

Excerpted pages attached. Complete Report available at the URLs cited below.

GMU	Local	Nonlocal (AK Res)	Non Res	Total	% Local	Year
16B	30	663	90	789	3.8%	2000-01
16A	49	861	43	953	5.14%	2002-03
13	369	2305	13	2705	13.6%	2002-03
20E	164	529	100	798	20.6%	2003-04
19A	80	119	49	253	31.6%	2002-03
12	218	208	71	567	38.4%	2003-04
19D	202	51	19	276	73.2%	2002-03

Units 12, 13, 16A and 16B

[http://www.wildlife.alaska.gov/pubs/techpubs/mgt\\_rpts/mo04\\_sc.pdf](http://www.wildlife.alaska.gov/pubs/techpubs/mgt_rpts/mo04_sc.pdf), pp.144, 158 230, 243

Unit 19A and 19D

[http://www.wildlife.alaska.gov/pubs/techpubs/mgt\\_rpts/mo04\\_intne.pdf](http://www.wildlife.alaska.gov/pubs/techpubs/mgt_rpts/mo04_intne.pdf), pp. 329-330.

Unit 20E

[http://www.wildlife.alaska.gov/pubs/techpubs/mgt\\_rpts/mo04\\_unit20.pdf](http://www.wildlife.alaska.gov/pubs/techpubs/mgt_rpts/mo04_unit20.pdf), p. 438



**Moose  
Management Report**  
of Survey-Inventory Activities  
1 July 2001–30 June 2003

Cathy Brown, Editor  
Alaska Department of Fish and Game  
Division of Wildlife Conservation  
December 2004

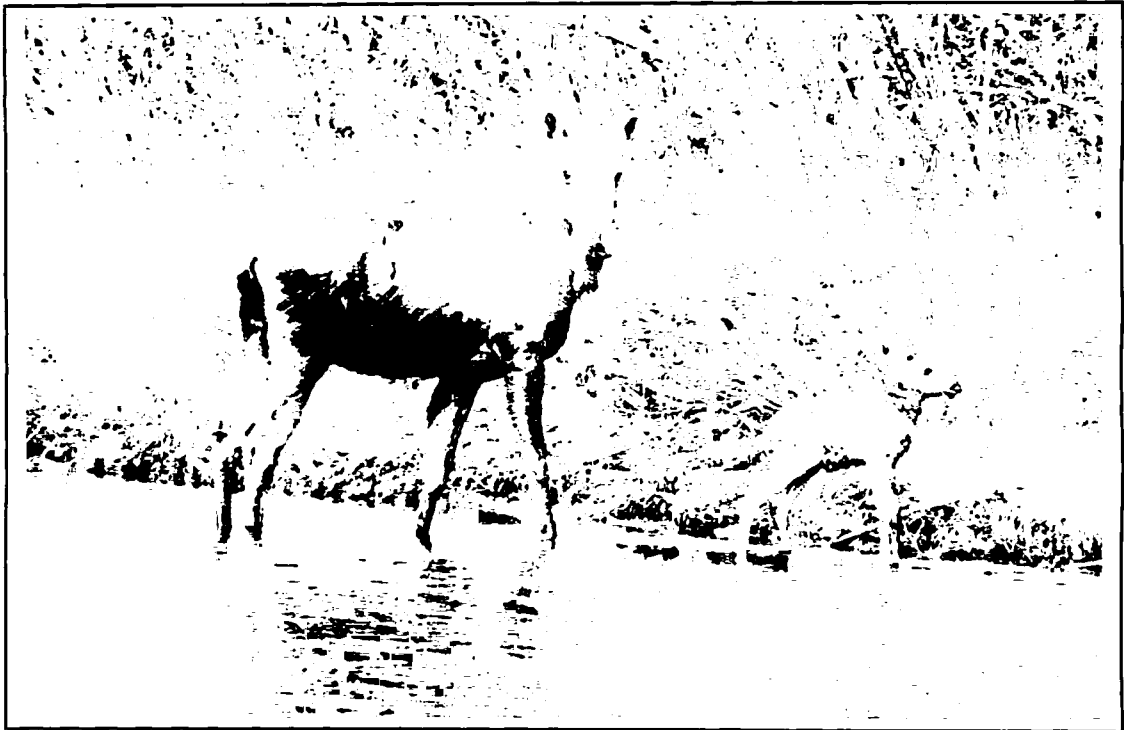


Photo by Randy Rogers, ADF&G

Please note that population and harvest data in this report are estimates and may be refined at a later date.

If this report is used in its entirety, please reference as: Alaska Department of Fish and Game. 2004. Moose Management Report of Survey-Inventory Activities 1 July 2001–30 June 2003. C. Brown, editor. Juneau, Alaska. If used in part, the reference would include the author's name, unit number, and page numbers. Authors' names can be found at the end of each unit section.

Funded through Federal Aid in Wildlife Restoration Grants W-27-5 and W-33-1, Project 1.0

TABLE 4 Unit 12 moose hunter residency and success, regulatory years 1990–1991 through 2003–2004

Regulatory year	Successful					Unsuccessful					Total hunters
	Local <sup>1</sup> resident	Nonlocal resident	Nonresident	Unk	Total (%)	Local <sup>1</sup> resident	Nonlocal resident	Nonresident	Unk	Total (%)	
1990–1991	45	26	17	10	98 (23)	186	131	15	0	332 (77)	430
1991–1992	48	49	13	0	110 (27)	160	132	9	4	305 (73)	415
1992–1993	23	35	12	1	71 (15)	222	164	13	9	408 (85)	479
1993–1994	38	33	18	2	91 (24)	186	90	12	1	289 (76)	380
1994–1995	43	28	17	0	88 (19)	240	118	15	1	374 (81)	462
1995–1996	55	34	26	3	118 (24)	249	113	16	0	378 (76)	496
1996–1997	62	41	20	1	124 (24)	251	119	14	0	384 (76)	512
1997–1998	43	29	30	0	102 (21)	245	125	14	0	384 (78)	492
1998–1999	68	46	35	0	149 (29)	232	110	19	0	361 (71)	510
1999–2000	69	41	29	0	139 (25)	240	155	23	0	418 (75)	557
2000–2001	49	41	21	1	112 (21)	241	144	23	1	409 (79)	521
2001–2002	49	27	22	3	101 (19)	242	155	20	2	419 (81)	520
2002–2003	53	43	26	2	124 (23)	212	170	25	0	407 (77)	531
2003–2004	54	44	36	0	134 (24)	230	164	35	4	433 (76)	567

<sup>1</sup> Residents of Units 12 and Units 20E and eastern 20D are considered local residents. Major population centers are Eagle, Chicken, Boundary, Northway, Tetlin, Tok, Tanacross, Slana, and Dot Lake.

Table 3 Unit 13 moose harvest<sup>a</sup> and accidental death, 1998–2003.

Regulatory year	Reported				Estimated			Accidental			Grand Total
	M	F	U	Total <sup>b</sup>	Unreported	Illegal	Total	Road	Train <sup>c</sup>	Total	
1998–99	913	5	20	938	25	25	50	50	14	64	1052
1999–00	814	1	9	824	25	25	50	50	76	126	1000
2000–01	550	3	9	562	25	25	50	50	20	70	682
2001–02	463	0	5	468	25	25	50	50	3	53	571
2002–03	571	0	3	574	25	25	50	50	1	51	675

<sup>a</sup> Includes permit hunt harvest, harvest tickets and federal subsistence hunts.

<sup>b</sup> Includes unknown sex.

<sup>c</sup> 13E – the Alaska Railroad.

Table 4 Unit 13 moose hunter residency and success for general harvest ticket hunt only, 1998–2003.

Regulatory Year	Successful				Unsuccessful				Total Hunters
	Local <sup>a</sup> Resident	Nonlocal Resident	Non-resident	Total <sup>b</sup>	Local <sup>a</sup> Resident	Nonlocal Resident	Non-resident	Total <sup>b</sup>	
1998–99	66	697	91	860	410	3523	124	4083	4943
1999–00	77	551	86	722	418	3123	151	3722	4444
2000–01	39	386	47	477	362	2527	116	3036	3513
2001–02	44	312	37	395	349	2072	78	2543	2938
2002–03	54	407	2	466	315	1898	11	2239	2705

<sup>a</sup> Residents of Unit 13

<sup>b</sup> Includes unspecified residency

Table 3 Unit 16A moose hunter residency and success, 1990–2003<sup>a</sup>

Regulatory year	Successful						Unsuccessful					Total hunters
	Local <sup>b</sup> resident	Nonlocal resident	Non-resident	Unk	Total	(%)	Local <sup>b</sup> resident	Nonlocal resident	Non-resident	Unk	Total	
1990–91	4	32	1	0	37	(7)	23	430	9	12	474	511
1991–92	9	123	4	2	138	(16)	29	673	12	8	722	860
1992–93	7	126	4	1	138	(16)	34	631	24	21	710	848
1993–94	5	62	1	2	70	(11)	39	497	6	10	552	622
1994–95	6	55	2	1	64	(11)	32	458	8	4	502	566
1995–96	6	65	6	1	78	(11)	61	521	16	5	603	681
1996–97	14	120	4	1	139	(19)	54	514	13	6	587	726
1997–98	16	114	11	0	141	(18)	54	545	25	3	627	768
1998–99	6	110	2	2	120	(15)	55	573	19	7	654	774
1999–2000	14	115	9	4	142	(17)	42	645	18	10	715	857
2000–01	3	107	6	3	119	(12)	55	773	22	5	855	974
2001–02	12	131	10	0	153	(18)	40	649	19	5	713	866
2002–03	7	133	14	0	154	(16)	42	728	29	1	800	954

<sup>a</sup> All information in this table has been updated since last management report.

<sup>b</sup> Unit 16 residents

Table 4 Unit 16B moose hunter<sup>a</sup> residency and success 1990–2003<sup>b</sup>

Regulator year	Successful						Unsuccessful						Total hunters
	Local <sup>c</sup> resident	Nonloca resident	Nonres.	Unk	Total	(%)	Local <sup>c</sup> resident	Nonloca resident	Nonres.	Unk	Total	(%) <sup>b</sup>	
1990–91	3	64	2	0	69	(16)	24	327	1	0	352	(84)	419
1991–92	13	153	35	3	204	(26)	24	514	41	7	586	(74)	780
1992–93	14	135	38	5	192	(25)	26	480	54	11	571	(75)	763
1993–94	15	79	36	1	131	(23)	28	362	40	9	439	(77)	570
1994–95	5	83	38	1	126	(23)	23	353	35	2	413	(77)	539
1995–96	5	114	38	3	160	(25)	33	407	44	5	489	(75)	649
1996–97	12	145	39	3	199	(30)	24	412	31	0	467	(70)	666
1997–98	14	163	48	4	229	(32)	25	416	36	2	479	(68)	708
1998–99	7	153	37	1	198	(25)	25	497	53	4	579	(75)	777
1999–00	7	115	40	6	168	(22)	27	489	62	18	596	(78)	764
2000–01	10	129	30	2	171	(22)	20	534	60	4	618	(78)	789
2001–02 <sup>d</sup>	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
2002–03 <sup>d</sup>	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--

<sup>a</sup> Does not include individuals participating in permit hunts

<sup>b</sup> All information in this table has been updated since last management report.

<sup>c</sup> Unit 16 residents

<sup>d</sup> No general open season

TABLE 4B Unit 19A moose hunter residency and success, regulatory years 1994–1995 through 2002–2003

Regulatory year	Successful					Unsuccessful					Total hunters
	Local resident	Nonlocal resident	Nonresident	Unk	Total (%)	Local resident	Nonlocal resident	Nonresident	Unk	Total (%)	
1994–1995	56	82	23	7	168 (46)	61	107	26	2	196 (54)	364
1995–1996	28	83	23	7	141 (46)	58	89	15	1	163 (54)	304
1996–1997	42	119	20	3	184 (54)	51	86	18	0	155 (46)	339
1997–1998	44	77	19	2	142 (51)	33	67	35	3	138 (49)	280
1998–1999	56	65	19	6	146 (50)	24	89	32	1	146 (50)	292
1999–2000	45	46	21	6	118 (43)	54	76	25	4	159 (57)	277
2000–2001	20	51	31	4	106 (36)	50	74	60	2	186 (64)	292
2001–2002	22	53	11	9	95 (32)	43	114	39	3	199 (68)	294
2002–2003	19	29	18	1	67 (26)	61	90	31	4	186 (74)	253

TABLE 4C Unit 19B moose hunter residency and success, regulatory years 1994–1995 through 2002–2003

Regulatory year	Successful					Unsuccessful					Total hunters
	Local resident	Nonlocal resident	Nonresident	Unk	Total (%)	Local resident	Nonlocal resident	Nonresident	Unk	Total (%)	
1994–1995	0	71	88	4	163 (40)	0	128	108	9	245 (60)	408
1995–1996	0	66	69	1	136 (41)	0	82	107	5	194 (59)	330
1996–1997	0	54	107	5	166 (47)	0	79	103	2	184 (53)	350
1997–1998	0	41	114	4	159 (40)	0	83	147	5	235 (60)	394
1998–1999	0	48	100	5	153 (37)	0	80	175	6	261 (63)	414
1999–2000	0	44	59	9	112 (32)	0	78	159	5	242 (68)	354
2000–2001	1	59	88	5	153 (36)	7	99	161	1	268 (64)	421
2001–2002	1	42	68	1	112 (31)	2	106	134	4	246 (69)	358
2002–2003	1	14	65	1	81 (35)	1	66	80	1	148 (65)	229

TABLE 4D Unit 19C moose hunter residency and success, regulatory years 1994–1995 through 2002–2003

Regulatory year	Successful					Unsuccessful					Total hunters
	Local resident	Nonlocal resident	Nonresident	Unk	Total (%)	Local resident	Nonlocal resident	Nonresident	Unk	Total (%)	
1994–1995	0	98	53	1	152 (52)	0	85	53	1	139 (48)	291
1995–1996	0	78	49	0	127 (49)	0	88	42	0	130 (51)	257
1996–1997	0	89	62	2	153 (60)	0	61	41	0	102 (40)	255
1997–1998	1	68	69	2	140 (58)	0	64	37	0	101 (42)	241
1998–1999	1	75	72	1	149 (52)	0	82	53	1	136 (48)	285
1999–2000	0	79	50	2	131 (50)	0	81	48	0	129 (50)	260
2000–2001	0	69	54	0	123 (50)	0	69	50	2	121 (50)	244
2001–2002	0	74	37	0	111 (44)	0	106	34	2	142 (56)	253
2002–2003	0	48	35	2	85 (42)	0	93	23	0	116 (58)	201

TABLE 4E Unit 19D moose hunter residency and success, regulatory years 1994–1995 through 2002–2003

Regulatory year	Successful					Unsuccessful					Total hunters
	Local resident	Nonlocal resident	Nonresident	Unk	Total (%)	Local resident	Nonlocal resident	Nonresident	Unk	Total (%)	
1994–1995	57	38	6	5	106 (45)	56	49	21	5	131 (55)	237
1995–1996	53	38	19	2	112 (43)	84	44	16	2	146 (57)	258
1996–1997	56	33	14	0	103 (49)	67	22	18	0	107 (51)	210
1997–1998	54	34	17	0	105 (54)	55	23	12	1	91 (46)	196
1998–1999	28	28	15	15	86 (49)	34	45	10	3	92 (51)	178
1999–2000	45	35	15	0	95 (46)	37	52	24	0	113 (54)	208
2000–2001	48	32	3	1	84 (60)	26	26	4	0	56 (40)	140
2001–2002	70	14	12	0	96 (35)	124	40	15	0	179 (65)	275
2002–2003	85	22	8	1	116 (42)	117	29	11	3	160 (58)	276

TABLE 4 Unit 20E moose hunter residency and success during the general season, regulatory years 1990–1991 through 2003–2004

Regulatory year	Successful					Unsuccessful					Total hunters
	Local <sup>a</sup> resident	Nonlocal resident	Nonresident	Unk	Total (%)	Local <sup>a</sup> resident	Nonlocal resident	Nonresident	Unk	Total (%)	
1990–1991	16	28		2	46 (16)	65	176	2	6	249 (84)	295
1991–1992	34	54	3	0	91 (21)	112	219	9	3	343 (79)	434
1992–1993	15	45	4	5	69 (24)	52	135	9	24	220 (76)	289
1993–1994	38	77	14	0	129 (30)	93	188	17	2	300 (70)	429
1994–1995	27	58	9	0	94 (19)	97	272	17	7	393 (81)	487
1995–1996	36	93	9	2	140 (31)	72	208	34	4	318 (69)	458
1996–1997	40	70	7	0	117 (29)	97	165	24	0	286 (71)	403
1997–1998	42	85	18	0	145 (30)	112	189	31	0	332 (70)	477
1998–1999	47	91	12	0	150 (32)	76	205	39	2	322 (68)	472
1999–2000	36	77	17	1	131 (23)	98	299	30	4	431 (77)	562
2000–2001	36	84	15	0	135 (26)	98	255	33	1	387 (74)	522
2001–2002	33	88	16	1	138 (19)	222	323	58	4	607 (81)	745
2002–2003	29	119	20	1	169 (18)	200	449	92	3	741 (82)	944
2003–2004	21	81	26	1	129 (16)	143	448	74	4	669 (84)	798

<sup>a</sup> Residents of Unit 12 and Units 20E and eastern Unit 20D are considered local residents. Major population centers are Eagle, Chicken, Boundary, Northway, Tetlin, Tok, Tanacross, Slana, and Dot Lake.



1947 transformed one of the most inefficient and costly state court systems into one of the most efficient.

The method of selecting judges has behind it years of successful experience in Missouri and California. The governor will appoint the judges from nominees presented to him by a judicial council composed of three laymen appointed by the governor with the consent of the legislature, three attorneys named by the organized bar, and the chief justice.

Three years after his first appointment a judge, to remain in office, must submit his name to the voters of the state or of his district for approval or rejection. After that a superior court judge must submit his name every six years and a supreme court judge every ten years. This makes the judges responsible to the people without subjecting them to partisan politics or unseemly competitive campaigns for election.

A judge may be impeached or removed for demonstrated incapacity to perform his duties. Judges will retire at the age of seventy.

In addition to nominating judges, the judicial council will conduct studies and make reports and recommendations for improving the administration of justice.

#### 5. The Right to Vote

The voting age is fixed at nineteen, when most young people have completed high school and started supporting themselves. The residence requirement is one year in the State and thirty days in the election district. A voter must be able to read or speak English and may be required to register. Additional voting qualifications may, as in the past, be required for local bond issue elections.

#### 6. Health, Education and Welfare

The special importance of public schools and of provisions for public health and public welfare is recognized in Article VII. The legislature is directed to provide for meeting these needs, and in so doing may determine whether the departments administering them shall be headed by boards or by single executives appointed by the governor.

The public schools must be free from sectarian control, and no public money may go to the direct benefit of any private educational institution.

The University of Alaska is to be the state university, governed by a board of regents appointed by the governor and confirmed by the legislature.

#### 7. Administering the State's Natural Resources

The future wealth of the State of Alaska will depend largely on how it administers the immense and varied resources to which it will fall heir. Article VIII of the constitution provides standards for the use, conservation and development of natural resources, including lands, minerals, forests, fish, wildlife, and waters.

The article's primary purpose is to balance maximum use of natural resources with their continued availability to future generations. In keeping with that purpose, all replenishable resources are to be administered, insofar as practicable, on the sustained yield principle. This includes fish, forests, wildlife and grasslands, among others.

The constitution's treatment of mining is a direct reflection of Congressional thinking, as shown by recent

Statehood enabling bills. The Congress favors State retention of mineral rights in State lands and has proposed Federal land grants to the State on that basis. The Constitution, therefore, gives flexible treatment to the subject in order that amendment will not be necessary if Congressional thinking should change. In either event, the familiar Federal concepts of discovery and appropriation will be followed by the State in the creation of mining rights. Likewise, water rights will be based on appropriation and use.

Under Enabling Bill provisions the State will fall heir to existing Federal mining leases, including oil leases, and will receive immediate income from those sources.

All leases or disposals of state lands or interests are made subject to procedures to protect the public interest and the rights of all citizens in the public domain or in property rights previously acquired. The grant of any exclusive right or special privilege of fishery in the natural waters of the State is forbidden.

#### 8. Public Finance

The convention sought to lay a constitutional basis for sound and prudent tax and spending policies and to avoid restrictions that have nearly hamstrung some state and local governments. It therefore rejected rigid tax and debt limits and forbade creation of dedicated funds for specific functions.

Save for exempted property used for non-profit, religious, charitable, cemetery or educational purposes, the legislature may determine the kinds and subjects of taxation and prescribe standards for appraisal of property for state or local tax purposes. No public money, property or credit may be used or disposed of except for a public purpose.

Subject to certain exceptions, the state and its political subdivisions may borrow money only for capital improvements, and then only with the consent of the voters. The exceptions permit borrowing by law for certain short-term or emergency purposes and the issuance of bonds supported wholly by the revenues of a public enterprise or corporation or by special assessments on benefited property.

In accordance with the best modern practice, the constitution requires the governor to submit to the legislature a comprehensive executive budget covering all state income and expenditures. The legislature is directed to appoint an auditor to maintain a check upon the governor and his departments.

#### 9. Local Self-Government

The convention sought to provide for a simple, flexible system of local government adapted to the needs of the people of Alaska. It was determined to guard against the creation of unnecessary local units and taxing authorities or the establishment of anything like the typical county with its tight unchangeable boundaries, its heavy overhead of elected officials and independent boards, and its inadequate powers and finances.

There will be just two classes of local governments: boroughs and cities. While Alaska will be divided into a limited number of boroughs, full scale borough governments will be organized only as the need for borough-wide services and the means to support them arise.

Organized boroughs will be governed by elected assemblies. Cooperation between a borough and cities within it is encouraged by provisions for inter-governmental agreements and for representation of members of city councils on borough assemblies.

First class boroughs and cities and others designated by the legislature will have home rule. This means that they will have the right to draw up their own charters and to exercise any governmental powers not denied to them by law or charter.

Communities that are not ready for city government may be permitted to set up service areas under the supervision of the assembly in an organized borough, or under state supervision, if in an unorganized borough. This will prevent the multiplication of independent special districts, uncoordinated with either of the two basic units of local government.

Local boundaries may be adjusted through action by a local boundary commission, subject to reversal by the legislature. This method was decided on as a result of a study of experience in both the United States and Canada.

#### 10. Keeping the Constitution Up-To-Date

The constitution may be amended by two-thirds vote of each house of the legislature with approval by the people.

Recognizing the right of the people to take a fresh look at their basic law at reasonable intervals, the convention provided for a popular vote every ten years on the calling of a constitutional convention. The holding of a convention cannot be thwarted nor its proper powers restricted, as in many states, by an unsympathetic legislature.

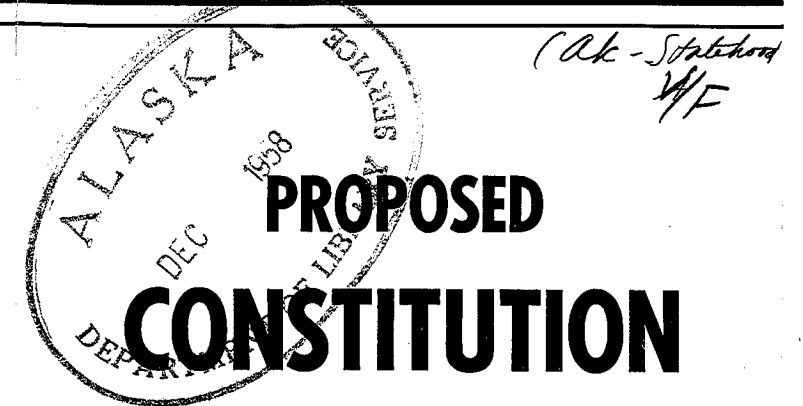
The nature of the constitution should make frequent amendment unnecessary. The proposed document, unlike many state constitutions, is confined to basic policy and structure of government, leaving it to the legislature and the courts to round out and adapt the system to changing conditions. Many matters that require constitutional amendment in other states can be taken care of by law or by virtue of automatic self-executing provisions in the constitution itself. Legislative reapportionment, changes in local government powers and boundaries, reorganization within the executive and judicial branches, changes in the tax system, even borrowing money, are examples.

#### 11. A People's Document

The people will be firmly in the driver's seat when the constitution goes into effect. They will be protected against oppressive or excessive governmental action by the limitations in the constitution and by the checks and balances among the governor, the legislature and the courts.

An even more important check is the power of the people at the polls.

Of somewhat similar effect are the provisions for the initiative and referendum, the requirement of a referendum on debt, the popular vote on constitutional amendments or revisions and on the calling of a convention, and the home rule charter rights of the larger boroughs and cities.



# FOR THE STATE OF ALASKA

ALASKA STATE LIBRARY  
HISTORICAL COLLECTIONS

*A Report to the People of Alaska  
from*

## THE ALASKA CONSTITUTIONAL CONVENTION

*College, Alaska, February, 1956*

*This summary and explanation was prepared to present the basic facts about the proposed Constitution. A copy of the Constitution and ordinances adopted by the Convention may be obtained from the Alaska Statehood Committee, Box 1371, Juneau, Alaska.*

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President

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FAIRBANKS, ALASKA

## ★ Three Questions

Your Constitutional Convention was directed to prepare a Constitution for your approval and "to take all measures necessary or proper for the admission of Alaska as a State of the Union". The Convention has submitted its recommendations in three questions to be answered by the voters of Alaska on one ballot at the Primary Election, April 24, 1956.

1. "Shall the Constitution for the State of Alaska, prepared and agreed upon by the Alaska Constitutional Convention, be adopted?" Yes   
No
2. "Shall Ordinance Number Two (Alaska-Tennessee Plan) of the Alaska Constitutional Convention, calling for the immediate election of two United States Senators and one United States Representative, be adopted?" Yes   
No
3. "Shall Ordinance Number Three of the Alaska Constitutional Convention, prohibiting the use of fish traps for the taking of salmon for commercial purposes in the coastal waters of the State, be adopted?" Yes   
No

## ★ What Your Vote Will Mean

### QUESTION #1

Before Alaska may become a state its Constitution must be approved by the people of Alaska and by the Congress of the United States. If a majority of the voters favor the Constitution, Congress may admit Alaska to the Union at any time. If the voters disapprove the Constitution, it will be necessary to hold another Convention and write a new Constitution before Congress can grant statehood.

### QUESTION #2

If the people ratify the Constitution, approval of the Alaska-Tennessee Plan would enable them to take the next step toward statehood without waiting for Congress to act. It follows the example set by Tennessee and other states in providing for sending two Senators and a Representative to Washington next January to present Alaska's claim in person and to take their seats immediately upon favorable action by the Congress. They would be elected at the general election in October, 1956. Since the primary election will already have been held, party nominations will be made by party conventions for this election only. Independent candidates may be nominated by petition in the usual manner.

### QUESTION #3

If a majority of the voters approve both the Constitution and Ordinance Number 3, the use of fish traps for commercial fishing for salmon will be prohibited as soon as Alaska becomes a state

## ★ What the Constitution Means

"We the people of Alaska, grateful to God and to those who founded our nation and pioneered this great land, in order to secure and transmit to succeeding generations our heritage of political, civil, and religious liberty within the Union of States, do ordain and establish this constitution for the State of Alaska."—*Preamble, Constitution of the State of Alaska.*

The Constitution of a state is its most important law. Its authority comes directly from the people whose vote is required to adopt it or to change it. It determines the basic structure of government and the powers and responsibilities of the legislative, executive, and judicial branches. It lays down essential principles and safeguards for the conduct of the public business and guarantees the rights and liberties of all the people.

In writing the Constitution for the State of Alaska, the Convention has determined that:

1. It should embody the best of America's 180 years of experience in self-government;
2. It should fit the special needs and traditions of Alaska;
3. It should be short and flexible, to allow for the great changes that the future will bring to Alaska;
4. It should provide for a government that is energetic in fostering the growth and development of the whole State and the welfare of all the people;
5. It should respect and guard the equal rights and dignity of all citizens.

## ★ The Basic Design

To accomplish these ends, the Convention prepared a simple plan of state government that is characteristically American.

To make the laws, there is to be a legislature composed of a senate of 20 members elected for four-year terms and a house of representatives of 40 members elected for two-year terms.

To enforce the laws and direct the administration of state affairs, there is to be a governor elected for a four-year term.

To interpret the laws and administer justice, there is to be a single system of courts consisting of a supreme court, a superior court and other courts that the legislature may establish.

The powers of state government are divided among these three departments so that each has full responsibility for its own conduct, yet each can be checked by the others or by the people. All are bound both by the State and by the United States Constitution. All are subject finally, to the absolute control exercised by the people in the polling booth.

This system in its essential features is very similar to that of the national government in Washington. This is because the Convention found that the state governments that worked best were those that conformed most closely to the simple design given to the government of the United States by the Convention that met in Philadelphia in 1787.

## ★ Highlights of the Constitution

### 1. A Strong and Liberal Bill of Rights

The first article of the constitution contains such time-tested guarantees of personal rights and individual liberties as the freedom to worship, to speak, to assemble and discuss the policies of government as one sees fit; equal rights, opportunities, and protection for person and property under the law; trial by jury. Special point is made of rights that have become important in recent years: freedom from discrimination with respect to any civil or political right on account of race, color, creed, or national origin; and the right "to fair and just treatment in the course of legislative and executive investigations."

### 2. A Strong and Representative Legislature

The first legislature under the state constitution will be the first truly representative law-making body in the history of Alaska. The house of representatives is based primarily on population, the senate primarily on area. The twenty senators are allocated among four great natural geographic areas. Each of these areas will elect two senators at large and one additional senator for each pair of districts from which members of the house of representatives are elected. The smaller representative and senate districts within each large district make it certain that the smaller communities as well as the major cities will be represented in each house.

The twenty senators and forty representatives are necessary in order to give fair representation to all parts of the State. The legislature will be larger than the territorial legislature, but much smaller than most state legislatures.

Representation will be kept up to date every ten years by an automatic reapportionment carried out by the governor on the advice of a board representing each of the four major districts and subject to review by the courts. Thus, the constitution guards against what has become a great evil in many states: a legislature that becomes more and more unrepresentative and loses public confidence because it refuses to reapportion itself.

To enable the legislature to pay close, continuing attention to the affairs of a growing state, the constitution provides that it shall meet in regular session for as long as may be necessary every year and that its members shall be paid annual salaries. A legislative council will make studies and prepare programs between sessions.

One of the most important legislative checks is the governor's veto, which may be overridden only by a three-fourths or a two-thirds vote depending on the nature of the measure.

In addition, there are specific limitations and standards that control the action of the legislature with respect

to taxation and finance, natural resources, the organization of state administration and the courts, local government, public officers and employees, and property held by the United States or by native Alaskans.

Finally, the people themselves may, under a very deliberate procedure, enact certain laws by the initiative or reject acts of the legislature by the referendum.

In brief, the State of Alaska will have a legislature with more power to serve and less opportunity to neglect or violate the vital interests of the people of the State than have many of the older states.

### 3. A Strong and Responsible Executive

The strong legislature is balanced by a strong governor. There will be no independently elected officers, and this will enable the people to hold the governor wholly responsible for the conduct of state administration.

The secretary of state succeeds to the office of governor in case of a vacancy, or acts in the absence or incapacity of the governor. The secretary of state will be nominated in the primaries, but, in order to insure a secretary of state and a governor of the same party, a vote for governor in the general election is a vote for the candidate for secretary of state on the same ticket.

The constitution limits the number of principal executive departments to twenty, thereby avoiding complicated and wasteful hodgepodge of offices, departments and agencies. The governor, subject to veto by the legislature, can reorganize the departments for greater efficiency. The legislature may, if necessary, create boards or commissions outside the principal departments for regulatory or quasi-judicial functions.

Each principal department will be headed by a single executive unless the legislature provides that particular departments shall be headed by boards. Department heads are to be appointed by the governor and confirmed by the legislature. Single department heads will serve at the pleasure of the governor; boards at the head of departments may be removed as provided by law. If a board is authorized to appoint a principal executive officer, the appointment will require the approval of the governor.

### 4. An Independent and Responsible Judiciary

The court system applies principles laid down by the American Bar Association and other professional and civic groups on the basis of experience with the federal courts and those of the forty-eight states. Its main features are unity, simplicity, efficiency, accessibility and political independence combined with ultimate responsibility to the people. It is carefully designed to eliminate the frustrating delays and technicalities that are common in the complicated court systems of many of the older states.

There will be a supreme court of last resort, a superior court of general jurisdiction sitting in convenient places throughout the State and such other courts as the legislature may create. The supreme court will make the rules for all the courts, subject to the right of the legislature by a two-thirds vote to change rules of practice and procedure. The chief justice, with the assistance of an administrative director, will be responsible for the efficient administration of the entire judicial system. Provisions of this kind in the New Jersey constitution of