

ALASKA LEGISLATURE

HOUSE and SENATE FINANCE COMMITTEE FILES, 2005-2006 2838



## Representative Ralph Samuels

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### House District 29

Other than the simple transference of powers from the Division of Occupational Licensing to the Board, HB 76 makes the following key changes:

- The board will be made up of 2 licensed guides, 2 licensed transporters, 1 member selected by the Board of Game, one representing private landholders, and one member from the public,
- The board may adopt regulations to establish a code of ethics,
- Violations of federal law will now come under the oversight of the board,
- The board can implement training courses for assistant guides,
- Written contracts are now required for both guides and transporters,
- There is broader authority to impose disciplinary actions and the civil penalty the board can levy is \$5000 (up from \$1000,)
- Transporters and guides must obtain permission before entering private, state or federal land to conduct business,
- Guides may no longer select more than their three guide use areas in a given calendar year.
- The board may amend guide use areas as it sees fit,
- Special predator hunts for carnivores may allow guides to select additional use areas when the Board of Game deems predation a threat to other game species,
- The board may adopt transporter use areas as it sees fit.

# LEGAL SERVICES

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## MEMORANDUM

January 18, 2005

**SUBJECT:** Sectional Summary of HB 76; An Act relating to the Big Game Commercial Services Board and to the regulation of big game hunting services and transportation services  
(Work Order No. 24-LS0332\G)

**TO:** Representative Ralph Samuels  
Attn: Henry Webb

**FROM:** George Utermohle *GU*  
Legislative Counsel

You have requested a sectional summary of HB 76; an Act relating to the Big Game Commercial Services Board and to the regulation of big game hunting services and transportation services.

As a preliminary matter, note that a sectional summary of a bill is not an authoritative interpretation of the bill. The bill itself is the best statement of its contents.

Throughout the bill wherever the term "registered guide" or "master guide" is used in statute it is replaced by "registered guide-outfitter" and "master guide-outfitter," respectively.

Section 1 of the bill amends AS 08.01.010(7) to provide that the centralized licensing provisions of AS 08.01 apply to the Big Game Commercial Services Board that is created in sec. 3 of the bill.

Section 2 of the bill sets out the sunset date of the Big Game Commercial Services Board as June 30, 2007.

Section 3 of the bill adds new sections to AS 08.54 to create the Big Game Commercial Services Board, to set out the qualifications of the seven members of the board, and to provide that the board is to receive assistance, information, and data from certain state agencies.

Section 4 of the bill amends AS 08.54.600 to provide for the transfer of responsibility for licensing and regulation of big game commercial services from the Department of Community and Economic Development to the Big Game Commercial Services Board

Representative Ralph Samuels

January 19, 2005

Page 2

and to eliminate the roster of registered guides and amend provisions relating to examinations for registered guide-outfitters.

Section 5 of the bill amends AS 08.54.600 by adding a new subsection authorizing the Big Game Commercial Services Board to adopt regulations regarding professional codes of either, written contracts with clients of registered guide-outfitters and transporters, and inspections of contracts by the Department of Community and Economic Development.

Section 6 of the bill amends AS 08.54.605(a) to amend provisions regarding eligibility for guide and transporter licenses if a person has been convicted of violating certain statutes or regulations and to insert the terms "registered guide-outfitter" and "master guide-outfitter" in lieu of "registered guide" or "master guide," respectively.

Section 7 of the bill amends AS 08.54.605(c) to insert the terms "registered guide-outfitter" and "master guide-outfitter" in lieu of "registered guide" and "master guide," respectively.

Section 8 of the bill amends AS 08.54.610 to require that applicants for a registered guide-outfitter license have recent big game hunting experience, to provide for the transfer of responsibility for licensing and regulation of registered guides from the Department of Community and Economic Development to the Big Game Commercial Services Board and to replace the terms "registered guide" and "master guide" with "registered guide-outfitter" and "master guide-outfitter," respectively.

Section 9 of the bill amends AS 08.54.620 to provide for the transfer of responsibility for licensing and regulation of class-A assistant guides from the Department of Community and Economic Development to the Big Game Commercial Services Board, to amend the requirements for a class-A assistant guide license, and to replace the terms "registered guide" and "master guide" with "registered guide-outfitter" and "master guide-outfitter," respectively.

Section 10 of the bill amends AS 08.54.630 to provide for the transfer of responsibility for licensing and regulation of assistant guides from the Department of Community and Economic Development to the Big Game Commercial Services Board, to amend the requirements for an assistant guide license, and to replace the term "registered guide" with "registered guide-outfitter."

Section 11 of the bill amends AS 08.54.640(a) to replace the term "registered guide" with "registered guide-outfitter."

Section 12 of the bill amends AS 08.54.640(b) to transfer authority from the Department of Community and Economic Development to the Big Game Commercial Services Board to adopt regulations regarding the suspension of guide licenses held by persons who are or become law enforcement officers and to replace the term "registered guide" with "registered guide-outfitter."

Section 13 of the bill amends AS 08.54.650(c) to provide that the Big Game Commercial Services Board may specify the information to be supplied in transporter activity reports.

Section 14 of the bill amends AS 08.54.660 to provide that registered guide-outfitters and transporters must sign an affidavit that all required reports have been submitted to the Department of Community and Economic Development before their licenses can be renewed and to replace the term "registered guide" with "registered guide-outfitter."

Sections 15 and 16 of the bill amend AS 08.54.670 and 08.54.680(b), respectively, to replace the term "registered guide" with "registered guide-outfitter."

Section 17 of the bill amends AS 08.54.680 by adding a new subsection (c) to provide that on or after January 1, 2005, registered guides and transporters must have a written contract with clients before providing services to those clients.

Sections 18 and 19 of the bill amend AS 08.54.710(a) and (b), respectively, to provide that the Big Game Commercial Services Board is responsible for imposing disciplinary sanctions upon persons licensed under AS 08.54 and to amend the list of acts for which the board may impose disciplinary sanctions.

Section 20 of the bill amends AS 08.54.710(c) to raise the maximum civil fine that can be imposed by the Big Game Commercial Services Board from \$1,000 to \$5,000 and to provide that the Big Game Commercial Services Board is responsible for imposing disciplinary sanctions upon persons licensed under AS 08.54.

Section 21 of the bill amends AS 08.54.710(d) to provide that the Big Game Commercial Services Board is responsible for imposing certain disciplinary sanctions upon persons licensed under AS 08.54.

Sections 22, 23, and 24 of the bill amend AS 08.54.710(e), (h), and (i), respectively, to provide that the Big Game Commercial Services Board is responsible for imposing disciplinary sanctions upon persons licensed under AS 08.54.

Section 25 of the bill amends AS 08.54.720(a) to provide that it is unlawful for a person licensed under AS 08.54 to commit or aid in the commission of a violation of a state or federal wildlife or game, guiding, or transportation services statute, to fail to report a violation of a state or federal wildlife or game, guiding, or transportation services statute by a client or employee within 20 days after the violation, to fail to have a valid Alaska hunting license in possession when guiding, or to remain on state, federal or private land without prior approval. Also, the term "registered guide" is replaced with "registered guide-outfitter" in several places.

Section 26 of the bill amends AS 08.54.720(f) to provide that the Big Game Commercial Services Board is responsible for suspending guide licenses and transporter licenses when ordered by a court.

Section 27 of the bill amends AS 08.54.730 to provide that the Big Game Commercial Services Board may obtain an injunction to halt certain violations of AS 08.54.

Section 28 of the bill amends AS 08.54.740 to provide that a registered guide-outfitter or transporter is equally responsible for violations of federal wildlife laws by their employees and to replace the term "registered guide" with "registered guide-outfitter."

Section 29 of the bill amends AS 08.54.750 to prohibit registered guide-outfitters from withdrawing or amending a use area registration during a calendar year, to allow the Big Game Commercial Services Board to amend the boundaries of use areas, and to make technical changes necessary to conform to the replacement of the term "registered guide" with "registered guide-outfitter" and with the transfer of authority from the Department of Community and Economic Development to the Big Game Commercial Services Board.

Section 30 of the bill adds new subsections to AS 08.54.750 to provide that registered guide-outfitters may register for additional use areas to guide hunts for certain big game predator species under certain conditions and that transporters may be required to provide advance notice to the Department of Community and Economic Development before providing transportation services in a use area.

Section 31 of the bill amends AS 08.54.760 to provide that the Department of Community and Economic Development may make hunt records and activity reports available to federal and other law enforcement agencies and to make technical changes necessary to conform to the replacement of the term "registered guide" with "registered guide-outfitter" and with the transfer of authority from the Department of Community and Economic Development to the Big Game Commercial Services Board.

Section 32 of the bill amends AS 08.54.770 to make technical changes necessary to conform to the replacement of the term "registered guide" with "registered guide-outfitter" and to clarify that the Department of Fish and Game is responsible for issuing hunting licenses.

Section 33 of the bill amends AS 08.54.790 to make technical changes necessary to conform to the replacement of the term "registered guide" with "registered guide-outfitter" and to add a definition of "board."

Sections 34 - 38 amend AS 16.05.407(a), 16.05.407(f), 16.05.408(a), 16.05.408(c), and AS 23.10.055, respectively, to make technical changes necessary to conform to the replacement of the term "registered guide" with "registered guide-outfitter."

Section 39 of the bill amends AS 39.50.200(b) by adding the Big Game Commercial Services Board to the list of boards and commissions whose members are subject to public officers financial disclosure.

Representative Ralph Samuels  
January 19, 2005  
Page 5

Section 40 of the bill amends AS 41.23.420(d) by substituting the Big Game Commercial Services Board for a reference to the Department of Community and Economic Development.

Section 41 of the bill amends AS 44.62.330(a)(35) by substituting the Big Game Commercial Services Board for a reference to the Department of Community and Economic Development in the list of agencies that are subject to the administrative adjudication provisions of the Administrative Procedure Act.

Section 42 of the bill provides for the initial appointment of the members of the Big Game Commercial Services Board.

Section 43 of the bill provides for the issuance of registered guide-outfitter licenses and master guide-outfitter licenses to persons who currently hold registered guide licenses and master guide licenses.

Section 44 of the bill is the Saving Clause.

Section 45 of the bill provides that secs. 3, 17, and 42 - 44 of the bill take effect immediately.

Section 46 of the bill provides that the remaining provisions of the bill take effect on the day that the Big Game Commercial Services Board holds its first meeting.

If I may be of further assistance, please advise.

GU:jad  
05-026.jad

March 18, 2003

Senate President Gene Theriault  
Alaska State Legislature  
State Capitol (MS 3100)  
Juneau, AK 99801-1182

House Speaker Pete Kott  
Alaska State Legislature  
State Capitol (MS 3100)  
Juneau, AK 99801-1182

Dear Senator Theriault and Speaker Kott:

The Board of Game met in Anchorage from March 6 - March 15, 2003. One of the miscellaneous topics discussed in detail was the necessity for the reestablishment of a Big Game Commercial Services Board. The Board would once again like to request that this issue be seriously considered by the Legislature.

The Board of Game and the Department of Fish and Game are responsible for managing Alaska's varied wildlife resources. While the Department has the responsibility for implementation of the state's management programs, the Board has the responsibility for establishing hunting and trapping regulations in concert with the dictates of the Constitution and the statutes. We are also responsible for identifying and establishing intensive management programs, predator control programs and plowing through convoluted subsistence processes and procedures to establish coherent wildlife management policies and programs. One of the biggest stumbling blocks has been the inability of the state to establish some reasonable controls on the guiding and transporter industries.

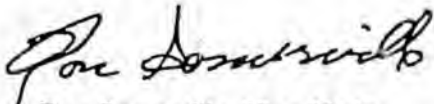
Unregulated guiding operations and uncontrolled access by transporters to the remote areas of our state have created significant and unnecessary conflicts. Congestion, wanton waste, complaints from clients, safety concerns and major conflicts with local hunters has created a climate of hostility in some areas. In addition, the present situation does little to improve the image of Alaskan fish and wildlife management programs and the users dependent on them.

The most logical solution is to recreate a Board that has the function of overseeing the big game guiding and transporter industries. Standards for licensing of guides, safety standards, testing where appropriate, monitoring and investigating client complaints, enforcing reporting requirements and the establishment and enforcement of ethics standards are some of the responsibilities that could be delegated to a Commercial Services Board.

With the complexities surrounding wildlife management in Alaska today, it only makes sense to exercise some regulatory control over all substantial commercial and non-commercial activities that create serious user conflicts and contribute to growing management problems. In addition, the maintenance of both healthy and well-regulated guide and transporter industries are important to the state.

Thank you for considering this recommendation from the Board of Game.

Sincerely,



Ron Somerville, Vice Chair  
Board of Game

cc: Senator Scott Ogan  
Representative Bud Fate  
Acting Commissioner Kevin Duffy





# Alaska State Legislature

Please enter into the record my testimony to the House Resource Committee  
 Committee name

Committee on HB 76 Big Game Commercial Services, dated Feb. 2, 2005  
 Dear Chairmen: Bill/Subject

Unless the legislature or this committee would like to begin with this piece of legislation (HB 76) by amending it to include the creation of a Prospectus Allocation Process, patterned after the effective National Park Service's commercial-use allocation, that would limit the number of operators by area (not exclusive; but limit to x-number of operators) and the number of clients/specie(s) per operator - through a joint-board process (Board of Game: Big Game Commercial Services Board) - that would effectively address concerns of congestion, over-harvest of game, and their combined impact resulting in the loss of reasonable opportunity for subsistence users and other Alaskan Hunters, the committee should then consider amending other aspects of the legislation so as to not preferentialize the industry over other users, nor preferentializing between individual entities within the industry; A prospectus allocation that limits operations to x-number of operators within a specific Guide Use Area will so by the State Constitution (Article VIII) as well as both McDowell v State and Owsichuk v State:

Other Amendments To Consider:  
 Page 13, Lines 28-31 and Page 14, Lines 1-2: This Section 25(A)(3) needs redrafting; with the growing availability of new technology including VHF surface to air radios, marine-band radios, over the horizon high-frequency radio communications, cell phones, satellite phones, established land phone lines, etc.,

Signed: [Signature] (Not Page Please)  
 Testifier

Rob Hardy - Representing Self (Big Game Guide)  
 Representing (Optional)

PO Box 876485 Wasilla, AK 99687  
 Address

907-376-8986 907-355-5291  
 Phone number

Page 2

Testimony - House Resources

HB 76 (Big Game Commercial Service Board) Feb. 2, 2005

Testifier: Rob Hardy 907-376-8986

there is no reason that a commercial operator would not be able to report to DPS a violation or poaching, or a suspected violation or poaching, within 72 hours of when the violation or suspected violation occurred. 20 days is ridiculous and only impedes the effective investigation and subsequent prosecution of said violation and/or violators.

Page 18, Lines 28-29: This section 29 (e) needs amending; The House Resource Committee should strike the language in lines 28-29 on page 18; "as amended by the board as the board considers necessary": By allowing any future Big Game Commercial Services Board the unprecedented autonomy of redrawing guide use area boundaries at their whim or desire, is bound to complicate the entire scope of industry operations, equitable opportunity for others to access the resource, and disenfranchise those commercial ~~operator~~ operators with a long-standing history of periodic use. Depending on the make up of the board at any given time, an operator could find themselves in disfavor by the specific board and at odds to achieving an equitable opportunity ~~at the~~ to the resource. Also, allowing the ~~board~~ authority to redraw guide use area boundaries at their ~~whim~~, is likely to exacerbate conflicts with other users and ~~likely~~ will lead to an increase in the congestion of operators within a limited area.

Page 18, Lines 31 and Page 19, Lines 1-12: This entire sub-section (f) - AS 08.54.750 (f) - should be stricken from the legislation; the Board of Game has plenty of tools at its disposal ~~with~~ which to reduce predator numbers and increase ungulate populations. The controversial nature of predator reduction makes this portion of the proposed legislation likely to fall victim of citizens' initiative, referendum, or worse. Also, by allowing other operators into an area for the purpose of predator control, will only complicate  
(Next Page Please)

Page 3

Testimony - House Resources

HB 76 (Big Game Commercial Services Board) Feb. 2, 2005

Testifier: Rob Hardy 907-376-8986

and further compromise the operations and viability of the existing operators within said area. In some locations, the current density of operators is already extremely high - such as where I operate in the Nelchina Basin (Game Mgmt Unit 13). By allowing more operators into the area in the name of predator control, reduces the existing operator's scope-of-area, the ability to provide a quality aesthetically pleasing, and the overall viability of continuing operations. It's a finite resource within a limited jurisdiction; only a number of operators can access that resource within that limited area and provide a quality experience. To further reduce the scope of existing operators' by subjecting them to an increase in competitive commercial operations, does not further their individual sustainability.

AS 08.54.750(f), as written into HB 76, is not a beneficial additive to the legislation. I would encourage the House Committee to remove, and to also seriously consider my other previously described suggestions.

Thank you.

Respectfully yours,

Rob Hardy  
Registered Big Game Guide  
907-376-8986  
rhardy@ideafamilies.org  
PO Box 876485  
Wasilla, AK 99697

HB76 H(Fin) 2/9/05 1<sup>30</sup> p Attn: NR. Post-  
Testimony of Emory C. Church Wheeler  
regarding HB76 Fin 2/9/05 1<sup>30</sup> pm  
'Big Game Guide Board'

1. Don't object to re-instatement of Guide Board.
2. Do not object to increased fines and necessary reasonable fees.
3. Do not object to a reasonable limit of guide areas and assist. guides / registered guide - not for guide.
4. Special care must be considered when the Industry promulgates Code of Hunting / Guiding Ethics
5. Follow Alaska Professional Hunter Assn Guide Ethics.

5) Concerns: forest rate  
Big Game Law enforcement in Archic / NW  
Alaska / Seward Peninsula. personnel in  
ADFG - AST Pub Safety  
Priorities are presently:  
1) Domestic Violence  
2) Transportation of alcohol to rural communities

ADFG WILDLIFE Protection

- a) vacant in Ketchikan
- b) 1 in Nome AST
- c) 1 for entire North Slope.

Box 1209  
Nome AK  
99762  
443-5579

Emory C. Church Wheeler

# STATE OF ALASKA

FRANK H. MURKOWSKI  
GOVERNOR

DEPARTMENT OF FISH AND GAME

OFFICE OF THE COMMISSIONER

P.O. BOX 25526  
JUNEAU, AK 99802-5526  
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November 7, 2003

Pat Davidson, Legislative Auditor  
Legislative Budget and Audit Committee  
Division of Legislative Audit  
P.O. Box 113300  
Juneau, AK 99811-3300

Dear Mr. Davidson:

Thank you for the opportunity to review the preliminary audit report on Occupational Licensing and Oversight of Alaska Big Game Guides and Transporters. Your report is accurate, thorough, and well-written. The Department of Fish and Game agrees with the recommendation that the legislature consider reestablishment of a guide/transporter services licensing board (Guide Board). Creation of a Guide Board with authority to regulate guide/transporter activities would improve wildlife management, benefit hunters, and bolster the economy of the state.

The Guide Board should have the authority to determine how many hunters a transporter can drop off in an area. The Guide Board and the Board of Game would work cooperatively to insure that Alaskan wildlife are harvested at the appropriate level to safeguard sustained yield, and that hunters can enjoy a high quality hunting experience without unnecessary crowding.

The Big Game Commercial Services Board, before it ceased to exist, did an excellent job of monitoring the ethical behavior and business practices of guides. A new Guide Board could fill that same role. It is important that hunters hiring the services of a guide have confidence that their guide meets high standards of conduct.

Each year, about 11,000 non-residents hunt in Alaska, and about two-thirds hire a guide. Their activities generate over \$100 million dollars to the Alaska economy, provide about 800 year-round jobs and many more seasonal jobs. I believe that establishing a Guide Board will help insure the long-term viability of the guiding industry in Alaska.

Sincerely yours,

Wayne Regelin  
Deputy Commissioner

October 16, 2003

Members of the Legislative Budget  
and Audit Committee:

In accordance with the provisions of Title 24 of the Alaska Statutes, the attached report is submitted for your review.

DEPARTMENT OF COMMUNITY AND ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT  
DIVISION OF OCCUPATIONAL LICENSING  
GUIDES AND TRANSPORTERS

October 16, 2003

Audit Control Number

08-30025-03

This audit report addresses the specific areas related to game guiding enforcement such as determining the implications the absence of a board has had on enforcement of current guiding statutes and regulations; assessing the sufficiency of current-level enforcement activity related to illegal guiding; and, presumably, game violations. In addition, we reviewed the permit and evaluation process used by the various federal agencies in their respective game management areas.

In our opinion, the public protection and consumer safety aspects of the current guide service statutes should be improved. The legislature should also consider reestablishing a guide/transporter service licensing board.

The audit was conducted in accordance with generally accepted government audit standards. Fieldwork procedures utilized in the course of developing the findings and discussion presented in this report are discussed in the Objectives, Scope, and Methodology section.

Pat Davidson, CPA  
Legislative Auditor

# TABLE OF CONTENTS

	<u>Page</u>
Objectives, Scope, and Methodology .....	1
Organization and Function .....	3
Background Information.....	5
Report Conclusions.....	15
Findings and Recommendations.....	19
Appendices.....	23
Appendix A - Guide Client Surveys .....	25
Appendix B - Transporter Client Surveys .....	33
Agency Responses	
Department of Community and Economic Development .....	39
Department of Fish and Game .....	41

## OBJECTIVES, SCOPE, AND METHODOLOGY

In accordance with Titles 24 of the Alaska Statutes and a special request of the Legislative Audit and Budget Committee, we conducted a review of the licensing and/or permitting of guides and transporters by the Division of Occupational Licensing; Division of Mining, Land, and Water; federal agencies such as the National Park Service, National Wildlife Refuge, United States Forest Service; and, Bureau of Land Management.

### Objectives

Our specific audit objectives were:

1. To determine the implications the absence of a board has had on enforcement of current guiding statutes and regulations.
2. To assess the sufficiency of current-level enforcement activity related to illegal guiding violations by both licensed and unlicensed guides.
3. To determine the purpose for transporter activity reports and if these reports are sufficiently comprehensive and timely to meet achieve the intended purpose.

### Scope:

We focused our review on the permitting process by state and federal agencies during 2002 and 2003, hunt reports and transporter activity reports in 2002, and complaint case investigation from 1997 to 2003.

### Methodology:

To accomplish the audit objectives, the following documents were reviewed:

- Applicable federal regulations and state guiding/transporter statutes and regulations
- Other states' guide-outfitter statutes and regulations
- Annual reports
- Licensing and investigation files for guides and transporters
- Professional hunter publications
- 2002 Sunset Review of the Colorado Office of Outfitters Registration

We also compared 1995 provisions of the former Big Game Commercial Services Board (BGCSB) statute and regulations with the currently active guide/transporter statutes and regulations.

We interviewed the following individuals:

- Members of the Alaska Professional Hunters Association
- Staff of the Division of Occupational Licensing, Department of Community and Economic Development
- Staff of the Division of Mining, Land and Water, Department of Natural Resources
- Staff of the Division of Fish and Wildlife Protection, Department of Public Safety
- Staff at the Department of Fish and Game
- Staff of the U.S. Forest Service, National Park Service, U.S Fish and Wildlife Service, and U.S. Department of the Interior's Bureau of Land Management

Additionally, we conducted a survey of guide and transporter clients. Our survey sought responses to issues such as consumer protection, safety, fair guide practices, and overall hunt experiences.

## ORGANIZATION AND FUNCTION

The Big Game Commercial Services Board (BGCSB) was allowed to sunset on June 30, 1994. Under AS 08.03.020, the board continued in existence until June 30, 1995 in order to conclude its administrative operations. Chapter 33, Section 3, SLA 1996 transferred the board's regulatory responsibility for guides and transporters to the Department of Commerce and Economic Development (DCED).<sup>1</sup> Guides and transporters are regulated by the department through the Division of Occupational Licensing (OccLic).

A licensing examiner at OccLic is assigned the function of administering and grading the guide and game management unit examinations, issuing initial and renewal licenses for all classes of guides and transporters, reviewing hunt and transporter activity reports from guide and transporter licensees, and referring violations to the investigation section.

An investigator at OccLic is assigned to conduct investigations of complaints received from guide and transporter clients, other guides and transporters, the licensing examiner, and other state or federal agencies. Investigations resulting in accusations<sup>2</sup> are sent to the Attorney General's office for review and acceptance. The accusation is then filed and sent to the respondent<sup>3</sup> who may request a hearing or default by not responding.

### Duties of DCED

DCED's statutory responsibilities include:

1. Preparing, grading, and administering a qualification examination for a registered guide license and a certification examination for each game management units where registered guides intend to provide big game hunting services.
2. Issuing registered guide, master guide, class-A assistant guide, assistant guide, and transporter licenses.
3. Compiling, maintaining, and publishing an annual roster of registered guides and master guides licensed.
4. Impose appropriate disciplinary actions on a guide and transporter licensee.

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<sup>1</sup> The department was renamed Department of Community and Economic Development in 1999.

<sup>2</sup> According to *Black's law dictionary, Centennial Edition (1891- 1991)*, an accusation is defined as "A formal charge against a person, to the effect that he is guilty of a punishable offense, laid before a court or magistrate having jurisdiction to inquire into the alleged crime."

<sup>3</sup> According to *Black's law dictionary, Centennial Edition (1891- 1991)* a respondent is "In appellate practice, the party who contends against an appeal or the party against whom the appeal is taken."

5. Requiring that an applicant seeking issuance or renewal of any class of guide or transporter licenses provide a signed statement declaring whether his right to obtain a hunting, guiding, outfitting, or transporting license has been revoked in Alaska or any other state and Canada.
6. Regularly disseminating information regarding examinations and other qualifications for all classes of guide licenses to the residents of the rural areas of the state.
7. Adopting procedural and substantive regulations.
8. Administering examinations for registered guides at least twice a year.

## BACKGROUND INFORMATION

Alaska Statutes 16.05.407 and .408 require nonresident U.S. citizens and nonresident foreign nationals to be accompanied by a licensed guide when hunting specified species of big game in Alaska.<sup>4</sup> To hunt brown bear, grizzly bear, mountain goat or sheep in Alaska, nonresident U.S. citizens must obtain services of a guide unless they are accompanied by a state resident over 19 years of age who is within the "*second degree of kindred.*"<sup>5</sup> In addition to game listed for nonresident U.S. citizens, hunters who are foreign nationals must be accompanied by a licensed guide to hunt black bear, bison, caribou, deer, elk, moose, musk ox, wolf,<sup>6</sup> or wolverine.

### In 1973, the Legislature established the Guide Licensing and Control Board

In 1973, the legislature created the Guide Licensing and Control Board (GLCB).<sup>7</sup> The board was responsible for establishing guidelines for different classes of guide licenses, defining unlawful acts, and providing for the disciplining of guides. The board also had the authority to regulate guide activities through the adoption of regulations.

The prime sponsor of the legislation testified that the purpose of the board was to better manage the state's fish and game, in addition to seeking out competent guides for licensure. The board of seven was to be made up of "*no more than three*" individuals who were guides and the remaining four members were to have "*general knowledge of the game resources of the state.*" All members were required to have "*a minimum of 10 years residence in the state.*"

### In 1976, the Legislature authorized establishment of Exclusive Guide Areas

In 1976, the legislature authorized the establishment of exclusive guide areas (EGAs).<sup>8</sup> Under the authority of the new law, GLCB adopted regulations to establish a more uniform and consistent criteria for awarding EGAs that included a point system based on demonstrated prior hunting or guiding experience in a given region or area.

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<sup>4</sup> Licensed Guide refers to all licensing categories: a registered guide, master guide, class A assistant guide, and assistant guides. Class A assistants and assistant guides are typically employed by a registered or master guide.

<sup>5</sup> According to an Alaska Department of Fish and Game hunter information publication, a second-degree of kindred means in relation to the hunter. The other individual may be: father, mother, brother, sister, son, daughter, spouse, grandparent, grandchild, brother-in-law, sister-in-law, son-in-law, daughter-in-law, father-in-law, mother-in-law, stepfather, stepmother, stepsister, stepbrother, stepson, or stepdaughter.

<sup>6</sup> A guide is not required for hunting wolves in Game Management Units 13, 19, and 20.

<sup>7</sup> Chapter 17, SLA 1973

<sup>8</sup> Chapter 133, SLA 1976

Under the EGA system, licensed guides were given exclusive rights to conduct commercial hunts within a designated geographic area. Assignment of EGAs was done after the board evaluated criteria such as occupancy, historical use, and financial value of the guide's infrastructure in an area.

After nine years of litigation, the Alaska Supreme Court declared EGAs unconstitutional

In April 1979, a licensed guide and lodge owner named Owsichuk filed a lawsuit in Superior Court challenging the constitutionality of EGAs. Owsichuk sought authorization from GLCB to guide clients in a specific region and had been denied permission because another guide had exclusive rights to guide in that same area of the state.

In October 1988, the state Supreme Court issued a decision that the statute and related regulations establishing EGAs were unconstitutional. The court determined that EGAs were contrary to the "common use clause" provision of the Alaska Constitution since they provided big game guides the exclusive use of state resources in perpetuity.

EGAs had been granted to big game guides based on a seniority system. Big game guides were not required to pay any fees to the state for the EGAs nor were they restricted as to how long they could use the area. GLCB allowed guides to transfer or sell EGAs to other guides for a profit as though it were private property in which the state had no interest.

Justice Rabinowitz, in writing for the unanimous court, found this aspect of EGAs of particular concern. He stated in the court's opinion:

*Nothing in this opinion is intended to suggest that leases and exclusive concessions on state lands are unconstitutional. The statutes and regulations of the Department of Natural Resources authorize leases and concession contracts of limited duration, subject to competitive bidding procedures and valuable consideration. ... In contrast, EGAs are not subject to competitive bidding, provide no remuneration to the state, are of unlimited duration, and are not subject to any other contractual terms or restrictions. Rather, ... they are granted essentially on the basis of seniority, with no rental or usage fee, for unlimited duration, and are administered in such a way that guides may transfer them for a profit as if they owned them. In these respects the EGAs resemble the type of royal grants the common use clause [of the state constitution] expressly intended to prohibit. Leases and concession contracts do not share these characteristics. [emphasis added]*

Even before the Owsichuk decision was issued, the legislature had begun to reconsider public policy related to the guiding industry. In May 1988, the legislature established the Interim Task Force on Guiding and Game. The central objective of the task force was to examine the various problems and issues surrounding the commercial taking of big game in the state. The task force was also directed to evaluate how to deal with the businesses or professions that provided goods and services to big game hunters in the state.

At this time, GLCB was dealing with problems such as:

1. the best way to regulate air taxi operators who were operating very much like guides – calling themselves “outfitters;”
2. complaints from the general public that the current system of licensing guides or obtaining an EGA required an individual to “have the right connections” rather than necessarily being qualified to operate in a given area; and,
3. problems the Division of Fish and Wildlife Protection was having in enforcing guiding laws, due to the vague way in which they were written. The enforcement problems were due in large part to the difficulty in defining what constituted unlicensed guiding activity.

The legislative task force was given the responsibility to examine these problems and develop a proposed alternative regulatory approach. The task force recommended a new regulatory game board should be established with expanded regulatory authority over guide-outfitters (the new term for guides) and a newly designated licensing group – transporters.

#### Creation of the Big Game Commercial Services Board and the licensing of transporters

In 1989, the legislature established a new board with expanded authority in the wake of the Owsichuk decision and other changes taking place in the guiding industry. The new board was named the Big Game Commercial Services Board (BGCSB). The name change reflected the expanded scope of the board’s authority which, in addition to licensing guides and their assistants, now also licensed individuals who provided transportation services to hunters.

New legislation allowed for the establishment of guide use areas (GUAs)<sup>9</sup> which would permit certain license holders to guide in designated geographic areas within the state’s 26 Game Management Units (GMU). GUAs would be assigned to guide-outfitters on a nonexclusive merit basis, replacing the unconstitutional EGA system.

The BGCSB legislation also restricted the commercial use of the term “outfitter” only to licensed guides, resulting in a new statutory title of guide-outfitter. This was done to reduce confusion over what services a consumer could expect when contracting for a big game hunt in Alaska. The term outfitter was used in most other licensing jurisdictions for an individual who performed services similar to those provided by guides in Alaska. Previously, some individuals who were not licensed guides, but were operating as unlicensed transporters, had begun using the term outfitter in their advertising.

Like its GLCB predecessor, BGCSB was organizationally placed under the auspices of the Division of Occupational Licensing in the Department of Commerce and Economic

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<sup>9</sup> GUAs, currently used, were developed by the Alaska Department of Fish and Game at the request of the Legislative Task Force on Guiding and Game.

Development.<sup>10</sup> The legislature, in intent language accompanying the legislation creating the board, stated it wanted BGCSB to establish a resource-based management system for allocating big game hunting opportunities among guide-outfitters.

The BGCSB oversight regimen was to:

1. Provide for the conservation of the game resources.
2. Provide for equal opportunity to all qualified guide-outfitters when access to hunting rights are assigned or reassigned.
3. Provide financial compensation to the state for the commercial harvest of Alaska's big game resources to be used for game management purposes.
4. Designate the Alaska Department of Fish and Game as the lead agency to formulate guide use areas within the department's game management units.
5. Provide for long-term stability and economic health of any commercial industry utilizing big game resources.
6. Include recommendations from private and public land owners in order to ensure statewide applicability.

The Department of Fish and Game, Department of Natural Resources, and Department of Public Safety were tasked with providing the board with information, data, or technical assistance for the purpose of licensing and regulating activities of guide-outfitters, assistant guides, and transporters

Under BGCSB guide-outfitters were certified to guide in any area for which they qualified

It was not until January 1992 that GUA maps were first developed. The first regulations establishing how guide-outfitters could apply and qualify to operate in a GUA were not fully in place until January 1993. In July 1993, the Division of Occupational Licensing began assigning areas, on a non-restricted basis, to licensed guide-outfitters. Under the BGCSB regulations guide-outfitters could obtain permits for up to three GUAs, as long as they met the qualification requirements to operate in that area. Between July and October of 1993, the division had assigned 720 GUAs to over 300 licensed guide-outfitters.

BGCSB was not extended beyond 1995, new guide oversight statutes were adopted in 1996

After being established in 1989, the BGCSB was scheduled to terminate on June 30, 1993. The 1993 legislature did not extend the termination date of the board. Accordingly, BGCSB

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<sup>10</sup> The Department of Commerce and Economic Development has since been renamed the Department of Community and Economic Development.

entered its "wrap-up" year and, as provided by statute, was set to cease operations June 30, 1994.<sup>11</sup> The 1994 legislature extended the termination to June 30, 1994 which extended the effective close-out to the end of FY 95.<sup>12</sup> Under HB 102, the 1995 legislature sought to extend the board to 1998, but the measure died in committee.

In 1996, the legislature developed new statutes for the oversight of guides (the term guide-outfitter was dropped) and transporters.<sup>13</sup> The Division of Occupational Licensing (OccLic) continued to have the administrative responsibility for regulating guiding and transporting activities under the new oversight regimen. Many of the statutory and regulatory requirements previously vested with the BGCSB were eliminated, particularly some specific practices that had been previously listed as unethical.<sup>14</sup>

Specific responsibilities of BGCSB or board-implemented requirements that were eliminated include:

- coordination responsibilities with other state agencies such as the Department of Fish and Game, the Department of Natural Resources, and the Department of Public Safety.
- various detailed operating standards that were previously set out in regulations.
- requirements that guide-outfitters submit a detailed operational plan to OccLic for each area they were authorized to guide hunters.
- statutory requirements that a guide's license be revoked for violation of federal game laws.

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<sup>11</sup> Under AS 08.03.020(a), upon termination, a board was allowed to "continue in existence until June 30 of the next succeeding year for the purpose of concluding its affairs."

<sup>12</sup> Chapter 95, SLA 94

<sup>13</sup> Chapter 33, SLA 96

<sup>14</sup> The BGCSB regulation addressing ethics reads as follows:

12 AAC 38.650 *GUIDE OUTFITTING ETHICS Register 129, April 1994. "Unethical activity" includes 1) failing to assist the Department of Fish & Game, Public Safety, and Commerce & Economic Development in determining the truth of any statements; 2) not fully cooperating with state and federal wildlife officials, not abiding by and advising clients and personnel of all applicable conservation and game statutes and regulations, or condoning a violation of them; 3) misrepresenting or not clearly defining rates, accommodations, and services to prospective clients before booking and acceptance of a deposit, or otherwise misleading prospective clients through false or fictitious advertising; 4) failing to make financial restitution to a client for a breach of contract by the guide-outfitter or the guide-outfitters' employees, if the breach is not attributable to fault of the client.*

Under current regulations, above items three and four are no longer listed as unethical activities. Accordingly, as discussed in the text under Recommendation No. 1, the Division of Occupational Licensing does not believe it has the regulatory authority to proceed against guides when receiving complaints from clients about contract breach or failure of a guide to deliver promised services.

Guides and transporters continued to be required to file activity reports with OccLic. These reports are required to be completed for each compensated hunt by guides and on an annual basis for transporters.

Regulation of guiding activity on federal land was left mostly to a variety of federal agencies

With the termination of a centralized guide board much of the regulation of guides and transporters fell on, or remained with, various federal agencies. The president of the Alaska Professional Hunters Association estimated that as much as 40% of all guiding activity takes place on lands managed by federal agencies. These lands are regulated by a variety of federal agencies, as follows:

1. Federal Wildlife Refuges – The U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service (USFWS) administers guiding activities on 16 federal wildlife refuges in the state.
2. National Parks – The National Park Service (NPS) administers guiding activities on the ten national parks located in the state.
3. National Forests – The U.S. Forest Service (USFS) administers guiding activities carried out on lands in the Chugach and Tongass National Forests.
4. Other Federal Lands – Guiding activities conducted on other federal lands in the state – not in national refuges, parks, and forests – are administered by the Bureau of Land Management (BLM).

Each federal agency brings a slightly different perspective to guide regulation. With the exception of BLM, the agencies begin with a primary focus on the client-hunter and the aesthetics of his or her experience. That is, the primary objective of NPS, USFWS, and USFS is to provide enjoyable and safe access to game in the national park, refuge, or forest.

USFS uses a carrying capacity analysis to determine the level of permitting activity in national forests. In determining how many guides are allowed to operate in the national parks and refuges, NPS and USFWS essentially adopted the state's old EGA concept. These two federal agencies: limit the number of guides that are allowed to operate; give each guide an exclusive area within the park or refuge; impose an extensive number of detailed operating requirements on the guides selected; and, if guides are found in violation of the agency's operating agreements, they may be subject to losing their right to guide altogether. See Exhibit 1, for an expanded discussion of how the various federal agencies regulate big game guide operations.

### Federal Agencies Regulate Guides in a Slightly Different Ways

Four federal resource agencies regulate an estimated 40% of the guiding activity in the state through a variety of permits, leases, concessionaire agreements, and other contractual documents. Each federal agency requires guides to submit a detailed operating plan which outlines such things as the number of hunters they plan on guiding in specified season, how food will be stored, how waste products will be disposed of, etc. The agencies also require the guide to submit a safety plan outlining how they will respond to various health emergencies or possible hunting accidents that may take place in the field. All agencies require guides to provide proof of insurance for a minimum of \$300,000 in liability coverage. And, of course guides must show evidence of having a valid business license and the necessary state guide or transporter license. Specific requirements of each federal agency are as follows:

National Park Service (NPS) – The park service issues exclusive concession contracts to hunting guides and incidental business permits (IBP) to transporters. Concession contracts are awarded through a competitive process. NPS prepares a *prospectus* that outlines the requirements for operations. Interested individuals/entities apply by submitting written proposals that respond to the evaluation criteria of the *prospectus*. IBPs are generally issued in a noncompetitive manner and generally will be issued as long as the commercial activity is permitted under park regulations.

Concession contracts are issued for five-year periods and renewed by competitive selection. It may also be transferred or assigned with prior written approval of NPS. Outfitter and guides have received *preferential right* to renewal of contract. Concession contract franchise fee is based upon consideration of the probable value to the concessionaire of the value of the privilege granted by the contract.

United States Forest Service (USFS) - The Forest Service requires a Special Use Permit (SUP) for all guides and outfitters. Transporters providing only point to point service, such as air taxi operators are not required to have a special use permit. However, an air carrier advertising hunts is considered an outfitter and must have a SUP. Permits are issued by the respective ranger district office for a term of one year for two consecutive years. A five year permit may be issued only after a permittee receives two years of satisfactory evaluations by USFS. Competitive-use permits are issued only when there's a need to limit the number of guides/outfitters in an area. In addition, the USFS utilizes the carrying capacity to determine the number of permits that can be issued in each guide use areas.

U.S. Fish & Wildlife (USFWS) – The Fish and Wildlife service issues special use permits for the 16 national wildlife refuges (NWR) located in Alaska. USFWS has identified 99 guide use areas (GUA) within the refuges, and with one exception each GUA is assigned exclusively to a single guide. An individual or entity may apply for as many as 10 GUAs but can only be awarded a limit of areas. This model was similar to that used by the old Guide Licensing and Control Board.

Permits are issued on a competitive basis. The applicant's proposal is reviewed by a panel which ranks the proposal based on seven criteria with established ranking factors. Permits are issued for five years and are renewable for an additional five years if all terms and conditions have been complied with and a record of satisfactory performance met during the initial term of the permit.

Bureau of Land Management (BLM) – The bureau issues a special recreation permit (SRP) to individuals wanting to carry out guiding activities on federal lands outside of national parks, wildlife refuges, and forests. Such permits are generally issued on a first come first serve basis for a term of five years. The permit is validated annually. Validation is dependent upon payment of annual fees, submission of bonds (if required), policies, licenses, and receiving a satisfactory rating or probationary annual performance rating. Permits may be issued on a competitive basis when an area's desired use level has been reached. There are currently no BLM lands in Alaska requiring competitive bidding for an SRP.

Carrying out game management through guide oversight typically means limiting access

In a 1990 report to the 16<sup>th</sup> Legislature, the legislative task force stated the foremost purpose of any regulatory oversight system for guides was the *"conservation and management of big game resources."* The report also stated in its preface that the directive to the task force had been to *"forge a new resource-based management system for allocating big game hunting opportunities among guide-outfitters."*

This task force statement, regarding the allocation of opportunities among guides, reflects the central game management strategy involved with the regulation of the profession. Advocates for establishing more oversight of guides, in order to address game management concerns, invariably turn to the necessity of restricting commercial opportunities involved with guiding and transporting services. The 1990 task force stated it was important that a new guide oversight system *"ensure a viable industry, clearly basing any free market restrictions on wildlife management concerns"*. [emphasis added]

Imposing free market restrictions in the interest of game management was ostensibly the central rationale: (1) for the establishment of EGAs under GLCB prior to the Owsichek decision; (2) for the establishment of GUAs; and, (3) behind the 1998 Board of Game (BOG) resolution, See Exhibit 2, asking the legislature to reestablish a board for *"review of the number of current operations."*

Limiting access is also seen as a way to develop a healthy, "world-class" industry<sup>15</sup>

Restricting the number of guides that can operate in a given region is also seen as a way to enhance and improve the guiding industry in Alaska. The guiding oversight structure of British Columbia, Canada, has been cited by knowledgeable guides as an example of a regulatory approach that has resulted in the development of a healthy, "world-class" big game guiding industry.

A prominent feature of the British Columbia system is use of exclusive guide areas. There are 245 guide-outfitters licensed to guide resident and nonresident hunters in an exclusive guide area with clearly defined and legally described boundaries within the province.<sup>16</sup>

Federal land managers, when taking over more responsibility for allocating regions to guides, in large part stayed with the precepts of the state's old EGA structure; because by doing so, this would not only limit the impact on game resources but also would, in their view, promote a better wilderness experience. A big concern of these managers is their agency's

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<sup>15</sup> We estimate that the guiding industry in Alaska takes in over \$40 million annually. This estimate is based on the average amount paid for a guided hunt reported by our survey respondents which is multiplied by approximately 5,000 activity reports received by the Division of Occupational Licensing each year. (See page 27, Appendix A)

<sup>16</sup> The information came from [http://wlapwww.gov.bc.ca/fw/home/becoming\\_guide\\_outfitter.htm](http://wlapwww.gov.bc.ca/fw/home/becoming_guide_outfitter.htm) (September 23, 2003), a British Columbia government website. The website goes on to state that guide areas vary considerably in size and availability of big game species. Guide outfitters in the province hire about 1,100 assistant guides each year and guide approximately 4,500 hunters annually.

Exhibit 2

**Board of Game Has Repeatedly Sought Establishment of Oversight Board for Guides and Transporters**

A March 18, 2003 letter from Board of Game Vice-Chair Sommerville to House Speaker Kott and Senate President Therriault stated in part

*[The board of game is] responsible for identifying and establishing intensive management programs, predator control programs and plowing through convoluted subsistence processes and procedures to establish coherent wildlife management policies and programs. One of the biggest stumbling blocks has been the inability of the state to establish some reasonable controls on the guiding and transporter industries. [emphasis added]*

*Unregulated guiding operations and uncontrolled access by transporters to remote areas of our state have created significant and unnecessary conflicts. Congestion, wanton waste, complaints from clients, safety concerns and major conflicts with local hunters has created a climate of hostility in some areas. In addition, the present situation does little to improve the image of Alaskan fish and wildlife management programs and the users dependent on them.*

*The most logical solution is to recreate a Board that has the function of overseeing the big game guiding and transporter industries. Standards for licensing of guides, safety standards, testing where appropriate, monitoring and investigating client complaints, enforcing reporting requirements and the establishment and enforcement of ethics standards are some of the responsibilities that could be delegated to a [guide] board.*

Earlier, in May 2002, Board of Game Chair Grussendorf submitted board resolution 98-127 which asked chairpersons of the Senate and House Resources Committees to reinstate a guide board, and even suggested that it would be most appropriate to place the board under the "auspices of the Alaska Department of Fish and Game." The cited resolution stated in part...

*...the board has received requests and concerns from guides and the public regarding commercial guiding, outfitting, and transporting activities and the impact that these activities have on game resources of Alaska and hunt conditions.*

*... the Board of Game requests that the legislature reinstate the Big Game Commercial Services Board or incorporate that responsibility to an existing board or agency, and*

*...that the legislature delegate authority over guides, outfitters, and transporters to a Big Game Commercial Services Board and that a review of the number of current operations to be considered to be a priority for that board. [emphasis added]*

inability to limit transporter<sup>17</sup> activity in the parks and refuges. This activity is seen as being beyond the control of the managers. They see its growth as threatening the aesthetic appreciation of the wilderness experience, because too many other hunters and users are being brought out to their lands at the same time. These managers would welcome a more vigorous state regulatory regimen over such activity, as a way to restrict transporter operations in their areas.

Representatives of the Alaska Professional Hunters Association (APHA) believe that reestablishment of restricted guide areas, if not EGAs, is critical to improving the guiding industry in Alaska. From their perspective, such action will give guides more of a stake in not only the number of game animals in their territory, but also in the size of the animals.

In APHA's view, the relaxed licensing and area assignment regimen that has been put in place since the sunset of BGCSB has been counterproductive to developing a healthy, viable guiding industry in Alaska. They recognize the constitutional defects in the old system, but believe an area assignment process could be established that satisfies the requirements set out by Justice Rabinowitz, in *Owsichuk*, and presumably pass constitutional review.

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<sup>17</sup> According to our survey approximately 66% of the clients of transporters are Alaskan residents.

## REPORT CONCLUSIONS

The primary objective of our review was to evaluate what impact, if any, has the absence of a professional licensing board for guides had in the enforcement of guiding and game statutes and regulations. As part of this objective, we were directed to evaluate the sufficiency of investigative and legal support related to the regulation of guiding and if penalties and enforcement mechanisms, currently available, are appropriate.

A secondary objective of our review was to evaluate the purpose and need for transporter activity reports – specifically, if the reports are sufficiently comprehensive and timely to accomplish reporting objectives.

As discussed in the Background Information section, with the termination of Big Game Commercial Services Board (BGCSB), oversight of licensed guides, assistant guides, and transporters has been left, for the most part, to the various governmental land-owner agencies at the state and federal level: (1) the National Park Service (NPS), (2) the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service (USFWS), (3) the U.S. Forest Service (USFS), (4) the Bureau of Land Management (BLM), and, at the state level, (5) the Department of Natural Resources' Division of Mining, Land and Water.

In this decentralized, uncoordinated regulatory climate, we were repeatedly told by various agencies that they would welcome a more vigorous, centralized licensing and regulatory board in order to better carry out oversight over transporters, and to a lesser extent, licensed guides.

Guiding activities that take place in national parks, wildlife refuges, and forests were, with the exception of transporter activity, still highly regulated. Staff of NPS, USFWS, and USFS – utilizing many of the operating restrictions and requirements that were part of BGCSB regulations – has put in place systems emphasizing hunter safety and maximization of the "wilderness experience." To a large extent, these agencies also provide an avenue for handling client complaints.

Most guiding activity takes place on state land. This activity is regulated primarily under the guiding statutes and regulations initiated after the sunset of BGCSB. As discussed on the following page, because of this, guiding is being done with less emphasis on consumer protection or hunter-client safety.

Annual activity reports from transporters are sufficient for occupational licensing purposes for which they are being used. Although the reporting requirements for guides is relatively more stringent, we do not see a clear reason why guide activity information needs to be collected as often as is currently required.

Further discussion and analysis related to our conclusions is as follows:

Overall, the oversight of guides and transporters has lessened without a licensing board

New statutes and regulations put in place with the termination of BGCSB are not as rigorous as those that existed when the board was in place. Because of the way in which statutes and regulations are currently structured, the Division of Occupational Licensing (OccLic) has difficulty imposing any disciplinary actions against guides or transporters who may be operating in an unsafe or unethical manner.

We reviewed all complaints received by OccLic involving guides and transporters between 1997 and through 2003. A total of 50 complaints were received from clients about guides. For the 34 cases closed at the time at fieldwork, 12 had been closed because OccLic had no authority in statute or regulation to proceed against the guide involved.<sup>18</sup> Most, if not all, of these cases could likely have been more vigorously investigated under the prior BGCSB regulations and statutes. Primarily, the less stringent guide ethics requirements currently in place, undercut the division's authority and ability to actively investigate hunter-client complaints about guide activities.<sup>19</sup>

Under current statutes and regulations, put in place after the sunset of BGCSB, hunter safety is less of a priority. Present statutes require only the assistant guide to have a first aid card issued by the Red Cross or a similar organization at initial licensure. Previously, all licensees were required to obtain such certification. Cardiopulmonary Resuscitation (CPR) certification is also not required for licensure of all guides. There is no requirement upon license renewal that any licensee possess current certification on first aid and CPR. In other jurisdictions that license guides, such requirements are a standard.

As discussed in the Background Information section, consumer protection and safety were more of a priority under the former BGCSB. Unethical activity<sup>20</sup> was clearly defined in statutes, and guide ethic standards were established in regulations. For example, under BGCSB, guides were required by law to have a signed written contract with clients prior to

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<sup>18</sup> At the time of fieldwork, in addition to the 34 cases closed after investigative activity, another six were administratively closed because they had been open for longer than a year and did not represent an imminent danger to public health.

<sup>19</sup> OccLic initiated licensing sanctions in ten of these cases because the guide involved had been adjudicated by the courts or departmental hearing officer as being in violation of a state guiding, game law(s), or regulation(s).

<sup>20</sup> 1995 Alaska Statute 08.54.590 (14) defined *Unethical Activity* as specifically including:

*(1) a deception or misrepresentation involving prospective or actual clients either before, during, or following the provision of big game commercial services, including misrepresentations through private or public advertising of the type, duration, cost, or conditions of the services (2) making a guaranty that species or certain number of species will be taken on a hunt (3) engaging in unsafe or unsportsmanlike activities — including violations of state hunting or big game commercial services statutes or regulations or (4) accepting a deposit for big game commercial services [without a signed written contract].*

accepting a deposit from them (see footnote 20). Now, written contracts are often not used – 21% of the clients we surveyed reported they did not have a written contract with their guide.

#### Transporter activity reports are appropriately sufficient and timely for the purposes involved

Under current regulation, licensed guides and transporters are required to file what are termed activity reports with OccLic. These reports set out information about what guiding and transporter activity is taking place, what assistants are being used, how much game is being taken, and other information about guide and transporter-accompanied hunters. While guides are required to complete their activity reports within 30 days of the end of their hunt, transporters are only required to file an activity report annually.

The primary use of these reports is for OccLic internal review and investigative purposes. When guides send in activity reports in advance of their hunts, OccLic does check the intended GUA, specified in the report, against the regions qualified for the guide involved. According to OccLic staff we interviewed, the Department of Fish and Game makes no use of the game information set out in the reports. Transporters are not limited to specific GUAs and the information on their reports is typically not critical to any internal review process by OccLic. Accordingly, the annual reporting required of transporters is adequate, given the needs of OccLic for the information.

#### Using an occupational guide board to manage game is problematic

Since establishment of the original guide board<sup>21</sup> in the early 1970s, game management has been part of the public policy rationale for regulating guides and transporters. This may be attributable to finding the statute that officially recognizes and requires guiding services be used by certain types of hunters in the wildlife management section of state law. The requirement that nonresident hunters be accompanied by guides is set out in Title 16 and actually predates the legislation establishing the statute that set up the first guide board.

All state and federal resource agency managers we interviewed believe that an active oversight board, with the authority to restrict guiding and transporting activities through the licensing process, would be a valuable tool in managing game resources. Specifically, most commented that more control was needed over the activities of licensed transporters. Both federal and state resource managers saw possibilities that an active board, with broad authority to limit where transporters operated, could be valuable in reducing pressure on game resources<sup>21</sup>.

The Board of Game (BOG) has repeatedly taken the position that a guide board would help them in their job of managing the state's game resources. Since 1998, on three separate occasions, BOG has either adopted a formal resolution or written a letter to legislative leaders asking that a guide board be reestablished. On each of these occasions, BOG stated

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<sup>21</sup> Using the addresses of clients obtained for our survey, Alaska residents are a majority of the transporter's clients, while non-Alaskans are a majority of a guide's clients.

such a board was needed to alleviate and better manage the impacts that guides and transporters were having on state game resources. This emphasis on a guide board's prospective impact of game management is particularly reflected in the text of former BOG Chairman Grussendorf's letter which suggested that any such reconstituted board be placed under the auspices of the Department of Fish and Game.

When implementing a drawing permit hunt for brown bears in the Haines area (Game Management Unit 1D), the BOG findings stated that *"a lack of [a guide services board] and the inability to limit the scope of operation pertaining to individual big game commercial service providers has detrimentally affected guide hunter allocation."* Accordingly, the 2002 board limited nonresidents to 20 bear permits, to be distributed on the basis of a drawing.

Utilizing an occupational licensing board, to achieve game management objectives, may limit employment access to the profession. One of the primary responsibilities of any occupational board is to enhance public health and safety by setting and maintaining minimum competency requirements for the profession. In Alaska's sunset process, one of the criteria used to evaluate a board is *"the extent to which the board, commission that regulates entry into an occupation or profession has presented qualified applicants to serve the public"*<sup>22</sup>.

Imposing dual responsibilities on an occupational board to issue licenses to all individuals that meet the minimum competency requirements for licensure, while at the same time restricting employment opportunities to meet game management objectives, would be difficult. While it is likely a EGA-like system could be developed that would pass constitutional review, it is just as likely that many of the individuals currently licensed as guides, or many assistants who aspire to be licensed guides, will be prevented from operating because of a return to restricted operational access to state-owned lands.

Essentially, land-management agencies at both the state and federal levels, are acting in a game management role through the restrictions they place on permits and the number of permits they issue in a given area. A reestablished guide board, with statutes and regulations updated to include business best practices, would improve the tools available to land managers regarding the quality of the licensed guides to whom they issue permits. But, we believe the current separation of game management objectives (currently done by the land managers) from an occupational licensing function is prudent.

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<sup>22</sup> Alaska Statute 44.66.050(c)(7)

## FINDINGS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

### Recommendation No. 1

The legislature should consider enhancing the public protection and consumer safety aspects of current guide services statutes. Additionally, the legislature should consider reestablishing a guide/transporter services licensing board.

After BGCSB ceased to operate at the end FY 95, new statutes and associated regulations were put in place by the legislature and DCED, respectively. The statutes and regulations set the parameters for guiding practices in Alaska. With the new statutes and regulations, key requirements and standards which had previously existed under the auspices of the board were no longer in place. Many of the omitted requirements were key to enhancing consumer protection and safety. Additionally, some of the missing requirements promoted more compliance among guides and transporters with land and game management requirements.

Key requirements, currently no longer in place with the sunset of BGCSB, are as follows:

1. There are no "business ethics" standards established for how guides must conduct their operations. Previously, BGCSB adopted guide-outfitting ethics included what could be termed "best practice" provisions. These unethical activities included the following practices:
  - misrepresenting or not clearly defining rates, accommodations, and services to prospective clients before booking and acceptance of a deposit
  - misleading prospective clients through false or fictitious advertising
  - failing to make financial restitution to a client for a breach of contract by the guide-outfitter or the guide-outfitter employees, if the breach is not attributable to the fault of the client
  - contracting for more hunts or for more hunters at any one time than the guide-outfitter or the guide-outfitter employees can adequately serve
  - not maintaining and providing livestock, mechanical equipment, hunting and camping gear, food supplies, and cooking facilities of a quality and condition necessary to provide services equal to or better than those described in the guide-outfitter's advertising, correspondence, verbal declaration, or contractual agreements.

Currently, no such "best practices" regulation is in place. As a result, Oeche investigators have no basis to proceed on many of the various complaints received by the

division. Previously, OccLic investigators could conduct a formal investigation of many of the practices which might serve as a basis for some licensing action against the guide or transporter involved. Now, typically OccLic must advise people with these type of complaints to consult their contract and take costly legal action against the individual involved.

An example of the above "best practice" situation in our guide survey is that of a client who had contracted for and prepaid for a hunt scheduled after the September 11, 2001 terrorist attack. He canceled his trip but was denied a refund or a rescheduled hunt. The client filed a complaint with OccLic, and the division was forced to advise the complainant that there was no administrative basis for possible sanction under current statutes and regulations.

2. Requirements for GUA registration have been significantly reduced. Qualifying to register for GUAs has become much easier under the new regulations. Guides are no longer required to:

- Provide proof of access to land. Previously, guides were required to provide evidence that they had appropriate authority to operate in their assigned GUA. For federal lands the guide had to file, with OccLic, documentation showing they had authority from the federal agency involved. For individuals operating on state lands, the guides had to show they had the necessary permits from DNR.

It is unlawful, under current statute, to knowingly enter or remain without a prior authorization while providing big game hunting services on private land only. There are a number of guides currently delinquent in payment of their DNR land use permits and using state land without appropriate permits which are, accordingly, in trespass status. Although state law requires payment-in-full of all license fees before a license is renewed,<sup>23</sup> it does not require guides to be current on fees owed for special or land use permits issued by DNR. There is currently no statutory licensing requirement tying the guide's outstanding state land use permit fee with their license issuance or renewal.

- Submit an operational plan for the GUA. Previously, guides were required to file an operational plan with OccLic outlining how they intended to operate within their assigned region(s). Submission of operational plans for GUAs is no longer required.

Plans were required to include such information as: (1) the location and type of base camps to be used; (2) the estimated number of clients to be guide-outfitted; (3) big game species to be hunted and the estimated number of animals to be taken; and, (4) methods used to transport people, equipment, and supplies. Additionally, previous regulations had sanctions in place, and would give OccLic a basis for investigative

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<sup>23</sup> AS 08.54.060(b)(4)

action, in the event a guide deviated from an operations plan without notifying the department.<sup>24</sup>

Under current statutes and regulations, a guide only needs to notify OceLic within 30 days before conducting big game hunting services in his authorized GUA. Annually, he is required to submit his registered guide number, guide areas registering for, and the location of his camp. Guides operating on federal lands are, comparatively, very regulated. Many of the requirements that were dropped by the state after the board's termination can be found in various federal permits and/or concessions. Currently, guides who hunt on federal land are required to submit operational plans with very similar content.<sup>25</sup>

- Hold valid first aid and cardiopulmonary resuscitation (CPR) certification. Previously, guides were required to obtain and maintain appropriate certification in first aid and CPR training. They were required to show documentation of such certification to OceLic to keep their license in good standing. As with the operational plan requirements, this is a standard requirement for guides seeking operating permits from federal resource agencies – but is not necessary for conducting hunts on state-owned lands. Currently, only the assistant guide is required by statute to have a first aid card issued by the Red Cross or a similar organization. The CPR requirement was eliminated for all classes of guides.
3. License sanctions for multiple consumer complaints or federal violations are no longer in place. Under the prior BGCSB statutes, following a hearing, the board could discipline guides after receiving written complaints from clients from three separate hunting parties over a two-year period. Also, a guide or transporter previously faced possible sanctions from BGCSB if they violated federal game laws or guide services regulations. Current state law and regulation have no such provisions. OceLic cannot sanction a guide or transporter who has violated a federal game law unless the court orders license suspension or revocation as part of its sentencing.
  4. Civil fines for violations of guide statutes reduced dramatically<sup>26</sup>. Currently, a guide or transporter violating professional statutory provisions can be fined up to a maximum of \$1,000. Under BGCSB regimen the maximum fine was set at \$30,000.

<sup>24</sup> 12 AAC 38.850, GROUNDS FOR REVOCATION OR SUSPENSION OF A USE AREA REGISTRATION, Register 129, April 1994

*(a) The board will, in its discretion, revoke or suspend a use area registration for the following reasons  
(2) a deviation from an operations plan without notifying the department under 12 AAC 38.830(b)*

<sup>25</sup> The mandatory operating plan must include, as an example, the following: 1) the uses allowed, the total amount of use authorized in terms of service days, hunts, or other appropriate unit of measure ... 3) description of authorized area of use; 4) liability insurance ... 8) operating and safety plans ... 11) compliance with federal, state, and local laws and ordinances

<sup>26</sup> To provide a perspective on the \$1,000 fine, the average cost of a guided hunt based on our survey results is over \$7,500.

5. Qualification examination is required only for registered guides. Qualification requirements under BGCSB oversight were more stringent. Under BGCSB regulations, both assistant and registered guides were required to pass an examination that included an oral examination for the guide-outfitter category. Currently, only the registered guide is required to take a qualification and GUA examination. Class-A assistant guides, and assistant guides, do not have to pass a qualification examination; all that is required is for them to pay the necessary licensing fee and certify they have had some hunting experience in the state.
6. Scope of services for guides and transporters. The BGCSB established license requirements for guides and those individuals who provided transportation services to hunters. While the current licensing structure maintains both guide and transporter licenses, there is a lack of clear distinction between the services that can be provided by a guide versus a transporter. Both the Department of Public Safety, Fish and Wildlife officers and OccLic investigators report difficulties in investigating potential violations of transporters providing guide services because they view the current statutes as vague and complicated.

Revisions to current state law and regulation could put back in place important consumer protection and hunter safety elements that previously existed but are currently absent. While a guiding industry oversight board is not necessary to address the concerns set out above, a licensing-oriented board will likely provide a more dynamic regulatory regimen – allowing the revision of regulations on a regular basis to enhance professionalism by guides, consumer protection, and hunter safety. Accordingly, we further recommend that the legislature consider amending the current guide and transporter statute to reestablish a guide service licensing board

## APPENDICES

As part of our audit, we surveyed guide and transporter clients regarding their concerns on issues such as consumer protection, safety, and fair trade practices related to big game hunting and transportation services. We also asked about their overall hunt experience and the related costs.

Identifying the clients to survey was a two-step process. First, guides<sup>27</sup> and transporters were randomly selected from the Division of Occupational Licensing database. Then client names were selected from either the hunt reports submitted by guides or from activity reports submitted by transporters. There were 332 guide client surveys and 165 transporter client surveys distributed.

Appendix A reports the results of the guide surveys. A total of 158 (48%) guide-clients responded to the 332 surveys distributed.

Appendix B reports the results of the transporter surveys. A total of 50 (31%) transporter-clients responded to the 165 surveys distributed.

In both appendices, the number of responses will not reflect the total number of surveys received since some questions may have multiple responses.

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<sup>27</sup> Guide under this context means both registered and master guides who are the only ones with authority to contract for guided hunts

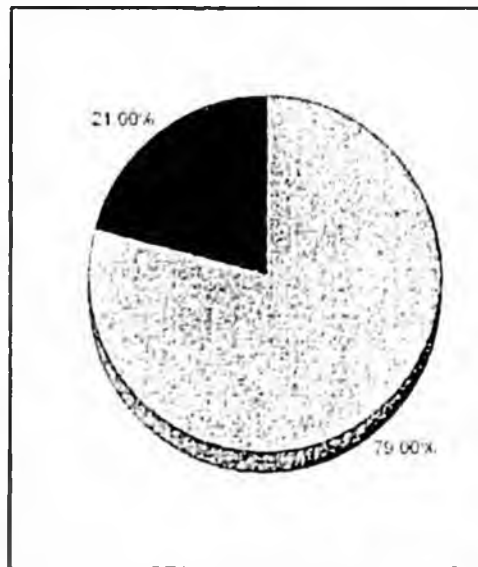
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Appendix A

Department of Community and Economic Development  
Guide Clients – Survey Results

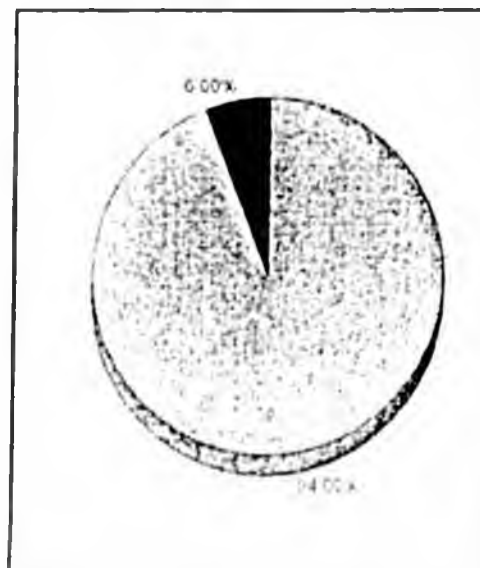
Question No. 1 – Did you have a written contract with the guide?

	Responses	Number	Percent
◻	Yes	123	79.00%
■	No	32	21.00%



Question No. 2 – Were you satisfied that you received all of the hunt and camp services set out in the contract?

	Responses	Number	Percent
◻	Yes	116	94.00%
■	No	7	6.00%



## Appendix A

### Department of Community and Economic Development Guide Clients – Survey Results

Question No. 3 - If you did not receive all the services that were contracted for, please list or summarize deficiencies. Some of the comments on deficiencies are listed below:

- *No place or way to dry clothes. Lack of communication between camps. Guide didn't want to get game animal out and had to flag airplane to get guide to get animals out.*
- *The combination brown bear and caribou hunt in 1998 was contracted with master guide. Master guide dropped client off with another guide. Expected client to carry his gear and guide supplies equipment a couple of miles to make camp. Guide was supposed to fly back every day and bring supplies. Never showed up for 5 days. Showed up on 6<sup>th</sup> day and client told guide to bring him back to Anchorage.*
- *They advertised home cooked meals, shower, sauna, their own string of mountain horses. But I was stuck with two boys that never cooked a meal, they boiled some water, most of the time I fixed peanut butter and jelly sandwiches. If you will take the time to watch the video I am sending you and read my letter and daily notes you will understand why I am upset.*
- *Outfitter had me with a guide who did not know the river or how to handle large raft. He was also arrogant and put my life in jeopardy on more than two occasions. Consequently we lost 5 days of hunt or ½ of what I have contracted for. I have written and discussed with Alaska Fish and Game<sup>1</sup> and they tell me there is nothing they can do. This outfitter is well known and I believe he is being protected.*
- *Lack of equipment, guides' owner was physically unable to perform his duties.*

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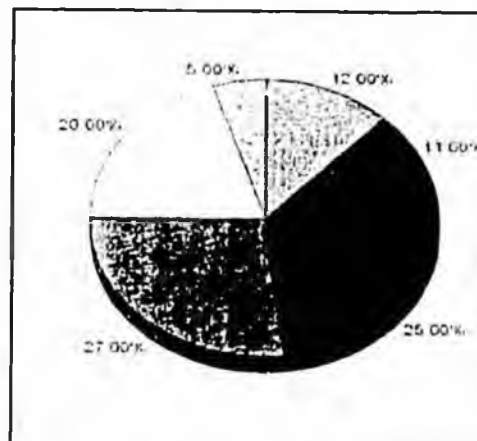
<sup>1</sup> DOL Investigator called client in February 2003 and indicated that he would interview the guide in March but did n't think he could do anything.

## Appendix A

### Department of Community and Economic Development Guide Clients – Survey Results

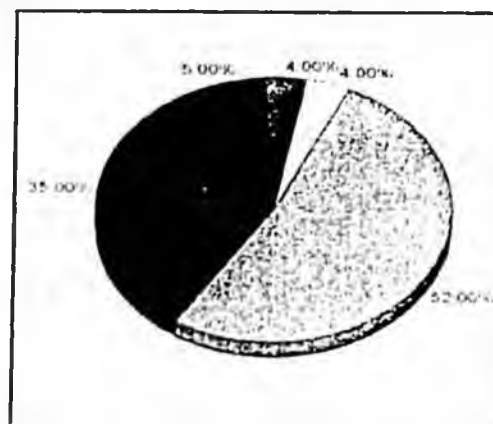
Question No. 4 – How much did you pay your guide for your hunt?

Dollar Range	Number	Percent
0 - 2,999	18	12.00%
■ 3,000 - 4,999	17	11.00%
■ 5,000 - 7,999	38	25.00%
■ 8,000 - 9,999	41	27.00%
10,000 - 14,999	31	20.00%
15,000 and over	7	5.00%



Question No. 5 – How much do you estimate that you spent in Alaska related to your hunt (excluding airfare to/from the state and guided hunt cost)?

Dollar Range	Number	Percent
0 - 1,999	80	52.00%
■ 2,000 - 4,999	55	35.00%
■ 5,000 - 7,499	8	5.00%
■ 7,500 - 9,999	6	4.00%
10,000 and over	6	4.00%



Question No. 6 – What was the ownership status of the land you hunted on?

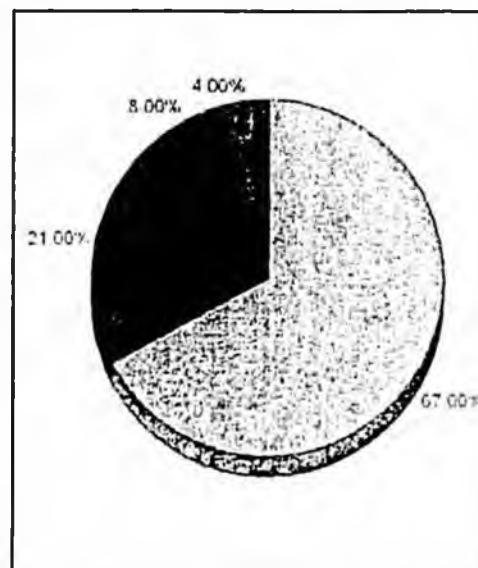
Responses	Number	Percent
Do not know	73	42.94%
Other State Owned	25	14.71%
Alaska Native Owned	18	10.59%
Nat'l Wildlife Refuge	15	8.82%
Nat'l Park Service	10	5.88%
Other Federal Land	10	5.88%
U.S. Forest Service	7	4.12%
Other	7	4.12%
State Park Service	5	2.94%
Private	0	0.00%

Appendix A

Department of Community and Economic Development  
Guide Clients – Survey Results

Question No. 7 – How would you rate your overall hunt experience?

Satisfaction	Number	Percent
Very Satisfied	105	67.00%
Somewhat Satisfied	33	21.00%
Not Very Satisfied	12	8.00%
Not At All Satisfied	6	4.00%



Question No. 8 – Please indicate the factors that resulted in a less than satisfactory hunt experience.

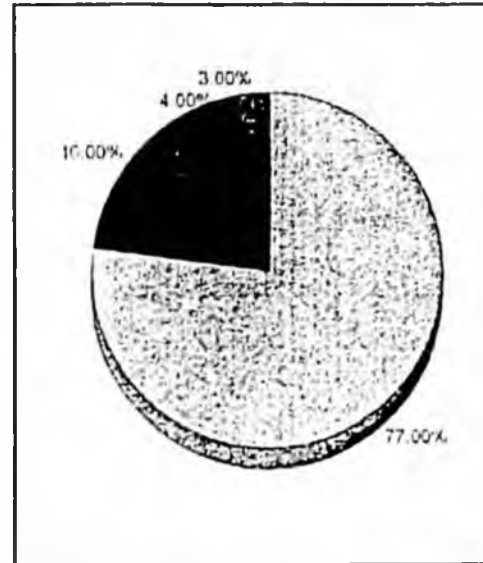
Responses	Number	Percent
Unsuccessful Hunt	12	22.0%
Lack of game animals in the area	11	20.0%
Bad weather	6	11.0%
Other	6	11.0%
Incompetent guides and/or assistant guides	5	9.0%
Poor camp conditions (inadequate shelter, poor or limited food)	4	7.0%
Inadequate or poor equipment	4	7.0%
Put in an unsafe situation	3	5.5%
Presence of too many other hunting parties	3	5.5%
Lack of proper physical conditioning necessary for the hunt	1	2.0%

Appendix A

Department of Community and Economic Development  
Guide Clients – Survey Results

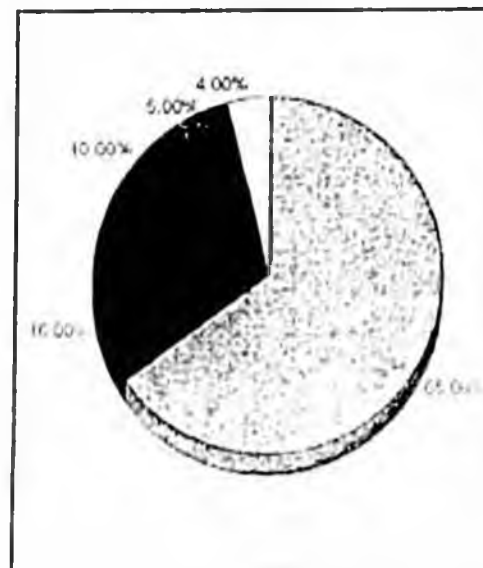
Question No. 9 – Based on your experience with this guided hunt, how likely would you return in the future to hunt big game in Alaska with a guide?

Return To Alaska	Number	Percent
Very Likely	119	77.00%
Somewhat Likely	25	16.00%
Not Likely	6	4.00%
Very Unlikely	4	3.00%



Question No. 10 – How would you rate the overall competency of your guide and/or assistant guide?

Guide Competency	Number	Percent
Excellent	99	65.00%
Very Good	25	16.00%
Good	15	10.00%
Fair	8	5.00%
Poor	6	4.00%



Appendix A

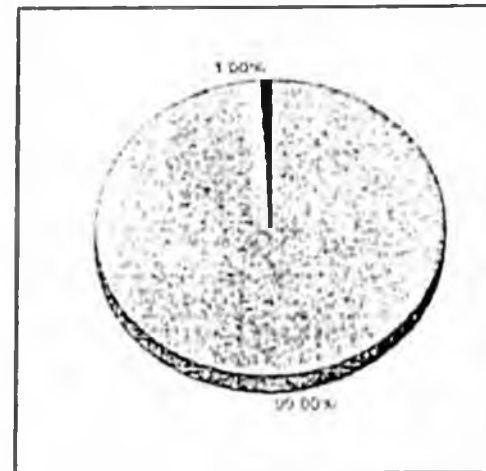
Department of Community and Economic Development  
Guide Clients – Survey Results

Question No. 11 – How much contact did you have with the registered guide?

Responses	Number	Percent
In the field for all or most of the time	115	76.16%
In the field less than half the time	17	11.26%
In the field at least once during the hunt	5	3.32%
Brief contact in person at the beginning/end of hunt	11	7.28%
Brief contact by phone at the beginning/end of hunt	1	.65%
No contact	2	1.32%

Question No. 12 – Were you aware that guides are licensed by the State of Alaska?

Responses	Number	Percent
Yes	152	99.00%
No	1	1.00%

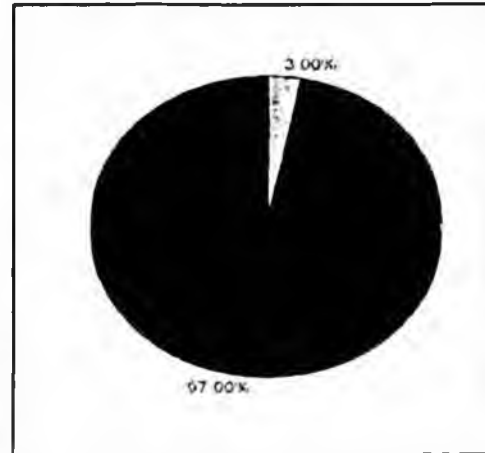


Appendix A

Department of Community and Economic Development  
Guide Clients – Survey Results

Question No. 13 – Did you file a complaint with the State of Alaska, Division of Occupational Licensing, regarding some aspect of your guided hunt?

Responses	Number	Percent
Yes	4	3.00%
■ No	148	97.00%



None of the clients who filed a complaint were satisfied with how the complaint was handled. Dissatisfaction was due to the client's perception of Occupational Licensing's inaction and/or lax licensing standards.

We asked the guide clients to provide any other comments that they would like to share about their guided hunt experience in Alaska. Fifty-one clients provided additional comments, most of which were positive about the hunt experience, the guide's competence and Alaska's scenery. Some commented that, "it was the hunt of a lifetime." Those that made negative comments were typically related to unsuccessful hunts and related to either the lack of game animals or the high-price of the hunts.

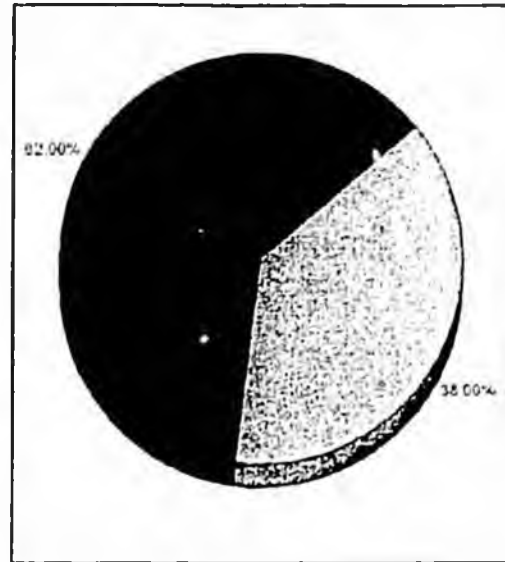
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Appendix B

Department of Community and Economic Development  
 Transporter Client – Survey Results

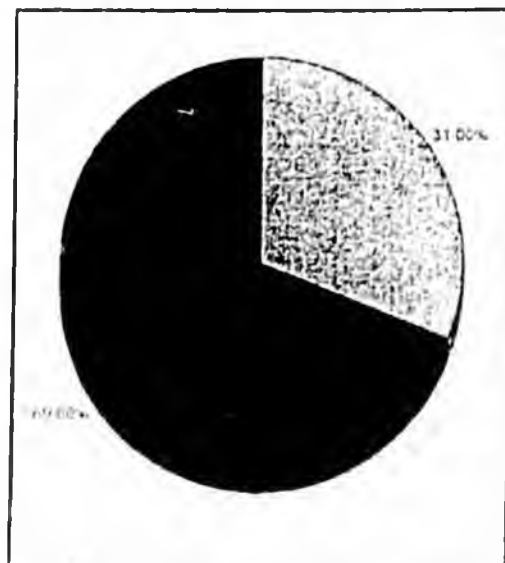
Question No. 1 – Did you have a written contract with the transporter?

Responses	Number	Percent
Yes	19	38.00%
■ No	31	62.00%



Question No. 2 – Transporters can also provide accommodations in the field to big game hunters. Such accommodations can involve things as a permanent lodge, house, or cabin owned by the transporter. Additionally, accommodations can be provided on a boat with permanent living quarters as long as the boat is navigating salt water. Were such accommodations part of the transportation services you received?

Responses	Number	Percent
Yes	15	31.00%
■ No	34	69.00%

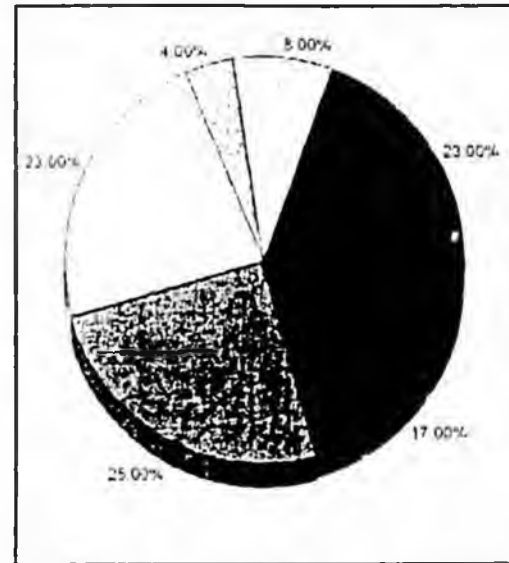


Appendix B

Department of Community and Economic Development  
Transporter Client – Survey Results

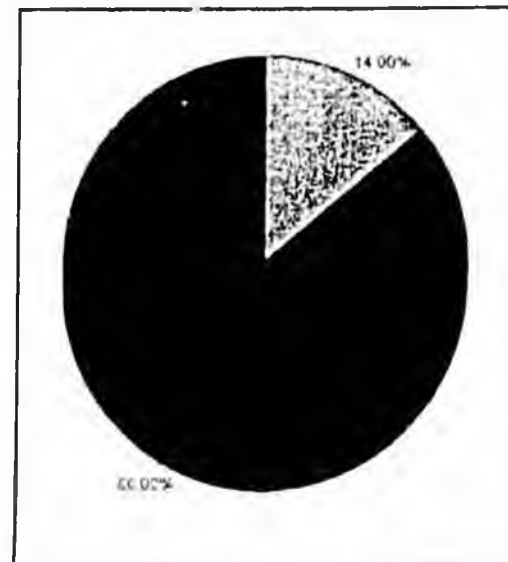
Question No. 3 – How much did you pay the transporter for all transportation, and if applicable, accommodations in the hunt area?

Dollar Range	Number	Percent
Less than \$250	0	0.00%
■ \$250 - \$499	11	23.00%
■ \$500 - \$999	8	17.00%
■ \$1,000 - \$1,999	12	25.00%
\$2,000 - \$2,999	11	23.00%
\$3,000 - \$3,999	2	4.00%
Do Not Know	4	8.00%



Question No. 4 – Was the provided transportation part of a hunt contract with a guide?

Responses	Number	Percent
○ Yes	7	14.00%
■ No	43	86.00%

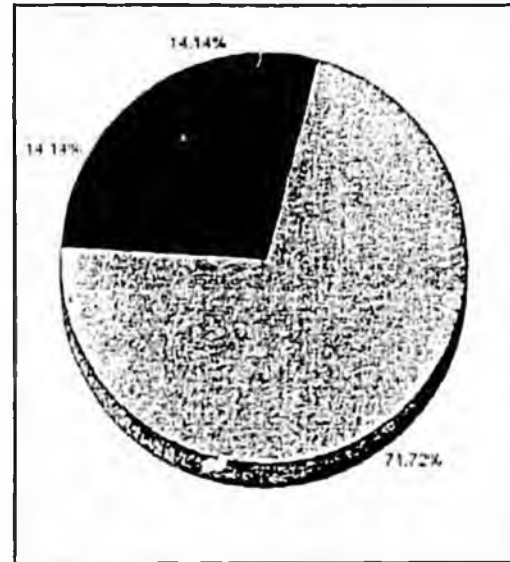


Appendix B

Department of Community and Economic Development  
 Transporter Client – Survey Results

Question No. 5 – If transportation was part of the guided hunt contract, how much did you pay the guide for the hunt?

Dollar Range	Number	Percent
Less than \$3,000	5	71.72%
\$3,000 - \$3,999	1	14.14%
\$5,000 - \$7,999	1	14.14%



Question No. 6 - What mode of transportation was used by the guide or transporter?

Transportation	Number	Percent
Airplane	29	55.77%
Boat	17	32.69%
Horse	2	3.85%
All-Terrain Vehicle	1	1.92%
Other	3	5.77%



Appendix B

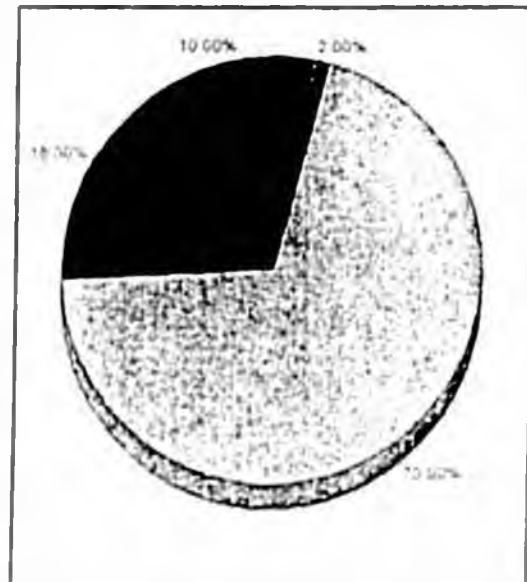
Department of Community and Economic Development  
Transporter Client – Survey Results

Question No. 7 - What was the ownership status of the land you hunted on?

Responses	Number	Percent
Do Not Know	18	31.03%
Other State Owned	15	25.86%
National Wildlife Refuge	9	15.52%
U.S. Forest Service	5	8.62%
Other	3	5.17%
National Park Service	2	3.45%
Other Federal Land	2	3.45%
Private	2	3.45%
Alaska Native Land	1	1.72%
State Park Service	1	1.72%

Question No. 8 – How would you rate your overall hunt experience?

Satisfaction	Number	Percent
Very Satisfied	35	70%
■ Somewhat Satisfied	9	18%
■ Not Very Satisfied	5	10%
■ Not At All Satisfied	1	2%



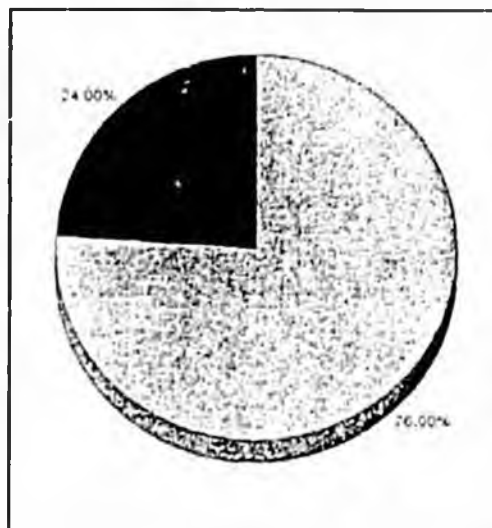
Some of the reasons identified for those who indicated less than satisfactory hunt or transporter experience were: lack of game animals, too many other hunters, bad weather, or wrong location.

## Appendix B

### Department of Community and Economic Development Transporter Client – Survey Results

Question No. 9 – Were you aware that transporters are licensed by the State of Alaska?

Responses	Number	Percent
+	Yes	38 76.00%
■	No	12 24.00%



We asked the transporter clients to provide any other comments that they would like to share about their transporter or hunt experience. The following are some of the client comments:

- *"Transporters have no obligation to stay out of areas where someone is already camped out or they have already dropped off customers. Other outfitters actually landed on the place our tent was set up and dropped people off right in front of us. This was a super cub not a highway."*
- *"All outfitters and transporters I speak to warn of other people getting dropped off on top of you. Is there anyway of designating areas, or having drop fees in areas? That would help deter these businesses from piling into one area. They would then be forced to find new areas. They could claim these as theirs."*
- *"Was charged a 10% surcharge for my hunting license and moose tag in Iliamna because I chose to pay by credit card. I was under the impression that hunting licenses and tags are regulated by the State of Alaska and that surcharges were not allowed (even when paying by credit card)..."*

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November 17, 2003

Ms. Pat Davidson, Legislative Auditor  
Division of Legislative Audit  
PO Box 113300  
Juneau, AK 99811-3300

RE: GUIDES AND TRANSPORTERS – PRELIMINARY AUDIT

Dear Ms Davidson:

Thank you for the opportunity to comment on your preliminary audit report on Guides and Transporters. We appreciate the thoroughness of your review and discussion of the various aspects related to this industry.

Although the Department does not support reestablishing a licensing board, we concur that statutes could be enhanced to provide more aggressive enforcement of unethical or unsafe practices. While we support authority for additional enforcement and for the public health, safety and consumer protection, we are concerned that new laws not be enacted which would be used to regulate the supply of practitioners for game management purposes or solely for the economic benefit of licensees.

Again, thank you for the opportunity to comment on your review and findings. I will make my staff available to provide information and assist the committee as requested.

Sincerely,

Edgar Blatchford  
Commissioner

cc: Rick Union, Director  
Division of Occupational Licensing

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# HOUSE COMMITTEE REPORT

(11)

Date Referred to Committee: February 4, 2005

FURTHER REFERRALS:

Date of Committee Action: 2-10-05

The FINANCE Committee considered:

HB 76

HOUSE BILL NO. 76

BIG GAME SERVICES & COMM. SERVICES BD

"An Act relating to the Big Game Commercial Services Board and to the regulation of big game hunting services and transportation services; and providing for an effective date."

Recommends it be replaced with  HCS or  CS for HB 76 (FIN) ( )  
 For Senate Bills with new title:  Technical Title  New Title: HCR \_\_\_\_\_  Same Title  New Title


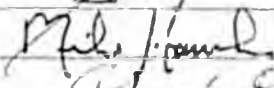
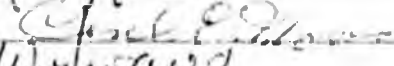
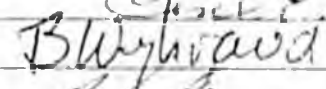
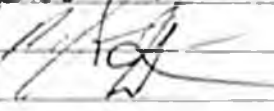
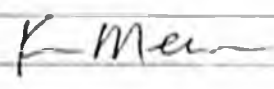
- attach amendments
- add new referral to \_\_\_\_\_ Committee
- Letter of Intent \_\_\_\_\_ Committee

List of Abbrev for Depts.:

- ADM
- CED
- COR
- CRT
- EED
- DEC
- DEG
- GOV
- HSS
- LEG
- LAW
- LWF
- MVA
- DNR
- DPS
- REV
- DOT
- UA

NEW FISCAL NOTES				
*Assigned by Chief Clerk's Office				
List by Dept(s):	*FN#	Fiscal	Indet.	Zero
DNR				X
CED		X		

PREVIOUS FISCAL NOTES				
List by Dept(s):	FN#	Fiscal	Indet.	Zero
DEG	1			X
DPS	2			X

Signing with recommendations	Printed Last Name	DP	DNP	NR	AM
	STAN Holm	✓		X	
	Hawk			✓	
	CHRIS			✓	
	Bill Weyhraud	✓			
	Jack Kelly	✓		X	
Chair: 	Meyer			X	
Chair:					

# FISCAL NOTE

STATE OF ALASKA  
2005 LEGISLATIVE SESSION

Fiscal Note Number: \_\_\_\_\_  
Bill Version: CSHB 76 (FIN)  
( ) Publish Date: \_\_\_\_\_

Revision Date/Time (Note if correction): \_\_\_\_\_ Dept. Affected: Commerce  
Title Big Game RDU Occupational Licensing (117)  
Commercial Services Board Component Occupational Licensing  
Sponsor Samuels, Joule  
Requester House Finance Component No. 2360

**Expenditures/Revenues** (Thousands of Dollars)

Note: Amounts do not include inflation unless otherwise noted below.

OPERATING EXPENDITURES	FY 2006	FY 2007	FY 2008	FY 2009	FY 2010	FY 2011
Personal Services						
Travel	20.0	20.0	20.0	20.0	20.0	20.0
Contractual						
Supplies						
Equipment						
Land & Structures						
Grants & Claims						
Miscellaneous						
<b>TOTAL OPERATING</b>	<b>20.0</b>	<b>20.0</b>	<b>20.0</b>	<b>20.0</b>	<b>20.0</b>	<b>20.0</b>
<b>CAPITAL EXPENDITURES</b>						
<b>CHANGE IN REVENUES ( 1156 )</b>	<b>20.0</b>	<b>20.0</b>	<b>20.0</b>	<b>20.0</b>	<b>20.0</b>	<b>20.0</b>

**FUND SOURCE** (Thousands of Dollars)

1002 Federal Receipts						
1003 GF Match						
1004 GF						
1005 GF/Program Receipts						
1037 GF/Mental Health						
1156 - Receipt Supported Services	20.0	20.0	20.0	20.0	20.0	20.0
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>20.0</b>	<b>20.0</b>	<b>20.0</b>	<b>20.0</b>	<b>20.0</b>	<b>20.0</b>

Estimate of any current year (FY2005) cost: 00  
Mark this box (X) if funding for this bill is included in the Governor's FY 2006 budget proposal:

**POSITIONS**

Full-time						
Part-time						
Temporary						

**ANALYSIS:** (Attach a separate page if necessary)

HB 76 establishes the Big Game Commercial Services Board consisting of nine members who will assume responsibility for licensing and examinations. The assumptions in this fiscal note are based on expenses for nine members and one staff person to meet two times each year (10 people x 2 meetings), and assuming travel and per diem costs will average \$1.0 per person for each meeting (\$10.0 x 2 = \$20.0). Other operating costs for the licensing of guides are already included in the Governor's FY06 budget at \$77.6. In accordance with the self-sufficiency requirement of AS 08.01.065(c) the new costs of \$20.0 will be funded by licensing fees.

Prepared by: Jennifer Strickler, Administrative Manager Phone (907) 465-2144  
Division: Occupational Licensing Date/Time 2/10/05 3:58 PM  
Approved by: Edgar Blatchford, Commissioner Date 2/10/2005  
Agency: Commerce, Community, and Economic Development

2-10-05  
adopted

# FISCAL NOTE

STATE OF ALASKA  
2005 LEGISLATIVE SESSION

Fiscal Note Number: 1  
Bill Version: HB 76  
(H) Publish Date: 2/4/05

Revision Date/Time (Note if correction): \_\_\_\_\_ Dep't. Affected: Fish and Game  
Title: Relating to the Big Game Commercial R/U: Wildlife Conservation  
Services Board and to the Regulation Component: Wildlife Conservation  
Sponsor: Representative Samuels  
Requester: House Resources Committee Component No. 473

**Expenditures/Revenues** (Thousands of Dollars)

Note: Amounts do not include inflation unless otherwise noted below.

OPERATING EXPENDITURES	FY 2006	FY 2007	FY 2008	FY 2009	FY 2010	FY 2011
Personal Services						
Travel						
Contractual						
Supplies						
Equipment						
Land & Structures						
Grants & Claims						
Miscellaneous						
<b>TOTAL OPERATING</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>0.0</b>

<b>CAPITAL EXPENDITURES</b>						
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<b>CHANGE IN REVENUES ( )</b>						
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**FUND SOURCE** (Thousands of Dollars)

1002 Federal Receipts						
1003 GF Match						
1004 GF						
1005 GF Program Receipts						
1037 GF/Mental Health						
Other (Specify Type--Do not abbreviate)						
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>0.0</b>

Estimate of any current year (FY2005) cost: 0.0

Mark this box (X) if funding for this bill is included in the Governor's FY 2006 budget proposal:

**POSITIONS**

Full-time						
Part-time						
Temporary						

**ANALYSIS:** (Attach a separate page if necessary)

Passage of this legislation would have no fiscal impact.

Prepared by: Sarah Gilbertson Phone: 465-6137  
Division: Legislative Liaison Date/Time: 1/28/05 8:35 a.m.  
Approved by: Acting Commissioner Wayne Regehn Date: 1/28/2005  
Agency: Alaska Department of Fish & Game

# FISCAL NOTE

2-10-05  
adopted

STATE OF ALASKA  
2005 LEGISLATIVE SESSION

Fiscal Note Number: 2  
Bill Version: HB 76  
(H) Publish Date: 2/4/05

Revision Date/Time (Note if correction): \_\_\_\_\_ Dept. Affected: Public Safety  
Title An Act relating to Big Game Commercial RDU Alaska State Troopers  
Services Board and to the Regulation Component AST Detachments  
Sponsor Representative Samuels  
Requester House Resources Committee Component No. 2325

**Expenditures/Revenues** (Thousands of Dollars)

Note: Amounts do not include inflation unless otherwise noted below.

OPERATING EXPENDITURES	FY 2006	FY 2007	FY 2008	FY 2009	FY 2010	FY 2011
Personal Services						
Travel						
Contractual						
Supplies						
Equipment						
Land & Structures						
Grants & Claims						
Miscellaneous						
<b>TOTAL OPERATING</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>0.0</b>

<b>CAPITAL EXPENDITURES</b>						
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<b>CHANGE IN REVENUES ( )</b>						
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**FUND SOURCE** (Thousands of Dollars)

1002 Federal Receipts						
1003 GF Match						
1004 GF						
1005 GF/Program Receipts						
1037 GF/Mental Health						
Other (Specify Type--Do not abbreviate)						
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>0.0</b>

Estimate of any current year (FY2005) cost: 0.0

Mark this box (X) if funding for this bill is included in the Governor's FY 2006 budget proposal:

**POSITIONS**

Full-time						
Part-time						
Temporary						

**ANALYSIS:** (Attach a separate page if necessary)

Passage of this bill will have no fiscal impact on the Department of Public Safety. Provisions of this bill will create a Commercial Services Board for Big Game Guide-outfitters and Transporters. In part, the Board will prepare, grade, certify, and issue guide-outfitter licenses, impose appropriate disciplinary sanctions under provisions of AS 08. The Board will disseminate information about exams, and may adopt regulations to establish a code of ethics.

Prepared by: Lieutenant Todd Sha p Phone 907-465-3223  
Division Alaska State Troopers Date/Time 1/28/05 3:24 PM  
Approved by: Commissioner William Tandeske Date 1/28/2005  
Agency Department of Public Safety

# FISCAL NOTE

*2-10-05  
adapted*

STATE OF ALASKA  
2005 LEGISLATIVE SESSION

Fiscal Note Number: \_\_\_\_\_  
 Bill Version: HB076-DNR-CPL-02-09-1  
 ( ) Publish Date: \_\_\_\_\_

Revision Date/Time (Note if correction): \_\_\_\_\_ Dept. Affected: Natural Resources  
 Title Big Game Services and Commercial RDU Resource Development  
Services Board Component Claims, Permits & Leases  
 Sponsor Rep. Samuels  
 Requester (H) FIN Component No. 2460

**Expenditures/Revenues** (Thousands of Dollars)

Note: Amounts do not include inflation unless otherwise noted below.

OPERATING EXPENDITURES	FY 2006	FY 2007	FY 2008	FY 2009	FY 2010	FY 2011
Personal Services						
Travel						
Contractual						
Supplies						
Equipment						
Land & Structures						
Grants & Claims						
Miscellaneous						
<b>TOTAL OPERATING</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>0.0</b>

<b>CAPITAL EXPENDITURES</b>						
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<b>CHANGE IN REVENUES ( )</b>						
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**FUND SOURCE** (Thousands of Dollars)

1002 Federal Receipts						
1003 GF Match						
1004 GF						
1005 GF/Program Receipts						
1037 GF/Mental Health						
Other (Specify Type--Do not abbreviate)						
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>0.0</b>

Estimate of any current year (FY2005) cost: 0.0

Mark this box (X) if funding for this bill is included in the Governor's FY 2006 budget proposal:

**POSITIONS**

Full-time						
Part-time						
Temporary						

**ANALYSIS:** (Attach a separate page if necessary)

There is no anticipated fiscal impact associated with implementation of this legislation.

Prepared by: Bob Loeffler, Director Phone 907-269-8625  
 Division: Mining, Land & Water Date/Time 2/9/2005  
 Approved by: Tom Irwin, Commissioner Date 2/9/2005  
 Agency: Natural Resources

**HB**

**76**

**SFIN**

**FILE**

APR 27 2005

SENATE FINANCE COMMITTEE

# FISCAL NOTE

STATE OF ALASKA  
2005 LEGISLATIVE SESSION

Fiscal Note Number: 1  
Bill Version: HB 76  
(H) Publish Date: 2/4/05

Revision Date/Time (Note if correction): \_\_\_\_\_ Dept. Affected: Fish and Game  
Title: Relating to the Big Game Commercial RDU: Wildlife Conservation  
Services Board and to the Regulation Component: Wildlife Conservation  
Sponsor: Representative Samuels  
Requester: House Resources Committee Component No. 473

**Expenditures/Revenues** (Thousands of Dollars)

Note: Amounts do not include inflation unless otherwise noted below.

OPERATING EXPENDITURES	FY 2006	FY 2007	FY 2008	FY 2009	FY 2010	FY 2011
Personal Services						
Travel						
Contractual						
Supplies						
Equipment						
Land & Structures						
Grants & Claims						
Miscellaneous						
<b>TOTAL OPERATING</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>0.0</b>

<b>CAPITAL EXPENDITURES</b>						
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<b>CHANGE IN REVENUES ( )</b>						
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**FUND SOURCE** (Thousands of Dollars)

1002 Federal Receipts						
1003 GF Match						
1004 GF						
1005 GF/Program Receipts						
1037 GF/Mental Health						
Other (Specify Type--Do not abbreviate)						
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>0.0</b>

Estimate of any current year (FY2005) cost: 0.0

Mark this box (X) if funding for this bill is included in the Governor's FY 2006 budget proposal:

**POSITIONS**

Full-time						
Part-time						
Temporary						

**ANALYSIS:** (Attach a separate page if necessary)

Passage of this legislation would have no fiscal impact.

Prepared by: Sarah Gilbertson Phone: 465-6137  
Division: Legislative Liaison Date/Time: 1/28/05 8:35 a.m.  
Approved by: Acting Commissioner Wayne Regelin Date: 1/28/2005  
Agency: Alaska Department of Fish & Game

APR 27 2005

SENATE FINANCE  
COMMITTEE

# FISCAL NOTE

STATE OF ALASKA  
2005 LEGISLATIVE SESSION

Fiscal Note Number: 2  
Bill Version: HB 76  
(H) Publish Date: 2/4/05

Revision Date/Time (Note if correction): \_\_\_\_\_ Dept. Affected: Public Safety  
Title An Act relating to Big Game Commercial RDU Alaska State Troopers  
Services Board and to the Regulation Component AST Detachments  
Sponsor Representative Samuels  
Requester House Resources Committee Component No. 2325

**Expenditures/Revenues (Thousands of Dollars)**

Note: Amounts do not include inflation unless otherwise noted below.

OPERATING EXPENDITURES	FY 2006	FY 2007	FY 2008	FY 2009	FY 2010	FY 2011
Personal Services						
Travel						
Contractual						
Supplies						
Equipment						
Land & Structures						
Grants & Claims						
Miscellaneous						
<b>TOTAL OPERATING</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>0.0</b>

<b>CAPITAL EXPENDITURES</b>						
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<b>CHANGE IN REVENUES ( )</b>						
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**FUND SOURCE (Thousands of Dollars)**

1002 Federal Receipts						
1003 GF Match						
1004 GF						
1005 GF/Program Receipts						
1037 GF/Mental Health						
Other (Specify Type--Do not abbreviate)						
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>0.0</b>

Estimate of any current year (FY2005) cost: 0.0

Mark this box (X) if funding for this bill is included in the Governor's FY 2006 budget proposal:

**POSITIONS**

Full-time						
Part-time						
Temporary						

**ANALYSIS:** (Attach a separate page if necessary)

Passage of this bill will have no fiscal impact on the Department of Public Safety. Provisions of this bill will create a Commercial Services Board for Big Game Guide-outfitters and Transporters. In part, the Board will prepare, grade, certify, and issue guide-outfitter licenses, impose appropriate disciplinary sanctions under provisions of AS 08. The Board will disseminate information about exams, and may adopt regulations to establish a code of ethics.

Prepared by: Lieutenant Todd Sharp Phone 907-465-3223  
Division: Alaska State Troopers Date/Time 1/28/05 3 24 PM  
Approved by: Commissioner William Tandusko Date 1/28/2005  
Agency: Department of Public Safety

**COMMITTEE COPY**

APR 27 2005

SENATE FINANCE  
COMMITTEE

# FISCAL NOTE

STATE OF ALASKA  
2005 LEGISLATIVE SESSION

Fiscal Note Number: 4  
Bill Version: CSHB 76(FIN)  
(H) Publish Date: 2/11/05

Revision Date/Time (Note if correction): \_\_\_\_\_ Dept. Affected: Natural Resources  
Title: Big Game Services and Commercial RDU: Resource Development  
Services Board Component: Claims, Permits & Leases  
Sponsor: Rep. Samuels  
Requester: (H) FIN Component No.: 2460

**Expenditures/Revenues** (Thousands of Dollars)

Note: Amounts do not include inflation unless otherwise noted below.

OPERATING EXPENDITURES	FY 2006	FY 2007	FY 2008	FY 2009	FY 2010	FY 2011
Personal Services						
Travel						
Contractual						
Supplies						
Equipment						
Land & Structures						
Grants & Claims						
Miscellaneous						
<b>TOTAL OPERATING</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>0.0</b>

<b>CAPITAL EXPENDITURES</b>						
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<b>CHANGE IN REVENUES ( )</b>						
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**FUND SOURCE** (Thousands of Dollars)

1002 Federal Receipts						
1003 GF Match						
1004 GF						
1005 GF/Program Receipts						
1037 GF/Mental Health						
Other (Specify Type--Do not abbreviate)						
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>0.0</b>

Estimate of any current year (FY2005) cost: 00  
Mark this box (X) if funding for this bill is included in the Governor's FY 2006 budget proposal:

**POSITIONS**

Full-time						
Part-time						
Temporary						

**ANALYSIS:** (Attach a separate page if necessary)

There is no anticipated fiscal impact associated with implementation of this legislation

Prepared by: Bob Loeffler, Director Phone: 907-269-8625  
Division: Mining, Land & Water Date/Time: 2/9/2005  
Approved by: Tom Irwin, Commissioner Date: 2/9/2005  
Agency: Natural Resources

APR 27 2005

SENATE FINANCE COMMITTEE

# FISCAL NOTE

STATE OF ALASKA  
2005 LEGISLATIVE SESSION

Fiscal Note Number: 5  
Bill Version: CSHB 76(FIN)  
(H) Publish Date: 2/11/05

Revision Date/Time (Note if correction):  
Title Big Game  
Commercial Services Board  
Sponsor Samuels, Joule  
Requester House Finance  
Dept. Affected: Commerce  
RDU Occupational Licensing (117)  
Component Occupational Licensing  
Component No. 2360

**Expenditures/Revenues** (Thousands of Dollars)

Note: Amounts do not include inflation unless otherwise noted below

OPERATING EXPENDITURES	FY 2006	FY 2007	FY 2008	FY 2009	FY 2010	FY 2011
Personal Services						
Travel	20.0	20.0	20.0	20.0	20.0	20.0
Contractual						
Supplies						
Equipment						
Land & Structures						
Grants & Claims						
Miscellaneous						
<b>TOTAL OPERATING</b>	<b>20.0</b>	<b>20.0</b>	<b>20.0</b>	<b>20.0</b>	<b>20.0</b>	<b>20.0</b>

<b>CAPITAL EXPENDITURES</b>						
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<b>CHANGE IN REVENUES ( 1156 )</b>	<b>20.0</b>	<b>20.0</b>	<b>20.0</b>	<b>20.0</b>	<b>20.0</b>	<b>20.0</b>
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**FUND SOURCE** (Thousands of Dollars)

1002 Federal Receipts						
1003 GF Match						
1004 GF						
1005 GF/Program Receipts						
1037 GF/Mental Health						
1156 - Receipt Supported Services	20.0	20.0	20.0	20.0	20.0	20.0
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>20.0</b>	<b>20.0</b>	<b>20.0</b>	<b>20.0</b>	<b>20.0</b>	<b>20.0</b>

Estimate of any current year (FY2005) cost: 0.0  
Mark this box (X) if funding for this bill is included in the Governor's FY 2006 budget proposal:

**POSITIONS**

Full-time						
Part-time						
Temporary						

**ANALYSIS:** (Attach a separate page if necessary)

HB 76 establishes the Big Game Commercial Services Board consisting of nine members who will assume responsibility for licensing and examinations. The assumptions in this fiscal note are based on expenses for nine members and one staff person to meet two times each year (10 people x 2 meetings), and assuming travel and per diem costs will average \$1.0 per person for each meeting (\$10.0 x 2 = \$20.0). Other operating costs for the licensing of guides are already included in the Governor's FY06 budget at \$77.6. In accordance with the self-sufficiency requirement of AS 08.01.065(c) the new costs of \$20.0 will be funded by licensing fees.

Prepared by: Jennifer Strickler, Administrative Manager Phone (907) 465-2144  
Division: Occupational Licensing Date/Time 2/10/05 3 58 PM  
Approved by: Edgar Blatchford, Commissioner Date 2/10/2005  
Agency: Commerce, Community, and Economic Development

# SENATE FINANCE COMMITTEE REPORT

REPORTED OUT  
APR 27 2005  
SENATE FINANCE  
COMMITTEE  
4/27/05

DATE: 3/8/05

FURTHER:

DATE TURNED  
IN TO OFFICE:

Finance Committee considered CS FOR HOUSE BILL NO. 76(FIN) am

HB 76 BIG GAME SERVICES & COMM. SERVICES BD

"An Act relating to the Big Game Commercial Services Board and to the regulation of big game hunting services and transportation services; and providing for an effective date."

and recommends:

- be replaced with S CS CS HB 76 (FIN)
- adopt previous CS CS Forthcoming ( )
- attached amendment(s)
- adopt Letter of Intent by \_\_\_\_\_ Committee
- further referral to \_\_\_\_\_ Committee

<b>Senate Bill:</b>	
<input type="checkbox"/>	Same Title
<input type="checkbox"/>	New Title
<b>House Bill:</b>	
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Same Title
<input type="checkbox"/>	Technical Title Change
<input type="checkbox"/>	New Title w/ SCR # _____

**NEW FISCAL NOTE(S):**

Department	Date	Fiscal	Ind.	Zero	FN#

**PREVIOUS FISCAL NOTE(S):**

Department	Date	Fiscal	Ind.	Zero	FN#
F+G	2/4/05			<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	1
DPS	2/4/05			<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	2
DNR	2/11/05			<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	4
DCCED	2/11/05	20.0			5

APPROPRIATION - no fiscal note

SIGNATURES AND RECOMMENDATIONS:	DO PASS	DO NOT PASS	NO REC	AMEND
<i>[Signature]</i>			<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	
<i>[Signature]</i>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>			
<i>[Signature]</i>			<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	
COCHAIR: <i>[Signature]</i>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>			
COCHAIR: <i>[Signature]</i>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>			



Official Business

# Alaska State Senate

## Senate Finance Committee

Mail Stop 3100  
State Capitol  
Juneau, Alaska 99801-1182

*Faxed 9:25 am*

### FAX COVER SHEET

DATE: 4/27/05 TIME: 9:25 am

TO: LEGAL

NUMBER OF PAGES, INCLUDING COVER SHEET: 1

FROM: ROBIN PAUL  
SENATE FINANCE CMTE. ASST. SECRETARY  
PHONE: 465-2618  
FAX: 465-2187

~~FINAL NOTES:~~ Please of SCS CS HB 76 (FIN)  
Version "Y"

Thank You!

Robin

24-LS0332Y  
Utermohle  
4/21/05

SENATE CS FOR CS FOR HOUSE BILL NO. 76( )  
IN THE LEGISLATURE OF THE STATE OF ALASKA  
TWENTY-FOURTH LEGISLATURE - FIRST SESSION

BY

Offered:  
Referred:

Sponsor(s): REPRESENTATIVES SAMUELS, Joule, LeDoux

A. BILL

FOR AN ACT ENTITLED

1 "An Act relating to the Big Game Commercial Services Board and to the regulation of  
2 big game hunting services and transportation services; and providing for an effective  
3 date."

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

5 \* Section 1. AS 08.01.010(7) is amended to read:

6 (7) Big Game Commercial Services Board (AS 08.54.591)  
7 [REGULATION OF BIG GAME GUIDES AND TRANSPORTERS UNDER  
8 AS 08.54];

9 \* Sec. 2. AS 08.03.010(c) is amended by adding a new paragraph to read:

10 (22) Big Game Commercial Services Board (AS 08.54.591) -- June 30,  
11 2008.

12 \* Sec. 3. AS 08.54 is amended by adding new sections to article 1 to read:

13 Sec. 08.54.591. Creation and membership of board. (a) For the purposes  
14 of licensing and regulating the activities of providers of commercial services to big

1 game hunters in the interest of the state's wildlife resources, there is created the Big  
2 Game Commercial Services Board. For administrative purposes, the board is in the  
3 Department of Commerce, Community, and Economic Development.

4 (b) The board consists of nine members as follows:

5 (1) two members who are current, licensed registered guide-outfitters;

6 (2) two members who are licensed transporters;

7 (3) one member of the Board of Game who is chosen by the Board of  
8 Game and who does not hold a guide or transport license;

9 (4) two members who represent private landholders affected by guided  
10 hunting activities or transportation services and who do not hold a license issued under  
11 this chapter; and

12 (5) two public members.

13 **Sec. 08.54.595. Board assistance.** State agencies shall provide the board with  
14 information, data, or technical assistance requested by the board for the purposes of  
15 licensing and regulating the activities of providers of commercial services to big game  
16 hunters.

17 \* **Sec. 4.** AS 08.54.600 is amended to read:

18 **Sec. 08.54.600. Duties of board [DEPARTMENT].** (a) The board  
19 [DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE, COMMUNITY, AND ECONOMIC  
20 DEVELOPMENT] shall

21 (1) prepare and [,] grade [, AND ADMINISTER]

22 (A) a qualification examination for a registered guide-outfitter  
23 [GUIDE] license that requires demonstration that the applicant is qualified  
24 generally to provide guided and outfitted hunts and, in particular, possesses  
25 knowledge of fishing, hunting, and guiding laws and regulations; and

26 (B) a certification examination for each game management unit  
27 in which the registered guide-outfitter [GUIDE] intends to provide big game  
28 hunting services; the examination must require demonstration that the  
29 registered guide-outfitter [GUIDE] is qualified to provide guided and outfitted  
30 hunts in the game management unit for which the registered guide-outfitter  
31 [GUIDE] seeks to be certified and, in particular, must require demonstration

1 that the registered guide-outfitter [GUIDE] possesses knowledge of the  
2 terrain, transportation problems, game, and other characteristics of the game  
3 management unit;

4 (2) authorize the issuance of [ISSUE] registered guide-outfitter  
5 [GUIDE], master guide-outfitter [GUIDE], class-A assistant guide, assistant guide,  
6 and transporter licenses after the applicant for the license satisfies the  
7 requirements for the license;

8 (3) [COMPILE, MAINTAIN, AND PUBLISH AN ANNUAL  
9 ROSTER OF REGISTERED GUIDES AND MASTER GUIDES LICENSED  
10 UNDER THIS CHAPTER; A PERSON LISTED IN THE ROSTER WHOSE  
11 LICENSE IS REVOKED OR SUSPENDED SHALL BE REMOVED FROM THE  
12 ROSTER WHILE THE PERSON'S LICENSE IS REVOKED OR SUSPENDED;

13 (4) impose appropriate disciplinary sanctions on a licensee under  
14 AS 08.54.600 - 08.54.790;

15 (4) [(5)] require an applicant for issuance or renewal of any class of  
16 guide license or of a transporter license to state in a written and signed document  
17 whether the applicant's right to obtain, or exercise the privileges granted by, a hunting,  
18 guiding, outfitting, or transportation services license is revoked or suspended in this  
19 state or another state or in Canada;

20 (5) [(6)] regularly disseminate information regarding examinations and  
21 other qualifications for all classes of guide licenses to residents of the rural areas of the  
22 state;

23 (6) [(7)] adopt procedural and substantive regulations required by this  
24 chapter;

25 (7) provide for administration of [(8) ADMINISTER] examinations  
26 for registered guide-outfitters [GUIDES] at least twice a year;

27 (8) meet at least twice annually [ AN EXAMINATION MAY NOT  
28 BE GIVEN WITHIN 90 DAYS AFTER THE PREVIOUS EXAMINATION; AT  
29 LEAST ONCE EVERY OTHER YEAR THE DEPARTMENT SHALL GIVE THE  
30 EXAMINATION AT A LOCATION OTHER THAN ANCHORAGE].

31 (b) The board [DEPARTMENT] shall provide for administration of an oral

1 examination for a registered guide-outfitter [GUIDE] license or for a game  
2 management unit certification if requested at the time of application for the license  
3 [AN APPLICANT EXPERIENCES A SPECIFIC LANGUAGE DISABILITY].

4 \* Sec. 5. AS 08.54.600 is amended by adding a new subsection to read:

5 (c) The board may adopt regulations as the board considers appropriate to

6 (1) establish a code of ethics for professions regulated by the board;

7 (2) establish requirements for the contents of written contracts to  
8 provide big game hunting services and transportation services to clients;

9 (3) authorize the department to request a copy of a big game hunting  
10 services or transportation services contract entered into by a person licensed under this  
11 chapter.

12 \* Sec. 6. AS 08.54.605(a) is amended to read:

13 (a) Notwithstanding AS 08.54.610, 08.54.620, 08.54.630, 08.54.650, and  
14 08.54.660, a person may not receive or renew a registered guide-outfitter [GUIDE]  
15 license, master guide-outfitter [GUIDE] license, class-A assistant guide license,  
16 assistant guide license, or transporter license if

17 (1) the person has been convicted of

18 (A) a violation of a state or federal hunting, guiding, or  
19 transportation services statute or regulation [WITHIN THE LAST FIVE  
20 YEARS] for which

21 (i) the person was [FINED MORE THAN \$1,000 OR]  
22 imprisoned for more than five days within the previous five years;

23 (ii) an unsuspended fine of more than \$2,000 was  
24 imposed in the previous 12 months;

25 (iii) an unsuspended fine of more than \$3,000 was  
26 imposed in the previous 36 months; or

27 (iv) an unsuspended fine of more than \$5,000 was  
28 imposed in the previous 60 months;

29 (B) a felony within the last five years; or

30 (C) a felony offense against the person under AS 11.41 within  
31 the last 10 years; or

1 (2) the person's right to obtain, or exercise the privileges granted by, a  
2 hunting, guiding, outfitting, or transportation services license is suspended or revoked  
3 in this state or another state or in Canada.

4 \* Sec. 7. AS 08.54.605(c) is amended to read:

5 (c) A person may not receive a certification for a game management unit if the  
6 person is prohibited by (a) of this section from receiving or renewing a registered  
7 guide-outfitter [GUIDE] license or master guide-outfitter [GUIDE] license.

8 \* Sec. 8. AS 08.54.610 is amended to read:

9 **Sec. 08.54.610. Registered guide-outfitter [GUIDE] license.** (a) A natural  
10 person is entitled to a registered guide-outfitter [GUIDE] license if the person

11 (1) is 21 years of age or older;

12 (2) has practical field experience in the handling of firearms, hunting,  
13 judging trophies, field preparation of meat and trophies, first aid, photography, and  
14 related guiding and outfitting activities;

15 (3) either

16 (A) has passed the qualification examination prepared [AND  
17 ADMINISTERED] by the board [DEPARTMENT] under AS 08.54.600; or

18 (B) provides evidence of 25 years of experience as a class-A  
19 assistant guide or class-A assistant guide-outfitter;

20 (4) has passed a certification examination prepared [AND  
21 ADMINISTERED] by the board [DEPARTMENT] under AS 08.54.600 for at least  
22 one game management unit;

23 (5) has legally hunted big game in the state for part of each of any five  
24 years in a manner directly contributing to the person's experience and competency as a  
25 guide;

26 (6) has been licensed as and performed the services of a class-A  
27 assistant guide or assistant guide, or of a class-A assistant guide-outfitter or assistant  
28 guide-outfitter under former AS 08.54.300 - 08.54.590, in the state for a part of each  
29 of three years;

30 (7) is capable of performing the essential duties associated with  
31 guiding and outfitting;

1 (8) has been favorably recommended in writing by eight big game  
2 hunters whose recommendations have been solicited by the department from a list  
3 provided by the applicant, including at least two favorable recommendations for each  
4 year of any three years during which the person was a class-A assistant guide or  
5 assistant guide, or a class-A assistant guide-outfitter or assistant guide-outfitter under  
6 former AS 08.54.300 - 08.54.590;

7 (9) has provided proof of financial responsibility if required by the  
8 department under AS 08.54.680; and

9 (10) has applied for a registered guide-outfitter [GUIDE] license on a  
10 form provided by the department and paid the license application fee and the  
11 registered guide-outfitter [GUIDE] license fee.

12 (b) A master guide-outfitter [GUIDE] license authorizes a registered guide-  
13 outfitter [GUIDE] to use the title master guide-outfitter [GUIDE], but is for all other  
14 purposes under this chapter a registered guide-outfitter [GUIDE] license. A natural  
15 person is entitled to receive a renewable master guide-outfitter [GUIDE] license if  
16 the person

17 (1) is, at the time of application for a master guide-outfitter [GUIDE]  
18 license, licensed as a registered guide-outfitter [GUIDE] under this section;

19 (2) has been licensed in this state as a registered guide or a guide-  
20 outfitter, under former AS 08.54.010 - 08.54.240, former AS 08.54.300 - 08.54.590, or  
21 this chapter, for at least 12 of the last 15 years, including the year immediately  
22 preceding the year in which the person applies for a master guide-outfitter [GUIDE]  
23 license;

24 (3) submits a list to the department of at least 25 clients for whom the  
25 person has personally provided guiding or outfitting services and the person receives a  
26 favorable evaluation from 10 of the clients selected from the list by the department;  
27 and

28 (4) applies for a master guide-outfitter [GUIDE] license on a form  
29 provided by the department and pays the application fee, if any.

30 (c) A registered guide-outfitter [GUIDE] may contract to guide or outfit  
31 hunts for big game and may provide transportation services, personally or through an

1 assistant, to big game hunters who are clients of the registered guide-outfitter  
2 [GUIDE].

3 (d) A person who is licensed as a registered guide-outfitter [GUIDE] may be  
4 employed by another registered guide-outfitter [GUIDE] to perform the functions of  
5 a registered guide-outfitter [GUIDE] or class-A assistant guide in the game  
6 management unit for which the person is certified under AS 08.54.600 or of an  
7 assistant guide in any game management unit.

8 (e) A registered guide-outfitter [GUIDE] who contracts for a guided hunt  
9 shall be

10 (1) physically present in the field with the client at least once during  
11 the contracted hunt; and

12 (2) in the field and participating in the contracted hunt, unless the hunt  
13 is being conducted by a class-A assistant guide or a registered guide-outfitter  
14 [GUIDE] employed by the contracting registered guide-outfitter [GUIDE].

15 \* Sec. 9. AS 08.54.620 is amended to read:

16 Sec. 08.54.620. Class-A assistant guide license. (a) A natural person is  
17 entitled to a class-A assistant guide license if the person

18 (1) is 21 years of age or older;

19 (2) applies for a class-A assistant guide license on a form provided by  
20 the department and pays the license application fee and the license fee; [AND]

21 (3) possesses a current first aid card issued by the Red Cross or a  
22 similar organization; and

23 (4) either

24 (A) has

25 (i) been employed during at least three calendar years as  
26 any class of licensed guide in the game management unit for which the  
27 license is sought; and

28 (ii) at least 10 years' hunting experience in the state;  
29 military service outside of the state for not more than three years shall  
30 be accepted as part of the required 10 years' hunting experience; [OR]

31 (B) provides

1 (i) evidence that the person physically resides in the  
2 game management unit in which the person is to be employed;

3 (ii) evidence that the person has had at least 15 years'  
4 hunting experience in the game management unit in which the person is  
5 to be employed; military service outside of the state for not more than  
6 three years shall be accepted as part of the required 15 years' hunting  
7 experience; and

8 (iii) a written recommendation from a registered guide-  
9 outfitter [GUIDE, STATE TROOPER, STATE FISH AND  
10 WILDLIFE LAW ENFORCEMENT OFFICER, OR STATE FISH OR  
11 GAME BIOLOGIST WHO IS FAMILIAR WITH THE PERSON OR]  
12 who intends to employ the person as a class-A assistant guide; or

13 (C) provides evidence that the person

14 (i) physically resides in the game management unit  
15 in which the person is to be employed;

16 (ii) has at least 10 years' hunting experience in the  
17 state; military service outside of the state for not more than three  
18 years shall be accepted as part of the required 10 years' hunting  
19 experience; and

20 (iii) has passed a class-A assistant guide training  
21 course approved by the board.

22 (b) A class-A assistant guide

23 (1) may not contract to guide or outfit a big game hunt;

24 (2) shall be employed by and under the supervision of a registered  
25 guide-outfitter [GUIDE] who has contracted with the client for whom the class-A  
26 assistant guide is conducting the hunt;

27 (3) may take charge of a camp and provide [CONDUCT] guide  
28 services [ACTIVITIES] from the camp without the contracting registered guide-  
29 outfitter [GUIDE] being in the field and participating in the contracted hunt if the  
30 contracting registered guide-outfitter [GUIDE] is supervising the guiding activities;

31 (4) may not perform functions of a class-A assistant guide outside of

1 the game management unit for which the license is issued; and

2 (5) may be employed by a registered guide-outfitter [GUIDE] to  
3 perform the functions of an assistant guide in any game management unit.

4 \* Sec. 10. AS 08.54.630 is amended to read:

5 **Sec. 08.54.630. Assistant guide license.** (a) A natural person is entitled to an  
6 assistant guide license if the person

7 (1) is 18 years of age or older;

8 (2) has legally hunted big game in the state during two calendar years;

9 (3) possesses a first aid card issued by the Red Cross or a similar  
10 organization;

11 (4) either

12 (A) obtains a written recommendation from a registered guide-  
13 outfitter [GUIDE, STATE TROOPER, STATE FISH AND WILDLIFE LAW  
14 ENFORCEMENT OFFICER, OR STATE FISH OR GAME BIOLOGIST  
15 WHO IS FAMILIAR WITH THE PERSON OR] who intends to employ the  
16 person as an assistant guide; or

17 (B) provides evidence that the person passed an assistant  
18 guide training course approved by the board; and

19 (5) applies for an assistant guide license on a form provided by the  
20 department and pays the license application fee and the license fee.

21 (b) An assistant guide

22 (1) may not contract to guide or outfit a big game hunt;

23 (2) shall be employed by a registered guide-outfitter [GUIDE] and  
24 under the supervision of a registered guide-outfitter [GUIDE] or class-A assistant  
25 guide while the assistant guide is in the field on guided hunts; and

26 (3) may not take charge of a camp or provide [CONDUCT] guide  
27 services [ACTIVITIES] unless the contracting registered guide-outfitter [GUIDE] is  
28 in the field and participating in the contracted hunt or a registered guide-outfitter  
29 [GUIDE] or class-A assistant guide employed by the contracting guide is physically  
30 present and supervising the hunt.

31 \* Sec. 11. AS 08.54.640(a) is amended to read:

1 (a) Notwithstanding AS 08.54.610 - 08.54.630 and except as provided in (b)  
2 of this section, a person may not hold, or earn experience credits to apply for, a  
3 registered guide-outfitter [GUIDE] license under this chapter, while the person is a  
4 law enforcement officer and for three months after terminating the person's status as a  
5 law enforcement officer.

6 \* Sec. 12. AS 08.54.640(b) is amended to read:

7 (b) A registered guide-outfitter [GUIDE] license, class-A assistant guide  
8 license, or assistant guide license issued under this chapter, or under former provisions  
9 of AS 08.54.300 - 08.54.590, after May 16, 1992, is suspended if the person to whom  
10 the license is issued subsequently becomes a law enforcement officer. A person  
11 whose license is subject to suspension under this subsection shall notify the  
12 department that the person has become a law enforcement officer within 30 days after  
13 becoming a law enforcement officer. The suspension of a license under this  
14 subsection remains in effect until three months have elapsed from the date on which  
15 the licensee provides written notification to the department of the fact that the person  
16 is no longer a law enforcement officer. A person whose license is suspended under  
17 this subsection is not required to renew the license or pay license renewal fees for the  
18 period of suspension. Once a suspension of a license is terminated, the licensee may  
19 provide, without further payment of a guide license fee, the guide services authorized  
20 by the license for the remainder of the licensing period in which the suspension is  
21 terminated. Notwithstanding other provisions of this subsection, if a person whose  
22 license is suspended under this subsection fails to notify the department within one  
23 year after the person is no longer a law enforcement officer, the person's license lapses  
24 and the person is eligible for reissuance of the license only as provided in  
25 AS 08.54.670. The board [DEPARTMENT] may adopt regulations to implement this  
26 subsection.

27 \* Sec. 13. AS 08.54.650(c) is amended to read:

28 (c) A transporter shall provide an annual activity report on a form provided by  
29 the department. An activity report must contain all information required by the board  
30 [DEPARTMENT] by regulation.

31 \* Sec. 14. AS 08.54.660 is amended to read:

1           **Sec. 08.54.660. Renewal of guide and transporter licenses.** (a) An  
2 applicant for renewal of a registered guide-outfitter [GUIDE], class-A assistant  
3 guide, assistant guide, or transporter license shall submit

4                   (1) a request for renewal of the license on a form provided by the  
5 department; and

6                   (2) the appropriate license fee for the next licensing period.

7           (b) The department may not renew a registered guide-outfitter [GUIDE]  
8 license under this section unless all fees have been paid in full and the registered  
9 guide-outfitter has signed an affidavit that all hunt records due during the term of  
10 the current license have been filed with the department.

11           (c) The department may not renew a transporter license unless all fees have  
12 been paid in full and the transporter has signed an affidavit that all activity reports  
13 due during the term of the current license have been filed with the department.

14 \* **Sec. 15.** AS 08.54.670 is amended to read:

15           **Sec. 08.54.670. Failure to renew.** The department may not issue a license to  
16 a person who held a registered guide-outfitter [GUIDE], class-A assistant guide, or  
17 assistant guide license and who has failed to renew the license under this chapter for  
18 four consecutive years unless the person again meets the qualifications for initial  
19 issuance of the license.

20 \* **Sec. 16.** AS 08.54.680(b) is amended to read:

21           (b) If a registered guide-outfitter [GUIDE], class-A assistant guide, or an  
22 assistant guide personally pilots an aircraft to transport clients during the provision of  
23 big game hunting services, the registered guide-outfitter [GUIDE], class-A assistant  
24 guide, or assistant guide shall have a commercial pilot's rating or a minimum of 500  
25 hours of flying time in the state.

26 \* **Sec. 17.** AS 08.54.680 is amended by adding a new subsection to read:

27           (c) On or after January 1, 2006, a registered guide may not provide big game  
28 hunting services and a transporter may not provide transportation services unless the  
29 registered guide or transporter has entered into a written contract with the client for the  
30 provision of those services. A contract to provide big game hunting services must  
31 include at least the following information: the name and guide license number of the

1 registered guide, the name of the client, a listing of the big game to be hunted, the  
2 approximate time and dates that the client will be in the field, a statement as to what  
3 transportation is provided by the registered guide, a statement as to whether  
4 accommodations and meals in the field are provided by the registered guide, and a  
5 statement of the amount to be paid for the big game hunting services provided. A  
6 contract to provide transportation services must include at least the following  
7 information: the name and transporter license number of the transporter, the name of  
8 the client, a listing of the big game to be hunted, the approximate time and dates that  
9 the client will be in the field, and a statement of the amount to be paid for the  
10 transportation services provided. A registered guide or transporter shall provide a  
11 copy of contracts to provide big game hunting services or transportation services, as  
12 appropriate, to the department upon the request of the department. Except as  
13 necessary for disciplinary proceedings conducted by the board and as necessary for  
14 law enforcement purposes by the Department of Public Safety and the Department of  
15 Law, a copy of a contract provided to the department is confidential. The department  
16 may provide a copy of contracts in the possession of the department to the Department  
17 of Fish and Game or the Department of Natural Resources upon the request of that  
18 department if the department receiving the copy agrees to maintain the confidentiality  
19 of the contracts.

20 \* Sec. 18. AS 08.54.710(a) is amended to read:

21 (a) The board [DEPARTMENT] may impose a disciplinary sanction in a  
22 timely manner under (c) of this section if the board [DEPARTMENT] finds after a  
23 hearing, that a licensee

24 (1) is convicted of a violation of any [A] state or federal statute or  
25 regulation relating to hunting or to provision of big game hunting services or  
26 transportation services; [OR]

27 (2) has failed to file records or reports required under this chapter;

28 (3) has negligently misrepresented or omitted a material fact on an  
29 application for any class of guide license or a transporter license; or

30 (4) has breached a contract to provide big game hunting services  
31 or transportation services to a client.

1 \* Sec. 19. AS 03.54.710(b) is amended to read:

2 (b) The board [DEPARTMENT] may impose a disciplinary sanction in a  
3 timely manner under (c)(3) - (7) of this section if the board [DEPARTMENT] finds,  
4 after a hearing, that a licensee has acted unethically [IS INCOMPETENT] as a  
5 registered guide-outfitter [GUIDE], class-A assistant guide, assistant guide, or  
6 transporter.

7 \* Sec. 20. AS 08.54.710(c) is amended to read:

8 (c) The board [DEPARTMENT] may impose the following disciplinary  
9 sanctions, singly or in combination:

- 10 (1) permanently revoke a license;
- 11 (2) suspend a license for a specified period;
- 12 (3) censure or reprimand a licensee;
- 13 (4) impose limitations or conditions on the professional practice of a  
14 licensee;
- 15 (5) impose requirements for remedial professional education to correct  
16 deficiencies in the education, training, and skill of the licensee;
- 17 (6) impose probation requiring a licensee to report regularly to the  
18 board [DEPARTMENT] on matters related to the grounds for probation;
- 19 (7) impose a civil fine not to exceed \$5,000 [\$1,000].

20 \* Sec. 21. AS 08.54.710(d) is amended to read:

21 (d) The board [DEPARTMENT] shall permanently revoke a transporter  
22 license or any class of guide license if the board [DEPARTMENT] finds after a  
23 hearing that the license was obtained through fraud, deceit, or [INNOCENT]  
24 misrepresentation.

25 \* Sec. 22. AS 08.54.710(e) is amended to read:

26 (e) The board [DEPARTMENT] shall suspend or permanently revoke a  
27 transporter license or any class of guide license without a hearing if the court orders  
28 the board [DEPARTMENT] to suspend or permanently revoke the license as a  
29 penalty for conviction of an unlawful act [UNDER AS 08.54.720]. If the board  
30 [DEPARTMENT] suspends or permanently revokes a license under this subsection,  
31 the board [DEPARTMENT] may not also impose an administrative disciplinary

1 sanction of suspension or permanent revocation of the same license for the same  
2 offense for which the court ordered the suspension or permanent revocation under  
3 AS 08.54.720.

4 \* Sec. 23. AS 08.54.710(h) is amended to read:

5 (h) If the board [DEPARTMENT] revokes a license under this section, the  
6 person whose license has been revoked shall immediately surrender the license to the  
7 department.

8 \* Sec. 24. AS 08.54.710(i) is amended to read:

9 (i) The board [DEPARTMENT] may summarily suspend a licensee from  
10 practice of the profession under this chapter, for a period of not more than 30 days,  
11 before a final hearing is held or during an appeal if the board [DEPARTMENT] finds  
12 that the licensee poses a clear and immediate danger to the public health and safety. A  
13 person is entitled to a hearing before the board [DEPARTMENT] to appeal the  
14 summary suspension within seven days after the order of suspension is issued. A  
15 person may appeal an adverse decision of the board [DEPARTMENT] on an appeal  
16 of summary suspension to a court of competent jurisdiction.

17 \* Sec. 25. AS 08.54.720(a) is amended to read:

18 (a) It is unlawful for a

19 (1) person who is licensed under this chapter to knowingly fail to  
20 promptly report, unless a reasonable means of communication is not reasonably  
21 available, to the Department of Public Safety, [DIVISION OF FISH AND  
22 WILDLIFE PROTECTION,] and in no event later than 20 days, a violation of a state  
23 or federal wildlife or game, guiding, or transportation services statute or regulation  
24 that the person reasonably believes was committed by a client or an employee of the  
25 person;

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

29 (3) class-A assistant guide or an assistant guide to knowingly guide a  
30 big game hunt except while employed and supervised by a registered guide-outfitter  
31 [GUIDE];

1 (4) person who holds any class of guide license or transporter license  
2 to knowingly enter or remain on private, state, or federal land without prior  
3 authorization during the course of providing big game hunting services or  
4 transportation services;

5 (5) registered guide-outfitter [GUIDE] to knowingly engage in  
6 providing big game hunting services outside of

7 (A) a game management unit for which the registered guide-  
8 outfitter [GUIDE] is certified; or

9 (B) a use area for which the registered guide-outfitter  
10 [GUIDE] is registered under AS 08.54.750 unless the registration requirement  
11 for the area has been suspended by the Department of Fish and Game;

12 (6) person to knowingly guide without having a current registered  
13 guide-outfitter [GUIDE] class-A assistant guide, or assistant guide license and a  
14 valid Alaska hunting license in actual possession;

15 (7) registered guide-outfitter [GUIDE] to knowingly fail to comply  
16 with AS 08.54.610(c);

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

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

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

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

26 (ii) reporting the violation;

27 (9) person without a current registered guide-outfitter [GUIDE]  
28 license to knowingly guide, advertise as a registered guide-outfitter [GUIDE], or  
29 represent to be a registered guide-outfitter [GUIDE];

30 (10) person without a current master guide-outfitter [GUIDE] license  
31 to knowingly advertise as, or represent to be, a master guide-outfitter [GUIDE];