

March 1, 2012

To: Alaska State Game Board

Fr: Jon Pond

Re: Proposition 141

I am writing in opposition of the proposal allowing the use of foot snaring of black bears anywhere in Alaska because of its inhumane and suffering it brings to all the mammals snared, it is dangerous to human life, and it has not been validated or scientifically proven to be an effective method of predator control. It is alarming to me that such a proposition is before the board at this time. To cross this line will mark a dark day for the game board and wildlife in this great state.

Thank you,

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read "Jon Pond", with a horizontal line underneath the name.

Jon Pond

Juneau, Ak.

March 2, 2012

Alaska Dept. of Fish & Game
Boards Support Section
P.O. Box 115526
Juneau, AK 99811-5526

Fax 907/465-6094

Re: Proposal 141

Dear Board Members,

I urge the BOG to reject proposal 141.

You have received many letters opposing bear snaring. There are many reasons to oppose bear snaring. The reasons are reasons to oppose, not to endorse. They are ethical, economic, legal and scientific. You have received other letters with long and well explained logic regarding the ethical, economic, legal and scientific arguments. I will not repeat these.

Since you have received letters explaining why there is no valid reason to snare bears, especially science-based, may I ask you to take this proposal off the table now and forever.

Consider the ethics of bear snaring and the ethics involved by manipulating wildlife populations for the sole reason of increasing the populations of the preferred animals to shoot at.

Thank You,



Alice M. Ahern
alice.ahern@yahoo.com
720.204.5404

March 1, 2012

**To: Alaska State Game Board
Fr: Gladi Kulp
Re: Proposition 141**

I am writing in opposition of the proposal allowing the use of foot snaring of black bears anywhere in Alaska because of its inhumane and suffering it brings to all the mammals snared, it is dangerous to human life, and it has not been validated or scientifically proven to be an effective method of predator control.

Thank you,



**Gladi Kulp
Juneau, Ak.**

February 22, 2012

Dear Board of Game Members,

As a hunter I urge you to rescind your action allowing the snaring of brown bears in unit 16B under the cloak of an experiment. I support Proposal 142 to ban the snaring of black bears in the interior.

Snaring bears is an inhumane practice, which often causes suffering and anguish for the bear. By condoning this cruel practice we diminish ourselves as hunters and as human beings.

As a hunter I believe I have the responsibility to treat the animals I take with respect. For me, respecting the animals I hunt means: I learn about the animal and its needs; I work at being a good shot so I make a clean kill and the animal does not suffer; I use the animals I take; I support the rules of fair chase; I support and contribute to the sustained yield management of the species; and, I speak out for the protection of its habitat.

If, as a hunter, I fail to follow any of these basic elements of respect I demean the animal and myself and ultimately I put hunting in jeopardy.

The same is true for the Board of Game, even when it acts under the auspices of predator control.

When the Board of Game authorizes predator control it often has to suspend rules of fair chase and allow for shooting animals from helicopters or aircraft, same day airborne hunting, hunting over bait, or other practices not seen by many as fair chase hunting. This alone should make the use of predator control something done only in the rarest of circumstances.

However, there is no reason the Board of Game ever has to suspend the humane taking of an animal, even in the name of predator control.

I urge you not to adopt the cruel and therefore disrespectful practice of snaring bears anywhere in Alaska or for any reason.

Sincerely,



Frank Rue

Former Commissioner
Alaska Department of Fish and Game

Alaska Department of Fish and Game
Boards Support Section
PO Box 115526
Juneau, AK 99811-5526

Christopher J Latty
1895 RJ Loop
Fairbanks, AK 99709

Letter in Opposition to Proposal 219 – 5 AAC 92.530(8)(B) Management Areas. Eliminate the Minto Flats Management Area restrictions on airboats.

I would like to express my opposition to Proposal 219, removing the restriction on use of airboats in the Minto Flats Management Area (MMA) for moose hunting. Water access for moose hunting to the area is currently limited to conventional motorboats (including jet-, mud-motor-, and prop-driven boats), and should stay this way. Moose hunters (including myself) have plenty of access to the region without additional use of airboats and airplanes.

The authors of Proposal 219 cite an overpopulation of moose in the MMA, yet this is unwarranted. While a healthy population does exist, in no way does the evidence support this claim. The ever-popular any moose registration hunts for this area are an effective, though controversial, means of limiting the population size to a biologically viable and sustainable level. The authors also neglect to consider non-moose hunters using the area, such as waterfowl and subsistence hunters, trappers, fishermen, and other recreational users, all of whom would suffer significant drawbacks from unlimited airboat access. They also state that, "moose hunting is changing over time in the MMA because seasonal water levels restrict boat access." Although it is common sense that water fluctuations affect one's ability to operate a boat, it is not true the water fluctuations at Minto Flats is new or in any way different than when this regulation was originally written.

As an avid waterfowl and moose hunter, I feel that the access to the MMA is currently sufficient using conventional motorboats. I spend approximately 40 days a year in the MMA and, while water levels drop significantly over the hunting season, do not feel the current restrictions reduce hunters from accessing high quality hunting areas. In fact, I believe allowing airboat use at MMA would actually reduce access to good moose hunting because of the disturbance they cause. Furthermore, tens of thousands of waterfowl use the accessible areas of MMA during moose season and the added disturbance of airboats would greatly reduce the quality of the area for staging birds and waterfowl hunting. For comparison, I regularly put to flight hundreds of ducks and geese using an outboard motor when traveling to my hunting areas, but have seen airplanes and airboats on the same wetlands put to flight thousands of birds. Airboats would have a similar effect and would greatly reduce the most productive waterfowl hunting area in Alaska.

The safety issues that come with airboat use of the most heavily travelled areas of the MMA, including the Big Minto Lake complex, the Chatanika, Tatalina, and Tolovana rivers, and the wetland complex near the village of Minto, is alone reason enough to restrict airboat access. The rivers tend to be narrow, and must be travelled cautiously. Airboats simply don't have the capacity to travel at slow enough speeds on these windy creeks to be safe and I've personally talked to people struck by airboats in this area. One such accident involved ADF&G biologists and could easily have been fatal. Airboats need lots of room to turn at high speeds and cause undue stress to wildlife via excessive noise pollution.

The other side of the access issue is that airboats are legal for use on the Tanana flats, where access by other craft is limited due to shallow water. The MMA is very accessible to other boats, and if airboats are allowed for hunting, will seriously degrade hunt quality for all other hunters. Airboats also allow access into areas without water at all, creating an unfair advantage, and potentially preventing other hunters from filling their tags (and therefore, their freezers).

Current airboat access on the Tanana Flats, which in fact does have an overpopulation of moose, has not succeeded in reducing population growth, and I would argue has had a negative effect by reducing the success of hunters not using airboats. The noise pollution created causes animals to avoid adequate habitat adjacent to areas accessible to conventional boats, thereby reducing the number of moose hunters are likely to take. Airboats access areas far from open creeks, often going into areas other hunters already have accessed on foot, and severely affect the quality, success, and enjoyment of moose hunting.

To summarize, the authors of the proposal negligently disregarded the effects of airboat use on wildlife, their habitat, and other hunters, and the efficacy of a hunter-mediated population management tool. Airboats pose an undue risk to other boaters, degrade the hunting quality of other hunters not using airboats, and must not be allowed for use on the Minto Flats for moose hunting.

JOEL BENNETT PRODUCTIONS

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JUNEAU, ALASKA 99801
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To: ADFG (FAX: 907-465-6094)
For March 2-11 Meeting, Anchorage, Alaska
From: Joel Bennett

February 28, 2012

COMMENTS TO ALASKA BOARD OF GAME

Proposal 141 (Allowing the trapping of Black bears with footsnares)—Oppose

As a licensed hunter in Alaska for 43 years and a former 13 year term member of the Board of Game, I wish to raise strong objections to permitting the snaring of black or brown bears in any manner.

There is no precedent in this state for including this method in our hunting or trapping regulations. I submit that this is because there is a consensus among wildlife managers and the public at large that this practice is unacceptable because of public safety and ethical considerations.

PUBLIC SAFETY

Even with the permit conditions included in Proposal 141, there is no way to assure that a crippled bear who pulls out of a snare will not become a danger to the public. Bears are extremely powerful animals that are fully capable of damaging a snare or extricating themselves from it. Bait and snare site distance restrictions of a mile from dwellings and less from trails are entirely

inadequate. Injured bears would be expected to cover long distances and be a hazard to people when encountered.

Females who become enraged when a cub is caught provide another source of danger to the public. It is believed that bears remember the cause of injury and may strike out at other humans who may be perceived as the source of that pain.

I believe that sanctioning bear snaring when it creates a clear and present danger to the public raises serious questions of liability for the state of Alaska.

ETHICS

Restraining a large and powerful animal like a black or brown bear in a foot snare will result in pain and suffering. In a very short period of time, any bear will use its extreme physical strength to try to extricate itself, likely causing serious damage to a paw or leg.

Past ADFG snaring efforts for research have demonstrated the destructive power of bears caught in foot snares. This known and likely infliction of pain and suffering is unacceptable and has never been part of responsible wildlife management. Humaneness has always been a cardinal principal of Alaska's hunting and trapping regulations. This grossly oversteps the bounds and calls into question Alaska's adherence to that standard.

The trapping of females and their cubs raises serious ethical issues. Cubs that are orphaned due to their mother being caught and killed are likely going to die a slow and painful death or be killed by other bears. There is no way to be sure that a cub will stay with a mother that is held in a snare.

DAMAGE TO ALASKA'S REPUTATION

Using publicly unacceptable methods to hunt or trap wildlife greatly diminishes Alaska's reputation as careful steward of its resources. This has repercussions in commerce and tourism. In wildlife management, there are certain strongly held policies that recognize that animals are deserving of humane treatment and anything less is a cost that the state has been

unwilling to bear in years past. It is also a deeply held personal belief that how we treat other living things reflects directly on our own humanity.

The reputation of hunting itself is also impacted adversely when methods like bear snaring are authorized. There is a growing segment of the public that does not hunt or trap. Their support of those who choose to do so is essential and should not be jeopardized. As a hunter myself, I can neither support nor in any way justify the snaring of any bear. I believe it tarnishes my reputation as a member of the hunting community.

CLOSE X

To: Board of Game
From: Kate Troll
Re: Bear Swearing Proposals
Total Pages Sent: 2

Please share this opinion piece with Board of Game members. I have received many comments in support of ending bear swearing. It has our sense of being a respectful Alaskan.

Thank You

Kate Troll

Po Box 240128, Douglas, AK 99824
907-364-5253



Defining 'Alaskans'- that's what is at stake at the Board of Game

Posted: February 26, 2012 - 12:00am

How low in the name of predator control can we go? That is the essential question before the Alaska Board of Game as they consider an "experimental" program to snare brown bears in a large region west of Cook Inlet. For those of you not immersed in wildlife management, bear snaring is a killing technique that indiscriminately takes both black and grizzly bears, sows, sows with cubs, and older cubs. A snare is a tightening loop of metal cable that is set off by a bear pawing at some bait in a bucket. Depending on how the snare is set, the bear may literally hang by its leg until the trapper arrives days later at which time the bear and any cubs with it will be killed. Imagine the anguish of a brown bear used to roaming hundreds of miles snared for days with a bucket on its paw.

If this image isn't disturbing, just think about a cub being snared and the agitation level in the sow. Is this an ethical way to treat wildlife, particularly a species so elemental to the mystique and image of being an Alaskan? For me living among bears is an honor and one that I enjoy sharing with visitors. Not only is it a thrill to encounter the presence of these giant masters of the forest, but a source of pride in calling Alaska home. The least we can do is when it comes to those time when killing a bear is justified is that it is done with respect. Hunters I know do this. There is no respect, no skill, and no sport in snaring. It is simply torture. And what for? For an experiment in extreme predator control.

While predator control may be an effective means of attaining higher game populations in some Game Management Units, the same is not true throughout Alaska. Unfortunately, the state continues to maintain that reducing predation is appropriate whether or not predation is the cause of decline in the target population. The Board of Game believes that predation control is appropriate everywhere game is considered depleted regardless of the cause. This is the extreme philosophy that pervades the current Board of Game and it appears to be no big deal for them to initiate the snaring of brown bears even when the moose population in Unit 16 B is considered stable. After all it is an 'experiment'.

This "experiment" seems designed to see how extreme the Board of Game can become before there is a loud outrage of Alaskans across the state. Besides they've already given up on science. There have been numerous wildlife managers testifying that the "killing of bears regardless of age, species, and gender is incompatible with the scientific principle of modern wildlife management". Indiscriminate killing of a species is the equivalent of a surgeon using an ax instead of scalpel to achieve desired results. Apparently the Board of Game intends to bludgeon as much of the state as possible with their notion of wildlife management which now includes the expanded use of torturous snares.

Our bears deserve better. Our bears deserve respect. Our wildlife deserves to be managed by scientific principles. This is what it means to call ourselves Alaskans. This is what is at stake when the Board of Game convenes in Fairbanks March 2-11th. It's time to speak out in defense of our wildlife heritage. You can sign a petition at www.change.org/petitions/alaska-board-of-game-stop-bear-snaring or better yet let Gov. Sean Parnell know that we've had enough of extreme predator control.

There are many prominent Alaskans making this appeal, including bear hunter and big game guide Karl Braendel who made this appeal to his fellow guides in an editorial: "You guys know better than most just how cool the grizzly is; the big bear deserves better, we deserve better. I urge you to step up and make a stand. Everyone who loves bears should make a stand. They are easily our most magnificent animals."

- Troll is a long-time Alaskan with more than 22 years of experience in fisheries, coastal policy and energy policy. She resides in Douglas.

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March 2, 2012

• Alaska Dept. of Fish & Game
Boards Support Section
P.O. Box 115526
Juneau, AK 99811-5526
Fax 907/465-6094
Re: Proposal 141

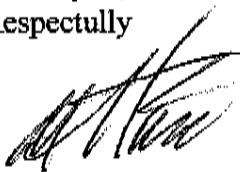
Dear BOG,

I urge the BOG to reject proposal 141 .

You have received many letters opposing bear snaring. There are many reasons to oppose bear snaring. The following reasons are reasons to oppose not to endorse. They are ethical, economic, legal and scientific. You have received other letters with long and well explained logic regarding the ethical, economic, legal and scientific arguments. I will not repeat this.

Since you have received letters explaining why there is no valid reason to snare bears especially science based, may I ask you to take this proposal off the table now and forever. Consider the ethics of bear snaring and the ethics involved by manipulating wildlife populations for the sole reason of increasing the populations of the preferred animals to shoot at.

Thank you,
Respectfully



Norm Starr
Welland, Ontario, Canada

animals. This was done for many reasons. First, many hunters consider bears the supreme North American trophy animal due to their physical prowess, reputation for defensive fierceness, and keen intelligence. Even though black bears are less respected than brown bears in Alaska and other areas where the two species are sympatric, most of our continent has only black bears. So most hunters in most states have high regard for black bears as trophy animals. The pride they take in harvesting a bear is directly related to the status of bears in the public mind. Degrading bears back to vermin status, as is represented by snaring, degrades bear hunting and bear hunters. Killing bears, except in DLP, should be strictly limited to fair chase methods. Second, bears are North America's ecological equivalents of great apes. They are among the most intelligent of all land animals, and among the most ready to peacefully coexist with humans in situations where they do not perceive us as competitors for prized foods. This, along with their reputation for defensive fierceness, makes bears particularly attractive to viewers – who often find close viewing one of the most rewarding experiences of their lives. Treating bears as vermin is especially loathsome to viewers, and degrades the experience of viewing even in spots where snaring is not known to be underway.

Is Snaring Intolerably Cruel? Yes, this kind of snaring is, especially if the snare is elevated so far that a snared bear would be held at least partly upright by the snare. It is cruel to the snared bear, and if this animal is accompanied by its mother or offspring, this animal's plight is cruel to them too. Anyone who doubts the cruelty should put him/herself in the bear's place and hang there for several days until someone comes along to "put you out of your misery" (by freeing you). Contrary to statements that snared bears just sit quietly, I have seen serious wounds to the legs of snared bears, and the bears became "calm" only after violent efforts to free themselves failed and the animals succumbed to "despair" and "depression." Furthermore, when a snared bear is approached by a human, that "calm" bear can erupt in panicked aggression, as I saw numerous times when I snared bears for research purposes.

ECONOMICS AND LEGALITY

Would Snaring or Any Other Form of Intensive Management Maximize Non-Hunting Benefits to Alaskans, In Accordance With Our State Constitution? No. Quite the contrary. The US Fish & Wildlife Service estimates that wildlife viewing generates around \$700 million per year for Alaska's economy, a big (but unspecified) fraction of which is for wolf and bear viewing (USFWS 2007). My own estimate, based on very fragmentary information, confirms a benefit of at least \$50 million annually for bear viewing. Even my own smaller estimate represents a major boon to numerous Alaskan communities, a boon that is especially important as other resource-based

industries are declining. Wildlife viewing supports not only tour companies, but airlines, water taxi services, gas stations, restaurants, lodging services, and numerous other businesses. According to Alaska's Constitution (as stated by one of its signers, Vic Fisher), wildlife should be managed for diversity as well as productivity, for the benefit of all Alaskans. There is no provision in the Constitution for maximizing benefits for one segment of Alaskans to the detriment of other segments – which is precisely what Intensive Management does, whether the method of harvest is shooting or snaring or using jawed traps. The needs and preferences of viewers are just as important as the needs and preferences of hunters. Even those of us who prefer eating moose and caribou are keenly aware that we can't pay bills with meat. So we object to the BOG promoting Intensive Management in areas, times, and ways that seriously impact our businesses or those of our employers. So far, the BOG has neglected to sit down with representatives of the ecotourism industry involved in wildlife viewing to determine how moose and caribou numbers can be increased without decimating populations of wolves and bears. Ideally, our clients should be able to view both ungulates and large carnivores, in addition to smaller predators, birds, and marine mammals.

SCIENTIFIC

How Would Snaring Bears Affect the Health of Moose Populations? Which moose are targeted by bears?:

Black and brown bears sometimes kill moose, especially calves, adults debilitated by age, pathogens, injuries or exhaustion from rut. Reducing the number of bears in an area could potentially reduce the number of moose dying of natural causes and thereby increase the number of moose potentially available for harvest by humans.

How do losses to hunters differ from losses to predation?

Humans normally don't harvest calves, and our harvests don't focus on debilitated adults. Instead of culling out the poorest individuals, we tend to select the best. Furthermore, our harvests are concentrated in areas with easy access, whereas predation is more uniformly spread across the habitat. Hence, even if we harvested the same number of moose formerly taken by wolves and bears, impacts on the moose population would not match what the ungulates have evolved to withstand; so the impacts could be much heavier.

Do wolves and bears feed moose? Yes. Both wolves and bears transport large amounts of marine derived nutrients onshore where these nutrients enrich moose browse, particularly that in riparian zones, including zones in or near moose winter habitat. This occurs, of course, via wolves and bears consuming salmon, then depositing scraps of salmon and salmon-rich dung onshore. The BOG should evaluate how much reducing numbers of bears and wolves would reduce abundances of these nutrients, and how that in turn would affect birth weight and survivorship of moose calves, as well as how it will affect future productivity of the salmon fishery. (Nutrients stored in terrestrial plants and soil eventually end up back in streams.) I have seen no indication that the BOG has considered how drastically reducing numbers of black bears (or brown bears or wolves) is likely to affect long term carrying capacity of moose habitat. This oversight should be corrected immediately, before numbers of bears (or wolves) is further reduced. The BOG should show how the nutritional benefits predators provide to moose compare with the impacts of predation at each density of moose, wolves, and bears, and then strive for the optimum densities, not minimum densities of wolves and bears.

Is Carry Capacity the Optimum Density for a Moose Populations? No. Carrying capacity is maximum sustainable density, which is much higher than optimum density. Ideally, the term refers to long-term sustainability. However, it is all too often used to mean short-term sustainability, even if a population that large over-browses and thus damages its habitat, thereby lowering CC in future years. The BOG has repeatedly emphasized its goal of keeping ungulate populations as close as possible to carrying capacity of their habitats. Why? As BOG Vice Chair Ted Spraker can explain to anyone unfamiliar with the term's technical definition, "carrying capacity" refers to the maximum number of animals that can be sustained on a given area of habitat. This is analogous to cramming as many downs as possible into a phone booth or automobile. Driving down the road with people sitting two or three deep in a car is a sure way to crash. Wildlife populations crowding their habitat are also vulnerable to crashing, because their members tend to be small in body size, malnourished, diseased, and infested with parasites. Hence, they have poor rates of reproduction and offspring survival. At carrying capacity bulls may also have small antlers. Is that really the kind of moose population that the BOG thinks that Alaskans want? It's the kind of population we currently seem to have on the Kenai Peninsula, and nothing the BOG has proposed so far is likely to improve the situation. Why not aim for a population density where the health, vigor, reproduction, and survivorship of moose are maximized? As Mr. Spraker would presumably agree, this occurs at densities well below carrying capacity. Classical management theory estimated that populations are most vigorous at roughly 50% of CC. But more recent studies suggest that optimum density might be closer to 70% to 80% of CC.

Can Sustainable Yield From a Moose Population Be Maximized at Carrying Capacity?
No. Just the opposite. As Mr. Spraker knows, sustainable yield is not maximized, but minimized at carrying capacity. For at CC, 100% of reproduction goes to replacing losses to natural mortality and to non-hunting human-caused mortality.

At What Density is Sustainable Yield Maximized? This is called "optimum density" – which, as mentioned above, seems to occur at 70% to 80% of CC. **Does Intensive Management Really Maximize Sustainable Yield?** Although "maximizing" sustainable yield sounds good on paper, it's not the title that matters so much as its real world meaning. The term's conventional meaning in the field of wildlife biology is the highest number of animals that can be harvested after accounting for all losses to natural causes, which includes predation, and to other human impacts such as vehicular collisions. It does not mean the highest harvest after eliminating predation and other sources of natural and human-caused mortality. Given that the BOG's goal apparently is minimizing predation and perhaps other sources of natural mortality, it should coin a term for harvest under those specific conditions. For the BOG to instead usurp and corrupt "maximum sustainable yield" with a critically different meaning could be misinterpreted as duplicity or ignorance – which I trust would not be accurate.

What Do Carrying Capacity and Sustainable Yield Have to Do With Snaring Bears?
Mistaken notions of CC and sustainable yield are the justification for Intensive Management, and thus for snaring. The BOG should demonstrate that IM justification still exists when the issue of low moose numbers is rephrased in terms that are valid both semantically and empirically.

Sincerely, Else Poulsen embpoulsen@hotmail.com

REFERENCE CITED US Fish and Wildlife Service National Survey of Fishing, Hunting, and Wildlife-Associated Recreation (published online 18 June 2007)
<<http://federalassst.fws.gov/surveys/surveys.html>> accessed 1 August 2007.

February 29, 2012

Alaska Depart of Fish & Game
Board of Game

Dear Board Members:

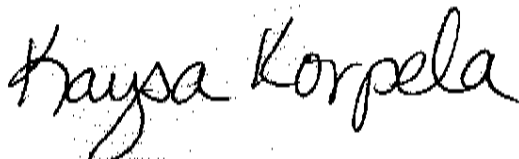
Typically I would read about something that the government is doing that disturbs me and I might become agitated. It would remain in the forefront of my mind for a few days and I might even draft a letter to the offending agency but seldom does that letter get mailed because I simply realize that it could make no difference or that there may be another perspective that escapes me. This time is different.

I am greatly saddened to learn that the Board of Game is contemplating such a barbaric form of predator control for bears as snaring. There is just not one thing to be learned from such a practice that can be applied in the future except that it shouldn't be done. If this were to go to a vote of the people, which is one of the tests that you need to apply to your decision making process, they would undeniably reject snaring as inhumane and outrageous in this day and age. You represent the people of Alaska's interests as well as scientific principles in managing our resources.

If you need to control the bear population then hire some top gun hunters who can dispatch the offending bears area by area as necessary. There would be no randomness about it – no sows with cubs, no cubs and no unnecessary pain and suffering. It would be respectable and humane and removes one shadow from your management methodology. The only question left to answer to the public would be why not how.

Please do not approve snaring as a method of predator control. Please lets try to apply measures always in our management practices that set Alaska up as good example for other states and not as a place where anything goes as long as the mission is accomplished.

Thank you for your consideration.



Kaysa Korpela
4372 N. Douglas Highway
Juneau, Alaska 99801

SHANNON SHEPHERD

4018 Apsley Avenue, Nanaimo, BC. Canada V9T2C6
Email: shepshan@telus.net telephone & fax 1-250-758-4871

Board of Game Comments
Alaska Department of Fish and Game
Boards Support Section

February 17, 2012

Honorable Sirs:

It was with absolute shock and horror that I read of the cruelty towards brown bears that your people seem to find acceptable. It is difficult for civilized countries to imagine such barbarity towards bears as baited snaring, where the animal doesn't stand a chance. This is a primitive and savage act that reflects badly on Alaska and its citizens.

Snaring is a most cruel and inhumane way to capture any animal. Baited snaring attracts bear cubs and domestic pets, neither of which should be subjected to such obscene pain and fear.

I hope that there are educated and compassionate people in Alaska who will work towards making life more tolerable for the bears and other wild creatures. These beautiful, rare animals should be cherished and protected. This would give your country considerable more respect in the eyes of the civilized world.

Sincerely:

Shannon Shepherd



Alaska's newest wildlife experiment: Snaring and shooting brown bears

http://www.anchorapress.com/news/alaska-s-newest-wildlife-experiment-snaring-and-shooting-brown-bears/article_70f96850-3d76-11e1-8de2-001871e3ce6c.html