

HB

364

HFIN

FILE

4/3/98

A M E N D M E N T |

OFFERED IN THE HOUSE
TO: CSHB 364(RES)

1 Page 1, lines 6 - 9:

2 Delete all material and insert:

3 "(d) A transporter shall maintain a written record on a form provided by the
4 department of transportation services provided to each big game hunter or party of big
5 game hunters. The record must identify the big game hunters receiving transportation
6 services, the locations to and from which the hunters were transported, the dates
7 transportation services were provided, the big game animals that were transported
8 from the field, and other information required by the department by regulation. The
9 transporter shall maintain each record at the transporter's place of business, except
10 when providing transportation services to a big game hunter who is the subject of the
11 record. A person who is a transporter or is an employee or agent of a transporter
12 shall have the record in the person's physical possession while transporting big game
13 hunters, their equipment, or big game animals harvested by the hunters. At the time
14 the annual activity report required under (c) of this section is filed with the
15 department, a transporter shall also submit to the department a copy of all records
16 generated under this subsection during the year."

17 Page 5, lines 21 - 24:

18 Delete "A nonresident may not obtain a moose tag unless the nonresident
19 furnishes proof of completion of a moose hunting orientation course offered by the
20 department or furnishes an affidavit showing that the nonresident will be personally
21 accompanied while moose hunting by"

use ← language suggested but not moved or adopted

22 Insert "A nonresident may not obtain a moose tag unless the nonresident obtains
23 the tag directly from the department by mail or the nonresident signs a statement
24 affirming that the nonresident either has completed a moose hunting orientation course

1 offered by the department or will be personally accompanied while moose hunting by"

FISCAL NOTE

No: 1

B). Version: CSHB 364 (RES)
(H) Publish Date: 3/31/98

**STATE OF ALASKA
1998 LEGISLATIVE SESSION**

Revision Date (Note if correction) 3/26/98 Dept. Affected: Fish and Game
 Title Guides for Nonresident Moose Hunters BRU Wildlife Conservation
 Component Wildlife Conservation
 Sponsor Representative Ivan
 Requester House Resources Component Serial No. 473

Expenditures/Revenues (Thousands of Dollars)

OPERATING EXPENDITURES	FY 99	FY 00	FY 01	FY 02	FY 03	FY 04
Personal Services		11.9	12.1	12.3	12.5	12.7
Travel						
Contractual	5.0	27.6	7.6	7.6	7.6	7.6
Supplies	15.0	7.5	7.5	7.5	7.5	7.5
Equipment		6.0				
Land & Structures						
Grants & Claims						
Miscellaneous						
TOTAL OPERATING	20.0	53.0	27.2	27.4	27.6	27.8

CAPITAL EXPENDITURES						
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CHANGE IN REVENUES (1024)	0.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0
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FUND SOURCE (Thousands of Dollars)

1002 Federal Receipts						
1003 GF Match						
1004 GF						
1005 GF/Program Receipts	0.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0
1037 GF/Mental Health						
Other -- F&G Fund (1024)	20.0	43.0	17.2	17.4	17.6	17.8
TOTAL	20.0	53.0	27.2	27.4	27.6	27.8

Estimate of any current year (FY98) cost: 0.0

POSITIONS

Full-time	0	0	0	0	0	0
Part-time	0	0	0	0	0	0
Temporary	0	2	2	2	2	2

ANALYSIS: (Attach a separate page if necessary)
 Assumptions: (1) If lease space is available, the department will build an information booth/kiosk at the Anchorage Int'l Airport for nonresident hunters; (2) the airport booth/kiosk will be staffed 16 hours/day by a fish and wildlife technician (range 9) during August and September; (3) the department will produce and sell approximately 1000 instructional videos to nonresident moose hunters annually at a cost of \$10.00 each; (4) the department will purchase 20 combination TV/VCRs and make instructional hunting videos available to hunters at department area offices during normal working hours.

Prepared by Phil Koehl, Wildlife Biologist
 Division Wildlife Conservation
 Approved by Commissioner
 Agency Alaska Department of Fish and Game

Phone 465-4190
 Date 3/26/98
 Date 3/27/98

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FISCAL NOTE

STATE OF ALASKA
1998 LEGISLATIVE SESSION

BILL NO. CSHB 364(RES)

Revision Date (Note if correction) <u>3/26/98</u>	Dept. Affected: <u>Fish and Game</u>
Title <u>Guides for Nonresident Moose Hunters</u>	BRU <u>Wildlife Conservation</u>
	Component <u>Wildlife Conservation</u>
Sponsor <u>Representative Ivan</u>	
Requester <u>House Resources</u>	Component Senal No. <u>473</u>

Expenditures/Revenues

(Thousands of Dollars)

OPERATING EXPENDITURES	FY 99	FY 00	FY 01	FY 02	FY 03	FY 04
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Contractual	3.0	27.6	7.6	7.6	7.6	7.6
Supplies	15.0	7.5	7.5	7.5	7.5	7.5
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(Thousands of Dollars)

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Prepared by Phil Koehl, Wildlife Biologist *PK*
 Division Wildlife Conservation
 Approved by Commissioner *Osman Bruce*
 Agency Alaska Department of Fish and Game

Phone 465-4190
 Date 3/26/98
 Date 3/27/98

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Alaska State House of Representatives
House District 39



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Representative Ivan M. Ivan

**SPONSOR STATEMENT - COMMITTEE SUBSTITUTE HOUSE BILL
364 (RES)**

There are two main reasons why CSHB 364 (RES) was introduced. The first is for conservation reasons and requires nonresident hunters to take a moose hunting orientation course offered by the Department of Fish and Game. With present moose antler restrictions for nonresident hunters, a 50 inch minimum or spike/fork regulations in effect in most game management units, there is a concern that it is very difficult for nonresidents to determine whether or not a moose is legal. The requirement for an orientation course will hopefully less sublegal moose will be killed and wasted.

One of my main concerns and another reason for the introduction of this legislation is to reduce the waste of moose meat. The purpose for the transporter requirement is an effort to reduce waste of moose meat by those who may not have the knowledge or capability, for whatever reason, to care for the meat in the field. Transporters will now be held responsible for spoilage or wanton waste if they fail to check on their clients and take moose meat out of the field before waste or spoilage can occur. A large number of nonresidents are now using transporter services to get into the field. The transporters currently have no responsibility for the actions of those they are providing services for.

Alaska State House of Representatives
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Representative Ivan M. Ivan

**SECTIONAL ANALYSIS
COMMITTEE SUBSTITUTE FOR HOUSE BILL 364 (RES)**

Section 1: Adds a new subsection to AS 08.54.650, Transporter license. Requires a transporter to contact their clients in the field at least once every three days and transport meat out of the field before waste or spoilage can occur.

Section 2: Amends AS 08.54.720(a), Unlawful acts. Adds transporters who knowingly fail to comply with Section 1 of this bill.

Section 3: Amends AS 08.54.720(b), Unlawful acts. Adds new subparagraph 20 (Section 2 of this bill) to the list of offenses for which sanctions may be imposed.

Section 4: Amends AS 08.54.720(f), Unlawful acts. Allows the suspension of a transporter license if a misdemeanor offense is committed under new subparagraph 20.

Section 5: Adds a new paragraph to AS 16.05.050, Powers and duties of commissioner. Requires the department to provide a moose hunting orientation course for residents and nonresidents.

Section 6: Amends AS 16.05.340(a)(15), License, permit and tag fees. Requires a nonresident unless accompanied by a guide or a close relative to take a moose hunting orientation course prior to obtaining a moose tag.

Section 7: Effective date of July 1, 1999.

Response to House Resources concerning HB364. March 18, 1998

Peter E.K. Shepherd, 1012 Galena St. Fairbanks, AK

My credentials are those of a graduate wildlife biologist, big game guide, and trapper with nearly 47 years of experience in Alaska. However, those that oppose my views refer to me as an "out of touch dinosaur" To which I reply "no I'm a shark, they preceeded the dinosaurs and survive to this day"

HB364 addresses several symptoms of a resource conservation problem resulting from political, social, and management actions occurring over several decades. These actions are the subsistence priority issue, deregulation of the air taxi industry, pitting the highly regulated guiding industry against unregulated commercial hunting services, and a philosophy of passive (hands off) wildlife management. Solution of this multi-faceted problem will be difficult, and may antagonize certain interest groups, but it needs immediate attention if we are to maximize the economic, recreational, and subsistence values of moose.

Some of you believe this legislation is a special interest gimmick; well, believe it or not, many guides are genuinely concerned about wildlife conservation, resource use conflicts, impacts on land use, meat salvage, and a regulatory double standard. Conversely, the Alaska Department of Fish and Game position paper downplays the waste issue, threatens revenue loss, speciously uses the fear of a legal challenge to the entire nonresident guide requirement law, and ignores the possibility of a growing conservation problem.

First, wanton waste to any degree is not acceptable. Any change in law or regulation which lowers the probability of game waste should have the departments support. The departments point that wanton waste is not specific to nonresident hunters, is accurate, but fails to recognize that most (75%) are unaccompanied, drop off clients with no experience in packing, handling, and preserving large amounts of game meat. Many have no notion of the physical exertion required to pack a huge bull moose great distances and some wouldn't be able to even tell you where they had hunted. Once this meat reaches a major airline terminal it is often rotten and abandoned. Useful to no one.

The department estimates it would loose \$885,000 in nonresident license and moose tag fees if HB 364 was to pass. This calculation is based on the assumption that 70 per cent of the nonresidents not choosing guide services would hunt elsewhere. I question if it is possible to hunt Alaska/Yukon moose anywhere without a guide? In addition, this 70 per cent figure is a little shaky, because it was derived from the mountain goat experience--- a species that was lightly hunted by nonresidents.

If one combines the percentage of nonresident hunters expected to employ guides with the 30 percent converting to guide services, or 1,652 hunters the annual nonresident pool is reduced by over one half. Moreover, in the department position paper it was not demonstrated what guided hunts contribute to the state economy.

By using current costs it is simple to calculate this contribution. An average guided nonresident hunt leaves about \$10,585, including about \$1085 in license and tag fees. Using ADF&G figures there

would be about 1652 guided clients contributing about \$1,793,320 in license and tag fees, with \$15,694,000 into the state economy .

Essentially one guided hunt is equivalent to three unaccompanied nonresident hunts. This suggests that it is foolhardy for the state to sell this resource to the lowest bidder. Most western states place a higher value on their big game resources.

The department is patently incorrect when it is stated that the nonresident guide requirement for hunting brown/ grizzly bear, Dall Sheep, and mountain goats was based on safety. Title 16 mandates that legislatures must first determine that the requirement is for conservation reasons, and secondarily for safety reasons. Under the departments view point it may not be long before someone challenged the guide requirement law!

It appears that ADF&G welcomes nonresident license and tag revenue, but doesn't wish to actively manage moose populations, providing a reasonable opportunity for these hunters to harvest a moose. Unaccompanied nonresident hunters consistently have lower rates of success, which is further exacerbated by the 50 inch minimum moose antler requirement, short seasons, and closed sub-units.

The department fails to admit the 50 inch minimum moose antler requirement is difficult for nonresidents to judge. In fact in areas where the antler requirement effects residents there seems to be an associated problem of undersized, illegal moose kills i.e. Kenai Peninsula. It would be a wise conservation move (in the case of nonresidents) to put the responsibility of identification of legal bull moose and salvaging meat in the hands of regulated professionals.

In addition to identifying a legal bull moose and salvaging meat there are other conservation and socially based reasons, under present management goals, to justify the hiring guides by nonresident moose hunters as follows:

1. Hunters are being overly concentrated in those Game Management Units where moose are still relatively abundant, such as G. M.U. 's 19,21, and 17 in direct competition with residents
2. Nonresident moose hunters are being dropped off in the few areas accessible to village hunters, directly competing with local residents.
3. Low moose populations and lack of hunting opportunities in adjacent urban areas has led to increasing expansion into distant G.M.U.'s, which without active game management will eventually not be capable of sustaining increased hunting pressure.

The greatest change in the commercial big game hunting industry in the past 10 years has been the proliferation of transporter operations into the hunter service industry. These operations are now using the same techniques and transport means as guides, but have virtually no regulatory constraints. Particularly drop camp operators are not required to account the nonresident hunters salvage of meat, camping fees, or field violations.

This begs the question as to why should one type of operation be highly restricted while another can furnish virtually the same services without need to comply? This certainly doesn't provide a "level playing field" for competing industries. Eventually without regulatory changes, the transporter services will dominate all hunts except where a guide is required.

Personally, I have all the moose and other hunts that I can handle and must turn away clients every year. Many of my clients first hunt in Alaska was a drop camp experience---which they found unsatisfactory. I spend up to \$25,000 per year on air charter, seat fares, freight hauls, supercub time, and meat dispersal ; my clients contribute another \$20,000 on seat fares, charter, meat hauling, and cape and antler transport. The combined expenditures amount to an average of \$2812 per guided hunter, all paid to air taxi services, or about what a combo drop hunt costs. Moreover, once the Part 135 requirement goes into effect, many guides will have to rely on air services or quit guiding. This suggests that conversion to guided hunts may not cause undo losses to the transporting industry

The overcrowding situation in the upland areas of G.M.subUnits 17B and 19B has become chaotic. By mid-August there is a tent camp on virtually every hilltop accessible by wheel equipped aircraft. These camps are left out until late September as drop hunters are rotated. Any semblance of courtesy or ethical behavior has been forgotten in order to accommodate volume business. This phenomenon has progressed to the point where drop camp operators are placing hunters by boat or raft in close proximity to local hunting activity. The permanent structures of one large operation near Sleetmute on the Holitna River mysteriously burned to the ground in the fall of 1997. Rural people are justly asking for some accountability or control of this runaway exploitation.

In conclusion, moose are a highly desired and valuable resource which in the case of commercial service activities should return maximum benefits to the state, residents, and the participating industries. Present management practices are based on the ecosystem concept, resulting in minimal harvest goals, and permitting virtually no active management. This leaves only a small segment of many remote moose populations available for human use harvest. Under these conditions nonresident participation in moose harvest should be cautiously limited, and more so as rural and urban resident game demands increase. Therefore, considering previously expressed reasons, a viable alternative would be to pass HB364, resulting in the reduction of nonresident moose hunters, increasing sales of big game tags, and providing millions of dollars more than was previously injected into the state economy

Peter E. K. Shepherd

LAKE ILIAMNA FISH & GAME ADVISORY COMMITTEE
Iliamna, AK 99606

Igiugig - Kokhanok - Pope Vazoy - Ped Bay - Iliamna - Newhalen - Nondalton - Port Alsworth

March 12, 1998

Representative Ivan Ivan
Juneau, Alaska

Subject: Moose as Big Game

At our meeting March 3, 1998 in Newhalen, Alaska, Dick Sellers ADF&G game biologist brought to our attention that you are involved in a bill to add moose to the list of Big Game for which non-resident hunters need a big game guide to hunt, using the same regulations as are currently applied to other species including sheep & bear.

The Lake Iliamna Fish & Game Advisory Committee voted in support that legislation.

If you have any questions feel free to call me at the numbers listed below:
907-533-3222 (home)
907-533-3211 (Igiugig Village Council Office)
907-533-3217 (fax)

Sincerely,

Randolph Alvarez, Secretary
Lake Iliamna Fish & Game Advisory Committee

**BRISTOL BAY NATIVE ASSOCIATION
P. O. BOX 310
DILLINGHAM, ALASKA 99576
(907) 842-5257**

**RESOLUTION FY 98-21
by
THE FULL BOARD OF DIRECTORS**

WANTON WASTE OF GAME

WHEREAS: residents of the Bristol Bay villages have observed increased sport hunting activities in the regional drainages; and

WHEREAS: much of the sport hunting, by fly-in guided and unguided hunters, appears to be directed at trophy hunting, and there have been many instances of wasted meat; and

WHEREAS: moose and caribou stocks in the Bristol Bay region drainages are declining.

NOW THEREFORE BE IT RESOLVED by the Board of Directors of the Bristol Bay Native Association considers the wanton waste of game, particularly moose and caribou by sport hunters in the Bristol Bay region drainage to be a serious and increasing problem, and

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED that the Board of Directors that the Alaska Department of Fish and Game, and other agencies as appropriate, take regulatory, enforcement, or other measures as appropriate, to reduce the wanton waste of game by sport hunters in the Bristol Bay drainages.

Signed: *Ornel L. Nelson*
President

CERTIFICATION.

I, the undersigned Secretary of the Bristol Bay Native Association, hereby certify that the foregoing resolution was passed by majority vote of the Full Board of Directors of the Bristol Bay Native Association at a duly called and noticed meeting this 1 Day of October, 1997, and that a quorum was present.

Signed: *Margaret Nelson*
Secretary

Sec. 08.54.650. Transporter license.

(a) A person is entitled to a transporter license if the person

(1) applies for a transporter license on a form provided by the department; and

(2) pays the license application fee and the license fee.

(b) A transporter may provide transportation services and accommodations to big game hunters in the field at a permanent lodge, house, or cabin owned by the transporter or on a boat with permanent living quarters located on salt water. A transporter may not provide big game hunting services without holding the appropriate license.

(c) A transporter shall provide an annual activity report on a form provided by the department. An activity report must contain information required by the department by regulation.

History -

(Sec. 3 ch 33 SLA 1996)

Sec. 08.54.720. Unlawful acts.

(a) It is unlawful for a

(1) person who is licensed under this chapter to knowingly fail to promptly report to the Department of Public Safety, division of fish and wildlife protection, and in no event later than 20 days, a violation of a state game, guiding, or transportation services statute or regulation that the person reasonably believes was committed by a client or an employee of the person;

(2) person who is licensed under this chapter to intentionally obstruct or hinder or attempt to obstruct or hinder lawful hunting engaged in by a person who is not a client of the person;

(3) class-A assistant guide or an assistant guide to knowingly guide a hunt except while employed and supervised by a registered guide;

(4) person who holds any class of guide license to knowingly enter or remain on private land without prior authorization during the course of providing big game hunting services;

(5) registered guide to knowingly engage in providing big game hunting services outside of

(A) a game management unit for which the registered guide is certified; or

(B) a use area for which the registered guide is registered under AS

08.54.750 unless the registration requirement for the area has been suspended by the Department of Fish and Game;

(6) person to knowingly guide without having a current registered guide, class-A assistant guide, or assistant guide license and hunting license in actual possession;

(7) registered guide to knowingly fail to comply with AS 08.54.610(e);

(8) person who is licensed under this chapter to knowingly

(A) commit or aid in the commission of a violation of this chapter, a regulation adopted under this chapter, or a state game statute or regulation; or

(B) permit the commission of a violation of this chapter, a regulation adopted under this chapter, or a state game statute or regulation that the person knows or reasonably believes is being or will be committed without

(i) attempting to prevent it, short of using force; and

(ii) reporting the violation;

(9) person without a current registered guide license to knowingly guide, advertise as a registered guide, or represent to be a registered guide;

(10) person without a current master guide license to knowingly advertise as, or represent to be, a master guide;

(11) person without a current registered guide license to knowingly outfit a big game hunt, advertise as an outfitter of big game hunts, or represent to be an outfitter of big game hunts;

(12) person to knowingly provide transportation services to big game hunters without holding a current registered guide license or transporter license;

(13) person without a current transporter license to knowingly advertise as, or represent to be, a transporter;

(14) class-A assistant guide or an assistant guide to knowingly contract to guide or outfit a hunt;

(15) person licensed under this chapter to knowingly violate a state statute or

regulation prohibiting waste of a wild food animal or hunting on the same day airborne;

(16) person to knowingly provide big game hunting service or transportation services during the period for which the person's license to provide that service is suspended or revoked;

(17) registered guide, except in the defense of life or property, to knowingly personally take

(A) big game while accompanying a client in the field; or

(B) a species of big game if the registered guide is under contract with a client to provide a guided hunt for that species of big game and the client is in the field;

(18) person who is licensed as a registered guide, a class-A assistant guide, or an assistant guide, except in the defense of life or property, to knowingly personally take big game while a client of the registered guide by whom the person is employed is in the field unless the person is not participating in, supporting, or otherwise assisting in providing big game hunting services to a client of the registered guide by whom the person is employed; or

(19) person who is licensed as a transporter, or who provides transportation services under a transporter license, to knowingly accompany or remain in the field with a big game hunter who is a client of the person except as necessary to perform the specific duties of embarking or disembarking big game hunters, their equipment, or big game animals harvested by hunters; this paragraph does not apply to a person who holds both a transporter license and any class of guide license issued under this chapter.

(b) In addition to a disciplinary sanction imposed under AS 08.54.710, a person who commits an offense set out in (a)(1) - (7), (17), (18), or (19) of this section is guilty of a misdemeanor and is punishable by a fine of not more than \$10,000 or by imprisonment up to one year, or both.

(c) In addition to a disciplinary sanction imposed under AS 08.54.710, a person who commits an offense set out in (a)(8) - (14) of this section is guilty of a misdemeanor and is punishable by a fine of not more than \$30,000 or by imprisonment up to one year, or both.

(d) In addition to a disciplinary sanction imposed under AS 08.54.710, a person who commits an offense set out in (a)(15) of this section is guilty,

(1) for a first offense, of a misdemeanor and is punishable by a fine of not more than \$30,000 or by imprisonment up to one year, or both;

(2) for a second or subsequent offense, of a class C felony.

(e) In addition to a disciplinary sanction imposed under AS 08.54.710, a person who violates (a)(16) of this section is guilty of a class C felony.

(f) In addition to the penalties set out in (b) - (e) of this section and a disciplinary sanction imposed under AS 08.54.710,

(1) the court may order the department to suspend the guide license or transporter license of a person who commits a misdemeanor offense set out in (a)(1), (3) - (5), (7), (17), (18), or (19) of this section for a specified period of not more than three years;

(2) the court shall order the department to suspend the guide license or transporter license of a person who commits a misdemeanor offense set out in (a)(2) or (8) - (14) of this section for a specified period of not less than one year and not more than five years;

(3) the court shall order the department to suspend the guide license or transporter license for a specified period of not less than three years, or to permanently revoke the guide license or transporter license, of a person who commits an offense set out in (a)(15) or (16) of this section; and

(4) all guns, fishing tackle, boats, aircraft, automobiles, or other vehicles, camping gear, and other equipment and paraphernalia used in, or in aid of, a violation of (a) of this section may be seized by persons authorized to enforce this chapter and may be forfeited to the state as provided under AS 16.05.195.

(g) Upon conviction of a person for committing an offense set out in (a) of this section, the execution of sentence may not be suspended and probation may not be granted except on the condition that the minimum term of imprisonment is served. Imposition of sentence may not be suspended.

History -

(Sec. 3 ch 33 SLA 1996; am Sec. 5 - 7 ch 61 SLA 1997)

Amendment Notes -

The 1997 amendment, effective August 28, 1997, in subsection (a), added paragraphs (17)-(19) and made related stylistic changes; and, in subsections (b) and (f), made paragraph reference substitutions.

Decisions -

Constitutionality of former provisions punishing guiding without valid license as felony. - See *Maeckle v. State*, 792 P.2d 686 (Alaska Ct. App. 1990), decided under former 08.54.520.

Application of former statute to person guiding with expired license. - See *Romero v. State*, 792 P.2d 679 (Alaska Ct. App. 1990), decided under former 08.54.520.

Sec. 16.05.050. Powers and duties of commissioner.

The commissioner has, but not by way of limitation, the following powers and duties:

(1) to assist the United States Fish and Wildlife Service in the enforcement of federal laws and regulations pertaining to fish and game;

(2) through the appropriate state agency and under the provisions of AS 36.30 (State Procurement Code), to acquire by gift, purchase, or lease, or other lawful means, land, buildings, water, rights-of-way, or other necessary or proper real or personal property when the acquisition is in the interest of furthering an objective or purpose of the department and the state;

(3) under the provisions of AS 36.30, to design and construct hatcheries, pipelines, rearing ponds, fishways, and other projects beneficial for the fish and game resources of the state;

(4) to accept money from any person under conditions requiring the use of the money for specific purposes in the furtherance of the protection, rehabilitation, propagation, preservation, or investigation of the fish and game resources of the state or in settlement of claims for damages to fish or game resources;

(5) to collect, classify, and disseminate statistics, data and information that, in the commissioner's discretion, will tend to promote the purposes of this title except AS 16.51 and AS 16.52;

(6) to take, capture, propagate, transport, buy, sell, or exchange fish or game or eggs for propagating, scientific, public safety, or stocking purposes;

(7) under the provisions of AS 36.30, to provide public facilities where necessary or proper to facilitate the taking of fish or game, and to enter into cooperative agreements with any person to effect them;

(8) to exercise administrative, budgeting, and fiscal powers;

(9) under the provisions of AS 36.30, to construct, operate, supervise, and maintain vessels used by the department;

(10) to authorize the holder of an interim-use permit under AS 16.43 to engage on an experimental basis in commercial taking of a fishery resource with vessel, gear, and techniques not presently qualifying for licensing under this chapter in conformity with standards established by the Alaska Commercial Fisheries Entry Commission;

(11) not later than January 31 of each year, to provide to the commissioner of revenue the names of those fish and shellfish species that the commissioner of fish and game designates as developing commercial fish species for that calendar year; a fish or shellfish species is a developing commercial fish species if, within a specified geographical region,

(A) the optimum yield from the harvest of the species has not been reached;

(B) a substantial portion of the allowable harvest of the species has been allocated to fishing vessels of a foreign nation; or

(C) a commercial harvest of the fish species has recently developed;

(12) to initiate or conduct research necessary or advisable to carry out the purposes of this title except AS 16.51 and AS 16.52;

(13) to enter into cooperative agreements with agencies of the federal government, educational institutions, or other agencies or organizations, when in the public interest, to carry out the purposes of this title except AS 16.51 and AS 16.52;

(14) to implement an on-board observer program authorized by the Board of

Fisheries under AS 16.05.251(a)(13); implementation

(A) must be as unintrusive to vessel operations as practicable; and

(B) must make scheduling and scope of observers' activities as predictable as practicable;

(15) to sell fish caught during commercial fisheries test fishing operations;

(16) to establish and charge fees equal to the cost of services provided by the department, including provision of public shooting ranges, broodstock and eggs for private nonprofit hatcheries, department publications, and other direct services, and reasonable fees for the use of state facilities managed by the department; fees established under this paragraph for tours of hatchery facilities, commercial use of sport fishing access sites, and for operation of state hatchery facilities by private aquaculture associations are not subject to the cost limit under AS 37.10.050(a);

(17) to permit and regulate aquatic farming in the state in a manner that ensures the protection of the state's fish and game resources and improves the economy, health, and well-being of the citizens of the state;

(18) to operate state housing and facilities for employees, contractors, and others in support of the department's responsibilities and to charge rent that is consistent with applicable collective bargaining agreements, or, if no collective bargaining agreement is applicable, competitive with market conditions; rent received from tenants shall be deposited in the general fund;

(19) to petition the Alaska Commercial Fisheries Entry Commission, unless the Board of Fisheries disapproves the petition under AS 16.05.251(g), to establish a moratorium on new entrants into commercial fisheries

(A) that have experienced recent increases in fishing effort that are beyond a low, sporadic level of effort;

(B) that have achieved a level of harvest that may be approaching or exceeding the maximum sustainable level for the fishery; and

(C) for which there is insufficient biological and resource management information necessary to promote the conservation and sustained yield management of the fishery.

History -

(Sec. 6, 11 art I ch 64 SLA 1959; am Sec. 1 ch 42 SLA 1963; am Sec. 2 ch 227 SLA 1970; am Sec. 2 ch 79 SLA 1973; am Sec. 12 ch 79 SLA 1979; am Sec. 1 ch 82 SLA 1982; am Sec. 2 ch 132 SLA 1984; am Sec. 2 ch 76 SLA 1986; am Sec. 7 ch 106 SLA 1986; am Sec. 29 ch 138 SLA 1986; am Sec. 6 ch 145 SLA 1988; am Sec. 19, 20 ch 36 SLA 1990; am Sec. 1 ch 211 SLA 1990; am Sec. 2 ch 34 SLA 1991; am Sec. 38 ch 30 SLA 1992; am Sec. 1 ch 54 SLA 1996)

Revisors Notes -

In 1992, former paragraph (20) was renumbered as (19) to reflect the 1992 repeal of former (19).

Amendment Notes -

The 1988 amendment, effective June 9, 1988, added paragraph (17).

The first 1990 amendment, effective May 1, 1990, added the provision beginning "and reasonable fees" to the end of paragraph (16) and added paragraph (18).

The second 1990 amendment, effective January 1, 1991, added former (19).

The 1991 amendment, effective June 13, 1991, added paragraph (19).

The 1992 amendment, effective May 16, 1992, repealed paragraph (19).

The 1996 amendment, effective September 4, 1996, inserted "take," and ", public safety," in paragraph (6).

AG Opinions -

The commissioner of fish and game has the power to adopt procedural rules to implement AS 16.05.870 and to establish by regulation the standards under which permits will be issued under AS 16.05.870. March 4, 1982 Op. Att'y Gen.

Paragraph (5) and AS 16.05.331(b) imply authority for the Department of Fish and Game to interpret the term "elk" and to limit it to specific species, subspecies, or other classifications of animals that would commonly be thought of in the United States as "elk." Jan. 18, 1988 Op. Att'y Gen.

Decisions -

Exploratory permits for research purposes. - The commissioner had authority to issue an exploratory permit for the purpose of conducting a test fishery; and financing the operation through an agreement with a private fisher that allowed the fisher to finance an exploratory fishing operation by allowing a private contractor to sell the catch did not constitute "commercial fishing." Kodiak Seafood Processors Ass'n v. State, 900 P.2d 1191 (Alaska 1995).

The commissioner's issuance of an exploratory permit to conduct a research trip to determine the abundance of scallops and crab bycatch in limited areas of closed waters for the purpose of developing a scallop management plan was not an abuse of discretion. Kodiak Seafood Processors Ass'n v. State, 900 P.2d 1191 (Alaska 1995).

Sec. 16.05.340. License, permit, and tag fees.

(a) Fees for licenses, permits, and tags are as follows:

- (1) Resident sport fishing license\$ 15
However, the fee is 25 cents for a resident who is blind.
- (2) Resident hunting license 25
- (3) [See effect of amendments note] Resident hunting and trapping license 40
- (4) Resident trapping license 15
- (5) [See effect of amendments note] Resident hunting and sport fishing license 39
- (6) [See effect of amendments note] Resident hunting, trapping, and sport fishing license 53;
 - (A) however, the fee is \$5 for an applicant who
 - (i) is receiving or has received assistance during the preceding six months under any state or federal welfare program to aid the indigent; or
 - (ii) has an annual family gross income of less than \$8,200 for the year preceding application;
 - (B) a person paying \$5 for a resident hunting, trapping, and sport fishing license must provide proof of eligibility under this paragraph when requested by the department.
- (7) [See effect of amendments note] Nonresident sport fishing license - valid for the period inscribed on the license
 - (A) For 14-day license\$ 50
 - (B) For seven-day license 30
 - (C) For three-day license 20
 - (D) For one-day license 10
- (8) [See effect of amendments note] Nonresident annual sport fishing license 100
- (9) Nonresident hunting license 85
- (10) [Repealed, Sec. 10 ch 74 SLA 1997, effective January 1, 1998].

A nonresident may not take a big game animal without previously purchasing a numbered, nontransferable, appropriate tag, issued under (15) of this subsection. The tag must be affixed to the animal immediately upon capture and must remain affixed until the animal is prepared for storage, consumed, or exported. A tag issued but not used for an animal may be used to satisfy the tagging requirement for an animal of any other species for which the tag fee is of equal or less value.

- (11) Nonresident hunting and trapping license\$ 250
 - (12) Fur dealers
 - (A) Resident fur dealer biennial license 150
 - (B) Nonresident fur dealer biennial license 500
 - (13) Taxidermists
 - (A) Resident taxidermy biennial license 200
 - (B) Nonresident taxidermy biennial license 500
 - (14) Aquatic farming triennial license 400
 - (15) [See effect of amendments note] Nonresident big game tags
- A nonresident may not take a big game animal without previously

purchasing a numbered, nontransferable, appropriate tag, issued under this paragraph. The tag must be affixed to the animal immediately upon capture and must remain affixed until the animal is prepared for storage, consumed, or exported. A tag issued but not used for an animal may be used to satisfy the tagging requirement for an animal of any other species for which the tag fee is of equal or less value.

- (A) Bear, black, each\$ 225
- (B) Bear, brown or grizzly, each 500
- (C) Bison, each 150
- (D) Caribou, each 325
- (E) Deer, each 150
- (F) Elk, each 300
- (G) Goat, each 300
- (H) Moose, each 400
- (I) Sheep, each 425
- (J) [See effect of amendments note] Wolf, each 30

A nonresident is not required to have a nonresident wolf tag to take a wolf in a game management unit if the Board of Game has adopted an intensive management program under AS 16.05.255 for all or a portion of the game management unit.

- (K) Wolverine, each\$ 175
- (L) Musk oxen, each

..... 1,100 (16) Resident big game tags

- (A) Bear, brown or grizzly, each\$ 25

The Board of Game may, by regulation effective for not more than one year, eliminate the resident brown or grizzly bear tag and fee for all or a portion of a game management unit.

- (B) Musk oxen, each 500

However, the Board of Game may by regulation reduce or eliminate the fee for a resident big game tag for musk oxen for an open season.

- (17) Waterfowl conservation tag\$ 5

(A) A person may not engage in waterfowl hunting without having the current year's waterfowl tag in the person's actual possession, unless that person

- (i) qualifies for a \$5 license fee under (6) of this subsection;
- (ii) is a resident under the age of 16;
- (iii) is 60 years of age or older and is a resident;
- (iv) is a disabled veteran eligible for a free license under AS

16.05.341.

(B) The Board of Game shall by regulation exempt the requirement of a waterfowl conservation tag for waterfowl hunting in areas of the state not likely to benefit from programs described in AS 16.05.130(b)(2) - (4).

(18) Game farming

- (A) Game mammal or game reptile farming biennial license\$ 250
- (B) Game bird farming biennial license 50
- (19) Nonresident small game hunting license 20
- (20) Nonresident alien hunting license 300

A nonresident alien may not take a big game animal without previously purchasing a numbered, nontransferable, appropriate tag, issued under (21) of this subsection. The tag must be affixed to the animal immediately upon capture and must remain affixed until the animal is prepared for storage, consumed, or exported. A tag issued but not used for an animal may be used to satisfy the tagging requirement for an animal of any other species for which the tag fee is of equal or less value.

(21) Nonresident alien big game tags

- (A) Bear, black, each\$ 300
- (B) Bear, brown or grizzly, each 650
- (C) Bison, each 650
- (D) Caribou, each 425
- (E) Deer, each 200
- (F) Elk, each 400
- (G) Goat, each 400
- (H) Moose, each 500
- (I) Musk oxen, each
..... 1,500
- (J) Sheep, each 550
- (K) [See effect of amendments note] Wolf, each 50

A nonresident alien is not required to have a nonresident alien wolf tag to take a wolf in a game management unit if the Board of Game has adopted an intensive management program under AS 16.05.255 for all or a portion of the game management unit.

- (L) Wolverine, each 250
- (22) Chitina personal use salmon dip net fishing permit 10
- (23) Resident anadromous king salmon tag 10

A resident may not engage in sport fishing for anadromous king salmon without having the current year's anadromous king salmon tag in the resident's actual possession, unless that person

- (A) qualifies for a 25 cent license fee under (1) of this subsection;
- (B) is under the age of 16;
- (C) is 60 years of age or older and has been a resident of the state for at least one year;
- (D) is a disabled veteran eligible for a free license under AS 16.05.341; or
- (E) qualifies for a \$5 license fee under (6) of this subsection.

(24) [See effect of amendments note] Nonresident anadromous king salmon tag - valid for the period inscribed on the tag

- (A) for a one-day tag \$ 10
- (B) for a three-day tag 20
- (C) for a seven-day tag 30
- (D) for a 14-day tag 50
- (E) for an annual tag 100.

A nonresident may not engage in sport fishing for anadromous king salmon without having a valid anadromous king salmon tag in the person's actual possession, unless that person is under the age of 16. Members of the military service on active duty who are permanently stationed in the state, and their dependents, who do not qualify as residents under AS 16.05.940, may obtain an annual nonresident military anadromous king salmon tag for \$20.

(b) The commissioner may issue without cost a permit to collect fish and game, including

fur animals, subject to limitations and provisions that are appropriate, for a scientific, propagative, or educational purpose. The commissioner also may issue a permit for the collection of bivalve spat for use in connection with an aquatic farm. In addition, the commissioner shall issue a permit for the collecting of wild fur animals for improving the genetic stock of fur farm animals. Permits issued under this subsection shall be in accordance with current sustained yield management practices for the species of wild game for which the permit is requested. The annual permit fee for an Alaska resident to collect wild fur animals for fur farming purposes is the same as the fee for resident trappers.

(c) The commissioner may issue a duplicate license or a duplicate tag as a replacement for a license or tag issued under (a) of this section. A fee of \$5 shall be charged for each duplicate license or tag; however, a fee of \$2 shall be charged for each duplicate of reduced fee license issued to an indigent or low income person under (a)(6) of this section. The duplicate license or tag may not be issued unless the commissioner or a delegate is satisfied that the original has been lost or destroyed.

(d) Members of the military service on active duty who are permanently stationed in the state, and their dependents, who do not qualify as residents under AS 16.05.940, may obtain special nonresident military small game and sport fishing licenses at the rates for resident hunting and sport fishing licenses, but may not take a big game animal without previously purchasing a regular nonresident hunting license and a numbered, nontransferable appropriate tag, issued at one-half of the nonresident rate, under (a)(15) of this section.

(e) [Repealed, Sec. 27 ch 71 SLA 1986].

(f) [Repealed, Sec. 4 ch 81 SLA 1992].

(g) [Effective January 1, 1998] A hunting, trapping, or fishing license, tag, or permit for which a fee is authorized under this section or for which the fee is waived or modified under AS 16.05.330 - 16.05.430 may be issued only to a natural person.

History -

(Sec. 2 art II ch 94 SLA 1959; am Sec. 1 ch 96 SLA 1959; am Sec. 7 - 13 ch 131 SLA 1960; am Sec. 1 ch 16 SLA 1963; am Sec. 1 ch 29 SLA 1963; am Sec. 2 ch 31 SLA 1963; am Sec. 2, 3 ch 75 SLA 1964; am Sec. 1 ch 83 SLA 1966; am Sec. 2 ch 32 SLA 1968; am Sec. 1 ch 4 SLA 1972; am Sec. 1, 2 ch 180 SLA 1972; am Sec. 2, 3 ch 82 SLA 1974; am Sec. 1 ch 198 SLA 1976; am Sec. 1, 2 ch 268 SLA 1976; am Sec. 1, 2 ch 73 SLA 1979; am Sec. 2 ch 19 SLA 1980; am Sec. 1, 2, 4 ch 57 SLA 1980; am Sec. 16, 17 ch 94 SLA 1980; am Sec. 1 - 6 ch 40 SLA 1982; am Sec. 2, 3 ch 23 SLA 1983; am Sec. 1 ch 35 SLA 1983; am Sec. 3 ch 71 SLA 1984; am Sec. 15 - 17 ch 81 SLA 1984; am Sec. 3 - 5 ch 96 SLA 1984; am Sec. 12, 13 ch 132 SLA 1984; am Sec. 27 ch 71 SLA 1986; am Sec. 3 ch 70 SLA 1987; am Sec. 4, 5 ch 88 SLA 1987; am Sec. 2 ch 6 SLA 1989; am E.O. No. 73 Sec. 3 (1989); am Sec. 1 - 3 ch 28 SLA 1990; am Sec. 3 - 14 ch 211 SLA 1990; am Sec. 14 ch 21 SLA 1991; am Sec. 4 ch 81 SLA 1992; am Sec. 2 ch 2 FSSLA 1992; am Sec. 44 ch 63 SLA 1993; am Sec. 3 ch 9 SLA 1994; am Sec. 16 ch 30 SLA 1996; am Sec. 1 ch 38 SLA 1997; am Sec. 1, 2 ch 70 SLA 1997; am Sec. 2 - 8, 10 ch 74 SLA 1997)

Revisors Notes -

Paragraphs (a)(3) and (4) were formerly (a)(3)(A) and (3)(B) respectively. Renumbered in 1983, at which time the remaining paragraphs in (a) were renumbered accordingly.

Amendment Notes -

The first 1989 amendment, effective June 11, 1989, added subsection (f).

The second 1989 amendment, effective March 11, 1989, deleted "of revenue" following "commissioner" in the first and second sentences in subsection (c).

The first 1990 amendment, effective January 1, 1991, rewrote paragraph (a)(6); substituted "\$5 license fee under (6) of this subsection" for "25 cent license fee under AS 16.05.340 (a)(6)" in subparagraph (a)(17)(A); and, in subsection (c), deleted the former third sentence, which read "This subsection does not apply to a 25-cent license issued under (a)(6) of this section."

The second 1990 amendment, effective January 1, 1991, increased the fees in paragraphs (a)(7)-(a)(13) and (a)(18), added subparagraph (a)(7)(C), rewrote paragraphs (a)(14) and (a)(15), and added paragraphs (a)(19)-(a)(22); and rewrote subsection (c).

The 1991 amendment, effective June 11, 1991, in item (a)(17)(A)(iii), substituted "and is a resident" for "and has been a resident for at least one year."

The first 1992 amendment, effective July 1, 1993, repealed subsection (f).

The second 1992 amendment, effective January 1, 1993, in subsection (a), increased the fees in paragraphs (1)-(6) and added paragraphs (23) and (24).

The 1993 amendment, effective July 1, 1993, rewrote paragraph (a)(24).

The 1994 amendment, effective April 7, 1994, inserted "anadromous" in three places in the introductory language in paragraph (a)(23).

The 1996 amendment, effective May 16, 1996, inserted ", permits," in the introductory language in subsection (a).

The first 1997 amendment, effective January 1, 1998, added subsection (g).

The second 1997 amendment, effective January 1, 1998, rewrote subparagraphs (a)(15)(J) and (a)(21)(K). For the text of (a)(15)(J) and (a)(21)(K) in effect before January 1, 1998, see the 1996 volume.

The third 1997 amendment, effective January 1, 1998, in subsection (a), substituted "39" for "40" in paragraphs (3) and (5), in paragraph (6), substituted "53" for "55" and made stylistic changes, rewrote paragraph (7), in paragraph (8), inserted "annual" and substituted "100" for "50," repealed paragraph (10), in paragraph (15), added the language beginning "A nonresident may not take a big game animal," and rewrote paragraph (24). For the text of (a)(3), (5), (6), (7), (8), (10), (15), and (24) in effect before January 1, 1998, see the 1996 volume.

Editors Notes -

Section 87, ch. 63, SLA 1993 provides "[i]f any section of this bill is found to violate the single subject rule it is severed from the rest of the bill."

Section 1, ch. 74, SLA 1997 states that the fee increases for nonresident sport fishing licenses in ch. 74, SLA 1997 were intended to "help discourage current abuses by nonresidents harvesting sport-caught fish for the purpose of selling them," and that the "legislature requests the Board of Fisheries also address this problem and adopt a quota system to limit nonresident catch of sport fish."

History Reports -

For legislative letter of intent in connection with the amendment to (a)(6) of this section by Sec. 1, ch. 28, SLA 1990 (HCS CSSB 30(Fin)), see 1990 House Journal 2733.

AG Opinions -

Construing subsection (d) with federal law (10 U.S.C. Sec. 2671(a)), a member of the military who does not qualify as a resident under AS 16.05.940(20) is required to obtain an Alaska sport fishing license to engage in sport fishing on military lands. 1977 Op. Att'y Gen. No. 21.

Construing AS 16.05.330 and this section with federal law (10 U.S.C. Sec. 2671(a)), a member of the military who does not qualify as a resident under AS 16.05.940(20) is not required

to obtain an Alaska trapping license to trap on military lands. 1977 Op. Att'y Gen. No. 21.

The special small game hunting license for military personnel authorized by subsection (d) may not be used for hunting all game (including big game) once the holder achieves resident status. 1977 Op. Att'y Gen. No. 21.

The terms "scientific," "propagative," and "educational" in this statute should be read as addressing purposes similar to those in AS 16.05.050(6), and the term "propagative," in the context of "scientific" or "educational" purposes, does not appear to include the holding of game animals as pets. Apr. 2, 1987 Op. Att'y Gen.

Collateral Refs -

Constitutionality of state laws which discriminate against nonresidents or aliens as to fishing and hunting rights, 52 L. Ed. 2d 824.

Big Game Guide and Transporter Licensing Section TRANSPORTER ACTIVITY REPORT

Name/Business Name _____ Transporter Lic. # _____

Address: _____

Client/Party Information:

Name	Address	Hunting License #
_____	_____	_____
_____	_____	_____
_____	_____	_____
_____	_____	_____
_____	_____	_____
_____	_____	_____

Date transported to field: _____ Specific location: _____

Latitude: _____ Longitude _____ GMU: _____

Transportation Used (Circle One):

1. Aircraft Number N _____
2. Boat ADF&G or USCG# _____
3. Horse
4. Dog Team
5. ATV
6. Snow Machine
7. Other

Date Transported from the field: _____ GMU: _____

Specific location: _____ Lat. _____ Long _____

USE SEPARATE LINE FOR EACH ANIMAL HARVESTED.

Species Transported	Estimated Poundage of Meat
_____	_____
_____	_____
_____	_____
_____	_____
_____	_____
_____	_____

- Species Transported
1. Brown Bear
 2. Black Bear
 3. Bison
 4. Caribou
 5. Dall Sheep
 6. Deer
 7. Elk
 8. Moose
 9. Mtn. Goat
 10. Musk Ox
 11. Wolf
 12. Wolverines



Transporter/Operator Printed Name _____ Transporter/Operator Signature _____ Date _____

ORIGINAL: DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE AND ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT
DIVISION OF OCCUPATIONAL LICENSING, P.O. BOX 110808, JUNEAU, AK 99811-0808

YELLOW COPY: TRANSPORTER

PINK COPY: CLIENT

THE FOLLOWING RECORD MUST BE COMPLETED AS NECESSARY BEFORE THE SALE OF ANY BIG GAME TAG

Department of Fish & Game
 Licensing Section
 P.O. Box 25525
 Juneau, Alaska 99802-5525

BIG GAME TAG RECORD

VENDORS ONLY:
 Send Part 1 to Fish and Game
 Give Part 2 to Licensee
 Keep Part 3 for Your Files

Applicants: Please fill in the shaded gray areas only if applicable.

This certifies that the licensee named below has purchased the big game tag(s) indicated. (PLEASE PRINT)			HARVEST TICKET NUMBERS	
Hunting License Number	Class of License	Date of Tag Purchase	Caribou	C-
Name (First, MI, Last)			Deer	D-
Address			Moose	M-
City, State, Zip Code		Country	Sheep	S-
License	Vendor Location	Vendor I.D. No.		
Vendor Name				

MILITARY AFFIDAVIT
 Per AS 16.05.340(d)

NOTE: You must have a nonresident hunting license to purchase tags. You must complete this affidavit before the purchase of any military tag.

I am entitled to the special nonresident Military Big Game Tag at one-half of the nonresident rate for the following reason:

1. I am a member of the military service on active duty permanently stationed in the state; or

2. I am a dependent of a member of the military service on active duty permanently stationed in the state.

Branch of Military _____

Rank and Serial Number _____

Assigned Duty Station _____

If a Dependent, Specify Relationship _____

NONRESIDENT AFFIDAVIT
 Per AS 16.05.407(a)

You must have a nonresident hunting license to purchase tags. You must complete this affidavit before the purchase of any brown/grizzly bear, sheep, or goat tag if you are U.S. citizen but not a resident of Alaska.

Pursuant to AS 16.05.407, I hereby certify that I will be guided by:

_____ of _____, Alaska
 who is

A. A Master or Registered Alaskan guide; or

B. A resident spouse or relative within and including the second degree of kindred as defined in the Alaska Game and Guiding Regulations.
 Specify Relationship: _____

NONRESIDENT ALIEN AFFIDAVIT
 Per AS 16.05.408

You must have a nonresident alien license to purchase tags. You must complete this affidavit before the purchase of any nonresident alien tag.

Pursuant to AS 16.05.408, I hereby certify that I will be guided by:

_____ of _____, Alaska
 who is

A. A Master guide; or

B. A Registered Guide under AS.08.54.

*Nonresident alien means a person who is not a citizen of the U.S. and whose permanent place of abode is not in the U.S. (AS 16.05.940(22))

Please CIRCLE the appropriate rate.

Tag Type	Tag Number(s)	Resident Price(1R)	Nonresident Price(2N)	Military Price(3M)	N.R. Alien Price (4A)	Total Fee
Br. / Grz. Bear (BG)		\$ 25.00	\$ 500.00	\$ 250.00	\$ 650.00	
Black Bear (BL)			\$ 225.00	\$ 112.50	\$ 300.00	
			\$ 225.00	\$ 112.50	\$ 300.00	
Bison (BF)			\$ 450.00	\$ 225.00	\$ 650.00	
Caribou (CC)			\$ 325.00	\$ 162.50	\$ 425.00	
			\$ 325.00	\$ 162.50	\$ 425.00	
			\$ 325.00	\$ 162.50	\$ 425.00	
			\$ 325.00	\$ 162.50	\$ 425.00	
Deer (DD)			\$ 150.00	\$ 75.00	\$ 200.00	
Elk (EE)			\$ 300.00	\$ 150.00	\$ 400.00	
Goat (GG)			\$ 300.00	\$ 150.00	\$ 400.00	
Moose (MM)			\$ 400.00	\$ 200.00	\$ 500.00	
			\$ 400.00	\$ 200.00	\$ 500.00	
Muskox Bull (OX)		\$500.00	\$ 1,100.00	\$ 550.00	\$ 1,500.00	
MuskoxCow (OX-MU)		\$ 25.00	N/A	N/A	N/A	
Sheep (SS)			\$ 425.00	\$ 212.50	\$ 550.00	
Wolf (WF)			\$ 30.00	\$ 15.00	\$ 50.00	
			\$ 30.00	\$ 15.00	\$ 50.00	
Wolverine (WV)			\$ 175.00	\$ 87.50	\$ 250.00	
TOTAL TAG FEES COLLECTED						\$

RESIDENCY CERTIFICATION

MUST BE SIGNED

ALASKA RESIDENT AS 16.05.940(26): "resident" means, • a person (including an alien) who is physically present in Alaska with the intent to remain indefinitely and make a home here, has maintained that person's domicile in Alaska for the 12 consecutive months immediately preceding this application for a license, and is not claiming residency or obtaining benefits under a claim of residency in another state, territory, or country; • a member of the military service or U.S. Coast Guard who has been stationed in Alaska for the 12 consecutive months immediately preceding this application for a license; or • a dependent of a resident member of the military service or U.S. Coast Guard who has lived in Alaska for the 12 consecutive months immediately preceding this application for a license. A person who does not otherwise qualify as a resident may not qualify by virtue of an interest in an Alaska business.

Pursuant to AS 16.05.940, I hereby certify that I qualify for Alaska residency status:

X _____
 Signature

I have personally reviewed the information on this record and I hereby certify under penalty of perjury that all information on this record, including any completed affidavit, is true and correct. I understand this information is subject to public disclosure.

x _____
 Signature of Applicant Date

NOTICE: THE LICENSEE'S COPY MUST BE CARRIED ON THE HUNTER'S PERSON WHEN THE HUNTER IS IN THE FIELD.

04/02/98
14:40:58

LEGISLATIVE TELECONFERENCE NETWORK SYSTEM
PARTICIPANT LIST (ALL PARTICIPANTS)
TCN:80590 SCHEDULED FOR:04/02/98 13:30 TO 16:00
PUBLIC HEARING HOUSE FINANCE

LTN1150
BY:FBX
FOR:FBX

LOCATION:FAIRBANKS

HB 364 MR. VIRGIL UMPENOUR / SELF TESTIFY

04/02/98
14:34:06

LEGISLATIVE TELECONFERENCE NETWORK SYSTEM
PARTICIPANT LIST (ALL PARTICIPANTS)
TCN:80590 SCHEDULED FOR:04/02/98 13:30 TO 16:00
PUBLIC HEARING HOUSE FINANCE

LTN1150
BY:DLG
FOR:DLG

LOCATION:DILLINGHAM

HB 364 TED KRIEG / BBNA TESTIFY

**TELECONFERENCE
HOUSE FINANCE**

APRIL 2

HB 364: GUIDES FOR NONRESIDENT MOOSE HUNTERS

OFFNETS

COL. JOHN GLASS ✓	ANCHORAGE	DIV OF WILDLIFE 269-5584
HERMAN MORGAN ✓	ANIAK	CITY MANAGER 675-4481
GILBERT HUNTINGTON ✓	GALENA	656-1435