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SENATE FINANCE COMMITTEE REPORT

DATE: 3/6/90

FURTHER:

DATE TURNED INTO OFFICE: 4/5/90

The Finance Committee considered

SB 381

"An Act relating to hunting for mountain goat by nonresident hunters; and providing for an effective date."

and recommended:

- replace with _____ CS _____
- or adopt _____ CS _____
- attached amendment(s)
- _____ letter of intent adopted

- same title
- new title
- technical title change (HB only)

do pass

do not pass

no recommendation

individual recommendations

further referral to _____

ATTACHES NEW FISCAL NOTE(S):

Dept/Date:

fiscal note(s) _____

zero fiscal note(s) _____

appropriation-no fiscal note

APPROVES PREVIOUS:

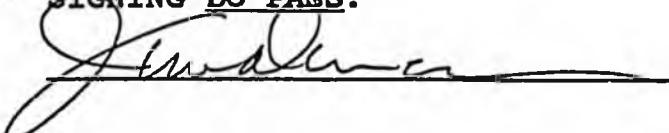
Dept/Date:

fiscal note(s) DFEG 2/12/90
65.0 revenue

zero fiscal note(s) DC&ED 1/16/90

SIGNING DO PASS:

OTHER RECOMMENDATIONS:



1. John Big No Rec

Co-Chairs: Signatures

Paul Griffin No Rec

Paul Griffin No Rec

2. Rich Kelly (No Rec)

and Recommendations

FISCAL NOTE

REQUEST:

Revision Date: _____
Title: An Act relating to hunting for mountain goat by nonresident hunters;...
Sponsor: Senator Duncan
Requestor: Senate Resource

Agency Affected: Commerce & Economic Dev.
BRU: Occupational Licensing
Components: All

EXPENDITURES/REVENUES: (Thousands of Dollars)

OPERATING	FY 91	FY 92	FY 93	FY 94	FY 95	FY 96
PERSONAL SERVICES						
TRAVEL						
CONTRACTUAL						
SUPPLIES						
EQUIPMENT						
LAND & STRUCTURES						
GRANTS, CLAIMS						
MISCELLANEOUS						
TOTAL OPERATING	0	0	0	0	0	0
CAPITAL	0	0	0	0	0	0
REVENUE	0	0	0	0	0	0

FUNDING: (Thousands of Dollars)

GENERAL FUND						
FEDERAL FUNDS						
OTHER						
TOTAL	0	0	0	0	0	0

POSITIONS:

FULL-TIME	0	0	0	0	0	0
PART-TIME	0	0	0	0	0	0
TEMPORARY	0	0	0	0	0	0

ANALYSIS : (Attach a separate page if necessary)

The bill removes mountain goat from AS 16.05.407(a) thereby allowing non-resident hunters to hunt mountain goat without being accompanied by a licensed guide-outfitter. New funds are not required to implement this bill.

Prepared by: Jennifer Strickler, Administrative Officer Phone: 465-2144
Division: Occupational Licensing Date: 1-

Approved by Commissioner: Larry Merculieff Date: 12/1/90
Agency: Commerce and Economic Development

- Distribution (by preparer):
- Legislative Finance
 - Legislative Sponsor
 - Requestor
 - Office of Management and Budget
 - Impacted Agency(ies)

FISCAL NOTE

REQUEST:

Revision Date: _____
 Title: An act relating to hunting
 for mountain goat by nonresidents
 Sponsor: Senator Duncan
 Requestor: _____

Agency: 1: Fish and Game
 BRU: Wildlife Conservation
 Components: Wildlife Conservation

EXPENDITURES/REVENUES: (Thousands of Dollars)

OPERATING	FY 91	FY 92	FY 93	FY 94	FY 95	FY 96
PERSONAL SERVICES						
TRAVEL						
CONTRACTUAL						
SUPPLIES						
EQUIPMENT						
LAND & STRUCTURES						
GRANTS, CLAIMS						
MISCELLANEOUS						
TOTAL OPERATING	0	0	0	0	0	0
CAPITAL	0	0	0	0	0	0
REVENUE	65.0	65.0	70.0	70.0	75.0	75.0

FUNDING: (Thousands of Dollars)

GENERAL FUND	0					
FEDERAL FUNDS	0					
OTHER	0					
TOTAL	0	0	0	0	0	0

POSITIONS:

FULL-TIME	0					
PART-TIME	0					
TEMPORARY	0	0	0	0	0	0

ANALYSIS : (Attach a separate page if necessary)

No impact on FY 90.

Prepared by: W. Bruce Dinneford
 Division: Wildlife Conservation

Phone: 465-4190
 Date: 2/9/90

Approved by Commissioner: *William W. Dalton*
 Agency: Department of Fish and Game

Date: 2/12/90

Distribution (by preparer):
 Legislative Finance
 Legislative Sponsor
 Requestor
 Office of Management and Budget
 Impacted Agency(ies)

201

BY SEN. DUNCAN

1 IN THE SENATE

2

SENATE BILL NO. 381

3

IN THE LEGISLATURE OF THE STATE OF ALASKA

4

SIXTEENTH LEGISLATURE - SECOND SESSION

5

A BILL

6

For an Act entitled: "An Act relating to hunting for mountain goat by
nonresident hunters; and providing for an effective
date."

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BE IT ENACTED BY THE LEGISLATURE OF THE STATE OF ALASKA:

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* Section 1. AS 16.05.407(a) is amended to read:

11

(a) It is unlawful for a nonresident to hunt, pursue, or take
brown bear, grizzly bear, [MOUNTAIN GOAT,] or sheep in this state,
unless personally accompanied by

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(1) a person who is licensed as a guide-outfitter, class-A
assistant guide-outfitter, or assistant guide-outfitter by the Big
Game Commercial Services Board; or

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17

(2) a resident over 19 years of age who is

18

(A) the spouse of the nonresident; or

19

(B) related to the nonresident, within and including

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the second degree of kindred, by marriage or blood.

21

* Sec. 2. This Act takes effect July 1, 1991.



STATE OF ALASKA
OFFICE OF THE GOVERNOR

BILL ANALYSIS

Corrected Copy

4/11/90
H/RES

DEPARTMENT Fish and Game	DIVISION Wildlife Conservation	BILL NUMBER SB 381	SPONSOR Senator Duncan
SHORT TITLE OF BILL An act relating to hunting for mountain goat by nonresident hunters			
DEPARTMENT POSITION Neutral			
PREPARED BY Bruce Dinneford	DATE 4-9-90	COMMISSIONER'S SIGNATURE <i>Bruce Dinneford</i>	DATE 4/9/90

SUMMARY

OTHER AGENCIES AFFECTED BY BILL Commerce and Economic Development Tourism	CONSTITUENT GROUP(S) AFFECTED BY BILL Big Game Guide-outfitters
ORGANIZATIONAL SUPPORT FOR BILL Opposed	ORGANIZATIONAL OPPOSITION TO BILL Alaska Professional Hunters Association

FISCAL IMPACT: NONE FISCAL NOTE ATTACHED

BACKGROUND/LEGISLATIVE INTENT

The requirement that all nonresident mountain goat hunters be accompanied by a guide-outfitter (or relative within the second degree of kindred) was a recommendation of the Task Force on Guiding and Game in January of 1989. Additionally, it was an implication of HB 112/SB 140 during the 15th session that mountain goat be added to Dall sheep and brown bear as species which require guide-outfitters for nonresident hunters. (Cont. on pg 2)

ANALYSIS OF BILL/PROGRAM EFFECTS

In 1988, 320 nonresident goat tags were sold. Preliminary 1989 figures indicate that 107 goat tags were sold. Thus, revenues to the state associated with nonresident mountain goat hunting in 1988 was \$79,625 for tags and \$19,056 for licenses, for a total of \$98,681. By contrast, 1989 revenues were \$26,750 (tags) and \$6,420 (licenses), for a total of \$33,170. A loss of \$65,511 (64 percent) was experienced due to the reduction of nonresident goat hunter effort in 1989. As this new requirement becomes more accepted it is believed that the opposition to using a guide will diminish and nonresident hunter effort will increase, but not to pre-1989 levels.

Whether or not mountain goat remain on the guide-outfitter required list will not seriously affect the management of mountain goats in Alaska.

AMENDMENTS PROPOSED

NONE

PLEASE ATTACH A SEPARATE SHEET FOR ADDITIONAL COMMENTS OR ANALYSIS.

BACKGROUND/LEGISLATIVE INTENT CONT.

Mountain goat was recommended for inclusion to this list because of the precipitous terrain they occupy and the danger associated in hunting this species.

4/5/90
SFC

Name: Marv Walter

Title: President of Juneau Archery Club, Inc.
Alaskan Bowhunters - Southeast Director
National Field Archery Association (NFAA) - Advisor to the Bowhunter and Conservation Committee

Pass out ABA Magazine (inside cover back page) Membership application

The Alaskan Bowhunters Association is an organization which was established to foster and perpetuate fair chase hunting with bow and arrow in the state of Alaska. Members in that organization have a responsibility to maintain a sportsmanlike image of the highest order. The ABA and other concerned citizen would like to present this petition with a list of signatures. Their signatures represent a statement of concern: 413 Signatures

The ABA have the following concerns:

1. Legislation in 1989, which ended with putting Goats on the Guides list did not receive proper public comment.
2. Goats were added to the Guides list in order to help protect the Guide Industry in case of possible unconstitutional challenges in court.
3. Because of pressure by the Guide Industry to add the species for monetary reasons.

I have a strong interest in supporting S B 381 for a number of reasons:

I) ~~we~~ believe the process followed in the passage of Goat legislation in 1989 was a wrongful act. Goats were added to H B 112 at the end of the 1989 session after most of the public testimony had already taken place. The Alaska Outdoor Counsel stated they testified in favor of the Bill prior to the addition of the Goat addendum. The major testimony took place in Fairbanks. The Goat addendum was added in Resources in the Senate later in the session.

I am not a person who has a history of being concerned with the passage of legislation. I've always believed the best interest of the public will be represented. I believe in this case a selfish and financial interest has prevailed. Guides have an opportunity for financial gain at the expense of public input and due process and that is not right. I am aware of no public input at the local level in Juneau or for that matter around the state, other than on the part of the Guides, who included proposal. The Local Fish and Game Advisory Board made no recommendation as to any proposal placing Goats on the Guide list.

II) Our research and recommendations by the Attorney Generals office indicated a major concern for the Guide Industry in Alaska on constitutional grounds. We share the opinions of Norm Gorsuch in 1983 and Steve White on the topic.

We believe Alaska's actions are unconstitutional in requiring a Guide to hunt on Alaska Land. Mr. Gorsuch pointed out several reasons for his opinion. (Distribute a copy)

Why Sheep and Not Goats?

Why Relatives and Not Friends?

Why Not all Big Game Animals (Same Bear Dangers- Same Weather)?

III. We believe the placement of Goats on the list was an effort to make the total program more defensible in court at the expense of residence and non-residence and in favor of a Monetary Motivated Guide Industry.

We have some other questions:

** Isn't the hunting land in Alaska mostly Federal Supported Land- Many Non resident tax dollars are used for management Aren't they being asked to pay twice.

** Aren't several of the Guides in Alaska Non-residence part of the year or even most of the year. Where are they spending the Alaska monies being lost because of this bill.

** How many Guides are going to be able to climb the Goat resident mountains in Alaska or are they going to hire inexperienced resident and non-resident apprentice guides.

** Is safety really an issue? Has it ever been an issue? What data is available to support such a statement. How many Goat hunters have fallen from a Mountain to their death since Statehood. How many Photographers have , Hikers, etc.. Could a Guide stop a person from falling anyway?

We believe hiring a Guide should be a matter of choice and not a requirement! The Department of Fish and Game can regulate harvest quotas, through their management programs.

Page 4 In the Spring of 1989 I was contacted by Mr. Jerry Karsky, Bowhunter and Founder of the Montana Bowhunters Association. He wanted to Hunt Goats in the Juneau area. I hunted Elk with him in Montana in 1988. We planned an exchange hunt Mr. Karsky has all the Bowhunting skill and experience of any Bowhunter or guide in this country. I informed Mr. Karsky of the new legislation. He made several phone around the state Not one Fish and Game person contacted, knew of the legislation, even after it was signed by the Governor I'd like to make three points from this story:

- A) The Public and a key Division in this State was not involved or informed.
- B) Mr. Karsky did not hunt Goats in Alaska, because he would not pay for guide fees. This was lost revenue to Alaska businesses.
- C) There are hunters all over the country with contacts in Alaska and the skill necessary to accomplish a safe and cost effective hunt without the need for guides.

It's been my experience after 10 years of hunting in Southeast Alaska, the most dangerous aspect of hunting is not climbing the mountain, It's going and returning on the water or by air. There are far more Coast Guard reports of hunters involved in dangerous and fatal water/ air encounters, than from falling off a mountain. Climbing a mountain is dangerous, but it is usually predictable and danger is usually resolved without public notice.

If the number of Goats in Alaska is a concern or a point of argument than I strongly recommend the closing of Goat Hunting during the year, when snow has caused the Goat population to move within rifle distance of waterways in Alaska. I have knowledge of many Goats killed each year by hunters being able to reach their Goat without leaving their Boats or by climbing only a short distance. Snow brings Goats to water level each year and accounts for many of the easy Goat kills.

I appreciate the opportunity to speak and I request the support of S.B 381 and future use of wide local Fish and Game Advisory groups.

STATE OF ALASKA
THE LEGISLATURE

POUCH Y STATE CAPITOL
JUNEAU, ALASKA 99811
707 463 3800

LEGISLATIVE AFFAIRS AGENCY

MEMORANDUM

March 24, 1988

SUBJECT: Constitutionality of statutes requiring guides
 for nonresident hunters and requiring guides
 to be residents

TO: Representative Adelheid Herrmann
 Co-Chair, House Resources Committee

FROM: Edward H. Hein *EHA*
 Legislative Counsel

You have asked whether state statutes that require non-resident big game hunters to be accompanied by a guide and that require guides to be residents are constitutional.

Under AS 16.05.407, a nonresident who wishes to hunt brown bear, grizzly bear, or sheep must be accompanied by a licensed guide or by a resident relative. The question is whether this statute violates the Equal Protection Clause of the Alaska Constitution, Article I, section 1. That section provides, in part, that "all persons are equal and entitled to equal rights, opportunities, and protection under the law."

The test of constitutionality under this section is whether the discrimination against nonresidents substantially furthers a legitimate goal of the state, which then must be balanced against the nature of the nonresident's interest or right involved. State v. Erickson, 574 P.2d 1, 12 (Alaska 1978). The goals of the state in requiring guides for nonresidents are not stated in the statute, but arguably are hunter safety and enforcement of game laws. These are legitimate state objectives.

The next question is whether the discrimination against most nonresidents substantially furthers these objectives. It is reasonable to conclude that nonresident hunters, on the whole, are less familiar with Alaska's terrain and weather conditions than residents are. Nonresidents may also be

Representative Adelheid Herrmann
Page 2
March 24, 1988

unfamiliar with specific hunting techniques for hunting Alaskan animals, such as the brown bear and dall sheep. Therefore, requiring nonresident hunters to be accompanied by licensed guides is a rational means of protecting their safety. Requiring guides also helps ensure that nonresidents comply with state game laws, particularly since guides are required by law to report violations committed by their clients. But the statutory scheme is flawed, from a constitutional standpoint, in at least two ways.

First, the statute makes an exception for nonresident hunters who are accompanied by a resident who is 20 years of age or older and related within the second degree of kinship. Substituting a resident in place of a licensed guide is not even rationally related to the goal of protecting the nonresident hunter's safety. As one court has stated, this kind of exception is "impossible to reconcile with the theory of safety unless one indulges in the violent presumption that mere residence in this State makes a competent, knowing guide." Schakel v. State, 513 P.2d 412 (Wyoming 1973). It may be that a close relative will be more concerned than another resident for protecting the nonresident, but this does not make the resident relative any more qualified to accompany big game hunters than other residents who are not licensed guides. Second, the list of big game animals for which the nonresident must be accompanied is not complete. Although it covers bears and sheep, it omits goats, moose, and caribou -- animals frequently hunted by nonresidents.

These two flaws in the statute make it vulnerable to constitutional challenge. In particular, the exception for resident relatives is probably unconstitutional. Amending these aspects of the statute would make it more defensible.

The second statute is AS 08.54.210(a)(3) and (6), which make it unlawful for a person to guide without a guide license and a resident hunting license. The effect is to exclude nonresidents from engaging in the business of guiding in the state. This residency requirement is in violation of the Privileges and Immunities Clause of the United States Constitution. The Attorney General has so advised the Department of Commerce and Economic Development and has directed that the requirement not be enforced. The requirement has been removed in various versions of SB 191.

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Representative Adelheid Herrmann
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Article IV, section 2 of the United States Constitution provides, in relevant part, that "The citizens of each state should be entitled to all privileges and immunities of citizens in the several states." In line with this purpose, the Court has said that the clause protects fundamental interests -- "those that bear on the vitality of the Nation as a single entity." Baldwin v. Montana Fish and Game Commission, 56 L.Ed.2d 354, 365 (1978). One of the most fundamental interests protected by the Privileges and Immunities Clause is the right to pursue a common calling, ply a trade, or do business in another state. Supreme Court of New Hampshire v. Piper, 84 L.Ed.2d 205 (1985); Toomer v. Witsell, 92 L.Ed. 1460, 1471 (1948). A nonresident's interest in engaging in the business of big game guiding in Alaska is such a fundamental interest and, therefore, is protected by the Privileges and Immunities Clause.

To discriminate against nonresidents, the state must have a substantial reason beyond the mere fact that they are citizens of other states. Toomer at 1471. The state cannot, for example, discriminate solely for the purpose of giving residents an economic advantage over nonresidents. Lynden Transport, Inc. v. State, 532 P.2d 700, 710 (Alaska 1975). The statute identifies no evil caused by nonresidents that requires that they be excluded from guiding in the state. There is no showing that a nonresident is inherently less qualified to be a guide than a resident. A nonresident would have to meet the same qualifications as a resident to obtain a guide license. As one court has stated, "mere residence in this state does not make a competent guide." Powell v. Daily, 712 P.2d 356 (Wyoming 1986). There is no showing that excluding nonresidents from guiding in the state in any way protects the state's game resources. The United States Supreme Court has stated that a "state's interest in its wildlife and other resources must yield when, without reason, it interferes with a nonresident's right to pursue a livelihood in a State other than his own." Baldwin.

The residency requirement for licensed guides is in violation of the Privileges and Immunities Clause of the United States Constitution and is unenforceable.

EHH:bb
b4/050

January 11, 1988

Representative Sam Cotten
Pouch V
Juneau, AK 99811

Re: Big game guide requirements
Our file no. 661-88-0255

Dear Representative Cotten:

Your December 22, 1987, letter requested our opinion regarding two questions relating to guiding:

1. Would it be legal to require nonresident hunters to use registered guides for all hunting of big game (including moose, caribou, and goats)?
2. Would it be legal to require nonresident hunters to use registered guides whenever they contract for commercial help in the field, other than for transportation?

Our summary answer to your first question is yes. Our summary response to your second question is yes, the legislature can define "guiding" broadly to encompass activities such as packing, skinning, etc. if there is a rational basis for doing so. Our analysis follows.

1. Requiring a guide for hunting all species of big game.

As to your first inquiry, this office has on several previous occasions addressed the question of what species could or should be included under a mandatory guide law. See citation below. We have consistently pointed out that a law requiring hunters to hire guides would be more defensible if all similar species were covered by the law. To require a nonresident to hire a guide when hunting one species, such as Dall sheep, but not when hunting another species, such as mountain goat which requires similar hunting skills and poses similar hazards, undermines the legal basis for having a guide requirement in the first place. See, e.g., Shakel v. State, 513 P.2d 412, 415 (Wyo. 1973).

Representative Sam Cotten
Re: 661-88-0255

January 11, 1988
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Rather than reiterate the analysis here, I am enclosing for your review 1982 Inf. Op. Att'y Gen. (Feb. 11; J66-485-82) and a March 15, 1983, letter from this office to the legislation coordinator in the Governor's office. Both memoranda discuss the question of whether there is any justification for requiring a hunting guide for one but not for another species. The cases cited in those memoranda are still valid law and in updating the research involved in those memoranda we have found no contrary authority.

In short, to the extent that it is legal to require nonresidents to hire licensed guides, it would make the law far more defensible in court if the law covered all species that pose similar risks to the hunter and that raise similar state concerns regarding compliance with hunting laws.

2. Requiring hire of a guide for all "commercial help in the field."

As to your second question, we assume that by referring to "commercial help in the field" you mean services performed for compensation by a person while in the hunting area that relate to the hunting of big game animals (such as packing, skinning, tracking, scouting for game, etc.). With this understanding in mind, we believe that so long as there is a permissible state purpose for requiring nonresidents to be accompanied by a licensed guide for these purposes, the legislature may do so.

As explained in the attached memoranda, the kinds of reasons courts have recognized as valid justifications for requiring nonresidents to hire hunting guides include the need to ensure that the hunter has knowledge of local game laws, the need for better law enforcement, and the need to promote public safety (i.e., guides are expected to be more familiar with and trained in outdoor survival, first aid, etc.). Guiding could be defined narrowly to cover, for example, only assisting in the actual tracking and shooting of game, or it could be broadly defined to include related activities such as packing, skinning, scouting for game, and trophy handling, depending upon the legislature's purposes and goals.

The requirements of due process place some outer limit on the activities or services that could be described as guiding. For example, it would probably be irrational and therefore subject to successful court challenge to define guiding to include the activity of renting an ATV in Anchorage to a hunter

Representative Sam Cotten
Re: 661-88-0255

January 11, 1988
Page 3

who is planning to use the equipment in the field some distance away. See generally Shakel v. State, 513 P.2d 412, 415 (Wyo. 1973). However, so long as the activity has some reasonable relationship to the actual hunting process, a broad definition of guiding is permissible under the state's police powers. A nonresident could be required, for example, to hire a licensed guide even if the services performed by the guide were restricted to packing, skinning, or scouting if this served the permissible state purpose of conserving and managing the state's resources.

The way your question was phrased, however, suggests one possible legal problem. Your question suggests a situation in which a nonresident could hunt (presumably big game or small game) without the services of a guide but if the nonresident wished to engage "commercial help in the field" then (and only then) the hunter would be required to hire a person licensed as a guide. In order to be defensible, such a law would have to serve some rational and permissible state purpose. See Shakel, id.

It is difficult in the abstract to think of reasons that would justify a law that only required a hunter to hire a guide if the hunter wanted to hire help in the field. If the legislature concludes that there is no reason to require a nonresident to hire a guide if the nonresident hunts alone, we can think of no reason why it would suddenly become necessary for the hunter to hire a licensed guide simply because the hunter desired to hire a person to pack out his game or perform some similar task. A guide requirement either is or is not justified as an exercise of the state's police powers. If there is a reason for requiring a nonresident to hire a guide, that requirement should apply to all similarly situated nonresident hunters.

In summary, the state could define guiding broadly to include many activities in the field so long as there is a rational connection to state police power purposes, such as conserving and managing wildlife resources. The guide law would, however, have to apply to all similarly situated hunters in order to withstand equal protection analysis.

Representative Sam Cotten
Re: 661-88-0255

January 11, 1988
Page 4

I hope this memorandum has answered your questions. If you have further inquiries, please contact us.

Yours sincerely,

GRACE BERG SCHAIBLE
ATTORNEY GENERAL

By: Sarah E. McCracken
Assistant Attorney General

SEM/jmo
Encl:

cc: Beverly Haywood
AGO - Juneau

March 15, 1983

Susan Rogers
Legislation Coordinator
Office of the Governor
Pouch A
Juneau, Alaska 99811

Re: AG #065-83 (H.B. 188: Big game
hunting by nonresidents)

Dear Ms. Rogers:

Ron Lorensen, through Arthur H. Peterson, has asked me to respond to your request for an analysis of HB 188 (big game hunting by nonresidents). In this letter I offer some suggestions for technical amendments, and also raise some larger questions regarding the constitutionality of portions of the bill.

First as to the minor technical changes:

1. In line 11, the term "take" is already defined in AS 16.05.940(18), to include, inter alia, the terms "hunt" and "pursue"; therefore the repetition of the phrase "hunt, pursue or take" is redundant.
2. In line 14, various classes of guides are listed, but the list omits Class-A guides; this appears to be an oversight. Also, the bill does not make allowance for other categories of guides created by the guide board. For example, the board has already created two additional classes of guides - marine mammal and assistant marine mammal. 12 AAC 38.155 and 12 AAC 38.156.
3. In line 28, the bill again omits the category of Class-A guide, as described in #2 above. Although arguably the class A guide is covered by the term "assistant guide", it would be better either to spell out the categories or say "a guide lawfully licensed by the state."

More significant concerns over this bill (and AS 16.05.407, which the bill would amend) are those alluded to in my memorandum to Tom Koester: the species covered, and the next-of-kin exception. Both these aspects of the law (and this

Susan Rogers
Legislation Coordinator

March 15, 1983
Page #2

bill) raise serious equal protection problems under the U.S. and Alaska constitutions.

Initially, the requirement that non-residents must hunt with a guide creates at least two distinct classifications of people, based on residency: those who must hire a guide (non-residents hunting bear or sheep) and those who need not hire a guide (residents). In this regard, the State has broad authority to take reasonable steps to protect its natural resources, even where this results in treating some classes of people, such as non-residents, differently from others. Baldwin v. Montana Fish and Game Commission, 436 U.S. 371 (1978); State v. Kemp, 44 N.W.2d 214 (S.D. 1950), appeal dismissed, 340 U.S. 923 (1951); Alaska Board of Game v. Thomas, 635 P.2d 1191 (Alaska 1981). Nevertheless, the State's disparate treatment of classifications of people cannot be arbitrary. Where fundamental rights or suspect classifications are not involved (as in the sport hunting area), the classification must be a reasonable means to accomplish a legitimate state purpose, i.e. the statutory scheme must bear a "fair and substantial" relationship to the purpose of protecting the State's resources. Rose v. Commercial Fisheries Entry Commission, 647 P.2d 154 (Alaska 1982); Isakson v. Rickey, 550 P.2d 359 (Alaska 1976).

The obvious justifications for requiring a guide for non-residents are: public safety (non-residents are less familiar with weather and terrain, etc.); protection of the resource (non-residents are not as able to judge the size of animals and are not familiar with hunting large Alaska species, etc.); and law enforcement (non-residents are less familiar with state game laws). However, if these are the justifications, there is no rational reason for requiring a guide for hunting sheep and not goats, for hunting brown bear and not black bear, moose and other species.

The Wyoming supreme court, for example, struck down a guide requirement statute in that state, which required a guide for hunting deer but not antelope on national forest lands, stating:

The State asserts another proposition to sustain this statute, which is the safety of the hunter. An examination of the statute demonstrates that it can have little if any relationship to such objective. The dangers to a hunter of antelope would seem as great as to a hunter of deer. We can see no manner in which it would be any less dangerous for an antelope hunter than a deer hunter in the same area at the same time.

Schakel v. State, 513 P.2d 412, 415 (Wyo. 1973).

Similarly the supreme court of Montana struck down a guide requirement statute that required non-resident hunters to be accompanied by a resident guide, authorized any landowner to guide on his own land or land leased to him without a guide license, and allowed a waiver of the guide requirement for certain special deer and antelope hunts. The court remarked:

The statute was allegedly designed to promote safety for hunters, yet it is an established fact that the requirements of the law have been waived as to deer and antelope, in those hunting districts comprising the eastern one third of the state. While there may be a marked difference in the terrain in the two general areas, we find no reason to assume that one area is less dangerous than the other. Further, the dangers inherent in hunting antelope or deer would certainly not decrease as to those who might hunt elk or moose.

State v. Jack, 539 P.2d 726, 729 (Mont. 1975).

In Alaska, it is similarly difficult to find any justification for distinguishing between brown bear and sheep hunting, and hunting for other species. It is noteworthy that after the Schakel decision discussed above, the Wyoming legislature amended its guide law to cover all big game species.

As to the next-of-kin exemption, there is again little or no evidence to justify it. Obviously, Alaskan voters want to be able to take their non-resident relatives hunting with them when the relatives visit. However, the practical result is that a person, merely by virtue of having established residency in the State, is automatically deemed competent to guide non-resident relatives safely, but not to guide other non-residents. If mere residency in the state qualifies one to be a guide, then why should the State specially license guides at all? Conversely, if a resident is qualified to guide a non-resident relative, why is he not qualified to guide other non-residents? The next-of-kin exception to the guide law shoots a hole in the public safety justification for the guide requirement.

In Schakel v. State, 513 P.2d at 415, the Wyoming supreme court addressed a provision similar in many ways to the next-of-kin exception. The Wyoming law required non-residents to hire a licensed guide for hunting on national forest, park, or refuge lands, but authorized any resident hunter to obtain without charge or bond or other qualifications, a resident

Susan Rogers
Legislation Coordinator

March 15, 1983
Page #4

guiding permit to guide up to two non-residents if done without compensation. The court held:

The addition of the provision that any resident owner of a big game license may receive a guide license and guide two non-resident hunters without bond or without any qualifications whatsoever without remuneration therefor is impossible to reconcile with the theory of safety unless one indulges in the violent presumption that mere residence in this State makes a competent, knowing guide whether he be acquainted with the area or not.

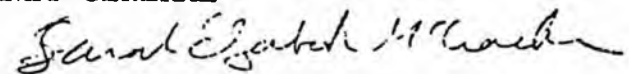
Schakel v. State, 513 P.2d at 415.

To protect Alaska's guide law from the pitfalls addressed in the Wyoming and Montana cases, it would be safest to require guides for all non-residents for all species (or at least all big game species), and to eliminate the next of kin exemption. Since this latter step could be quite unpopular, one possible compromise might be to issue a special, limited guide permit for a resident relative, after that person demonstrates certain guiding skills.

If we can be of further assistance, please let us know.

Yours sincerely,

NORMAN C. GORSUCH
ATTORNEY GENERAL

By: 
Sarah Elizabeth McCracken
Assistant Attorney General

SEM/jmo

cc: Arthur H. Peterson
Kathleen McGuire

STATE OF ALASKA

DEPARTMENT OF LAW

OFFICE OF THE ATTORNEY GENERAL

JAY S. HAMMOND, GOVERNOR

POUCH K-STATE CAPITOL
JUNEAU, ALASKA 99811

February 11, 1982

Honorable Kenneth J. Fanning
Honorable Eric G. Sutcliffe
Co-Chairmen
Resources Committee
Alaska House of Representatives
Twelfth Legislature, Second Session
Pouch V
Juneau, Alaska 99811

Re: SSHB 409, "An Act relating to guiding; and
providing for an effective date." Our file
J66-485-82

Dear Representatives Fanning and Sutcliffe:

At your direction, I have researched a number of the questions which were raised at the Resources Committee hearing on SSHB 409, "An Act relating to guiding; and providing for an effective date." There have been two cases in other states construing statutes similar to AS 16.05.407(a). Those cases are discussed in some detail below. However, the conclusions which we draw from them can be summarized as follows:

1. The statute would be more defensible if it applied to nonresidents hunting all species of game, not a selective list of species. If selected species are listed, the statute probably would be found unconstitutional if it treats similar species differently (for example, if the statute applies to the hunting of moose and caribou but not deer and elk).

2. The exception for nonresidents hunting in the company of a resident relative would make the statute less defensible as a proper exercise of the state's police power.

3. Giving the Board of Game the authority to designate areas where nonresident citizens of the United States must be accompanied by a guide (or a resident relative) would make the statute less defensible as a proper exercise of the state's police power.

In addition, as set out in greater detail below, you should be aware that the courts have expressed rather strong disapproval of distinctions based on alienage (i.e., whether one is a citizen of a foreign country). Accordingly, if it is the committee's desire to treat nonresident aliens differently than nonresident citizens of the United States, the courts will require that there be very good reasons for such a difference in treatment.

Discussion

In Schakel v. State, 513 P.2d 412 (Wyoming 1973), a Wyoming statute requiring nonresident hunters to be accompanied by a licensed guide or a Wyoming resident while hunting elk, deer, bear, moose or mountain sheep on national forest, national park or national game refuge lands was challenged. The statute did not require the nonresident to be accompanied by a licensed guide or a resident when hunting on other public lands or on privately-owned lands. The evidence showed that this resulted in an overharvest of the listed species on lands adjoining the national forests, national parks and national game refuges. The court therefore concluded that the statute was not reasonably designed to accomplish the purpose of protecting game. The court also found that the statute was not reasonably designed to ensure greater nonresident hunter safety because antelope were not included in the list of species although the danger to a nonresident hunter from hunting antelope was just as great as it was hunting elk. Moreover, the court found that a wilderness area was inherently dangerous to one not familiar with it regardless of the species being hunted. In addition, the court noted that state lands within national forests (townships 16 and 36) should have been included if safety was the prime factor. Regarding nonresident hunters being accompanied by residents, the court stated:

... The addition of the provision that any resident owner of a big game license may receive a guide license and guide two nonresident hunters without bond or without any qualifications whatsoever without remuneration therefore is impossible to reconcile with the theory of safety unless one indulges in the violent presumption that mere residence in this State makes a competent, knowing guide whether he be acquainted with the area or not.

In State v. Jack, 539 P.2d 726 (Montana 1975), a Montana statute requiring nonresidents hunting game animals in national forests, national wilderness areas, national game refuges or state game ranges was challenged. The statute permitted private land owners to authorize hunts on their lands, and the fish and game commissioner was given the power to waive the guide requirement for nonresidents hunting deer and antelope in areas designated by the commissioner. The state attempted to justify the statute on four grounds: (1) that it was designed to ensure the safety of nonresident hunters unfamiliar with the weather and terrain; (2) that state fish and game regulations were more likely to be obeyed because residents were more familiar with them and also were more interested in preserving game; (3) that the requirement protected landowners against improper use of their land; and (4) that the requirement afforded law enforcement officers better control of nonresident hunters. The court found that the safety rationale was undercut because the statute could be waived for deer and antelope even though the terrain was just as dangerous for deer and antelope hunters as it was for the hunters of other species and because deer and antelope are no less dangerous than elk or moose. The court found that the state had not demonstrated any true connection between residency and respect for game regulations and the environment and, even if such a connection existed, the relationship was remote when former residents and nonresident landowners were subject to the guide requirement. The court found that the state had not demonstrated that the requirement protected land owners and afforded law enforcement officers better control and, if such a connection had been shown, then there would have been no basis for the practice of the commissioner in waiving the requirement for deer and antelope in the eastern part of the state but not the western part which he apparently had done.

Applying the holdings of these two cases to SSHB 409 leads to the following conclusions.

First, the listing of individual species where the requirement applies (and, by omitting certain species, making the requirement inapplicable) eliminates the use of a nonresident hunter safety rationale to support the statute. Schakel, supra; Jack, supra. Second, the exception for nonresident hunters accompanied by a relative also makes it difficult to use a nonresident hunter safety rationale. Schakel, supra. (In Schakel, the court found that the exception for a nonresident accompanied by a resident defeated the nonresident hunter safety rationale; the connection is even more tenuous where the exception is only for a nonresident hunter accompanied by a relative.) Third,

if the statute otherwise is permissible, the statute should be uniformly applied statewide and not vary in application on an area-by-area basis determined either by the legislature, Schakel, supra, or by the executive. Jack, supra.

It also should be noted that neither of these cases stand for the proposition that it is constitutionally permissible to require that nonresidents be accompanied by a guide. However, if such a requirement is to have some chance of being sustained, the statute should not include those elements found constitutionally impermissible in Schakel, supra, and Jack, supra.

Finally, "classifications based on--alienage [i.e., whether one is a citizen of a foreign country] are subject to close judicial scrutiny." Park v. State, 528 P.2d 785, 787 (Alaska 1974), citing Sugarman v. Dougall, 413 U.S. 634 (1973). For this reason, I would reiterate my comment at the committee hearing that there must be a legitimate legislative justification for treating nonresident aliens differently than nonresident citizens of the United States if the legislature determines that it is going to make such a distinction. Mr. Hinman, Deputy Director of the Division of Game, alluded to some possible reasons for such a distinction. We believe at least two of those he suggested have some merit: (1) the fact that nonresident aliens as a class may be expected to have greater difficulty in understanding game regulations written in English than nonresident citizens of the United States; and (2) that hunting traditions and customs in foreign countries in many cases are significantly different from such customs in Alaska and the other United States.

As a final comment, I recall your request that I draft a letter of intent for the committee outlining these justifications. However, in the event of a challenge to the statute, the court will be interested in what the committee actually intended, not what the Department of Law believes the committee might want to intend. Accordingly, while I would be happy to work with the committee and attempt to answer the committee's questions whether a given purpose for establishing classifications between residents, nonresidents and nonresident aliens is permissible,¹ ultimately any letter of intent should be the product of the committee's deliberations. (Of course, a necessary predicate is that the committee determine precisely what classifications between

¹ The committee should be aware the Alaska Supreme Court has, on previous occasions, expressed serious reservations regarding classifications based on residency, particularly durational residency. See, e.g., Williams v. Zobel, 619 P.2d 422 (Alaska 1980), and Williams v. Zobel, 619 P.2d 448 (Alaska 1980).

Honorable Kenneth J. Fanning
Honorable Eric G. Sutcliffe

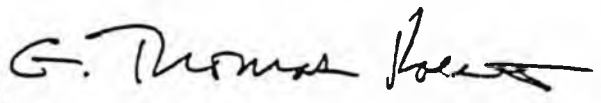
February 11, 1982
Page 5

residents, nonresidents and nonresident aliens it wishes to include in the bill.)

I hope you find these comments helpful. If I can be of further assistance, please contact me at your convenience.

Sincerely,

WILSON L. CONDON
ATTORNEY GENERAL

By: 
G. Thomas Koester
Assistant Attorney General

GTK:dlm

cc: Committee Members
Bill Sponsors
Keith Specking

Mountain Goat Hunter Economic Expenditure
and Use Survey, Southeast Alaska
By Ginny Fay and Michael Thomas

Habitat Technical Report 86-9

Alaska Department of Fish and Game
Divisions of Habitat, Game and Subsistence
Juneau
October, 1986

Because the Alaska Department of Fish and Game receives federal funding, all of its public programs and activities are operated free from discrimination on the basis of race, color, national origin, age, or handicap. Any person who believes he or she has been discriminated against should write to:

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Washington, D.C. 20240

GOAT HUNTER ECONOMIC EXPENDITURE AND USE SURVEY, SOUTHEAST ALASKA

Introduction

The 1984 mountain goat hunter survey was a joint project of the Alaska Department of Fish and Game's (ADF&G) Divisions of Habitat, Game, and Subsistence. The primary purpose of the survey was to obtain resource use information for area planning efforts for the Tongass National Forest Land Management Plan revision scheduled for completion in 1990. The survey asked hunters how hunt area characteristics affected their selection of hunt areas. It also asked questions regarding hunters' age, household size, and income level, hunter travel modes and time, other activities done while hunting, and hunting trip expenditures.

Background

In Southeast Alaska (map 1), mountain goats are indigenous to the mainland (Klein 1965). Goats occur on most major ridge complexes of the mainland and are common throughout the region. Eighteen mountain goats were introduced to Baranof Island in 1923 (Burris and McKnight 1973) and the current population numbers over 500 individuals (L. Johnson, pers. comm.). Goats were also introduced to Chichagof Island in the early 1950s but failed to become established (Ballard 1977). In 1983, 14 goats were introduced to Revillagigedo Island (Smith and Nichols 1984), and appear to be establishing a permanent population. The mountain goat population in Alaska has been estimated at 15,000-25,000 (Ballard 1977), at least a third of which occurs in Southeast Alaska (Fox et al. 1985).

The mountain goat is highly regarded by hunters but is not a major Alaska big-game species in terms of numbers harvested. Mountain goat harvest in Alaska, which averages about 800 animals annually, is one of the largest of any state or province, but is small relative to the total goat population size and when compared to other big-game species. At present, travel constraints, in terms of few roaded areas, restrict hunter access to only a small fraction of the overall goat population (ibid.). Since 1980, goat hunting in Southeast Alaska (and the rest of the state) has been by registration permit hunts only. For more complete information on mountain goat hunting regulations and harvests, see the ADF&G, Division of Game, survey and inventory reports and Alaska game regulations.

Recognition of the mountain goat's nonconsumptive values is increasing (Ballard 1977, Fox et al. 1985). The management policies for Misty Fjords National Monument and Glacier Bay National Park and Preserve both promote opportunities for viewing mountain goats. Several areas within the Tongass National Forest have been closed to hunting in order to increase public viewing opportunities (Fox et al. 1985).

Two basic benefits result from the use of wildlife resources -- economic impact and economic value. An economic impact is the answer to the

question: "What is the economic activity generated by the use of the resource?" Economic value is the answer to the question: "How much value do people place on the resource?" These two benefits are distinct but they are not entirely separable. Neither type of benefit is more significant than the other but they answer two distinctly different questions (Rockland 1985).

Each question is important for different reasons. Public policy decisions are often based on economic impacts to communities and regions which translate into jobs, income, and tax receipts. In contrast, economic value is the value that people place on the resource. This concept is especially important to people who value the hunting experience and/or who value wildlife populations as a component of hunting or other outdoor experiences. Economic value, however, is more difficult to measure than economic impacts.

Values attributable to the mountain goat resource occur to both users and nonusers of the resource. Users derive value from consumptive or nonconsumptive use of the resource, vicarious use (reading or watching films about the resource), and indirectly as a result of scientific studies or the preservation of ecological balance. Nonusers can benefit both from option and existence values. Option values include the opportunity to use the resource at some other time (eg. going hunting next year). Existence values include deriving pleasure from knowing that mountain goats exist and are not extinct, bequest value (leaving mountain goats for the enjoyment of future generations), and cultural values (the importance of goats in myth, legend, ceremony, religion or other aspects of culture). Cultural values can be associated with user benefits as well as non-users' benefits. Figure one shows the relationship between different components of economic benefits and wildlife resources.

Because the information in this report comes exclusively from a portion of hunters who obtained permits and reported hunting mountain goats in Southeast Alaska during the 1984 season, only values derived from reported consumptive use are included in this report. This survey did not address the economic impacts and values of nonconsumptive recreational and tourism values, option, bequest, and existence values, ecological and scientific values, or cultural values. Unlike economic assessments of market commodities which provide information on the potential economic impact and value of priced goods (this is more readily possible because an actual market exists), this project did not attempt to determine the value of goat hunting to potential users nor did it attempt to compute the economic value of an individual goat or its income-generating potential to the Southeast Region. To analyze the economic tradeoffs regarding mountain goat use and habitat for land use planning and cost-benefit analyses, these other components of economic benefits must also be considered.

The questionnaire obtained data on the direct economic impacts of consumptive use of goats in the region. Direct economic impacts are the initial purchases (or expenditures) by the users of the resource. Direct impacts result in both indirect and induced impacts which further affect the economy. The survey also obtained a considerable amount of

information regarding hunter demographics, hunting patterns, hunt area characteristics, and transportation modes. The latter three categories of information are directly pertinent for land use planning. These results answer questions as to hunters' demand for facilities such as developed anchorages, trails, and roads. The information on hunt area characteristics and hunter demographics is also useful for determining the type of hunts being demanded and by whom. This is significant because hunters spend what they are able (subject to their incomes) and what is required (influenced by available access and transportation modes) to hunt a particular type of hunt (indicated by their response to hunt area characteristics). If hunt area characteristics in the region change considerably, it can be expected that demand for certain areas and expenditures to hunt in these areas would also change.

Results of this project must be viewed in light of the biological status of goat populations, access to hunting areas, and the hunting regulations which prevailed at the time of the survey because these temporal conditions can significantly alter use patterns and influence the economic data regarding resource use. For example, area closures or use regulations, access restrictions, and bag limits can all affect the measurable expenditures and values of hunting activities. Hunting regulations can also affect the size and characteristics of the population of hunters in a given area which can significantly alter the measurable economic results. Examples of this are area closures that limit the number of users (and thus, expenditures and measurable economic values) in specific areas or access restrictions that affect the cost (in terms of time or dollars) of hunting in specific areas and thus the numbers and income levels of resulting hunters in the area. The allocation of permits between resident and nonresident hunters (as in some brown bear hunts) is another example of how management policies and regulations can directly affect the results of economic studies.

Table 45 summarizes the average hunter expenditures per hunt area, per hunter day, per trip, and for the Southeast Region. Generally speaking, hunter costs tended to increase with the decrease in accessibility of hunt areas. As cost increased, fewer trips were taken and trips were more days in length. The number of hunters hunting in an area, however, does not appear to be completely based on the costs of the hunt. The average responding hunter in the region spent \$1,113.82 to hunt goat in 1984. Cost for individual hunt areas ranged from \$363.57 in hunt number 805 to \$2,387.17 in hunt number 817. The average cost per hunter day was \$354.72. Mountain goat hunters in the Southeast Region who responded to the expenditure question on the survey spent an estimated \$393,180 in direct expenses to hunt goat in 1984 (table 47). When this value is expanded from sampled hunters to the total population of 1984 hunters who obtained permits and hunted, the direct hunter expenditures total \$677,897.

In order to evaluate the effects of these expenditures, it is helpful to look at the Southeast Alaska regional economy. Rogers (1985) described the economy of the region as a colony of the continental United States and Japan. Most of its land is under public ownership (the U.S. Forest Service and the State of Alaska) and its land and marine resources under public management. Its economic system produces raw or semi-processed materials from its natural resources for export, provides state government services for the rest of the State of Alaska, and offers

scenic and recreational resources for enjoyment of its residents and tourists. It is far from self-sufficient. Virtually all of the goods required by its residents and the supplies and equipment and most of the capital required by its industries must be imported from outside the region. Given the simplicity of the system being represented, overly elaborate models (e.g., input/output) are not appropriate (Rogers 1985).

A simple and useful model to describe this type of regional economy is an "export-base" model. This model was used in studies for the Tongass Land Management Plan (Rogers 1978) and the Alaska National Interest Lands Conservation Act section .706b review (Rogers 1985). Using this traditional export-base model, total employment (i.e., economic market activity) is divided into three categories- the basic, support, and local/state government sectors (the federal government is assumed to be part of the basic sector) (ibid.). Non-market or mixed-cash components of the regional economy introduce further considerations which were not considered by this survey. For more information on these aspects of local economies see Wolfe and Walker 1986.

The basic sector of the regional economy is comprised primarily of commodity-producing industries. In Southeast Alaska this includes fish harvesting and processing, logging and forest products, mineral extraction, and tourism. Other manufacturing for regional consumption, however, would be considered part of the support sector (a bakery producing bread, for example). Employment in the support sector (which is retail and wholesale trade, transportation, communication, utilities, finance, insurance, real estate, and services) is directly a function of total employment in the basic, government, and support sectors. The degree to which changes in one sector result in growth or expansion in other sectors in the economy depends on "leakages" in the economy; the effect of growth or decline is called the multiplier effect. The size of the multiplier is dependent on the amount of leakage of dollars out of the regional economy.

Because the Southeast Alaska regional economy is primarily an import-export economy, these leakages tend to be fairly large and dollars leave the region after relatively few rounds of spending. For example, if a pay raise results in out-of-state vacation using an out-of-state transportation means, the region receives little benefit from this additional income. In contrast, if the person buys a boat and goes fishing in the region, a larger portion of the dollars remains within the regional economy. The boat, however, if manufactured elsewhere and imported to the region creates a partial leakage because its wholesale value was paid out of the region. The profits received and wages paid by the local business which sold the boat, however, can result in further rounds of local spending.

Mountain goat hunting in the Southeast Region is part of the basic tourism industry. However, no reliable or useable hard data exist for making accurate estimates of tourism employment (Rogers 1985) and the multiplier effects of mountain goat hunting to the regional economy. The total economic effects of goat hunter expenditures on the regional economy may exceed direct expenditures because hunter purchases result in further expenditures by businesses. The extent to which this

subsequent indirect and induced economic activity remains in Southeast Alaska as opposed to "leaking out" of the region or state is uncertain.

Because goat hunting attracts people to the region, especially nonresident hunters, a portion of the dollars spent on goat hunting is a direct influx of receipts into the regional economy. It can be argued that goat hunting expenditures by residents of the region inject no "new" dollars and their expenditures would be funnelled into substitute goods or activities given changes in the opportunity to goat hunt. This would especially be true for expenditure categories such as groceries because people buy food and eat regardless of their activities.

Expenditures by resident hunters would only be insignificant to the regional economy, however if, within the region, there existed perfect substitutes for goat hunting to which hunters would shift their expenditures. It is possible that substitutes for goat hunting do not exist or that substitutes would result in a net flow of dollars out of the region (hunting in other parts of Alaska or Canada or purchase of meat imported from out-of-state, for example). If the substitutes for resident goat hunting in the region result in the export of dollars from the region, then spending by resident hunters would not be an insignificant recycling of dollars but significant inputs to the regional economy. This project did not determine substitutes for goat hunting in the region. In this regard, the economic effects (or impact) of changes in the opportunity to hunt goats in Southeast Alaska is uncertain.

It is important to note that hunter expenditures do not equal the value hunters place on the resource. Expenditure data underestimate value because it is assumed that people will buy a good or service if the benefits exceed the costs. Expenditures provide information on the input into the economy made by hunting activities but are less than the value and the benefits to hunters of hunting goat.

For land use planning and cost-benefit analysis for alternative uses of lands and waters, the economic expenditure information in this report accounts for a portion of the benefits to the Southeast Regional economy and to consumptive users of mountain goat populations in the Southeast Region. Therefore, to fully assess trade-offs involved with enhancement or loss of goat hunting opportunities in the region, other benefits of the use of the mountain goat resource not included in this report also need to be analyzed and considered.

Table 45. Estimated Goat Hunter (Respondents) Total and Average Expenditures (\$) for Hunt Areas in Southeast Alaska

Hunt Area	Average Per Day	Average Per Trip	Average Per Hunter	Total
801 (Southern Southeast) n=162	373.65	1,144.80	1,245.85	201,828
802 (Antler/Taku Rivers) n=11	502.61	954.64	1,104.18	12,146
803 (Juneau/GMS 1C) n=35	435.00	1,235.10	1,340.09	46,903
805 (Skagway/Haines Area) n=30	203.59	336.37	363.57	10,907
806 (Skagway/Haines Area) n=7	161.56	383.57	435.29	3,047
815 (Baranof Island) n=93	255.68	757.66	901.56	83,845
817 (Yakutat Area) n=12	799.03	2,263.00	2,387.17	28,646
Region n=353	354.72	1,006.91	1,113.82	393,180
Total*	---	---	---	677,897*

* Expanded based on nonrespondents and undersampling of multiple permit hunters.



United States
Department of
Agriculture

Forest Service

Rocky Mountain
Forest and Range
Experiment Station

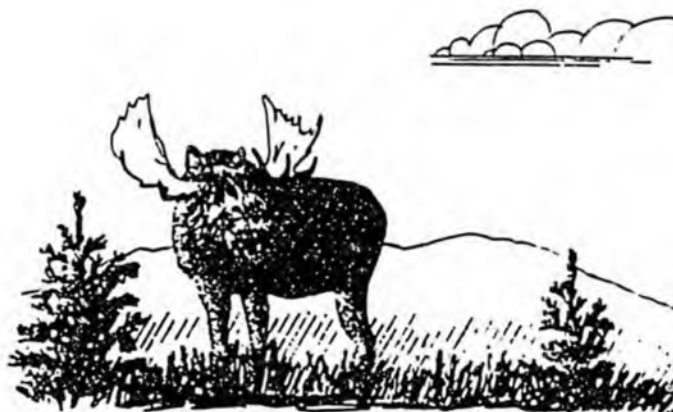
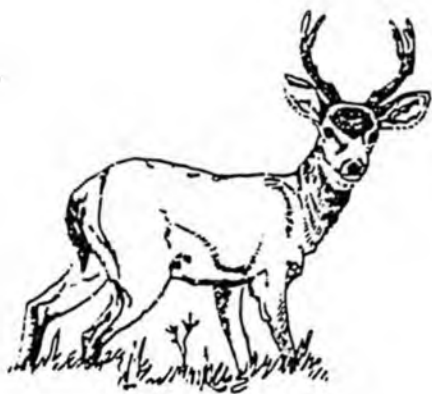
Fort Collins,
Colorado 80526

Resource Bulletin
RM-16



Economic Value of Big Game Hunting in Southeast Alaska

Cindy S. Swanson, Michael Thomas, and Dennis M. Donnelly



Economic Value of Big Game Hunting in Southeast Alaska

Cindy S. Swanson, Economist
Rocky Mountain Forest and Range Experiment Station¹

Michael Thomas, Biometrician
Alaska Department of Fish and Game

and

Dennis M. Donnelly, Research Forester
Rocky Mountain Forest and Range Experiment Station¹

Abstract

Surveys of big game hunting in southeast Alaska provided data to estimate willingness to pay dollar values that complement earlier expenditure values based on the same data set. Big game species included Sitka black-tailed deer, mountain goat, and moose. Expenditures ranged from \$529 for resident deer hunting to \$2,557 for nonresident mountain goat hunting. Net willingness to pay was highest for resident deer hunting (\$331) and lowest for nonresident moose hunting (\$55). The appropriate use of, and relationship between, expenditures and net willingness to pay values are discussed. Management applications are given. (Dollar values are rounded to the nearest dollar.)

¹Headquarters is in Fort Collins, in cooperation with Colorado State University. Swanson is now with the Northern Region (R1) of the USDA Forest Service, located in Missoula, Montana.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Expenditures

Table 3 reports per hunter and per trip hunting expenditures by species for residents and nonresidents. Expenditures within these categories are divided into transportation/on-site costs and equipment costs. Transportation and on-site costs include boat, airplane, ferry, automobile, restaurant, lodging, license fee, and other site costs. Commercial airline fares may be an exception, particularly for nonresidents. Equipment costs include firearms, camping gear, maps, and other "prehunt" expenditures that usually are made at the individual's residence or origin. These two categories provide a rough indication of where expenses occur and, therefore, how much money is generated at both the hunt site and the hunter's origin location. For nonresidents, this information is particularly important to see how much new money is being brought into the southeast Alaskan economy.

On both a per hunter and a per trip basis, residents' expenditures were fairly evenly divided between transportation/on-site costs and equipment costs; for transportation on-site costs, the highest average expenditure,

Table 3.—Average per hunter seasonal hunting values for 1984–1985 seasons.^a

Item	Deer		Mountain goat		Moose	
	Resident	Nonresident	Resident	Nonresident	Resident	Nonresident
Expenditures/hunter ^{b,c}	\$530	\$1,301	\$763	\$2,557	\$690	\$2,490
Round-trip transportation and on-site expenditures	259	1,050	577	1,867	376	1,926
Equipment expenditures	279	251	378	689	307	563
Net willingness to pay/hunter	331	105	81	103	55	55
Total value/hunter	861	1,406	844	2,660	746	2,545
Expenditures/trip	239	1,249	643	2,504	609	2,351
Round-trip transportation and on-site expenditures	122	1,010	520	1,795	338	1,817
Equipment expenditures	131	241	341	663	276	531
Net willingness to pay/trip	155 ^d	101 ^e	73 ^f	99 ^g	50 ^h	52 ⁱ
Total value/trip	394	1,350	716	2,604	660	2,403

^aFor a complete breakdown of expenditures by hunt unit see Fay and Thomas (1986a, 1986b, 1986c).

^bTransportation and on-site plus equipment expenses do not necessarily sum to total expenditures as breakdown is based on hunters who had expenditures in that category. Total expenditures is over all hunters. Transportation expenditures (i.e., boat, plane, ferry, — automobile costs), on-site expenditures (i.e., restaurants, lodging, licenses, guides, etc.), and equipment expenditures (i.e., firearms, camping, maps, boats, etc.) are for those who purchased such goods and services.

^cFay and Thomas do not report resident-only expenditures. These values are obtained by determining the percent of expenditures attributable to residents. These were assumed to be 98%, 69%, and 92% for deer, mountain goat, and moose, respectively.

^d95% sensitivity interval: \$149 to \$163.

^e95% sensitivity interval: \$92 to \$110.

^f95% sensitivity interval: \$68 to \$77.

^g95% sensitivity interval: \$78 to \$110.

^h95% sensitivity interval: \$45 to \$56.

ⁱ95% sensitivity interval: \$50 to \$55.

\$577, was by mountain goat hunters and the lowest, \$259, was by deer hunters. Nonresidents spent significantly more money on transportation/on-site costs than they spent on equipment costs. Even allowing for fares paid to non-Alaskan commercial airlines, these on-site expenses suggest nonresidents are bringing outside money into the southeast Alaskan economy. The highest on-site average expenditure, \$1,926, was by nonresident moose hunters. The lowest nonresident average expenses, \$251, were for deer hunting equipment likely purchased in the hunter's community of origin.

Net Willingness To Pay

As shown, expenditures represent the cost to hunters of a hunting experience, and measure money spent in the hunt site location and money expended in the place of residence. While important to the local chamber of commerce, expenditure data give no indication of the efficient use of resources. In order to consider the efficient trade-off of several resources, one must look at net WTP values. These values are reported in table 3 and indicate how much more than their expenditures hunters are willing to pay for a hunting opportunity or hunting trip. As shown in the Applications section, if management had to decide between various uses of a parcel of land, net WTP (consumer surplus) values would be necessary for the analysis of economic effi-

ciency. Net WTP was highest for resident deer hunters with an average value of \$331 per hunter per season. This is not as surprising as a first glance might indicate since resident deer hunters have the lowest average expenditures—\$530. The lowest consumer surplus was for nonresident moose hunters. The \$55 average value represents WTP over and above their current average expenditures of \$2,490. Put another way, moose hunters expend a large portion of their total WTP in their home and local Alaskan economies and, therefore, have little "left over" consumer surplus.

Table 3 also reports 95% sensitivity intervals for the net WTP trip values. These intervals give an indication of the sensitivity of consumer surplus values to variation within the travel cost data. The sensitivity intervals were derived in the following manner: benefits are computed three times—once with the distance ("price") coefficient at its best unbiased level, once with it at the lower level of its 95% confidence interval, and once with the distance coefficient at the upper level of its 95% confidence interval. This procedure shows how consumer surplus varies with respect to statistical variation in distance. Distance was chosen as the sensitivity variable because perturbations of this variable directly measure perturbations in hypothetical costs incurred by hunters. Sensitivity intervals had ranges of approximately \$20. The narrowest interval was for nonresident moose hunters whose WTP per trip was \$52 with a sensitivity interval of \$50 to \$55.

Total Use Value

Table 3 reports total hunting value for deer, mountain goat, and moose hunting for both residents and nonresidents on a per hunter and per trip basis. Nonresident mountain goat hunters had the highest average total value of \$2,660 per hunter. The lowest average per hunter value was \$746 for resident moose hunters. Figure 3 compares total hunting value for residents and nonresidents by species. The bar graph allows an easy visual distinction between expenditures, net WTP, and total value.

Figure 3 looks at total hunting value from the perspective of an average hunter. Figure 4 compares resident and nonresident hunting by species for all active hunters. For example, there are 525 active resident goat hunters (table 1). Assuming the average hunter is representative of all hunters, the number of active hunters is multiplied by the average resident goat hunter's expenditure and net WTP (table 3) to obtain average values of \$400,575 and \$42,525, respectively. This suggests an average total value across all active mountain goat hunters of \$443,100.

Under current conditions, resident deer hunters are the largest group of active hunters. These 8,400 plus hunters, active when the 1984-85 economic survey was done, account for the greatest expenditures, net WTP, and total hunting value, \$4,465,780, \$2,789,006, and \$7,254,786, respectively. These dollar value magnitudes may lead to the conclusion that resident deer hunting is the most economically viable hunting activity in southeast Alaska. However, several assumptions about the purpose of these values should be kept in mind.

From an expenditure standpoint, residents do not bring new money to southeast Alaska. They are circulating money already existing in the state. Nonresident moose hunters bring in the most outside money (estimated at \$1,926 per hunter for transportation and on-site expenditures). Also, less than 50% of potential resident mountain goat hunters are active; thus, current values do not accurately reflect potential values.

From an efficiency standpoint, resident deer hunting again appears the most valuable hunting resource (estimated at \$331 per hunter). However, it is minimally

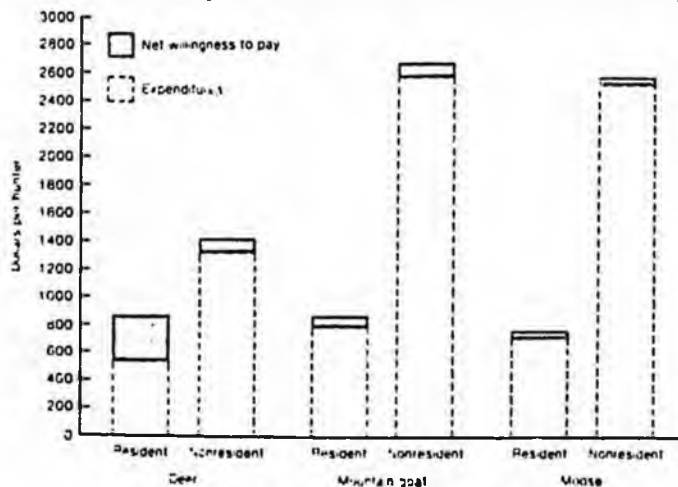


Figure 3.—Total hunting value per hunter.

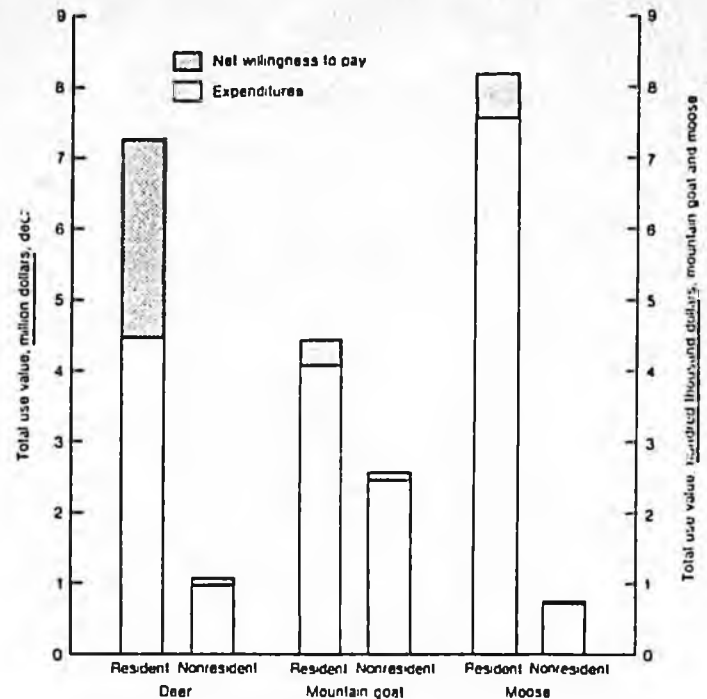


Figure 4.—Total use value for all active hunters.

valuable from a nonresident standpoint, especially considering the low number of nonresident hunters. The cost to the state of providing these hunting activities has not been considered. If more active management is needed to supply deer hunting, then these total values are misleading.

Finally, only hunting values have been discussed. No consideration of nonconsumptive, option, or existence values has been made. Since deer hunting exists in most of the 50 states, it is probably safe to assume for deer hunting that these other components of total value are small and, thus, contribute little to the overall sum. Moose hunting and, even more so, mountain goat hunting, are not readily available in all 50 states. Therefore, the ability to view these species in their natural Alaskan habitat, the ability to retain an option for future use, and the desire to maintain the resource for future generations may make total value for moose and mountain goat much larger than that of deer. For a unique area such as southeast Alaska, these other values may greatly exceed deer hunting values.

The purpose of the above discussion is to point out the difficulties and subtleties of reported values. When asking questions regarding the value of wildlife, one must be specific about the context of the question and how the value derived is going to be used. Hopefully, this section helped point out the alternative issues that can be addressed in valuing wildlife.

CONCLUSIONS

Data collected in 1984 and 1985 by Alaska Department of Fish and Game were analyzed to derive expenditure and net WTP values for resident and nonresident deer, moose, and mountain goat hunters. Data were separated for analysis by resident and nonresident because the definition of a hunting trip is different for the two groups. Resident hunters are assumed to have made a trip primarily for hunting the species in question. In contrast, nonresident hunters are purchasing a more extensive hunting experience, which includes, as part of its value, an "Alaskan experience."

The results indicate that total expenditures per hunter are greatest for nonresident mountain goat hunters (\$2,556). The greatest net WTP value per hunter of \$331 is realized by resident deer hunters.

Travel Cost regression analysis suggests that site quality and hunt site substitutes are important factors in the choice of hunt site. This information is useful to the analysis of potential management alternatives. Additional significant variables in the regression included income and distance.

An additional and important objective of this report was to highlight the appropriate use of expenditure and net WTP value information. Expenditures show the flow of money between locations and indicate how much new money is brought into southeast Alaska as a result of big game hunting. Net WTP values are appropriate when issues of economic efficiency are being addressed. Care must be taken to use values correctly for a specific management scenario.

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THE FOLLOWING DOCUMENT HAS
NOT BEEN FILMED BUT IS
AVAILABLE IN THE ORIGINAL
FILE

4411
 Dale &
 Steve!
 Shall we Reply
 to each one

TO: SENATOR BETTY FAHRENKAMP (CHAIRMAN, RESOURCE COMMITTEE)

FROM: CONCERNED ALASKAN CITIZENS

SUBJECT: 1989 GOAT LEGISLATION AND S.B. 381

DATE: 2/26/90

WE THE UNDERSIGNED BELIEVE THAT DUE TO THE COMPLEXITY OF THE GUIDE TASK FORCE LEGISLATION DURING THE 1989 LEGISLATIVE SESSION THAT THE ISSUE OF ADDING MOUNTAIN GOAT TO THE GUIDE LIST DID NOT RECEIVE PROPER PUBLIC COMMENT. WE ALSO BELIEVE THAT OUR COMMENTS ARE NECESSARY TO THIS ISSUE AND THAT WE HAVE A CONSTITUTIONAL RIGHT TO VOICE CONCERNS.

THEREFORE, WE ASK THAT S.B. 381 BE HEARD AND PASSED THROUGH THE LEGISLATURE AND THAT MOUNTAIN GOAT BE REPEALED FROM THE GUIDE LIST UNTILL SUCH TIME.

NAME	ADDRESS	PHONE #
Robert E. Schwante	9633 Etolin Circle Eagle River AK	294-0476
Tom Halonen	7-340 A J ST EAFB, AK	753-3014
Rosanne Swick	24-385B Dahlia Ct EAFB, AK	337-4160
Carl Fitzgerald	P.O. Box 3456 Palmer, AK 99645	746-0743
Mark Brooks	1816 Rosemary St, Anch AK 99508	278-0158
David Anderson	4-555 Willow Way Elmendorf AFB AK 99506	753-0100
Paul Sander, Jr.	2740 E 42nd B-202 Anch, AK 99524	561-3672
Justina M. Smith	3431-B Pussy Willow St Anch, AK 99504	337-8620
Old Cliff	5271 Mockingbird Dr #310 Anch AK 99507	561-2017
Rollie	24-362B CROCUS ST EAFB, AK	99506 333-1441
Ken	7-470 A J Street EAFB AK	99506 753-1346
David Young	4-320 Willow Way " EAFB AK	753-1575

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NAME	ADDRESS	PHONE #
GABRIEL A. GIGLIOTTI	5-250A N. Street	753-3449
CARL J ROOSA	Elmendorf AFB AK 99506 6-560 B HST EAFB AK 99506	753-0202
Jack Rouse	1928 Kulik Cir Anch 99504	338-2683
F. Lee GAGE	3813 Lynn DR Anch. Ak. 99508	333-8981
LOWWIE GUTERZ	1000 FREED Cir. ANCH AK 99515	349-4734
RADLEY K TAKAKI	5-730D HST EAFB 99506	753-1352
Louis A. Butler	17327 Meadowcreek, Eagle River 99577	694-4558

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NAME	ADDRESS	PHONE #
LINDA L. WILLARD, <i>Linda L. Willard</i>	7053 Gemini Dr. Anchorage AK 99504	338-2054
<i>[Signature]</i>	21-510D Leman Elmendorf AFB AK 99506	753-7175
<i>[Signature]</i>	422C Grand Anch. Ak.	561 1341
<i>[Signature]</i>	10011 Glenview St E12	616-2779
<i>[Signature]</i>	4-740C Fst Elmendorf AFB	753-7444
<i>[Signature]</i>	21-502F Leman Dr. E-12	753-5-11
James L. Williams	21-436E Leman Dr. EAFB AK	753-0-11
William C. Brown	Bldg 31-155 EAFB AK	753-0-11
<i>[Signature]</i>	1001 Bonface AK w/ #7H	373-1066
<i>[Signature]</i>	4-750C Fst Elmendorf AFB	753-0377
Anton Brown	9-420C Chinook Cir EAFB 99506	753-8377
Steve C. Mesh	509-D 812 FT Richardson AK 99505	428-3286

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NAME	ADDRESS	PHONE #
<i>Durwood R. [Signature]</i>	1046 W 26 Anch. AK.	272 6784
<i>Steve [Signature]</i>	19611 Nunivak P. Richardson Rd Eagle River AK 99577	674-3543
<i>David S Tullis III</i>	3035 Bettles Bay Loop Anchorage AK 99515	522-3680
<i>James [Signature]</i>	19412 TIMBERLINE DR EAGLE RIVER AK 99577	694-5700
<i>Thomas E Lunny</i>	6700A H St Eagle River AK 99506	753-1001
<i>Billy E. Rasbler</i>	115-A GULKANA FT. RICHARDSON, AK 99505	428-3973
<i>J.P. [Signature]</i>	2151 Dawnlight Ct Anchorage AK 99501	276-7639
<i>Edith P. [Signature]</i>	371-A Kenai Ave FT Richardson, AK 99505	428-2769
<i>[Signature]</i>	19126 NUNIVAK CR - 111 - D. [Signature]	694-2842

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NAME

ADDRESS

PHONE #

Keith Hudson

*117 Talon Dr.
Chugiak AK 99567*

688-5621

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NAME	ADDRESS	PHONE #
Bruce Novinska	12509 Crested Butte, Eagle River AK 99577	696-2533
TERRY J. VENTERS	22507 CENTURION DR. CHUGIAK, AK 99567	688 4229.
KEITH REED	HC 78 Box 2630 CHUGIAK AK 99567	688-2527
Mark Steele	HC. 79 Box 6388 Chugiak	688-9008
Hay Kirkley	BOX 190502 Anch. AK 99519	694-5181
Vince Sudeen	14716 W. Lake Ridge Rd. Eagle River, AK 99577	696-0805
Hal Schmidt	18213 Meadow Creek Rd Eagle River, AK 99577	694-9469
Jim Dillingham	Box 417th Trf.	
Stewart Fracker	Ft. Richardson, AK 99505	863-1281 (Comp 2nd fl)
Walt Jones	P.O. Box 773685 Eagle River AK. P.O. Box 770537 Eagle River AK 99577	694-1675 696-1916

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NAME	ADDRESS	PHONE #	
RICHARD MORAN	PSC #2 Box 4098	696-1916	
Ernest Viens	EAFB AK 99504	6940429	
James C. Rose	9630 Nulato Cir, Eagle River, AK		
ERIC HARVEY	6711 E. 12 th Ave	553-0743	
	Box 196193 Anch.	694-7991	
LAURANCE S. RHODES	10446 CHATAUKA LP, E.R. 99517	694-3310	
Jack Weatherford	HC 78 Box 2458, Chugiak AK	698-9518	
John Fraser	99517		
Musta Weatherford	PO Box 770975, Eagle River AK	696-1807	
Carol L. March	99577		
Bill Wright	HL 78 Box 2458, Chugiak, AK	688-9528	
Richmond Schumann	10842 Annik Cir, Eagle River, AK	694-9317	
John K. Murdoch	99517		
Kene Till	HL 79 Box 4155 CHATAUKA AK	698-9464	
Kevin Hobson	99567		
	19549 N. MOSTAGUE, EAGLE RIVER, AK	496-0269	
	10210 BAFFIN ST	EAGLE RIVER AK	694 2780
	807 W 72 nd	Anch. AK	349-3629
	807 W 72 nd	Anch AK	349-3689

MORE NAMES ON BACK!!

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NAME	ADDRESS	PHONE #
SAMUEL H. SHANNON JR.	24-370 B CROCUS, ELM. AFB, AK	333-8845
DANNY J LEMIEUX	2800 E 18 Anch. AK 99508	271-0266
JAMES R. MOSEY III	21-581 D LEANON EAFB, AK	733-3273
DAVID R TOBIN	1240 Valley St #4 Anch. AK	333-3095
TODD A SMITH	Po Box 56 GALENA	446-3267
LLOYD P. NASH	PS 2 Box 3026 EAFB, AK 99506	338-0843
Travis D Epton		
Delmar Schaefer	Box 4292 EAFB AK 99506	552-5461
David L Switzer	5427 Lancelot Cir Anch. AK	338-3408
	3640 EUG Anch. AK	344-5904
William P. Eastburn	21-662H Apricot ST EAFB AK, 999508	753-5234
Guy J Kelleher	3731 Gardner ST Anchorage AK 99508	333-5657
DANIEL R. LAQUIST	511 KAYAK DR. ANCHORAGE, AK 99515	345-1134
	1611 G Hensam Anchorage AK 99504	338-0220
		238-2051

JUAN LUCERO	922 W. 73 rd Ave., Anchorage, AK	344 7692
JOE ZAFFE	APO 2 Box 731 EAFB AK 99506	338-0843
WILLIAM S Cummins	21-451 D. CITRUS, EAFB, AK 99506	753-CY80

To: Sen. Betty Fahrenkamp,
Chairman Resources Committee

From: Concerned Citizens of Alaska

Subject: 1989 Goat Legislation and S.B. 381

Date: February 26, 1990

We the undersigned believe that due to the complexity of the guide force legislation during the 1989 legislative session the issue of adding Mountain Goat to the guide list did not receive proper public comments. We also believe that our comments are necessary to this issue and that we have a constitutional right to voice concerns.

Therefore, we ask that S.E. 381 be heard and passed through the legislature and that Mountain Goat be repealed from the guide list.

SIGNATUREADDRESSTELEPHONE NO.

<i>William W. Thompson</i>	4449 BEAVER LN. KENAI AK 99611	783 4141
<i>Jim Orr</i>	2657 KENAI AK 99611	283-7939
<i>Jim Munkhon</i>	PO Box 2270 Homer AK 99603	235-7510
<i>Ray E. Sackett</i>	7400 SUNSET CIR ANCH 99507	349-7638
<i>Gene Hopkins</i>	P.O. Box 385 KASLOF, AK 99610	262-9191
<i>Chuck Brady</i>	PO Box 3331 Soldotna, AK 99669	262-5491
<i>Clinton K. White</i>	402 Box 295 Soldotna, AK 99669	262-2371
<i>Florence L. Frost</i>	PO Box 913 Soldotna AK 99669	262-9793
<i>Stephen Krause</i>	210 Phillips Kenai AK 99611	283-7692
<i>Conrad Hopkins</i>	318 W. GRACE SOLDOTNA AK 99669	262-7134
<i>Molly Hall</i>	PO Box 803 Soldotna, AK 99669	262-1826
<i>Jay Shipp</i>	PO Box 2021 Soldotna, AK 99669	283-5303
<i>Gene E. Hopkins</i>	Box 575 KASLOF AK 99610	262-1365
<i>Dwight Toole</i>	Box 277 Soldotna AK 99669	262 2721

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SIGNATURE	ADDRESS	TELEPHONE NO.
<i>Timothy J. Rowlett</i>	404 Birch Kenai, Ak. 99611 P.O. Box 2704 Soldotna	283-4299 242-1677
<i>Donald L. Toob</i>	PO Box 2200 Soldotna	262-7541
<i>Stacy Olson</i>	Box 2638 Soldotna AK	262-3196
<i>James J. Good</i>	P.O. Box 1985 Soldotna	262-5536
<i>George H. Waldrip</i>	Box 1061 Soldotna AK	262 4066
<i>Donald R. Seagren (Donald R. Seagren)</i>	P.O. Box 2498 Soldotna, AK 99669	262-5210
<i>Jana Query</i>	PO Box 256 Soldotna, 99669	262-7017
<i>Maureen [unclear]</i>	282 Crest Dr. Soldotna, AK	2-103
* <i>Debra [unclear]</i>	161 N. Binkley ST Soldotna, AK	2-4462
<i>John [unclear]</i>	Box 235 Soldotna AK	
<i>Doreen [unclear]</i>	HC 1 Box 156L Soldotna, AK.	
<i>W. R. [unclear]</i>	P.O. Box 3462 Soldotna, AK.	
<i>Thomas [unclear]</i>	274 W. [unclear] Soldotna, AK	
<i>Richard [unclear]</i>	391 Diane Ln., Soldotna, AK 99669	262-9527

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TELEPHONE #

Karl W. ...

Paul Gray

Marilyn Wolf

William Wolf

Thomas S. Burg

Bluff Mall. Soldotna 262 7277

P.O. Box 1302 Soldotna 2-4600

P.O. Box 273 Soldotna 2-6416

P.O. Box 273 Soldotna 2-6416

527 ASH KENAI 283 3079

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ADDRESS

TELEPHONE NO.

Chris Clough
Taya Dyess

CHRIS CLOUGH PO BOX 2426 SOLDOTNA
Taya Dyess PO Box 3347 Kenai 783-3683

Claude E. Bradford

Claude E. Bradford P.O. Box 446 SCD. AK. 262-4179

To: Sen. Betty Fahrenkamp,
Chairman Resources Committee

From: Concerned Citizens of Alaska

Subject: 1989 Goat Legislation and S.B. 381

Date: February 26, 1990

We the undersigned believe that due to the complexity of the guide force legislation during the 1989 legislative session the issue of adding Mountain Goat to the guide list did not receive proper public comments. We also believe that our comments are necessary to this issue and that we have a constitutional right to voice concerns.

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<u>SIGNATURE</u>	<u>ADDRESS</u>	<u>TELEPHONE NO.</u>
Tom Barkman	510 PINE ANCHORAGE	562.0115
Wallace Matherson	Mile 47 Parks Hwy	376 8320
David A. Pearson	Mile 47 Parks Hwy	376-8320
David A. Pearson	6941 ROUENNA ST Anchorage	344 2554
Nelson Garrett	11000 Lake Otis Anchorage	349-1897
Joseph C. Smith	1105 E. 11TH #4	258-7525
James Michay	5850-B Rocky Mtn Ct. Anch 99504	337-4310
Robert Q. Zuber	2011 Skyrhonda	563-3727
James Morgan	4204 Greenland Dr. Anch 99511	563-2881
Carl Weerman	401 FERN. 99504	338-2877
Ronald Wagner	4510 #4 Spenard	248-2853
Ronnie W. Corbett	6150 Spenard #4	248-2853
Lewis C. Hankinson	2411 Timothy	248 3719
Randy Z. Olsen	1083 W 25 ST Anch. AK 99503	244-7436.
Gregory Hunter	4109 W 42. Anch AK 99503	562-1792.
Karen Ferrell	PO Box 242901 Anchorage	562-1717
Mary Jo Hoffmann	6130 Cheungny Anch.	243-1801
Linda Michel	3629 W. 41st	243-8856

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<i>Floyd Herms</i>	4001 G-lectia Dr.	248-9429
<i>Joe Barr</i>	4000 LUNAR DR	337-7324
<i>Robert Phillips</i>	3605 ARCTIC #1043	344-3979
<i>Marley Schulerburg</i>	1520 W. 82nd	249-3465
<i>Scott Churchill</i>	5808 Arctic Blvd	561-0731
<i>Donald Cooper</i>	5311 Dorbrant St	562-4980
<i>John E. Repus</i>	6070 CHISENWAY	(346-3494 562-3550)
<i>Al Taylor</i>	17442 Granite Eagle River 99577 1-694-9497	
<i>John Stewart</i>	4205 N. STAR	561-0068
<i>Diane Towell</i>	P.O. Box 244 Palmer	
<i>Janice Han</i>	Box 232091 Anchorage AK	561-7115
<i>Cheryl CVA/Unice</i>	4300 Arctic #28 Anch. Ak	562-4503
<i>Bruce W. McCook</i>	611 LORI DR Anch. AK	3330340
<i>ANNA LAWSON</i>	3402 DON BRANT ST #46 Aven. AK.	99503
<i>A. E. D...</i>	15640 South Park LP Anchorage AK	99576 562-2911
<i>James J. K...</i>	7703 ARLENE - ANCHORAGE, AK	99502 562-2911
<i>Jayne Gray</i>	7703 Arlene Anchorage, Ak.	99502

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<u>SIGNATURE</u>	<u>ADDRESS</u>	<u>TELEPHONE NO.</u>
Judy Rae Kisor	PO Box 112956 Anchorage 99511	562-1792
Mark M. Dunning	7140 McLin Cr. Anchorage, Alaska	349-6756
Richard J. ...	3610 Burl Ct Anchorage AK 99504	349-1613
Betty Tutzel	2909 W. 100th Anchorage, AK. 99515	344-1220
Joe Fesler	341 E. 77th Anch. AK. 99514	349-3518
A.C. Payson	P.O. Box 92095 Anch. AK. 99509	349-6511
R.B. Lank	12701 Marinon Anch AK 99515	345 4312
C.H. Markham	3571 Deamroad Ct Anchorage, AK 99518	
Rodney Schick	3311 Windtass Circle Anchorage, AK 99516	345 0850

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ADDRESS

TELEPHONE NO.

<i>G. Henschler</i>	4110 Tahoe Dr. Anch. 99515	243-1707
<i>[Signature]</i>	HC83 Box 1565 Eagle River AK 99577	696-045
<i>Sydia M. Noras</i>	8521 E. 12th Ct. Anch 99518	333-2152
<i>Linda K. Kolmer</i>	24-252B Orchid Ct Anch. 99518	333-6890
<i>Sally A. Linn</i>	110 Box 104645 Anch. AK 99510	248-1432
<i>[Signature]</i>	7315 Timothy Cir #2 Anch AK 99502	248-3251
<i>Sandy R. [Signature]</i>	4770 Chuteberry Way ANC AK 99503	522-744

To: Sen. Betty Fahrenkamp,
Chairman Resources Committee

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<i>John F. Sumrell</i>	12636 Silver Fox Lane Anchorage, AK 6731 Fairway Dr. Chickadee	(907) 345-7340 707-346-3162
<i>Harold F. O'Neil</i>	3300 Old Security Anchorage Alaska 99503	279-1312
<i>Curt Lynn</i>	9329 EMERALD ST ANC. AK 99515	245-1718
<i>Karen Lynn</i>	9329 Emerald St Anch AK 99515	243-1718
<i>Jim Bly</i>	6000 C ST ANC. AK.	563-3419
<i>F.R. Emerson</i>	Box 325 Houston, AK	892-6507

To: Sen. Betty Fahrenkamp,
 Chairman Resources Committee
 From: Concerned Citizens of Alaska
 Subject: 1989 Goat Legislation and S.B. 381
 Date: February 26, 1990

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<u>SIGNATURE</u>	<u>ADDRESS</u>	<u>TELEPHONE NO.</u>
<i>Hannah K. Lanza</i>	8521 MOSS LT	337 0990
<i>Raymond J. Allen</i>	1227 E 75 TH AVE - ANCH	344-1227
<i>James W. Baker Jr.</i>	17616 Monte Rd ER.	696 2118
<i>Kooper I. Matye</i>	P.O. Box 55735 North Pole	488-9306
<i>Linda L. Allen</i>	1227 E. 75 TH	344-1227
<i>Robert J. Forsythe</i>	2626 Sprucewood	279-8993
<i>Barbara S. Hanson</i>	78061 Sabrina St.	522-5860
<i>Barbara W. [unclear]</i>	4800 Talus Dr	345-3361
<i>Dennis M. Lawless</i>	7430 Decoy Cr Anch 99502	248-7144
<i>Michael Tate</i>	Po Box 142395 ANCH	338-4456
<i>Greg H. Deel</i>	8221 ELDERBERRY ANCH 99502	248-6432
<i>David Lee</i>	3825 Westminster Way Anchorage AK 99508	333-4380
<i>Don Hayes</i>	3825 Westminster Way Anch AK 99508	333-4380

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Chairman Resources Committee

From: Concerned Citizens of Alaska

Subject: 1989 Goat Legislation and S.B. 381

Date: February 26, 1990

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<i>Jim Zuppan</i>	10207 DONALD BL. EAGLE RIVER AK.	694-2905
<i>Charles Wilson</i>	331 Pettis St - Anchorage	344-8885
<i>Brian West</i>	1000 Oceanview Dr Anch AK	345-4043
<i>James E. Bates</i>	6123 Geronimo Circle Anch, AK	753-2684
<i>Donald A. Ryan</i>	P.O. BOX 184, PALMER, AK 99645	745-0686
<i>Kenneth Essie</i>	2441 Captain Cook Dr Anch AK 99517	248-0822
<i>Linda R. Russell</i>	Box 11807 Anch AK 99511	- 349-2846

To: Sen. Betty Fahrenkamp,
Chairman Resources Committee

From: Concerned Citizens of Alaska

Subject: 1989 Goat Legislation and S.B. 381

Date: February 26, 1990



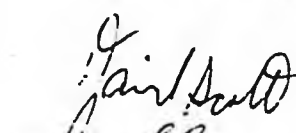
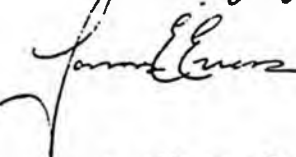
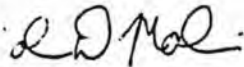
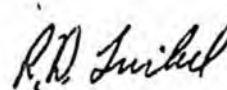
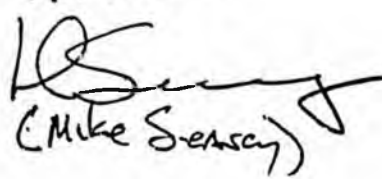
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ADDRESS

TELEPHONE NO.

	421 Bonnie Jean Ct. Anch. AK 99571	349-2846
	3321 Old Muldoon Anchorage Ak. 99504	538-4270
	1470 Kruse AK 99515	345-7710
	1317 W Northern Lights Blvd #802 Anchorage AK 99503	563-0087
	305 Donna Dr Anchorage AK 99504	337-2601
	3629 W 41st #B Anch AK 99517	562-1717
 (Mike Searcy)	3301 Eureka #14 Anchorage AK 99502	563-1371

TO: SENATOR BETTY FAHRENKAMP, RESOURCES CHAIRPERSON
 FROM: CONCERNED CITIZENS
 SUBJECT: 1989 GOAT LEGISLATION AND S. B. 381
 DATE: 2/26/90

We the undersigned believe, due to the complexity of the guide task force legislation during the 1989 legislative session, the issue of adding Mountain Goat to the guide list did not receive proper public comments. We also believe that our comments are necessary to this issue and we have a constitutional right to voice concerns.

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NAME	ADDRESS	PHONE NUMBER
James S. Brown	Po Box 462	364-3782
Keith MICKELSEN	6007 Lemon St.	586-2780
George L. Baker	P.O. Box 210052 Anka Bay AK 99821	789-7631
May Lewis	Box 20007 Juneau, AK 99802-0007.	586-3768
Jerry Adams	2810 JOHN ST	JUNEAU, AK 99801
Henry Keller	Box 32442	586-6467
Barry Keller		Juneau, AK. 99803
RICHARD J. DAVIS	2847 KEVIN CT	JUNEAU ALASKA 99801
Harman A. Savikko	7587 N. Douglas Hwy	789-267
(Roger A. Gregg)	5895 Sunset	Juneau, AK, 99801
Dick Yurko	9412 LONG RUN DR JUNEAU AK 99801	Juneau AK 99802
		789-7536

DATE: Feburary 26, 1990

TO: Senator Betty Farenkamp
Chairman of the Resource Committee

FROM: Concerned Citizens of Alaska

SUBJECT: 1989 Mountain Goat Legislation in SB381

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1.	David Purdell	343 APOZ #B	456-1743
2.	P. Harry Wyles	288 Rambling Pt #18	No. Ph.
3.	Tom M. Green	Po 189 Delta Jct	995-4941
4.	Daniel Reeb	PO Box 111 DELTA JCT	N/A
5.	Judith Hall	PO. Box 163 AK	895-4941
6.	Charney A. Janitz	117 KANTISHNA WAY, AK	456-6225
7.	Wynne J. Winkler	Box 10104 Anchorage	694-0133
8.	Kenneth Bell	1917 SOUTH HAVEN AV	452-1977
9.	Davey Roland	P.O. Box 11405, F.B.Ks, AK	479-4425
10.	Frank B. Smith	420 Haines Ave F.B.Ks AK	456-1271
11.	Robert M. Groff	Box 70927 3rd fl	452-1811
12.	P.C. Lehmann	P.O. Box 80108 AK	479-3435
13.	William Steff	1648 KILBUCK ST - FBKS	474-0096
14.	Walter Lee	2460 outside Blvd	488-3219
15.	Bruce Hawk	106 Dunbar AK	452-5785
16.	Michelle L. Lajunen	Firewell Ave, FBKS, AK	456-8322
17.	Jed Atkinson	Penaton Ave Jindabotki	479-0591

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	signature	address	phone#
1.	Tobi Campagnoli	693 ^{Fbks 99709} Spawton Ct	479-6503
2.	David Plummer	953 Stol FBK	488-1744
3.	Morgan Whalin	1115 De Lane N.P.	488-4532
4.	Rebecca D. Richardson	1115 De Lane, N.P.	488-4532
5.	Tam Ramsey	P.O. Box 58405 N.P.	488-0210
6.	Diane Ramsey	P.O. Box 58405 N.P.	488-0210
7.	Billy Harris	106 Dunbar	452-5755
8.	Richard Harris	106 Dunbar	452-5755
9.	Brian King	514 Seward St.	451-6391
10.	Robert Lindstrom	1704 Marika Rd	
11.	Kim Ci Bergstedt	450 Stol Dr. N.	458-4085
12.	Judy Bergstedt	450 Stol Dr.	488-4085
13.	Dorothy Timmons	123 Eureka	456-5457
14.	Jill Timmons	123 Eureka St. FBKs	456-5457
15.	Diana Brajda	4781 Princeton FBKs AK	479-0521
16.	Jodi Timmons	123 Eureka	456-5457
17.	Adriam Mc ae	Eagle River, AK	684-8196

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signature	address	phone#
1. <u>Michael D. W. Welts</u>	962 Derby FT. Wainwright	356-1953
2. <u>Michael R. Martin</u>	4119-2 8 th St., FWA	356-2837
3. <u>Michael J. Reed</u>	4140-1 6th Street FWA	356-3211
4. <u>Henry Tompkins</u>	HHC 6 th Engr BN FWA	356-6001
5. <u>Mark L. Rodwell</u>	1018-7 Beechnut FWA	356-1041
6. <u>David J. Simpson</u>	HHC 6 th Engr. BN FWA	356-1097
7. <u>William J. Jones</u>	1896 Badger Road North Pole	488-3881
8. <u>Daniel H. Jacobs</u>	HHC, 6 th ENGR. BN FWA	353-2578
9. <u>William Keith</u>	4386-L 9 th St FWA	356-3189
10. <u>William Green</u>	HHC 6 th Engr BN	353-2161
11. <u>John A. [unclear]</u>	HHC, 6 th ENGR BN	353-2571
12. <u>Russell [unclear]</u>	HHC, 6 th Eng BN	353-2549
13. <u>Stan L. Wilson</u>	HHC, 6 th ENGR BN	353-2547
14. <u>Kevin [unclear]</u>	HHC 6 th Eng BN	488-3766
15. <u>[unclear]</u>	3 rd CO 6 th ENGR BN	353-2399
16. <u>Daniel G. Hatto</u>	HHC, 6 th ENGR. BN	353-2352
17. <u>[unclear]</u>	HHC 6 th ENGR BN	353-2707

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signature	address	phone#
1. <i>Paul C. ...</i>	933 Laythe Ct. FVA	356-3086
2. <i>Terry R. ...</i>	HHC, 6th Engr Bn	356-2714
3. <i>Brian W. ...</i>	HHC, 16th ENGR DN	356-2714
4. <i>Allen W. Webb</i>	1221 SUTTON LOOP FAIRBANKS AK.	452-4866
5. <i>William H. French</i>	4151 6th ST. #8 FT. WAINWRIGHT AK 99703	356-3481
6. <i>[Signature]</i>	4352-7 9th ST. FT. WAINWRIGHT AK	356-2482
7. <i>Fredrick ...</i>	4114-7-8th ST FT. WAINWRIGHT AK	356-1533
8. <i>Robert G. ...</i>	4335 7 9th ST FT. WAINWRIGHT	356-3557
9. <i>Daniel ...</i>	4158-4 6th ST FT. WAINWRIGHT	356-6023
10. <i>[Signature]</i>	1038-2 DOGWOOD FT. WAINWRIGHT AK	356-2949
11. <i>[Signature]</i>	B Co. 6th Engr Bn	353-2577
12. <i>Robert C. Smith</i>	HHC, 6th ENGR BN	353-2571
13. <i>ROBERT F. DAGLEY TD</i>	HHC, 6th Engr	353-2160
14. <i>John M. Yohn</i>	B Co 6th Engr	353-2747
15. <i>HOWARD P. ...</i>	47th ENGR CO FT. WAINWRIGHT AK.	356-3238
16. <i>John J. ...</i>	4008-7 SPRUCE ST FT. WAINWRIGHT AK	356-1456
17. <i>[Signature]</i>	955 DIRT CT FT. WAINWRIGHT AK	356-1510

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1.	GARRY A. THOMAS	P.O. BOX 71931 FAIRBANKS	456-7312 - 452-4888
2.	Brian Fort	BOX 84448 FBKS	907-479-7181
3.	Laurel Smith	1025 27th Ave FBKS	456-4665
4.	David E. [unclear]	98 Bridget #2 FBKS	456-7307
5.	[unclear]	P.O. BOX 83814 FBK.	452-3781
6.	Michelle Smith	206 Church St #100	456-7312
7.	Dee McFadden	2965 ROBIN DR. N.P.	489-8887
8.	[unclear]	5674 Old Ridge Trail	479-2067
9.	Shirley [unclear]	1365 Chena Hot Springs	479-3408
10.	[unclear]	4530 H. L. Cross	474-6529
11.	Lina M. Smith	1632 - Maryann Ave	456-7307 work #
12.	[unclear]	2316 [unclear] FBKS	456-7312 work #
13.	Brian [unclear]	131 Dunbar Ave AK	456-2137
14.	Steve [unclear]	205 Farmers Loop FBKS	457-4346
15.	Phyllis Sheets	1097 Dee Lane, N. Pole	488-8689
16.	Mike Hattle	1410 Turner FBKS AK	451-6756
17.	Leah Bennett	Earle Court, AK	691-2114

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1.		7516 JOHNSON RD SALCHAKAK 99714	488-8720
2.		263 PROZ DR FBKS AK 99704	456-8585
3.		1097 Dec hane North Pole AK 99705	488-3362
4.		2590 Mission Rd North Pole AK 99705	488-1932
5.		774 Wanda Dr #C North Pole AK 99705	353-7383
6.		P.O. Box 3506 1 Ft. W.W. AK. 99703	488-0240
7.		904 STOL DR.	488-6035
8.		6515 RIVERVIEW DR	479-5305
9.		P.O. Box 58328 FBK AK	488-8500
10.		P.O. BOX 83278 FBKS, AK, 99708	474-0472
11.		52 ... FBKS 99709 427 CRESTMONT DR	479-3075
12.		1905 Central Fairbanks AK 99709	456-5712
13.		P.O. Box 83278 FBKS AK. 99708	474-0472
14.		1112 Decline North Pole 99705	488-4884
15.		Box 83306 FBK AK	479-5575
16.		123 Eureka St. FBK AK	456-5457
17.		Apt #1 Turner St FBK AK	457-6756

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signature	address	phone#
1. Patrick Conroy	693 Sparrow Ct Fairbanks AK 99709	474-6583
2. Corie Clark	675 SPARROW COURT FAIRBANKS AK 99704 1222 5TH AVE	479-5075
3. David Churni	FLK, AK 99701 1260 AIRPORT WAY 3B7	456-8863
4. David W. Sinclair	FBKS, AK 99701 1005 5TH AVE.	452-6237
5. Gary D. Yates	Fbks., AK. 3191 Kris Kringe Dr North Pole AK 99705	452-1601
6. Jeff Peede	1729 UNIVERSITY DR E70 Fairbanks AK 99709	488-2814
7. Mark Huse	1260 Airport way apt. 3B-7 Fairbanks AK 99701	474-0256
8. June D. Sinclair	250 S E 50 FAIRBANKS AK 99701 N. Pole	452-6237
9. [Signature]	2692 MUCKLER	456-1500
10. [Signature]	4783 Drake St	488-5346
11. [Signature]	221 FAREWELL FAIRBANKS	456-1500
12. Sharon M. Gutz	221 Farewell FAIRBANKS	452-6146
13. [Signature]	968 Skyline Drive FAIRBANKS 99712	457-4360
14. Athena Morgan	3199 Storey Dr North Pole AK 99705	488-6272
15. [Signature]	2054 WAINWRIGHT DR #7 FAIRBANKS AK 99709	356-1958
16. [Signature]	4333-8 Balsam St FAIRBANKS AK 99709	356-2018
17. [Signature]		

DATE: February 26, 1990

TO: Senator Betty Farenkamp
Chairman of the Resource Committee

FROM: Concerned Citizens of Alaska

SUBJECT: 1989 Mountain Goat Legislation in SB381

We the undersigned believe that due to the complexity of the Guide Force Legislation during the 1989 Legislative Session the issue of adding mountain goat to the Guide List did not receive proper public comments. We also believe that our comments are necessary to this issue and that we have a constitutional right to voice concern.

Therefore, we ask that the SB381 be heard and passed through the legislature and that mountain goat be repealed from the Guide List.

	signature	address	phone#
1.	<i>[Signature]</i>	304 GAFFNEY RD. FAIRBANKS	907-456-8863
2.	<i>[Signature]</i>	843 RISSER RD FAIR	907-488-6045
3.	<i>[Signature]</i>	1441 IVANS ALLEY RD. FAIR	907-455-6056
4.	<i>[Signature]</i>	P.O. Box 55291	907-488-1775
5.	<i>[Signature]</i>	PO BOX 81792 FAIR	907-456-8863
6.	<i>[Signature]</i>	1801 ARR ST FAIR	
7.	<i>[Signature]</i>	1771 COILMINE TAIL FLD FAIR	907-457-4765
8.	<i>[Signature]</i>	16 CRAIG ST FAIR AK	476 3333
9.	<i>[Signature]</i>	5965 HAUSTACK DR	NONE
10.	<i>[Signature]</i>	6015 MIDDLE FORK RD.	957-5587
11.	<i>[Signature]</i>	1510 FARMERS LOOP	479-8954
12.	<i>[Signature]</i>	1500 DENALI WAY	452-7569
13.	<i>[Signature]</i>	1502 DENALI WAY	452-7634
14.	<i>[Signature]</i>	1502 DENALI WAY	452-7634
15.	<i>[Signature]</i>	171 HALL	452-2484
16.	<i>[Signature]</i>	1547 LEUEC RD. P. 99706	FUONG
17.	<i>[Signature]</i>	1401 S. Cushman St	

DATE: February 26, 1990

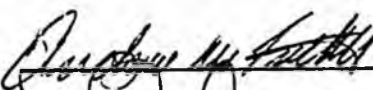
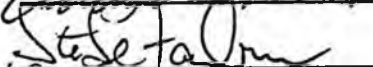

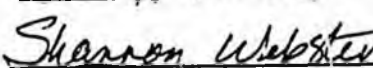

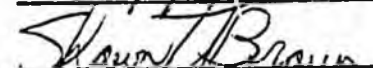
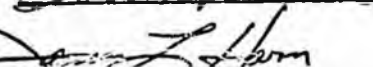
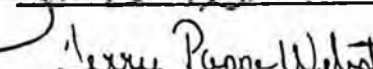
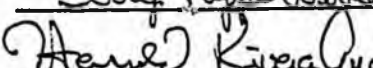
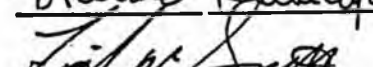
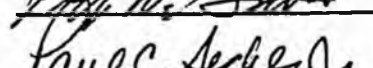
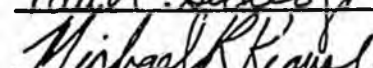
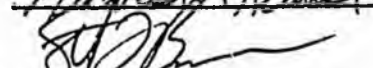
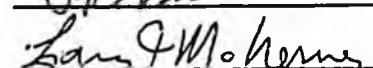
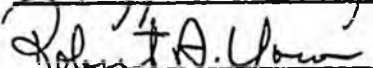
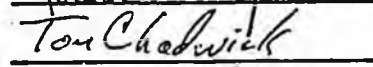

TO: Senator Betty Farenkamp
Chairman of the Resource Committee

FROM: Concerned Citizens of Alaska

SUBJECT: 1989 Mountain Goat Legislation in SB381

We the undersigned believe that due to the complexity of the Guide Force Legislation during the 1989 Legislative Session the issue of adding mountain goat to the Guide List did not receive proper public comments. We also believe that our comments are necessary to this issue and that we have a constitutional right to voice concern.

Therefore, we ask that the SB381 be heard and passed through the legislature and that mountain goat be repealed from the Guide List.

	signature	address	phone#
1.		1006 24 APPLE ST. FT. WAINWRIGHT AK	356-1476
2.		1071 ROBERTSON CT FT. WAINWRIGHT, AK	356-1473
3.		B-CO 6th ENGR BJO. FT. WAINWRIGHT AK	353-2747
4.		962 DARBY CT. FT. WAINWRIGHT, AK	356-7953
5.		1022 SEMS AVE FT. WAINWRIGHT, AK	356-1636
6.		4115-7. 5th St. FT. WAINWRIGHT, AK	356-1420
7.		1014 CHESTNUT ST., #8 FT. WAINWRIGHT, AK	356-1868
8.		962 Darby Ct FT. WAINWRIGHT AK	356-1953
9.		956 Darby Ct FT. WAINWRIGHT, AK	356-2452
10.		4344-2 9th St. FT. WAINWRIGHT AK	356-2073
11.		4343-7 9th St FT. WAINWRIGHT AK	356-1879
12.		8129/101 BOX 130 FT. WAINWRIGHT, AK 99703	353-2405
13.		1001 Beechnut FT. WAINWRIGHT AK 99703	
14.		P.O. BOX 80528 FAIRBANKS, AK 99705	479-0264
15.		472 MPC FT. WAINWRIGHT, AK 99703	356-3246
16.		1070 Northwood FAIRBANKS AK 99702	457-2514
17.		PO Box 1597 Fairbanks AK 99706	479-5480

DATE: Feburary 26, 1990

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Chairman of the Resource Committee

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	signature	address	phone#
1.	Rose McTurney	P.O. Box 80528 Fairbanks AK 99709	907-479-0264
2.	Wendy Hooker	PO Box 83306 College AK 99708	907-479-5575
3.			
4.			
5.			
6.			
7.			
8.			
9.			
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11.			
12.			
13.			
14.			
15.			
16.			
17.			

TO: TO WHOM IT MAY CONCERN:

FROM: ALASKAN BOWHUNTERS ASSOCIATION MEMBERS AND INTERESTED PARTICIPANTS

SUBJECT: 1989 GOAT LEGISLATION AND S. B. 381

DATE: 2/24/90

We the undersigned believe that due to the complexity of the guide task force legislation during the 1989 legislative session that the issue of adding Mountain Goat to the guide list did not receive proper public comments. We also believe that our comments are necessary to this issue and that we have a constitutional right to voice concerns.

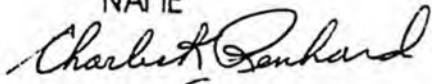
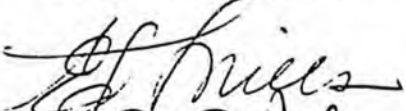


Therefore, we ask that S.B. 381 be heard and passed through the legislature and that Mountain Goat be repealed from the guide list.

Jeff Ham
Jim Peters
John D. Frost

TO: SENATOR BETTY FAHRENKAMP, RESOURCES CHAIRPERSON
FROM: CONCERNED CITIZENS
SUBJECT: 1989 GOAT LEGISLATION AND S. B. 381
DATE: 2/26/90

We the undersigned believe, due to the complexity of the guide task force legislation during the 1989 legislative session, the issue of adding Mountain Goat to the guide list did not receive proper public comments. We also believe that our comments are necessary to this issue and we have a constitutional right to voice concerns.

Therefore, we ask that S.B. 381 be heard and passed through the legislature and Mountain Goat be repealed from the Guide List.

NAME	ADDRESS	PHONE NUMBER
	8924 Sleepy Court Juneau, AK. 99801	789-7272.
	1017 WEE BUIEN DR. JUNEAU, AK 99801	586-9082
	BOX 32953 JUNEAU, AK. 99803	789-2143
	9214 GEE ST JUNEAU, AK 99801	789-7649
Richard J. Callahan	4403 Columbia Blvd Juneau, AK 99801	789-9832

TO: TO WHOM IT MAY CONCERN:

FROM: ALASKAN BOWHUNTERS ASSOCIATION MEMBERS AND INTERESTED PARTICIPANTS

SUBJECT: 1989 GOAT LEGISLATION AND S. B. 381

DATE: 2/24/90

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Jerry Holmes
Larry Gonzalez
Steve [unclear]
Maurice W. [unclear]
Patricia Stewart
Dennis L. Smythe
Robert E. Schwabe
Michael W. Pelly
Karen L. Schwabe
John J. Gornitt
Lauri Davis (OVER)

Samuel A. Shumaker
Se Miguel
Maxwell [unclear]
Dennis L. Fattery
Mark [unclear]
Roger Stewart
Richard J. Moran
Gene S. Carter
Mark Moller
R.H. Walters
Anton Broy
Dan Wilby
Gary [unclear]
Darryl [unclear]

TO: SENATOR BETTY FAHRENKAMP, RESOURCES CHAIRPERSON
 FROM: CONCERNED CITIZENS
 SUBJECT: 1989 GOAT LEGISLATION AND S. B. 381
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NAME	ADDRESS	PHONE NUMBER
William K. Anderson	P.O. Box #124	586-3606
Tom McLeod	3083 Mt. Wood Cr. Juneau.	789-3549
Jerry L. Burkett	8824 Glendale St #19	789-7960
Dore Randall	9343 Parkview	789-4798
Garry Kelles	P.O. Box 32486	789-7418
Sandra A. Reinhard	8924 Sleepy Ct	789-7272
Daniel E. Sargent	Box 33831, Juneau, AK 99803	789-3120
Tom Kowalczyk	3728 Portage Blvd. Juneau, AK 99801	789-2882
Clair L. Lumsden	3944 JULIE P JUNEAU 99801	789-5954

TO: TO WHOM IT MAY CONCERN:

FROM: ALASKAN BOWHUNTERS ASSOCIATION MEMBERS AND INTERESTED PARTICIPANTS

SUBJECT: 1989 GOAT LEGISLATION AND S. B. 381

DATE: 2/24/90

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Pat McCollum
Kathryn McCollum
Kathryn P. Keenan
Clay Hayes
Ray Bapna Jr.
Norm Johnson
Jeff W.
Pat Campbell
Sam Clark
Warren Mallette
Keith Hudson

John M. Olson
Mike Jones
Dave Johnson
Bill Parker
Ernie Viens
Terry S. Cunniff
Mike Hedrick
Bruce A. Kilandson
Mark Langley
David W. Coche
James Mue
Craig Johnson
Mark Jones
James Hudson

TO: TO WHOM IT MAY CONCERN:

FROM: ALASKAN BOWHUNTERS ASSOCIATION MEMBERS AND INTERESTED PARTICIPANTS

SUBJECT: 1989 GOAT LEGISLATION AND S. B. 381

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Peter McCabe

TED H. Smyth

Edward L. Russell - Anchorage AK

Gene Gresser

Alan Holt

Earl R. Hakari

3/13/90
(3) REC
FIN

FISCAL NOTE

REQUEST:

Revision Date: _____
Title: An act relating to hunting
for mountain goat by nonresidents
Sponsor: Senator Duncan
Requestor: _____

Agency Affected: Fish & Game
BRU: Wildlife Conservation
Components: Wildlife Conservation

EXPENDITURES/REVENUES: (Thousands of Dollars)

OPERATING	FY91	FY92	FY93	FY94	FY95	FY96
PERSONAL SERVICES						
TRAVEL						
CONTRACTUAL						
SUPPLIES						
EQUIPMENT						
LAND & STRUCTURES						
GRANTS, CLAIMS						
MISCELLANEOUS						
TOTAL OPERATING						

CAPITAL						
---------	--	--	--	--	--	--

REVENUE	-50.0	-45.0	-40.0	-35.0	-35.0	-35.0
---------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------

FUNDING: (Thousands of Dollars)

GENERAL FUND	0					
FEDERAL FUNDS	0					
OTHER	0					
TOTAL	0					

POSITIONS:

FULL-TIME	0					
PART-TIME	0					
TEMPORARY	0					

ANALYSIS : (Attach a separate page if necessary)

No FY 90 impact.

Prepared by: W. Bruce Dinneford Phone 465-4190
Division: Wildlife Conservation Date: 2-9-90

Approved by Commissioner: [Signature] Date: 2/9/90
Agency: _____

Distribution (by preparer):
Legislative Finance
Legislative Sponsor
Requestor
Office of Management and Budget
Impacted Agency(ies)

This fiscal note did not accompany the bill into Committee.

58
130



STATE OF ALASKA
OFFICE OF THE GOVERNOR
BILL ANALYSIS

DEPARTMENT Fish and Game	DIVISION Wildlife Conservation	BILL NUMBER SB 381	SPONSOR Senator Duncan
SHORT TITLE OF BILL An act relating to hunting for mountain goat by nonresident hunters			
DEPARTMENT POSITION Neutral			
PREPARED BY Bruce Dinneford	DATE 2/9/90	COMMISSIONER'S SIGNATURE <i>William H. Miller</i>	DATE 2/12/90

SUMMARY

OTHER AGENCIES AFFECTED BY BILL Commerce and Economic Development Tourism	CONSTITUENT GROUP(S) AFFECTED BY BILL Big Game Guide-outfitters
ORGANIZATIONAL SUPPORT FOR BILL Alaska Professional Hunters Association	ORGANIZATIONAL OPPOSITION TO BILL Unknown

FISCAL IMPACT: NONE FISCAL NOTE ATTACHED

BACKGROUND/LEGISLATIVE INTENT
The requirement that all nonresident mountain goat hunters be accompanied by a guide-outfitter (or relative within the second degree of kindred) was a recommendation of the Task Force on Guiding and Game in January of 1989. Additionally, it was an implication of HB 112/SB 140 during the 15th session that mountain goat be added to Dall sheep and brown bear as species which require guide-outfitters for nonresident hunters. Mountain goat was recommended for inclusion to this list because of the precipitous terrain they occupy and the danger associated in hunting this species.

ANALYSIS OF BILL/PROGRAM EFFECTS

In 1988, 320 nonresident goat tags were sold. Preliminary 1989 figures indicate that 107 goat tags were sold. Thus, revenues to the state associated with nonresident mountain goat hunting in 1988 was \$79,625 for tags and \$19,056 for licenses, for a total of \$98,681. By contrast, 1989 revenues were \$26,750 (tags) and \$6,420 (licenses), for a total of \$33,170. A loss of \$65,511 (64 percent) was experienced due to the reduction of nonresident goat hunter effort in 1989. As this new requirement becomes more accepted it is believed that the opposition to using a guide will diminish and nonresident hunter effort will increase, but not to pre-1989 levels.

Whether or not mountain goat remain on the guide-outfitter required list will not seriously affect the management of mountain goats in Alaska.

AMENDMENTS PROPOSED

NONE

PLEASE ATTACH A SEPARATE SHEET FOR ADDITIONAL COMMENTS OR ANALYSIS.



STATE OF ALASKA
OFFICE OF THE GOVERNOR

BILL ANALYSIS

DEPARTMENT Fish & Game	DIVISION Wildlife Conservation	BILL NUMBER SB 381	SPONSOR Senator Duncan
SHORT TITLE OF BILL An act relating to hunting for mountain goat by nonresident hunters			
DEPARTMENT POSITION Neutral			
PREPARED BY Bruce Dinneford	DATE 2-9-90	COMMISSIONER'S SIGNATURE <i>[Signature]</i>	DATE 2/9/90

SUMMARY

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ORGANIZATIONAL SUPPORT FOR BILL Alaska Professional Hunters Association	ORGANIZATIONAL OPPOSITION TO BILL Unknown

FISCAL IMPACT: NONE FISCAL NOTE ATTACHED

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Whether or not mountain goat remain on the guide-outfitter required list will not seriously affect the management of mountain goats in Alaska.

AMENDMENTS PROPOSED

NONE

PLEASE ATTACH A SEPARATE SHEET FOR ADDITIONAL COMMENTS OR ANALYSIS.

Background/Legislative Intent cont.

Mountain goat was recommended for inclusion to this list because of the precipitous terrain they occupy and the danger associated in hunting this species.