

Alaska Professional Hunters Association

Federal Issues: Alaska's Hunting Guide Industry

Senate Resource Committee 2/4/1015

Alaska Professional Hunters Association

Presentation Overview:

1. Introduction
2. Alaska's Hunting Guide Industry
 - a. Demographics
 - b. Economics
3. Current Federal Issues-
 - a. Intro: Concessions/Land Use Permits-Park Service, USFWS, Forrest Service, BLM,
 - b. Government Shutdown/Refuge Closure Lawsuit
 - c. USFWS Proposed Rule
 - d. Park Service Proposed Regulations
 - e. "Less is Best"-Concession Awards
 - f. Park Service Sheep Management Plan
 - g. BLM Concessions
 - h. Transporter Programs
4. Historical- How the Federal Government Got Control of Alaska's Guide Industry
 - a. "Weight of History Discussion"
 - b. Bill Horn's historical timeline
5. Path Forward-
 - a. APHA's Continuing Commitment
 - b. Executive Branch Responsibilities/Commitments
 - c. With permission: Recommendations for the Legislative Body

Introduction

1. Personal

2. APHA

Alaska's Hunting Guide Industry

1. Historical Context

- a. Industry existed Pre-Statehood
- b. Game is itemized as a resource in Alaska's Constitution
- c. Resource dependant-value added visitor industry

2. Significance-

- a. Game is important to all Alaskan's
- b. Alaska's Game is enjoyed by American and foreigners alike/worldwide resource

3. Demographics-

- a. 89% Alaska Residents
- b. Communities of residence include-Kenai, Girdwood, Nikiski, Cantwell, King Salmon, Ekwok, Aniak, Salcha, Hoonah, Elfin Cove, Haines, Unalakleet, Mekoruk

4. Economics-

- a. Significant Statewide Economic Impact-78\$ Million
- b. Significant Employment/espc. Rural-1,620 direct
- c. Non-monetary support-meat/transportation/neighbor activities

THE ECONOMIC IMPORTANCE OF ALASKA'S WILDLIFE IN 2011

SUMMARY REPORT



MARCH 2014



THE ECONOMIC IMPORTANCE OF ALASKA'S WILDLIFE IN 2011

The flash of sun on a bull moose's rack, the bugling of passing sandhill cranes, the rustle of black-tailed deer in a dripping forest, scars from a grizzly bear's claws raked deep into the bark of an aspen. Such are scenes of wildlife in Alaska, woven fast into the fabric of Alaskans' lives and the dreams of millions of visitors.

A tangible symbol of the state's natural wealth, wildlife inhabits our legends and myths, provides food for our table, recreation for our leisure, and teaches us about our world and its workings. Furthermore, wildlife helps fuel our economy.

This summary and the report on which it's based demonstrate what most people instinctively know: Alaska's wildlife is important to Alaskans and visitors alike. Surveys, including those conducted in the research reported here, consistently show that wildlife contributes significantly to residents' quality of life and is one of the main reasons people visit Alaska.

Because it is important to them, people spend money to hunt, view, and experience wildlife. This study measures resident and visitor spending on hunting and wildlife viewing trips; analyzes the impacts on economic output, jobs, labor income, and governmental revenue; and estimates the economic value of goods and services in the state.

Alaskans need solid information to make the best possible wildlife management decisions. We hope this report is an important contribution to that endeavor.



PARTICIPATION IN HUNTING AND WILDLIFE VIEWING

ACTIVITIES

Almost 1 million households—residents and visitors—took at least one trip in 2011 to hunt or view wildlife in Alaska. Of those, more than 110,000 households, 86 percent of them Alaska residents, went hunting. More than 868,000 households, 77 percent of them visitors, went wildlife viewing.

About 37 percent of all resident households took at least one hunting trip, and they averaged 11 trips during the year. About 2 percent of the visitor households hunted, with most taking only one trip.

About 77 percent of all resident households took at least one trip to view wildlife, and they averaged 30 trips during the year. About 86 percent of visitors participated in wildlife viewing and averaged 1.4 trips per household.

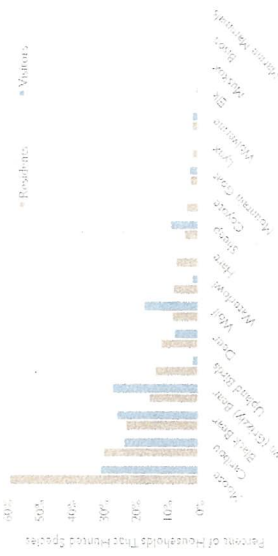
Hunters most commonly targeted moose, caribou, black bear, and brown bear. Wildlife viewers, especially visitors, also wanted to see those species. Seabirds, birds of prey, and marine mammals were also popular.

Definition of a Trip – Each survey respondent was asked to provide information about a hunting or wildlife viewing trip, defined as an “outing that begins from home or from another place of lodging, such as a vacation home, hotel, or a relative’s home. A trip may last an hour, a day or multiple days.” The analysis of economic activity supported by hunting and viewing-related spending excluded trips that respondents would have taken even if they had not planned to hunt or view wildlife.

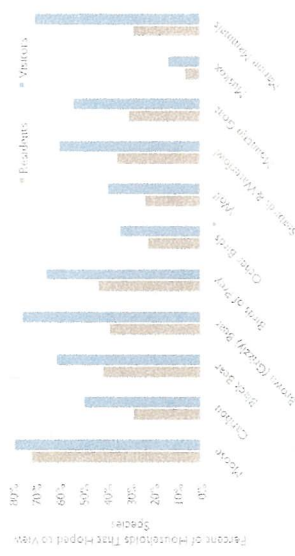
Households that Participated in Hunting or Viewing Trips



Species Sought by Hunters



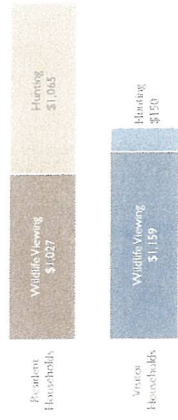
Species Sought by Viewers



SPENDING ON HUNTING AND WILDLIFE VIEWING

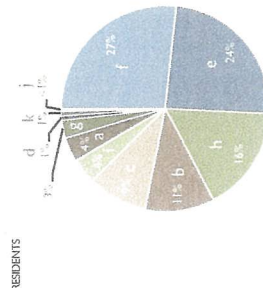
Residents and visitors spent \$3.4 billion in Alaska on hunting and viewing activities in 2011, supporting the economic activity described on pages 4 and 5. Resident households spent about \$2 billion of that spread equally between hunting and viewing. Visitor households spent about \$150 million on hunting and \$1.2 billion on wildlife viewing.

Spending by Residents and Visitors



Spending in Alaska in 2011, in Millions of Dollars

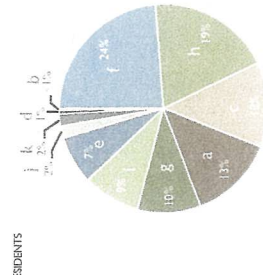
Hunting-Related Spending, by Category



RESIDENTS

VISITORS

Viewing-Related Spending, by Category



RESIDENTS

VISITORS

- Trip Package Spending
- Guide, Outfitter, Charmer, and Transporter Fees
- Transportation Fees or Tickets
- Licenses, Tags, and Fees
- Gear and Equipment Purchases
- Fuel for Vehicles
- Lodging
- Groceries, Food, Liquor Purchased at Stores
- Meals Purchased at Restaurants and Bars
- Souvenirs and Gifts
- Equipment Rental