

Know who owns the land where you plan to hunt

Land ownership and public access information

The U.S. Bureau of Land Management (BLM) and the Alaska Department of Natural Resources (DNR) maintain general land status records. Both agencies also maintain records indicating the availability of public access (roads, trails, campsites) that can be used to reach public lands and waters. Access and use of the State of Alaska's navigable and public waters is protected under the state constitution and statutes. Use of these waters, below the ordinary high-water mark, does not require a permit from the upland owner. For more information on land status and access contact: BLM Public Information Center (907) 271-5960; DNR Public Information Center (907) 269-8400 or visit DNR's website at <http://dnr.alaska.gov/mlw/index.htm>

Digital maps that display land ownership are also available commercially for GPS units and mobile devices.

State lands

State lands are open to hunting unless they are closed by state, local, or municipal laws.

State Park lands

Parts of the state park system are open to hunting. Laws about the discharge of firearms and land use regulations vary from park to park. For information call the DNR Public Information Center at (907) 269-8400.

State Refuge lands

Most state refuge lands are open to hunting, but there may be access or registration requirements. For more information call the ADF&G office nearest the refuge where you plan to hunt.

Federal public lands

Subject to federal restrictions and closures, most federal public lands are open to hunting under state regulations; however, National Parks and National Park Monuments are closed to hunting except by those eligible under National Park Service regulations.

Additionally, a  symbol in this book indicates other federal regulations may apply, and can be found in the Unit pages when applicable. If you are planning to hunt on federal lands consult the federal

subsistence regulations. Calling federal agencies is also advised as in-season closures can occur at any time and may not be reflected in their biennial regulatory publication.

For more information or a copy of the federal subsistence regulations, contact the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, Subsistence Management by phone 1-800-478-1456, by email subsistence@fws.gov, or visit their website at <http://doi.gov/subsistence/index.cfm> You may also contact the following agencies by phone:

National Parks and Preserves:
National Park Service (907) 644-3509

National Wildlife Refuges:
U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service
1-800-478-1456

National Recreation Areas:
Bureau of Land Management
(907) 271-5960

National Forests:
U.S. Forest Service (907) 586-8806

Local restrictions

Local, municipal, or federal governments may prohibit the discharge of firearms or access to an area. Check with the agency with jurisdiction for more information.

Private lands

State hunting regulations apply to private land, but do not guarantee access. Most of Alaska's land is in public ownership and managed by federal or state agencies. However, a significant portion of the state is in individual or corporate ownership. If you intend to hunt on private lands in Alaska, make sure you have permission from the landowner. Use of private lands without the landowner's permission, other than those legally reserved for public access easements, is trespassing.

It is illegal to destroy, deface, collect, transport, sell/trade, or assist others with these activities associated with archaeological, cultural, and historic resources.

Regional Native Corporation lands

The largest private landowners in the state are Native village and regional corporations. If you wish to hunt on these private lands, you must contact the appropriate land management office to determine if a land use permit and/or fees are required. Some of these lands are closed to use by non-shareholders. Many corporations have land status maps available. See table below:

Native Corporation lands contact information		
Unit	Corporation	Phone
1-5	Sealaska	(907) 586-1512
6-7	Chugach	(907) 563-8866
8	Koniag	(907) 486-2530
	Afognak	(907) 486-6014
9, 17	Bristol Bay	(907) 278-3602
10	Aleut	(907) 561-4300
11, 13	Ahtna	(907) 822-3476
14-16	Cook Inlet	(907) 274-8638
18-19, 21	Calista	(907) 279-5516
12, 19-21 & 24-25	Doyon	(907) 459-2030
22	Bering Strait	(907) 443-5252
23	NANA	(907) 442-3301
26	Arctic Slope	(907) 852-8633

Military lands

Civilians are allowed to hunt on some military lands. Hunters must obtain a recreation access permit prior to entering military lands. Access may be closed on short notice, and an access fee may be charged. All designated impact areas are permanently closed to access because unexploded ordnance (UXO) may be present in the area. Contact the Alaska State Troopers at (907) 451-5100 to report potential UXO. See box below for more information.

Military contact information

Eielson AFB.....(907) 377-5182

Ft. Wainwright and Donnelly Training Area information can be found at: <https://usatrak.isportsman.net>

Joint Base Elmendorf Richardson (JBER).....(907) 552-9453
.....(907) 552-8609

<https://jber.isportsman.net>

Alaska resident licenses and big game locking-tags

Big game locking-tags, not to be confused with harvest tickets (shown on page 14), are numbered metal locking objects that must be purchased prior to hunting. Resident locking-tags are not required for most species. In areas where a locking-tag is required, it must be locked on a part of the animal required to be salvaged (skull, hide, or meat) prior to leaving the kill site and must remain there until the animal is prepared for storage, consumed, or exported. Harvest tickets or permits may also be required prior to hunting.

Licenses and big game locking-tags are available online at: <http://hunt.alaska.gov>

An Alaska resident is...

- a person (including an alien) who is physically present in Alaska with the intent to remain indefinitely and make a home here, has maintained that person's domicile in Alaska for the 12 consecutive months immediately preceding the application for a license, and is not claiming residency or obtaining benefits under a claim of residency in another state, territory, or country; OR
- a member of the military service or U.S. Coast Guard who has been stationed in Alaska for the 12 consecutive months immediately preceding the application for a license; OR
- a dependent of a resident member of the military service or U.S. Coast Guard who has lived in Alaska for the 12 consecutive months immediately preceding the application for a license.

A person who does not otherwise qualify as a resident may not qualify by virtue of an interest in an Alaska business.

If you have any questions about your residency call your local Alaska Wildlife Troopers (phone numbers on page 2).

Alaska residents ages 17 years or younger are not required to possess a license to hunt. Alaska residents ages 18 years or older must possess a valid license to hunt. Alaska residents ages 60 years or older may apply for a free permanent identification card in lieu of a license. **In addition to a license, all hunters must carry any required harvest tickets, permits, locking-tag(s) and duck stamps while hunting.** Children under 10 years old are not allowed to have their own harvest tickets or permits. (See youth hunting information, page 13.)

Resident license fees

Hunting.....	\$45
Trapping.....	\$25
Hunting/trapping.....	\$65
Hunting/sportfishing.....	\$60
Hunting/trapping/sport fishing.....	\$85
Low-income.....	\$5
Waterfowl stamp.....	\$10

Resident license requirements:

If you are...	you will need...
17 or under...	no license required
18-59...	license required
60 or over...	free permanent ID

Resident locking-tags

Residents hunting for most species are not required to obtain a locking-tag, but may be required to obtain a harvest ticket or permit.

Residents must possess a locking-tag before hunting brown/grizzly bears in some locations (see locking-tag requirements for bears, page 24).

Residents must possess a locking-tag before hunting muskox in nonsubsistence hunts; residents hunting muskox with a Drawing or Registration permit in Unit 18 must pay the appropriate locking-tag fee. A locking-tag is not required for residents hunting muskox in subsistence hunts in Units 22 and 23.

Resident locking-tag fees

Brown/grizzly bear.....	\$25
Muskox nonsubsistence hunts:	
• Unit 18	
Drawing.....	\$500
Registration.....	\$25
• Unit 21D and 24D	
Drawing.....	\$500

Buying your licenses and locking-tags

Licenses and big game locking-tags must be purchased and are available from most license vendors and online at <http://hunt.alaska.gov>. Hunting licenses and big game locking-tags are only valid for the calendar year printed on the license or locking-tag. Check with your local sporting goods or hardware store to see if they sell licenses and locking-tags.

Low-income licenses

You can buy a low-income license for \$5 if your family or household income is equal to or less than the most recent poverty guidelines for the state set by

the U.S. Department of Health and Human Services for the year preceding the application. The \$5 license is for hunting, trapping, and sport fishing; it is not a "subsistence" license. Low-income license holders do not need a king salmon or a state duck stamp; however, you must still obtain any required harvest tickets, permits, or locking-tags.

Alaska residents 60 or older

Resident hunters 60 years or older may apply for a free permanent identification card (PID) that replaces the annual licenses for hunting, trapping, and sport fishing. A PID is valid as long as Alaska residency is maintained. If you hold a PID, you no longer need to buy an annual king salmon or state duck stamp. However, you must still obtain any required locking-tags, harvest tickets, and permits.

Disabled Alaska veterans

Disabled veterans who are Alaska residents may qualify for a free hunting and sport fishing license (this does not include trapping) that is valid as long as Alaska residency is maintained. This replaces the annual licenses for sport fishing and hunting, as well as king salmon and state duck stamps. To receive this license you must have been honorably discharged from military service, be eligible for a loan under AS 18.56.101, and be certified by the U.S. Department of Veterans Affairs (VA) as having incurred a 50 percent or greater disability during military service. Written proof from the VA is required at the time of application.

To obtain a license

Licenses for Alaska residents 60 years and older or disabled veterans are available online at <http://hunt.alaska.gov> and at any ADF&G office. Licenses for Alaskan residents who are 70 percent physically disabled, or developmentally disabled are available at any ADF&G office.

For applications and information, contact:

ADF&G Licensing Section
PO Box 115525
Juneau, AK 99811-5525

(907) 465-2376 (phone)
(907) 465-2440 (fax)
adfg.license@alaska.gov

Nonresident/nonresident alien licenses and locking-tags

Big game locking-tags, not to be confused with harvest tickets (shown on page 14), are numbered metal locking objects that must be purchased prior to hunting and are required for big game species. The locking-tag must be locked on a part of the animal required to be salvaged (skull, hide, or meat) prior to leaving the kill site and must remain there until the animal is prepared for storage, consumed, or exported. Harvest tickets or permits may also be required prior to hunting.

A nonresident...

- is anyone who is not a resident of Alaska, but is a U.S. citizen; or an alien who maintains a permanent place of abode in the United States.
- who hunts for brown/grizzly bear, Dall sheep, or mountain goat, must be accompanied in the field by an Alaska-licensed guide or resident relative within second-degree of kindred age 19 or older** who possesses a valid Alaska hunting license. The guide or resident relative must be within 100 yards of the nonresident when they attempt to take game.

See guide information on right side of page.

A nonresident alien...

- is anyone who is a citizen of a foreign country and who is not a resident of Alaska.
- must be accompanied in the field by an Alaska-licensed guide to hunt any big game animal. The guide must be within 100 yards of the nonresident alien when they attempt to take game.

All nonresidents, regardless of age, must have appropriate licenses and big game locking-tags. Hunting licenses and big game locking-tags are valid for a specific calendar year. In addition to licenses and locking-tags, all nonresidents 10 years or older must also have appropriate harvest tickets or permits. Nonresidents under the age of 10 will not be issued harvest tickets or permits. (See youth hunting information, page 13.)

Nonresident big game locking-tags

Nonresident and nonresident alien hunters must buy the appropriate locking-tag before hunting a big game animal. Prior to leaving the kill site, the locking-tag must be locked on a part of the animal required to be salvaged. The locking-tag must remain on the animal until the animal is prepared for storage, consumed, or exported.

A big game locking-tag may be used for a species of equal or lesser value. You must have obtained a harvest ticket or a permit for the other species prior to hunting. For example, if you purchase a \$1,000 brown bear locking-tag, but do not take a brown bear, and take a moose instead, you may use the bear locking-tag on the moose, because the moose has a lesser locking-tag value.

A locking-tag may not be used more than once. The value of two or more locking-tags may not be combined.

Nonresident license fees

Small game* hunting.....	\$60
*grouse, hare (other than Belgian hare), ptarmigan, waterfowl, crane, and snipe	
Hunting (all game).....	\$160
Hunting and trapping.....	\$405
Alien hunting.....	\$630
Waterfowl stamp.....	\$10

Nonresident locking-tag fees

(Prices are for one locking-tag each)	
Black bear.....	\$450
*Brown/grizzly bear.....	\$1,000
Bison.....	\$900
Caribou.....	\$650
*Dall sheep.....	\$850
Deer.....	\$300
Elk.....	\$600
Moose.....	\$800
*Mountain goat.....	\$600
Muskox.....	\$2,200
Wolf ¹	\$60
Wolverine.....	\$350

Nonresident alien locking-tags fees:

(Prices are for one locking-tag each)	
*Black bear.....	\$600
*Brown/grizzly bear.....	\$1,300
*Bison.....	\$1,300
*Caribou.....	\$850
*Dall sheep.....	\$1,100
*Deer.....	\$400
*Elk.....	\$800
*Moose.....	\$1,000
*Mountain goat.....	\$800
*Muskox.....	\$3,000
*Wolf ¹	\$100
*Wolverine.....	\$500

*guide required

¹a locking-tag is not required for wolves in Units 1, 3, 9-10, 12-13, 15-21, and 24-25; however, a guide is still required for nonresident aliens

See Unit pages 39-139 for harvest ticket and permit requirements.

Guide & Transporter information

Nonresidents who hunt brown/grizzly bear, Dall sheep, or mountain goat must be personally accompanied in the field by an Alaska-licensed guide OR an Alaska resident relative 19 years or older within second-degree of kindred** holding a current Alaska hunting license. The guide or relative must be within 100 yards of the nonresident when they attempt to take game.

Nonresident aliens (non-U.S. citizens) hunting any big game must be accompanied in the field by an Alaska-licensed guide and the guide must be within 100 yards of the nonresident alien when they attempt to take game.

It is illegal for anyone, except an Alaska-licensed guide, to be compensated for any supplies, equipment, or services (other than transportation) provided to a big game hunter in the field. Transporters and individuals cannot legally be compensated for vehicles, fuel, bait, camping, hunting, bear baiting, or game processing equipment, or any hunting services such as cleaning of game, glassing, packing, etc. from a permanent, or nonpermanent structure in the field, or on a boat on saltwater.

Licensed transporters may provide transportation services and accommodations (room and board) only at a personally-owned permanent structure in the field, or on a boat on saltwater. It is illegal for a transporter to accompany or remain in the field at a nonpermanent structure with a big game hunter who is a client of the transporter except as necessary to perform transportation services. Unlicensed individuals may not legally provide transportation or accommodations for compensation.

**Second-degree of kindred:

father, mother, brother, sister, son, daughter, spouse, grandparent, grandchild, brother/sister-in-law, son/daughter-in-law, father/mother-in-law, stepfather, stepmother, stepsister, stepbrother, stepson, or stepdaughter.

Vendors:

You may issue harvest tickets whether or not a locking-tag has been purchased for a particular species. Contact any ADF&G office if you have questions.