

ALASKA LEGISLATURE COMMITTEE FILES 1987-1988 8672

4956 HRES HB 183 (FILE 2)

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The established guiding system creates specific guide areas across the state. A resident hunter, however, may hunt in any area of the state, irrespective of what guide or guides may also have been assigned that area. In addition, "outfitters," unlike Alaska's guides, are not limited to taking clients to particular regions of the state. An outfitter can transport clients anywhere, allow those individuals to hunt in an area until the number, size, or quality of the game coming out seems to be depleted, then move on to other areas which, perhaps, have not been over-hunted. It is important to realize that a guide can conduct hunts only in his or her assigned area(s), and is at the mercy, if you will, of resident hunters and outfitters.

The Department believes that a variety of special and public interests are presently fighting over a limited public resource that generates lucrative business through the provision of wilderness hunting (with outfitters) or guiding experiences. The pressures on the Guide Board have never been higher than right now. In its defense, the Guide Board has never received adequate support from the executive branch, having been avoided by Fish and Game, abandoned by Public Safety, seriously neglected by Commerce and Economic Development, and alternately ignored or criticized by the Department of Law. On the other hand, it is probably equally true that, until very recently, the Guide Board (and the guiding industry) would not have wanted and would have probably attempted to reject any proffered consistent, active administrative oversight of its activities.

The continued implementation of restricted or "exclusive" guide areas has brought the rather fragile guiding industry to a crisis point, with its flaws now being highlighted and focused on by its frustrated critics. But the fact remains, having created the Guide Board and statutorily agreed to regulate the guiding industry, the results of that decision are complex and the recent legislation recognizing the Board's creation of restricted areas only further complicates the matter. The legislation requires the promulgation in regulation of a "point system to be used by the board when it establishes and assigns a restricted guide area" [see AS 08.54.195(a)]. The legislation also establishes criteria that the Board must consider before it may assign a restricted area. These conditions, however, only further indicate that the Legislature recognizes that both resource and economic factors [see AS 08.54.195(b)(2), (3), (4), (5) and (e)] play an important part in determining the viability of the guiding industry.

Therefore, while the Committee's report finds that the Guide Board's actions to encourage the assignment of restricted areas serve to "unduly restrict entry into the guiding profession," the Guide Board can point to AS 08.54.195 as requiring the Board to weigh economic factors in deciding on the "quota of licensed operating guides who may operate within designated geographical game units" [AS 08.54.040(a)(2)]. This language would seem to recognize that the Guide Board may well have to limit the number of guides with assigned areas. We read this to mean, so long as the Board is guided by regulations creating a point system that will provide applicants with protection from subjective or arbitrary Board decisions, that the Guide Board may well limit the number of registered guides holding areas through the assignment of restricted guide areas.

The Department believes the Committee is right to find serious fault with the Guide Board for the Board's failure to develop regulations establishing area quotas and the point system, but we suggest the Committee should hesitate to fault the Board for attempting to solve what the guiding industry sees as an increasingly difficult situation (i.e., the increasing pressure on the big game resource) when the Legislature recently formalized the Board's authority to meet this problem through restricting area assignments.

As you note, the constitutionality of the guide area concept is currently before the court. In the meantime, so long as the Legislature believes the well-being of a guide's economic interest in an area is an important factor in setting quotas for a particular guide area, then the Department is hard put to unqualifiedly support the Committee's broad recommendation that the Guide Board simply "discontinue" the elimination of joint-use guiding areas.

The Department believes, before it can support such a recommendation, that more research needs to be done and regulations need to be put into place establishing proper assessment criteria for guide area assignments, whether joint-use or restricted. There may well be justification for some restricted areas, and there may well be justification for either opening up some presently restricted areas or adding additional users to current joint-use areas. The Department presently has no way of objectively or independently evaluating either the petitions brought before the Board or the validity of the current area assignments.

Until the Division of Occupational Licensing can provide the level of administrative support truly necessary to assist the Guide Board in reaching more objective evaluations, the experience and testimony of Board members and guides who appear before the Board should continue to

be relied upon. It is, after all, the job the statute gives the Board to do. The fact that the executive branch has, up until now, failed to provide the necessary support to the Board to professionalize its activities and decision-making process is no reason to suddenly tie its hands.

Prior Audit Recommendation No. 1

As stated above, the Department concurs in the Committee's recommendation that the Board place in regulation its criteria for establishing guide area quotas. Such regulations are currently being developed. It is expected that this project will be both time-consuming and very controversial. We hope the Board will complete this project by the end of 1988. We believe the Board appreciates the serious need for these guidelines and will work hard to put a quota and point system in place by year's end. The staff of the Division of Occupational Licensing will work closely with the Board in developing these regulations.

Prior Audit Recommendation No. 2

The Department concurs with the recommendation that the Board "improve" its methods of obtaining game management information from independent sources, including the Alaska Department of Fish and Game. However, as you are aware, the Division of Game is most reluctant to become actively involved in this area of game regulation. If the Board is to "improve," then we believe that there must be more than the anticipation of cooperation by executive branch agencies on the part of the Legislature. One possible solution would be statutory language mandating the provision of game management data from Fish and Game to the Guide Board. The data should be made available in ways that are useful to the Board and in a time frame that will meet the Guide Board's needs. The presence of game biologist expertise at Board meetings would also be more than helpful; it would assist in professionalizing Board decisions.

Prior Audit Recommendation No. 3

The Department concurs with the recommendation that the Board prohibit the transfer of an area from one guide to another. The Department fully supports your belief that all qualified guides should receive an equal chance at receiving an area assignment, as long as some mechanism is created that guarantees the guide relinquishing an area adequate compensation for the lawful property improvements he or she made while holding the area.

The current system is no doubt in place because the guide relinquishing an area certainly does not intend to simply walk away from what is, in many cases, tens of thousands of dollars in improvements in the area, leaving it for the next lucky guide who comes along. The statute says that a guide "may sell or otherwise transfer a lodge, camp or other lawful improvement to property located in a restricted guide area. Sales price may not exceed fair market value" [AS 08.54.195(e)]. If the Board could create a system wherein all applicants for a relinquished area were required to post proof of an ability to compensate the former guide for any improvements at fair market value, then all applicants could be considered equally and the area awarded according to the established criteria.

One matter that deserves further discussion, however, concerns the transfer of a guide area to a guide's heir. The guiding industry very much supports transfer to an heir. Whether the Legislature would condone such a practice should be made clear in statute. Otherwise, the Department would most likely continue to believe that all transfers should be prohibited.

#### Prior Audit Recommendation No. 4

We are pleased by the Committee's finding in this recommendation that the Board has done much to improve the oral examination of the Guide Board. The Department will continue to work with the Guide Board to improve the quality and objectivity of the guide exam.

#### Prior Audit Recommendation No. 5

The Department concurs with the recommendation that the Board pursue an amendment to AS 18.54, eliminating the need to receive three separate complaints before the Board can pursue an investigation against a guide for unethical or incompetent practices. We would support such action by the Legislature in the bill which reestablishes the Guide Board.

The recommendation that the Board pursue the posting of a performance bond by guides is more difficult to evaluate. On its face, the Department understands the Committee's reasons for seeking such bonding, and concurs with the suggestion that such a practice might well provide a more efficient, less expensive claim settlement process. However, the Division of Occupational Licensing's experience with contractor bonding has also led us to recognize that the impact of a bonding requirement on the guiding industry might be very severe.

As you are no doubt aware, the current economic situation in Alaska has made it extremely difficult to get bonding. It is possible, but current bonding companies often require the provision of unencumbered assets totalling in excess of \$100,000 for a \$10,000 bond. The current poor bonding market in Alaska has effectively eliminated some persons from the contractor industry because they cannot meet the requirements imposed by the bonding companies. This would, no doubt, have the same affect in the guiding industry.

This might also mean that guides who are holding little used areas might relinquish the areas rather than meet the bonding requirement, which would be all to the good, as it would free up areas for guides without areas who are seriously interested in guiding. At the same time, the bonding requirement might discourage or keep out some younger, less well-established guides who do not have adequate assets or resources, the very same guides for whom the Committee is interested in providing better access to the system. (This problem is partially countered in the construction area by allowing a contractor to make a cash deposit in the amount of the bond, but often a cash deposit is difficult for the smaller contractor to make.)

The Department appreciates this recommendation by the Committee and believes it certainly deserves consideration, but its potential impact on guides should probably be more thoroughly evaluated prior to any formal action by either the Board (through regulations) or the Legislature (through legislation) to require bonding of guides.

#### Final Comments

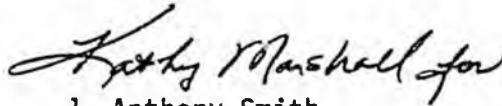
The Department is committed to improving the workings of the Guide Board. We have identified the following as areas where we believe immediate improvements are necessary:

1. the general administrative support provided by the Division of Occupational Licensing;
2. better technical data from the Division of Game;
3. the Board's maps of the guide areas and assignments; and
4. guide area application or guide area transfer procedures.

In conjunction with the guiding industry, the Department will be approaching the Legislature for funding to provide more adequate staffing to the Board and for some form of computerized mapping of the guide areas. In the meantime, we are in the process of temporarily transferring the Guide Board's licensing examiner to Juneau so that that position will have the benefit of additional staff assistance and supervisory support while the Department attempts to more adequately support the difficult work of the Guide Board.

This audit has been another mechanism utilized by us to assist the Department in proper administration of the guide statutes and in helping the Guide Board to review its role. We have appreciated its independent evaluation of the Guide Board's performance.

Sincerely,



J. Anthony Smith  
Commissioner

JAS/mst:074m  
011988b

cc: All Members of the Guide Board

**DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE &  
ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT**

*DIVISION OF OCCUPATIONAL LICENSING*

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February 2, 1988

Mr. Gerald L. Wilkerson  
Legislative Auditor  
Legislative Audit Division  
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Juneau, Alaska 99811

LEGISLATIVE  
AUDIT

ATTN: Jim Griffin

Recommendation #1

The Guide Board did not adopt a blanket policy of eliminating all joint use guide area permits.

The guide Board did adopt a policy to eliminate joint use guide area permits as much as possible and in situations that involve small overlaps of boundaries. The board will grant transfers to an heir of a guide or to another guide who inherits a guide's area permit. In just about all cases when this occurs, the guide inheriting the permit has worked for the guide holding the area for a number of years. This criteria is applied to a retiring guide. In these cases as well as regular transfers small overlaps are eliminated as much as possible. This is the area that brings the criticisms of the board not acting in a consistent manner on reassigning guide area permits. In most cases each transfer is different.

The board has on numerous cases asked the Department of Fish & Game for biological information with limited success. We do ask the applicant for a transfer or a new assignment to get this information if they can. This also isn't always possible because the board doesn't know what areas are to be involved in a given meeting. As Chairman I have asked our Director, Randall Burns, to see what could be done to relieve this situation.

While game management is not the primary responsibility of the guide board, it is in the criteria of issuing guide area permits. 12AAC 38.210 (b) (2) addresses that, not only in the area involved but also adjoining areas.

Regarding the effect of the policy being a limited entry. The situation probably would be better if it was on a limited entry scale such as commercial fisheries. Both industries involve renewable resources that belong to everyone. Limited entry for the guiding industry would make the guide board's job much easier.

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Page 2.

Mr. Gerald L. Wilkerson;

We have in the neighborhood of 400 registered and Master Guides and we are licensing around 10 to 15 twice per year. There is just not the clientele or suitable areas available for that number of guides. Federal withdrawals sure haven't helped the situation. Even though we have that demand on areas there are still some open and can be used by any registered guide. Granted, these aren't the best areas for guiding operations but they are a start. I do admit that there are some guides who hold very large areas. I believe these should be looked at closely and should they not be utilized to their potential, divided to make room for some of the younger guides to get into the guiding business. This was a stated policy of the previous board after they had covered the state with assignments. This never happened with the previous board. The work load that this was never attempted. I have wanted to do this ever since I have been a member of the board. Budget and time has precluded that happening. I believe if a value was put on a guiding area permit, we would see guides applying for what they actually need for a realistic use of the area. I realize this will have to be accomplished through the legislature.

Recommendation #2

As mentioned above, I have asked our Director to address this issue.

Recommendation #3

I still do not agree that an area holder should surrender his guide area to the board when he wishes to transfer whether he be retiring getting out because of health or what ever reason. There is no other business that a man can't sell or give it to whoever he wants to. While our statues and regulations do not allow selling an area permit they do allow for a guide to sell his improvements that supported his guide area permit. The assigned area permit has done more to elevate the quality of the guiding industry in Alaska than anything that's taken place in the past. The responsibility it gives to the permit holder for the game resource, prompts a guide to upgrade their business and increase his investments in the area he has. As investments in both time and monetary increases so does the guides financial responsibility increase. After years working to build a high quality business it's only right that upon retirement the permit holder be able to choose his successor. This, in just about all cases is the most qualified person for the transfer no matter what selection criteria is used. There have been abuses of this in the past as there were transfers that seemed to be nothing

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Mr. Gerald L. Wilkerson:

more than real estate sales. The Guide Board is aware of this situation and is taking a firm stance against these kind of dealings.

If your recommendation is adopted, assigning areas regardless of their ability to buy the rights of the previous holder, Since it is illegal to buy the rights of the holder, I assume that this would take in the previous holder's improvements. Should this be implemented, it could mean a man working to improve the area both resource and manatory wise could lose evrything he worked for.

I do agree that in some cases people that weren't as well qualified as others have gotten area permits through transfers. I would like to see a regulation put in that the transferee be required to work with the permit holder a certain number of years to qualify for the transfer. I think this should be for at least two years, would prefer longer.

Recommendation #4

The current oral examination is as fair as an oral examination can be. The oral portion of the examination is the most important of the two parts.

Recommendation #5

The guide board did address this issue during the last guide bill (294) passage to no avail. We also tried to get an outfitter section included. Both were deleted by the legislature. We are faced with getting another bill through the legislature this session. So far none has been introduced to my knowledge. We plan to push for each individual complaint to come before the board for a hearing. I beleive this will alleviate the need for bonding guides.

We also need to pursue Senate bill 191 regarding outfitters & unlicensed guiding. This unregulated activity is causing a lot of the complaints against the guiding industry as well as a detriment to the game resources of the state. The resource being the more important. This is one reason the guide board has to limit the guides operating in some areas of the state. The well populated area around King Salmon with moose and caribou is one as well as some areas on the north slope.

One other thought. I don't beleive a time limit should be put on the life of the guide board. Changes takes time and some regulations as long as two years.

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# STATE OF ALASKA

AUDIT DIVISION  
P.O. BOX W  
JUNEAU, ALASKA 99811-3300

## THE LEGISLATURE

BUDGET AND AUDIT COMMITTEE

January 29, 1988

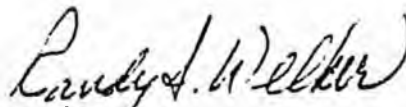
Members of the Legislative Budget  
and Audit Committee:

We have reviewed the Department of Commerce and Economic Development, Division of Occupational Licensing's response to our preliminary report. Our comments regarding the response follows:

### Prior Audit Recommendation No. 5

As pointed out in the Division of Occupational Licensing (DOL's) response, it currently does appear that our prior audit recommendation regarding the bonding of guides is problematical. DOL indicates in their response that imposition of a bonding requirement may have a very severe impact on individuals both in the guiding industry and those trying to enter the profession. One of our primary concerns when evaluating the performance of any professional licensing board is the degree to which the board provides equitable and fair entry into the regulated profession.

Certainly, given DOL's experience in this area with other professions and their assessment of the current market situation for obtaining bonding, their comments regarding the advisability of requiring bonds are well-founded. If current market conditions are so severe that obtaining performance bonding would have an adverse impact on individuals trying to enter or stay in the guiding profession, thus serve to limit competition in the industry, then we concur with DOL's assessment.



Randy S. Welker, CPA  
Acting Legislative Auditor  
Division of Legislative Audit

# Alaska State Legislature

## Senate Resources Committee



Sen. John B. Jacki Coghull, Chairman  
Sen. Paul Fischer Vice-Chairman  
Sen. Lloyd Jones  
Sen. Arliss Sturqulewski  
Sen. Jim Duncan  
Sen. Fred Zharoff  
Sen. Dick Eliason

Senate Letter of Intent  
CSSB 191 (Res) 3rd

Box V  
Juneau, Alaska 99811  
(907) 465-4007

It is the intent of the Legislature that the task force, set up under the provisions of SB 191, have full investigative powers to research and make recommendations concerning the following issues.

Under the Alaska Constitution all fish and game resources are the common property of the people, managed by the state in trust for their use. How does the taking of Alaskan big game by nonresidents and aliens conform with the needs of Alaskan hunters?

Who can provide commercial hunting services in the field? Shall guides have exclusive control over all hunting services in the field? What role shall outfitters and air taxi operators play in the provision of commercial hunting services?

If outfitters can provide certain hunting services in the field, how should these services be regulated?

The Alaska Supreme Court will soon decide Owsichek vs. the State of Alaska dealing with the constitutionality of restricted guide areas. The task force shall analyze this decision and recommend methods of accommodating the court's decision. If the court finds that the restricted guide areas are unconstitutional, what are the alternatives and how do outfitters and air taxi operators fit into any new schemes for the commercial take of big game.

The task force shall work closely with the Department of Fish and Game to create a linkage between the commercial take of big game and game management.

The Legislative Budget and Audit Committee completed audits of the Guide Board in 1985 and 1987. The task force shall review the audits and recommend what provisions shall be implemented. Specifically the task force shall analyze if the guide board is functioning at a level that ensures that the present allocation system is fair and is following the Administrative Procedures Act. The task force shall also analyze the joint use concept and supporting agreements between guides in joint use areas as to whether these agreements are in the best interest of the state and commercial users. The task force shall also investigate whether there shall be one consistent policy for determining guide areas so that all areas are treated equally.

Sectional Analysis of HB 183  
An Act relating to the provision of certain goods or services to hunters  
in the field  
by Representative Adelheid Herrmann

Section 1:\*

Section 1 makes it unlawful for anyone but a licensed guide to be compensated for providing camping equipment, vehicles, or personal services to a hunter or a hunting party while that hunter or hunting party is in the field.

Consistent with the current statute AS 08.54.240 (3), this section also clarifies that "in the field" does not refer to being present in a boat with living quarters, or being at a lodge or base camp.

Section 1 also makes it unlawful for a hunter to compensate anyone but a licensed guide to perform the services of a licensed guide.

\*This bill has only one section.

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# **CORRECTION**

**THIS DOCUMENT  
HAS BEEN REPHOTOGRAPHED  
TO ASSURE LEGIBILITY**

Shacky

Part 11

House Resources Committee Hearings

Guides & Outfitters

October 1987

House Bill 183

Senate Bill 191

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Guides & Outfitters

V11

Selected Articles

# Hunting: Economic Expenditures

When the price of oil started to plummet in 1986, no part of the state's economy was left unscathed. With the advent of a new administration and recognition of greatly reduced oil revenues, economic diversity became the rallying cry. Governor Cowper called for Alaskans to roll up their sleeves and go to work, using their perspiration and imagination to find new sources to fuel Alaska's economic fire.

Many have turned to other natural resource dependent industries like timber, mining, and tourism. Mining—like oil—is a nonrenewable resource. While timber harvesting is a renewable use of the resource, this use can have adverse effects on other resources. On the other hand, much has been said of the tourism industry and the contribution it can make to the state's economy. Few people in the state are likely to oppose developing the tourism industry in general—an industry that is clean, renewable, and can produce a good return on investments. To say that tourism in Alaska is dependent on native wildlife and scenery is an understatement. The Division of Tourism, Department of Commerce and Economic Development, has conducted surveys of tourists and found that wildlife and scenic attraction are the two most important reasons people cite for visiting the state. Because of this increased interest in tourism and its dependency on wildlife, ADF&G has begun the difficult and important task of trying to determine the economic benefits of wildlife not only to tourists, but, more importantly, to Alaskans.

In 1984, in cooperation with the Division of Habitat and with the help of the U.S. Forest Service and the Commercial Fisheries

Entry Commission, the Division of Game started to sample moose and goat hunters in southeast Alaska. In 1985, they expanded the survey to include deer hunters.

There were two major questions we wanted to answer:

1. What economic expenditures are related to hunting?
2. What economic benefit is generated by sport hunting?

You might ask, "Aren't they the same thing?" Well, sometimes yes. Broadly defined, expenditures are a benefit to Alaskans when nonresidents bring cash into the state, but no one would suggest that we should make hunting as expensive for Alaskans as possible.

Wildlife economic expenditures answers the question, "What is the economic activity generated in the economy by the use of wildlife resources?"

Economic benefit of wildlife is the answer to the question, "What is the net social benefit from the use of wildlife?" As you can see, these are not entirely separate concepts but can answer different questions. Economic expenditures are not necessarily a social benefit; where expenditures might



Bob Wood

Estimated Economic Expenditures (\$) per Day and per Trip  
(for Goat, Moose, and Deer Hunters in Southeast Alaska, 1985)

Community	Goat		Moose		Deer	
	Avg. Per Day	Avg. Per Trip	Avg. Per Day	Avg. Per Trip	Avg. Per Day	Avg. Per Trip
Juneau/Douglas	279	721	189	678	253	492
Ketchikan	206	630	166	767	148	389
Petersburg	244	450	237	728	148	363
Sitka	216	614	405	990	201	325
Non-residents	807	2504	589	2351	358	1486
Region-wide	354	1006	196	677	120	263

# and Benefits in Southeast Alaska

by Michael Thomas

benefit one group, they are a cost to another group. It all depends on one's point of view.

How much value do you place on a hunting experience? Not an easy question to answer. Considering economic benefit, one

can easily see such a general idea as value of wildlife to a hunter could be very hard to define at best. Economists have tried to understand benefits by first defining the category of wildlife use and then, secondly, the type of economic benefit.

Use of wildlife can be initially broken into two separate categories, consumptive and nonconsumptive. Consumptive use of wildlife generally includes all activities that result in the removal of the animal, such as hunting or trapping. Nonconsumptive use of wildlife is

the rather broad category of uses that do not result in the removal of wildlife, such as animal viewing and photography.

Within each of these two major uses of wildlife, economists have identified several types of economic benefits. The first and most commonly considered are utilization benefits. These are the benefits associated with the actual use of wildlife, in the case of hunting, the value of the meat and the enjoyment of the hunt. For the nonconsumptive user this could be the pleasure he or she gains from a first viewing of a bald eagle or brown bear sow and cub.

In addition to utilization benefits of wildlife, there are options benefits—knowing that animals will be there to either hunt or view at some future date. Existence benefits—just knowing that there is a place for free roaming wildlife—have considerable worth to many people, especially outside the state. If one considers the national recognition that Alaska has as one of the last truly wild places in North America, and adds up the existence benefit of every citizen from the other 49 states, this value could, conceivably, be very high. For example, if every citizen felt that on the average it was worth \$.50 per year to him or her to know that there were wild pristine places in Alaska where wildlife was allowed to roam free from the influence of man, that potential existence benefit to society would be over \$100 million per year. For the purposes of our survey, however, we considered looking at only the utilization benefits associated with the consumptive nature of hunting. Other benefits were far beyond the scope of our expertise and resources. They would

include, but not be limited to, cultural, scientific, and bequest, or willingness to pay for providing wildlife for future generations.

Economic benefits are nice, but how much REAL money is spent by hunters in southeast Alaska? These are economic expenditures and are important to know because they help economists track where money is spent in the economy. This helps decision makers assess the impact of a management decision that changes hunting patterns. As an example, if a resource decision will reduce the number of goat hunters, it is useful to know what sectors of the economy will be affected by the decision—both adversely and beneficially.

When we analyzed our surveys, we found some rather startling statistics. From our economic expenditure questions we found that hunters in southeast Alaska spend large sums of money while sport hunting. (See Table 1.) In 1985, mountain goat hunters spent in excess of \$600,000 in the Southeast economy, over \$350 per day of hunting. Moose hunters spent over \$800,000 in total or nearly \$200 per day of hunting. Deer hunters, while spending the lower sum of \$120 per day, spent over \$4.5 million in the Southeast economy. Collectively, these three species generated nearly \$6 million in expenditures in 1985. With increased participation over the years, this amount is certainly higher today.

Additionally, new income was generated to the state whenever nonresidents spent money in Southeast while hunting. It was estimated that collectively nonresident hunting for moose, goat, and deer generated roughly \$300,000 in new revenue for southeast Alaskans in 1985. Of this amount, over half was from goat hunting. Alaskan business should have seen the majority of this income in the form of increased demand for food and lodging, air charters, and general supplies.

What do these figures mean? Economic expenditures help decision makers arrive at more informed decisions by showing them where money flows in the economy. We can see that a fairly tidy sum of nearly \$300,000 is brought into the state each year by nonresident people who hunt deer, moose, and goat in southeast Alaska. Over \$5.5 million is spent by resident hunters annually while hunting these three species. While these surveys did not measure indirect or induced benefits of hunting expenditures, one might expect this amount to be an additional \$3.5 million annually. This figure was derived by using commonly used multipliers provided by the Alaska Department of Labor.

When one considers brown and black bear hunting, and the related guiding fees, along with trapping, these dollar figures could easily jump by 50 percent. When one then looks at all the major game hunting across the entire state, the expenditure amounts could jump again by a factor of 10.

(Continued on page 21.)

# Hunting

(Continued from page 17.)



John Schoen

...r survey considered only hunting, or consumptive use, of wildlife. Wildlife viewing and other forms of nonconsumptive use of wildlife, because of their complexity, have been completely ignored at this time. Many economists feel that viewing wildlife could actually lead to more expenditures than hunting.

Economic expenditures is only what is actually spent on the activity, not the net social value placed on it. We have not completed evaluation of net social benefits for southeast Alaska goat, moose and deer hunters, but should have a rough estimate by spring 1988.

Ideally, policy and decision makers will consider the economic benefits resulting from the use of wildlife when they make decisions that affect this resource. Unfortunately, resource economics is not advanced enough at present to give us all the answers on economic benefits, yet many more tools exist today than ever before, providing managers a better estimate of the economic benefits resulting from the use of wildlife.

If hunting is so expensive, why do people do it? That has been the basic question posed by "hunting widows" for years. Of course that question is not one ADF&G can address. The department, however, is very interested in expenditure patterns and, even more importantly, net social benefits created by wildlife use, of which a part can be expressed in dollars and cents. Obviously, people think hunting is worth at least the money they spend out of their pocket.

...s economists get closer to understanding the full economic benefits of wildlife, our political leaders will have the challenge of helping the people of Alaska, and the rest of the nation, enjoy these benefits to their utmost. In the future, decision makers

will have the addition of economic criteria to aid them in managing our natural resources. These additional economic criteria should help society find the resource use patterns that allow for the greatest net social benefit.

While our surveys have answered only simple questions concerning money spent by hunters in southeast Alaska and may help look at one small part of wildlife economic benefits, this is the first piece in an enormous jigsaw puzzle. Already both state and federal agencies are preparing to work with some of the foremost economists in the country to look at the more difficult questions, such as existence economic benefits and non-consumptive use.

One day we may fully understand economic benefits of wildlife. Until then, next time you or a friend go hunting, don't worry about how much you spend, but be aware that you are contributing to the local economy. The value you gain from your hunting trip is real and probably greater than you think.

*Michael Thomas is a biometrician with the Division of Game, ADF&G, Juneau. Final Technical reports for goat, moose, and deer hunter economic surveys are available upon request.*

## Alaskan Animals

(Continued from page 23.)

Answers to Alaskan Animals word search puzzle found on page 23.

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## Four charged with illegal guiding

The Associated Press

Four Anchorage men have been indicted for illegal guiding activities and a fifth has pleaded no contest to a related charge, the Alaska State Troopers said Friday.

James Baum, 44, was indicted this week on 24 counts for allegedly illegally guiding two undercover police officers and two unlicensed hunters from Australia.

A grizzly bear, three caribou, a moose and a deer were taken on the illegal hunts last fall, the troopers said.

Two aircraft, a Piper Super Cub and a Cessna 180 on floats, were seized, along with several rifles and big-

game trophies, the troopers said.

In a related case, Steven Hart, 26, pleaded no contest to possession and transportation of illegally taken game. Troopers said the charges stemmed from a hunt that Hart participated in with one of Baum's Australian clients.

In a separate case, Jake Gaudet, 35, Keith Mattison, 35 and David Somers, 34, were charged with guiding without a license and possession of illegally taken game. Gaudet owns Jake's Alaska Wilderness Outfitters. Mattison and Somers were his employees.

*Kenai Times 4/25/87*

## Dentists indicted on four felony counts of illegal hunting, transporting

KENAI (AP) — Dentists from Kenai and North Pole have been indicted by a federal grand jury for a variety of illegal hunting activities.

Jerry DeFoor and Errol Remsing are charged with four felony counts of illegally taking

and transporting wildlife. Each charge carries a maximum penalty of five years in jail and a \$250,000 fine.

According to the U.S. Attorney Steve Cooper in Fairbanks, Remsing is accused of conspiring with DeFoor to hunt by illegal

means, out of season, in closed areas and of illegally transport wildlife.

In addition to conspiracy, DeFoor is charged with three counts of hunting unlawfully in Canada and transporting the animal parts illegally into the

United States

Remsing also is charged with 17 other felony and misdemeanor counts based on the acts in the alleged conspiracy.

According to Cooper, the illegal activity took place in the Arctic National Wildlife Refuge,

Yukon Flats, the Noatak National Preserve and other parts of Alaska and Canada closed to hunting.

The indictments are based on "sting" operation set up by undercover U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service agents.



## Letter From the President

by Phil Driver

How long can Alaska's high quality game resource withstand the ever-mounting pressure of present-day mass hunting, supported by mechanically efficient and dependable transportation?

There are several factors which when combined, will bring this loss of quality more surely. The quality I refer to is the older trophy animal, which we as guides select for our clients. A subjective truth in trophy hunting is "you can have your cake and eat it too."

What are the factors that adversely affect trophy game populations? Obviously overhunting is the cause that brings it about. It takes a long time to grow trophy-sized animals.

The State Constitution mandates maximum sustained yield. In practice this has been translated to mean, Maximum Sustained Harvest, which does not lend itself to the viability of a trophy age class of animals. The latest word we have been hearing is BIO-MASS. If the biomass is there and the game resource sustains itself, all is well. Not so, I believe the quality of the mass has to be considered. A sustained cross section of all age section of all age groups that make up this mass is a justifiable concern.

The loss of large areas in Alaska for recreational hunting by Federal closure, added to congestion in the areas that were left open.

The reluctance to address the use of engine or motor-powered conveyance, to more easily pursue game, is another real concern. I do not see much difference, say between an aircraft or a snow machine the same day it has been used for transportation in pursuit of game.

The use of powered mechanical convenience is certainly necessary to transport individuals into back country, for access to the hunting and for speedy transfer of meat from the field. Which, in itself, will produce more salvageable meat for the table. Common sense and a conservative mind tell us we do not have game populations that will stand unlimited hunting. That is the reason

we have seasons, bag limits and restrictions, on methods and means. Unfortunately, I do not believe the people we have representing Alaska in Juneau, as Senators and Representatives, have one care in the world about the general well being of the State's game populations, or realize its importance

Alaska's game resource is important in several ways. The trophy game of Alaska has since Territorial days been a drawing card for new money, to be left here by the non-resident hunter who comes here to hunt. These hunters paid hard cash for their licenses, tags and the services of guides, who were licensed even at that time.

The licensing in Territorial days was administered by the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service. Not only were the guides licensed to guide, but were also sworn in as game wardens. Mark Jensen, a past chairman of the first Alaska Guide Board, shared this point of interest by sending me a copy of the original document he received, way back when, accompanying his numbered bronze badge and authorization as a Territorial Game Warden.

In this present day and age Alaska's trophy game continues to draw outside money and provides the income for the long standing profession of the Licensed Guide.

Compounding the age-old use of wild game as meat on the table is the recent emphasis placed on the subsistence use of the resource, by a particular socio-political group, here in Alaska.

It is apparent, that with some of the subsistence users, there is a definite effort to dramatize need of particular game populations, by over use, to prove a point.

The latest uncontrolled pressure on the wild game resource, is the drop off outfitter operation. This type of operation has virtually exploded in the last three years. Typically the drop off outfitter has one to several multi-seated aircraft flying out hunters as fast as he can. No control or handle by the state whatsoever on this type of operation.

Unfortunately, as I stated earlier our legislatures and the Alaska Board of Game seemingly are unaware or could care less, about the consequences of this latest unprecedented pressure is having on the big game animals. Many

of these self-proclaimed outfitters are not even residents of the State of Alaska. In all fairness to the powers to be, my accusation of uncaring may be too harsh a judgement, but most certainly they are unaware.

Some of these drop off round-trip would-be hunters to the field and back for as little as \$400.00 per head, from the prearranged pick-up point. It takes a whole lot of \$400.00 hunters to add up enough to make this type of operation pay. This is where the problem of the drop off operator lies. VOLUME, volume is the only way to make it pay. The quality of game drops quickly when there are many more hunters than there are trophy animals. Not one of these type hunters wants to go home empty handed. However, when by overhunting an area, which a licensed guide has cared for, to maintain quality, the outfitter picks up and moves to some place else.

If you are one of the drop off consumers, who gets in on the first or maybe even the second year of the bulk drop off operation, you may luck out and get a nice trophy, but I'll guarantee you in short order it's over.

The guide who is restricted to operate in a specified area and has farmed it conservatively to maintain an on going trophy population, is left holding the bag. Unfortunately, our short sighted Legislators as well as all consumers will be in the same boat with the professional guide in one significant way, for there will be no quality resource left for anyone.

It takes a long time for a trophy game population, once depleted, to turn around. A for-instance is the Alaska Peninsula Moose population and the Nelchina Caribou herd. There are many more examples, this is just two of them.

It is not too late to address this oversight and conserve the one renewable resource that has always provided Alaska with hard cash and food on the table. We CAN maintain the high quality trophy wildlife Alaska has always been known for.

Sincerely,

Phil Driver

# Illegal Commercial Operations Affecting the Alaska Professional Guide

by Robert Boutang

*Alaska Department of Public Safety  
Fish and Wildlife Protection  
Statewide Investigations*

In 1973 the Guide Licensing and Control Board was formulated as the regulatory body for the guiding industry. In the mid 1960's to the mid 1970's, drastic regulation changes in seasons, bag limits and methods of taking game had a direct impact on many of the guiding operations.

These ten years of regulation changes had the most direct impact on the guiding industry. During these ten years, the brown bear season on the Alaska Peninsula was cut from nine months per year to four weeks every two years. The use of aircraft was also severely limited by regulation. It was understandable with the numerous statute and regulation changes that did occur in such a short period of time, that some guides found it difficult at best to adapt their guiding operations to meet the changing times. What were legal methods of hunting

one day were all of a sudden illegal the next.

In many cases, however, some guides did operate as though there were no restrictions on the methods and means of taking big game. We did, in fact, have guides who operated with little fear of being apprehended in the commission of a crime.

In 1972, one of the enforcement priorities established within the Division of Fish and Wildlife Protection was the illegal guides who persisted in continually taking big game animals unlawfully.

Through the efforts of the Guide Licensing and Control Board in establishing standards, regulations and exclusive and joint use areas, in conjunction with a concerted enforcement effort taken by the Division of Fish and Wildlife Protection in the 1970's, we have seen a dramatic decline of the flagrant illegal guide operations.

The State of Alaska can take pride in the fact that we now have a professional guiding industry that provides an outstanding service to a clientele from all

over the world and the revenue that is generated from the guiding industry is one that benefits many people and businesses inside the State of Alaska.

Today, we face a new problem that concerns and affects the professional Alaskan guides, the public and State of Alaska. This concern is the unlicensed individuals who are in fact booking clients and acting as guides. It is now known that there is more illegal unlicensed guiding activity than anyone thought existed.

This is one concept of illegal guiding which virtually has never before been worked by Alaska Fish and Wildlife Protection. The Investigative section of Fish and Wildlife Protection is now developing intelligence regarding this problem. The Division has established unlicensed guiding operations as one of our main enforcement priorities.

We found some of these so-called outfitters (unlicensed guides), who provided drop-off type hunts, were actually going so far as to personally accompany the clients in the field, calling in

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moose, using aircraft to drive and herd animals and using radio communications to aid and take animals.

Once such unlicensed guide showed a client (undercover hunter) a check which was two times the amount of a regular hunt and he said, "This is what I get for my hunts and I produce more record book animals than anyone in Alaska and I don't even have a guide license."

Another unlicensed guide, who recently pled guilty, took a client (undercover hunter) in Game Management Unit 9, Katmai National Park, during the off season and killed a brown bear the same day he was airborne. He also tried to solicit our hunter into getting him more clients. This is the type of people we are dealing with; they have no respect for the legal guides or the resources.

This year our Investigative section investigated two outfitters (unlicensed guides) who took approximately 40-50 moose each in a two-year period. That is putting a serious dent in someone's exclusive guiding area and in Alaska's moose population. These illegal non-licensed guides are going into honest hard-working professional guides' areas and stealing the resources and giving hunting and the professional guides, through the publicity, a bad name. The licensed guides, hunters, the general



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*Record Class Spring Grizzly, taken by Mike Green of  
Arlington, Texas 1985*



*Record Class Spring Grizzly taken by Jonn Maca  
Murrysville, Pennsylvania 1985*

public and the wildlife are all the victims.

These types of illegal operations have a direct effect on the licensed professional guide whereas the licensed guide must adhere to statutes and regulations which affect his operations.

While we do have the problem of unlicensed guides in Alaska, we first have to identify the people involved. To do this, we need all the help we can get from the Guide Board, professional guides and the concerned citizens.

In addition, it is extremely important that the Guide Board, professional guides, concerned public, and our Division continue to mutually cooperate in identifying individuals who are unlicensed and are acting in the capacity of licensed guides.

The unlicensed guides do not have to follow any laws. They are not bound by restrictions or ethics and in many cases, they have a total disregard for the resources and other guides. They take game anytime and place and use any methods they want to.

Only through the continuing cooperation of all of us working together can we hope to reduce the illegal unlicensed guiding operations that exist in the State of Alaska.

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## New Life Sustaining Members

Charter Life Sustaining membership's final issuance was December 31, 1984. However, another classification was created which is referred to as Life Sustaining membership offered for \$250.00 instead of the \$200.00 Charter Life Sustaining offer. The following person has joined as a Life Sustaining member:

Charles Folkman of Oconomowoc, Wisconsin

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Alaska Department of Public Safety  
PRESS RELEASE

RELEASE #1

On April 16, 1987, an Anchorage Grand Jury returned true bill indictments against John "Jake" Gaudet, age 35, Keith Mattison, age 35, and David Somers, age 34, all of Anchorage. Gaudet is the owner of Jake's Alaska Wilderness Outfitters, a big game hunting outfitter service in Anchorage. Mattison and Somers were employees of Gaudet. The men were charged with Guiding Without a License, and Possession of Illegally-Taken Game. The violations occurred during caribou and moose hunts near McGrath and King Salmon in August and September of 1986. Trial was set for May 18, 1987 in Superior Court in Anchorage.

RELEASE #2

On 4/23/87 in Anchorage District Court, Barry R. Stafford age 36 and Gregory C. Synner age 28, both of Wasilla entered pleas of no contest to the charges of attempting to guide without a license. The charges stemmed from an investigation conducted by troopers of the Statewide Investigation Section of the Division of Fish and Wildlife Protection in Anchorage. An undercover trooper was guided on a caribou and grizzly bear hunt by the two men operating S & S Outfitters near Cantwell, during last fall's hunting season. The two men were each sentenced to serve six months in prison, pay restitution to the state of \$800.00 and lost hunting privileges for three years. 120 days of the prison sentence was suspended on the condition that they successfully serve three years of probation.

RELEASE #3

On April 16, 1987, an Anchorage Grand Jury returned true bill indictments in a 24 count complaint against James L. Baum, age 44 of Anchorage, for illegal game and guiding violations. The violations occurred during a three month period in the fall of 1986. Baum was charged with illegal guiding of two undercover police officers, and two unlicensed hunters from Australia. A grizzly bear, three caribou, a moose and a blacktail deer were killed during the violations. Two aircraft, a Piper Supercub and a float-equipped Cessna 180, along with several rifles and animal trophies were seized during the investigation.

In a related case, on April 15, 1987, Steven Hart, age 26 of Anchorage, entered a plea of no contest to the charges of possession and transportation of illegally-taken game. The charges stemmed from a hunt that Hart participated on with one of Baum's Australian clients. Sentencing for Hart was set for May 13, 1987. Trial for Baum was scheduled for June 1987 in Superior Court in Anchorage.

Guides & Outfitters

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Letters of Support

TO: All members of the Alaska State Senate and House of Representatives

RE: The Alaska Guide Law

The Guide Law evolved over a 20 year period to protect the big game resources of the State, and to control our industry to insure that non-resident guests are safely and properly accommodated. The 'restricted guide area' concept evolved as a workable solution controlling guiding activities, meeting not only the above criteria, but to also provide mechanism for licensing and granting areas to new guides.

To radify an unintended loophole in the existing system which has allowed unlicensed guides to circumvent the requirements and responsibilities set forth in the current guide law, defeats the very premise upon which the legislature acted upon in the first place.

Nothing in the existing law, nor in the proposed legislation below, in any way prohibits a person from providing transportation services for any species of big game to residents of Alaska.

Four (4) principle concepts which the Alaska Professional Hunters Association (APHA), and the following members of the guiding industry support include:

- (1) Extension of the Guide License and Control Board and Existing Guide Law for four years before the next sunset review.
- (2) Non-resident hunters for moose should be required to have the services of a licensed Master or Registered Guide, before being allowed to hunt moose in Alaska.
- (3) The term "outfitter" may be used only by a licensed Master or Registered Guide for the purposes of advertising or promoting big game hunting services in Alaska.
- (4) Adoption of the defination of guide as proposed in the February 26, 1988 version of SB 191 (3rd Resources) which defines guiding as follows:

"guide" or "guiding" means accompanying or being present with, or providing a camp or personal service for, a big game hunter in the field, presonally or through an assistant, for compensation or with the intent or an agreement to receive compensation; "guide" or "guiding" does not include accompanying or being present with a hunter

- (A) in a boat with living quarters
- (B) at a lawfully established cabin or permanent lodge; or
- (C) while providing transportation to or from the field, if the persons providing transportation and the person being transported do not stalk, pursue, track, kill, or attempt to kill big game.

We, the undersigned, support these four principles:

<u>Name</u>	<u>Address</u>	<u>Phone</u>	<u>Guide Lic. No.</u>	<u>Years in Business</u>
* Sim Harkonen	Kimi Hauver		049	20+
	13030 JARVI DR	ANC	AK 99515	
* John Harkney	Whitaker		AA1501	9
	Box 517 Denali Park, AK		99755	(ASSISTANT GUIDE)

we, the undersigned, support these four principles:

<u>Name</u>	<u>Address</u>	<u>Phone</u>	<u>Guide Lic. No.</u>	<u>Years in Business</u>
* Ed GRASSER		907-745-3772	AA 465	8
<del>Ed Grass</del>	Box 1350		Palmer, AK	99645
* Tom Jesiolowski		907-243-8049	AA 566	8
<del>Tom Jesiolowski</del>	2421 Highgate		Anch AK	99502
* TERRY ADLAM		907-688-1569	A 559	9
<del>Terry Adlam</del>	Box 670597		CHUGUAK AK	99567
* DAVE LEONARD		907-283-4010	AA 475	13
<del>Dave Leonard</del>	Box 1426		KENAI AK	99611
* Marilyn Grasser (907)		745-3772	AA 27	40
<del>Marilyn Grasser</del>	Box 1350		Palmer, AK	99645
* Jerry Riew	Box 107		TALKEETNA ALASKA	99676
<del>Jerry Riew</del>	Box #404	13 years		13
* Scott Oman	Box 1333		JUNEAU ALASKA	99802
<del>Scott Oman</del>	(ASSISTANT)	AA 2301		4 years
* RICHARD A. ROHNER	B. 2219		KODIAK AK	99615
<del>Richard A. Rohner</del>	Reg Guide			12 years
* Michael J. Litzgen	Reg Guide		Anch AK	8 years
<del>Michael J. Litzgen</del>	7351 Dufenda ct		Anch. AK	99507
* Gary Pahl	HCO-3-Box 8422		Palmer AK	99645
<del>Gary Pahl</del>		907-745-7610	AA 528	7 yrs
* Jack Kites	(past president, Kalle Safari Club)			
<del>Jack Kites</del>	4536 N. Versailles, Dallas, TX			75205
* Nancy Killely	2715 HAVUE AVE SW		WYOMING MICHIGAN	49509
<del>Nancy Killely</del>				7 years

TO: All members of the Alaska State Senate and House of Representatives

RE: The Alaska Guide Law

The Guide Law evolved over a 20 year period to protect the big game resources of the State, and to control our industry to insure that non-resident guests are safely and properly accommodated. The 'restricted guide area' concept evolved as a workable solution controlling guiding activities, meeting not only the above criteria, but to also provide mechanism for licensing and granting areas to new guides.

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- (3) The term "outfitter" may be used only by a Licensed Master or Registered Guide for the purposes of advertising or promoting big game hunting services in Alaska.
- (4) Adoption of the definition of guide as proposed in the February 26, 1988 version of SB 191 (3rd Resources) which defines guiding as follows:

"guide" or "guiding" means accompanying or being present with -- providing --

Name                      Address                      Phone                      Guide Lic. No.                      Years in Business

\* David B. Williams      Box 379      AK      Class A Guide

Michael E. Morrison      Box 168      King Salmon AK      Professional Fishing Guide

\* Joe Klutsch      Box 313      King Salmon AK      Registered Guide # AA 481 - 14 years

\* Lynn M. Castle      P.O. Box 517      Denali Park, Alaska 99701  
(907) 345-1160      Master Guide 039      26 years in bus.

\* CHARLES HUTTMANN      P.O. Box 1045      KODIAK, ALASKA 99615  
Charles Huttman      REG. GUIDE      1ST YEARS IN BUSINESS

We, the undersigned, support these four principles:

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 Dennis Jensen 12800 Ridgewood 345-0986 Lic # 206 30
- \* Michael Morrison Post Charters 319 W. 5th Ave  
 Michael Morrison Anchorage Alaska 99501
- \* Michel [unclear] 307-527-7453 EX AIR ALASKAN OUTFITTERS  
 [unclear] [unclear] [unclear] [unclear] Post Office [unclear]
- \* Charlie Stricker Guide & Outfitter Box 354 Willowood Inn  
 (Alaska) (CAN. TEE 211)
- \* Mark Sandland 99517  
 MARK SANDLAND 3942 COSMOS DR. ANCH. AK. 907-248-1452
- \* Brent [unclear] AA539  
 12441 SHER AVENUE Rd ANCHORAGE AK 99516 907-345-0399
- \* Jeff [unclear] Box 2661 Palmer, AK 99654 907 745 1747
- \* Audrey Engle 2900 Boniface #607 ANCH, AK 99508  
 907-333-5214
- \* Urban E. [unclear] 756 6967  
 1001 Lokavien Terrace Fbk AK 99701  
 Philip F DRIVER 1306 E 26th AV. ANCHORAGE AK 99508
- \* Pats APHA MATIEN Guide. 63 1970's  
 Mary Francis [unclear] Reg. Guide 409 [unclear] First 2 Anch. Alaska  
 [unclear] [unclear] 1958
- \* Charles Loeschon P.O. Box 872809-231  
 WASILLA AK 99687 - 18 Guide 5 years
- \* [unclear] Humboldt 200 W. 34th Ave. Suite 430  
 Anchorage Alaska - 99503

We, the undersigned, support these four principles:

Name                      Address                      Phone                      Guide Lic. No.                      Years in Business

\* Kay Smith                      907-262-674                      0038                      52  
Box 10                      Sterling, AK

\* Mark Colvin                      P.O. Box 112434                      Anch. AK  
Jim Eisenmann - P.O. Box 66 Gustavus                      697-2252                      61                      23

\* Donald W. Tullack, 1001 Connecticut Ave NW, Wash. DC 20036  
(former Congressman of Alaska; former Resident of NRA)

\* Rocky Ken                      HC01 Box 6316                      Anchorage, AK                      376 6259  
Phil Alward                      201-327-8970                      Wilderness Exp.

\* Terry C. Halliday                      907-424-3346                      Box 608 Cordova, Alaska  
Rocky Mogoh                      907-373-2755                      Box 785 Kodiak, AK AK  
AA510

\* Lennie V. Wash                      P.O. Box 1848                      Homer AK 99603

Fog DM                      907-243-1067                      AA575                      Cysr 2820                      Lexington Ave Anch. AK  
995

\* Stan Smith                      P.O. Box 112449                      Anch. AK  
907-345-2862                      AA 53                      23 yrs.

George Palmer                      Box 887, Palmer                      24 years

\* Ken Delaney                      5221 E 95th Ave                      Anch. AK 99516                      A598                      4 yrs

John DeKor                      Box 1333 Juneau, AK                      712-586-9121                      AA421                      12 yrs.  
AA449

\* J. J. Luni                      129K St Anchorage AK                      10 yrs  
907-272-1725

\* Robert A. Hutter                      P.O. Box 24-0163                      Anch. AK 99524                      907-243-7766                      #446                      14 yrs

Lance Williamson                      907-782-3411                      AA #569                      8

Keith Johnson                      243-1087                      1075                      26 yrs

Chuck Wirschem                      243-1649                      0326                      16

Alaska State Legislature

RECEIVED MAR 11 1988

SENATOR KEN FANNING  
P.O. BOX 80929  
COLLEGE, ALASKA 99708



P.O. BOX V—STATE CAPITOL  
JUNEAU, ALASKA 99811  
(907) 465-3880

Senate

M E M O R A N D U M

TO: Representative Adelheid Hermann  
FROM: Senator Ken Fanning *KF*  
DATE: March 8, 1988  
SUBJ: HB 183, HB 331, HB 451, SB 191 - Guiding & "Outfitting"

---

Attached for your information is a letter from Gerald Pahl, a guide who worked his way up through the ranks under Master Guide Clark Engle. Gary doesn't pretend to be an orator, but he has experience and strong feelings concerning this legislation. I'd appreciate it if you'd take the time to read his comments.

Enclosures

March 8, 1988

Rep. Ben Grussendorf  
Speaker of the House  
P.O. Box V  
Juneau, Alaska 99811

Dear Representative Grussendorf,

I would like to express the utmost need to have SB 191 passed. There are a lot of people and wildlife that will be affected by this legislation, both directly and indirectly.

If this bill does not pass then I and a lot of other residents of Alaska feel that our wildlife can and will be affected.

For one, the Guide Bill is a must. Our wildlife resource has been on an increase in most areas, and I think a lot has to do with our Guide Board, which governs the guiding industry by giving each guide an area to manage. This area is his livelihood and he has, and will manage it to protect his means of making a living to have a future.

Number two, if SB 191 does not pass, then it will open an interstate highway into the taking of animals by abundance. This will open a door for the unlicensed Guide, better known as the "Outfitter", who has no means of being regulated. There has been a system set up, and from the past references, it looks like it works. Let's make anyone who would like to be part of the Guiding industry join in and climb the ladder of apprenticeship, like all past guides have done. This is a profession, and I think it should be treated as such. If we are going to make up new licenses and areas (which have already been assigned to guides) and give them to "outfitters", then at this time I would like to confront the state to please give me, Gerald A. Pahl, a license to practice medicine in the state of Alaska. But I don't want to go to school or do an internship, I just want to be a doctor. I might lose a few patients the first few years, for not having professional training in the field of medicine. But then again, the "Outfitter" might only lose a few also, due to his lack of training in the field of guiding and the environments of animals and weather in Alaska. The choice is yours - please make the right one.

For the first time in a decade, I think I see a change of heart with the Alaskan resident sportsmen and the guiding industry. It's starting to work, with the two working together.

March 8, 1988

A lot of voices have spoken regarding the resident not wanting the "outfitter" who runs vast quantities of hunters at a lower price. The only thing accomplished here is the animal population decreases and they, the wildlife, are the only ones that suffer, except the resident hunter, who goes hunting in his favorite valley and finds the "Outfitter" with 20 caribou hunters in his old campsite.

Another point is that, let's take a look back at the last couple years and see where the game violations have been concentrated. Fish and Wildlife protection, I am sure, will agree it's been more the unguided hunter or fishermen. I believe the industry of guiding has been regulated in a good manner and has been cleaned up. Please - let's keep the system that works; it's a must to the conservation of our wildlife and consumer sportsmen.

As the man I trained under said: "The guiding industry is a profession, and they damn well can treat us like professionals." Quote from Clark Engle, Master Guide. I didn't know who he was talking about, when he said they, but I think it had something to do with politics.

After looking at all sides of this issue, I am sure you'll find that SB 191 must be passed. It's a system that works! The Guiding Industry!

Ask your neighbor sportsmen or conservationist which he would rather have - the professional Guide with three hunters in the area he hunts, or the "Outfitter" with 20 unmanaged hunters in the area he hunts. The picture has already been painted by the problems of the past few years.

Pass SB 191 - it's the one thing we have left that is regulated and managed and controlled to protect the wildlife resource and the consumer sportsmen.

A concerned Alaska Resident and Professional Guide.

Sincerely,

*Gerald A. Pahl*

Gerald A. Pahl  
Registered Guide, AA528

*The attachments referenced  
are included in the section  
on "outfitter" ads.*



# NORTHWARD Bound

Stony River Lodge

**Jim Harrower**  
**MASTER GUIDE**

13830 JARVI DR.  
ANCHORAGE, AK. 99515  
907 - 345-2891

State of Alaska  
Office of the Governor  
Juneau, Alaska

February 18, 1988

RE:GUIDING - GUIDE BILL - GUIDE BOARD

Dear Governor Cowper,

I am writing you as a director of the Alaska Professional Hunters Assoc., a past member of the Guide Board, as well as a Master Guide with over twenty years of alaskan guiding. I grew up in the industry and have developed some fairly specific ideas.

I will apologize at the onset for the length of this letter and will divide it into sections to facilitate fragmented reading. I will give an overview of our profession, it's problems, and some suggested solutions in hope that under your administration constructive changes can be implemented that will benefit our profession, the public interest, and the wildlife resources of the state.

Past administrations have had little recognition of our industry. Recent surveys done on the sport fishing industry indicate some staggering revenues coming into the state. Past studies on sport hunting have also been very impressive and the two industries combined must unquestionably be the anchors of Alaska's tourist industry. Even those who do not come here to hunt and fish are greatly influenced by the knowledge that they could if they wished. These industries depend upon renewable resources, and consequently properly controlled and managed, have an infinite life. They are of extrem importance to Alaska. Most of the dollars turned stay in Alaska. These are alaskan business through and through!

## GUIDING:

Early contemporary guiding in Alaska was primarily done by airplane. The guides while being colorful characters and great individualists were virtually unregulated, and many lived nomadic existences, with little responsibility toward resource management. They could be likened to the early buffalo hunters of the American West.

As populations grew and resource use became more competitive, management and control became essential. Some of the old time guides were slow to accept the new laws and concepts so consequently were quickly labeled "bandits". The public's negative image of guiding has still not fully recovered.

Some of our problems are internal and self generated, these are being addressed and can hopefully be resolved. Most of our problems stem from the evolution of our current restrictive area system as it has matured and developed.

The Guide Board was established in 1973, and the restrictive area concept conceived in 1974. Both have aroused considerable controversy. Recent audits of the Board and it's actions have been critical and the current conflict between legal guiding and illegal outfitting have raised further questions.

PAGE 2.

Both the CONCEPT and the SYSTEM are GOOD. The legal guiding profession should welcome this opportunity to resolve some of these problems and misunderstandings.

In over a decade of constant snipeing and criticism no one has suggested a better system. The opponents would like to see it abolished and things revert back to where they were twenty years ago. This would create complete chaos and the wild-life resources would suffer.

In the following pages you will find four seperate sections. Some general comments regarding current guiding issues; major problems that have been called to the attention of the Guide Board and some comments in response; some complaints that have been voiced by resident Alaskans; and finally a section on suggested solutions.

Again I apoligize for all the words. These issues are of extreem importance, and I bring them to your attention with the hope that you will have a better perspective in the weeks to come when your influence and support will be so valuable in achieving a resolution to their long standing issues.

Sincerely,

Jim Harrower

cc. Senate Standing Committees  
Sturguewski, Arliss  
Binkley, Johne  
Halford, Rick  
Fischer, Paul  
Kerttula, Jalmar  
Kolly, Tim  
Coghill, Jack

## SUGGESTIONS AND SOLUTIONS

### PART 1.

#### PROBLEMS-REAL - PERCEIVED and RESPONSE

1. Closed System - opponents have stated that the system is impossible for new guides to enter and establish themselves in.  
RESPONSE - This is often said and is simply not true, as many young guides are being issued and exchanging into areas at every meeting of the guide board.
2. Testing is unfair and designed to keep people out of the system.  
RESPONSE - The tests are comprehensive and difficult. They have been reviewed on several occasions by the Board in an effort to establish consistency and fairness. They may be difficult but many people pass them the first time. An interesting fact is that a higher percentage pass on the first time than those who take it more than once. Many Boards suffer the same criticism and if standards are kept high and exams difficult there will be failures!
3. CRONYISM and FAVORITISM:  
RESPONSE - When the system was first implemented, substantial value was placed upon the testimony of the various guides to establish the presence of others in areas of past use. This was the only way use and occupancy could be verified. It obviously gave an advantage to well known and popular guides over those who were not so visible. The industry must admit to some irregularities at this time. However, as the process proceeded the Board members became more and more sensitive to perceived conflicts, and often stepped down on issues that could even be remotely construed as conflicts of interest. Guides who are better prepared, have done their homework and meet the criteria and qualifications will always prevail over those who don't, or who make outlandish ridiculous requests and demands. Favoritism has nothing to do with it!
4. INCONSISTANT BOARD DECISIONS & ACTIONS:  
RESPONSE - See solutions PART 2.  
Funding, resulting in the presence of legal council, improved record keeping, presence of biologists and land use experts when advisable, would go a long way toward correcting this. An absolute cut and dried policy is not possible for Board decisions as most must be made on a case by case basis.
5. TRANSFER CRITERIA & use of a CONSISTANT FORMULA:  
RESPONSE - Transfers have been highly criticized and the Board has been directed to develop a formula to be used, both to issue new areas, and to transfer old ones. Again the transfers must be considered on a case by case basis, but a formula that considers such factors as past use, investment, other areas available, recommendation of previous area holder, impact on the resource, land ownership, ect. has been developed.
6. CONSISTANCY in TRANSFERRING JOINT USE:  
response - The Board has long felt that the joint use of areas had created many problems and has developed a policy to attempt to eliminate or reduce joint use whenever practical. However, there are times that for a variety of reasons, joint use is in everyone's best interest. Of all Board activities to demand absolute consistency of, this is the most difficult. There are constant factors that must be considered, but joint use areas have the greatest potential for unique and different criteria to be involved. A specific formula will not fit all situations. In this case we really need a Board, one that will consider the merits of each situation on an individual basis, and absolute consistency is not even desirable.

PART 1. cont.

7. SOUTHEAST ALASKA:

Nearly as much time has been spent by the Board attempting to meet the unique needs of the guides who operate in Southeast Alaska, as has been spent on the remainder of the state.

I have no solution to offer and I sympathize with the Board in their attempts to resolve this on going conflict. An important consideration here is that , matters would be made immensley worse by removing current policies governing guides. The Board has an unenviable job here.

8. LOST MAPS & TAMPERING WITH FILES:

RESPONSE - Many maps have been lost and guides have complained that area boundries have been changed on their file maps. The Board now has a specific policy that no one has access , even to their own maps, and files without an employee of the Board being present. This is a very firm policy! Also, see SOLUTIONS - PART 2. regarding maps.

9. COMMENT REGARDING BOARD PROBLEMS:

RESPONSE - Most criticism has come from individuals who have not received what they wanted, or felt they had coming from the system. In nearly every instance they either did not meet the qualifications that apply to EVERYONE, or they wanted special consideration at someone elses expense. Rarely did they make an effort to investigate the rules or stipulations, as they applied to them, and then were personally offended when they didn't get what they wanted. Most of the current complainers are in this group.

PART 2.

SOLUTIONS:

1. First the GUIDING INDUSTRY should be recognized by the State Administration for what it is! A leading economic industry with virtually an unlimited life. Also, the Guiding Industry must accept the responsibility of improving it's own public image.
2. Funding \$\$\$ - Many of the problems of the industry and most that have been identified by the audit committees, result from lack of administrative support. The guide board is made up of Governor appointee's. These public members should not be any more responsible for record keeping, than a jury is responsible for transcribing and recording court proceedings!

THE BOARD NEEDS THE FOLLOWING:

1. Adequate personnel to keep proper records, to disseminate information, to send notices, and to coordinate and prepare for board meetings, disciplinary hearings, and etc.
2. Adequate transcribing and recording system. Many hours have been wasted trying to reconstruct testimony of previous board meeting and decisions.
3. A system for properly recording and storing the boundaries of all guide areas in the State. Information must be put on microfilm similar to land records and be protected from loss or tampering. This single item would be very costly and time consuming initially, but the long term savings in board time would not only save a great deal of money, but would answer many of the audit questions.
4. (VERY IMPORTANT) An office in Anchorage - Records of the industry must be made available to the guides. New guides who are interested in acquiring areas must have access to the records in order to adequately investigate possibilities.
5. Legal council available at all meetings. A.G's office represented. Many hours have been wasted, and many situations have deteriorated into time consuming problems as the board has struggled with legalities. It would help solve inconsistency problems pointed out by the Audit Committee.
6. Need to amend statute or existing laws relative to sale of guide areas. It has now been generally agreed by the drafters of the existing laws that some provision for the sale of all, or parts of guide areas as approved by the Board should be permitted. The Board's policy to attempt to reduce joint use in areas where ever practical would be much more readily implemented if a system were available that would allow guides currently in joint use to influence the non interested or non user to withdraw for some type of consideration. Also, it is practical that a guide that has put considerable time and care into his area and enhanced it's value through sound resource management should be able to sell it along with whatever tangible improvements he has acquired. The current five year holding provision, and the need for board approval of the transfer would prevent abuse of this provision. A man's investment in his business simply has to have some recoverable value when he decides to withdraw.

PART 3.

SOME COMPLAINTS BY RESIDENTS:

1. Non-residents more successful - this is a factful statistic, and should be no surprise as most registered guides are good at their work. Of interest is the fact that even though this is true, the residents take much more game in numbers of animals. Also, it is worth noting that revenues to the State from non-resident hunts far exceed those of residents.
2. Guides have chased resident hunters out of areas, or make it uncomfortable for them. This has and does happen, and is certainly not right. It is difficult and exasperating when a guide has done a lot of work, to clear a strip, and put up a camp, to have a resident or residents land and pitch a camp on the other end of the newly built strip. Mutual respect is essential here, the guides must remember that the resident has equal access to both the game and the country, and it is against the law to block off an airstrip.
3. Non residents can not save the meat! It is against the law for the guide not to salvage the meat.
4. Guides hunting same day airborne.. Again it is against the law and recent examples of large fines, loss of licenses, and confiscation of aircraft should be enough to keep anyone from doing it.

PART 4. GENERAL COMMENTS:

RESTRICTED AREAS BENEFICIAL TO ALL:

The restricted area system and the recent provision to allow licensed guides to lease land from the State for a lodge, or headquarter site has encouraged many to invest heavily in improvements, buildings, and equipment. This results in a much more responsible attitude, and a more professional and business like approach.

It has encouraged expansion of their business to include non-consumptive pursuits. The restriction to areas has caused each area holder to become management oriented, to achieve a controlled sustained harvest, and to follow the letter of the law.

The area concept is only eleven years old in most units, and the land lease provision has been available for less than two years. The entire system is in it's infancy, and understandably has some problems associated with it. The guiding industry was at first skeptical, with some of the guides resisting the confinement and control. But as it evolves it becomes more apparent each year that it is working. The guides have accepted the increased responsibility and the game resources of the State have become their personal concern. Any other system that has been suggested would result in extensive abuse of the resources.

COOPERATION WITH PROTECTION:

In most situations the licensed guiding industry now works closely with and enjoys a mutually respectful relationship with the Protection Division of Fish and Game. Their common interest is protection of the resource.

SB 191

As this letter indicates the guiding industry in Alaska has progressed a great deal in the last decade. Much thought and emotion has gone into this process. The current system, while not perfect, is the best that it ever has been, and has a great potential to improve when the current problems are addressed and resolved. The current guide laws being administered by the Guide Licensing and Control Board adequately address the commercial guiding industry in Alaska. There are provisions for those interested in entering the industry. It does take time and effort. The "OUTFITTER" issue has become a problem both because of illegal activities in the field, as well as the time and consideration it has taken to address the legalities of the issue. Since the commercial use of our big game resources are adequately covered by existing laws. There simply isn't room or a logical reason for another group to utilize the same resource with different control criteria.

SPORT FISH GUIDE BILL:

The commercial sport fishing and lodge business is growing each year. Some extremely professional and well run lodges and programs are in operation. However, Alaskans current economic woes are influencing people to go into other areas of activity, and sport fish guiding has seen a great increase in the past two years.

The Alaska Professional Sport Fish Association is concerned that such sustained growth will eventually begin to impact the quality of fishing that now exists.

PART 4.

A Sport Fish Guide Bill has been considered. It is inevitable that some form of control and reportability will be necessary to sustain the present quality of fishing.

A bill or set of statutes to regulate this industry has become necessary. Although in most aspects the fishing differs so widely from hunting, enough similarities exist that the drafters of a sport fish guide bill may use our current sport hunting guide bill as a basis to begin.

Since fishing will be following so closely the evolution of our hunting system, it is even more imperative that we spend some time now to develop the best guide lines possible.

# AAA Alaskan Outfitters Inc.

P.O. Box 110-774, Anchorage, Alaska 99511-0774

Phone: (907) 243-1067 or 345-0399

RECEIVED FEB - 8 1988

February 3, 1988

House Resource Committee  
Alaska State Legislature  
P. O. Box V (MS3100)  
Juneau, AK 99811

Dear Chairman and Committee Members:

Re: H.B. 183

Request your support of H.B. 183 so we Alaskans can stop unlicensed guides from selling Alaska at a cut-rate price. This bill will help maintain current game populations for all Alaskans to enjoy and will also bring more money into the State for a longer period of time. In the years ahead, Alaska must get the most out of its resources. We cannot afford to deplete the fish and game resources by over harvesting to make a quick buck.

At the present time, we have approximately 500 unlicensed guides, calling themselves outfitters to get around the Alaska Guide statutes. All of these individuals except the ones that have had their licenses revoked or suspended (there are quite a few), have the opportunity to become guides and continue to pursue the guiding business.

Years ago, before the creation of the Guide Board and assigned areas, we had the same problem we are facing today. Too many guides were concentrating in one area and were over harvesting the animals.

Fish and Game personnel along with several concerned guides devised a plan to assign guides areas in order to eliminate over harvesting. This plan, not without problems, has worked very well and is controlled by the Guide Licensing and Control Board.

*"Dedicated To Fair Chase"*

35 Years Combined Experience in Alaska  
Brent Jones and Roger Morris—Owners

Page 2

When a guide is assigned an area, he farms it to maintain good animal populations. If he doesn't, his business fails, the State gets a bad name from clients that feel they have been ripped off and in addition, the State loses money because the hunter doesn't return.

The State receives approximately \$50 million from hunters in Alaska with guided, out-of-state hunters leaving the most money in our State.

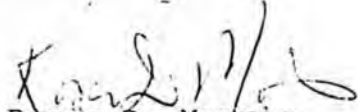
Many of the unlicensed guides are non-residents who are looking for a quick buck.

It's easy to figure the money received by the State from hunting. Guides charge twice to four times as much for their services. That's why we can maintain the game population and bring more money into the State.

Alaska needs your help now. The State has a REgulatory Board so let's make the outfitters use it.

Support H.B. 183

Sincerely,



Roger D. Morris  
Registered Guide AA-575

Alaska Guides & Outfitters



RECEIVED FEB 11 1988

Painter Creek Lodge

Feb. 2, 1988

The Honorable Jack Coghill  
Alaska State Senate  
Box V  
Juneau, Ak. 99811

Dear Senator Coghill:

Although I know you are already acutely aware that we have a crisis brewing in game management here in Alaska, I thought I would drop you a line to let you know there are many of us who still are looking for some legislative relief.

The unlicensed guide or "outfitter" problem is escalating. This past year in game management unit 9C, the moose hunting season for general sport hunters and non-resident hunters was drastically shortened. The justification cited by division of game officials was increased pressure on the resource by outfitters.

It is my feeling that some corrective measure must be accomplished this legislative session. In crafting the solution, it should be kept in mind that "outfitters" are currently operating outside of any laws or regulations. That there are many licensed guides who have abided by the stipulations set forth in statute who will be treated unfairly by the legislature if the solution continues to allow outfitters to operate in the present manner. And last of all, but most important, the resource will suffer if comprehensive and equitable regulations are not instituted.

I know this is a controversial issue, but something must be done and it must be done this session.

Thank you for your time and consideration on this matter.

Sincerely Yours,

Ed Grasser

cc: Senate Resources  
House Resources



Box 1350

Palmer, AK 99645

(907) 745-3772

January 29, 1988  
Lloyd Harvey  
304 - 9th Avenue South  
Cranbrook, B.C. V1C 2M5

Mr. John Coghill  
Alaska State Legislature  
P.O. Box VMS - 3100  
Juneau, Alaska 99811

Dear Mr. Coghill,

In August of 1987 I hunted sheep and caribou with guide Don Troutman and had a successful and quality hunt with this guide.

It is unfortunate however that a good operator who, I must say, really tries to control and regulate the quality and quantity of the animals he harvests, must suffer at the hands of illegal Outfitters who come into his area and with **total disregard of laws and regulations**, commence to kill any animals that come their way with no thought to the future.

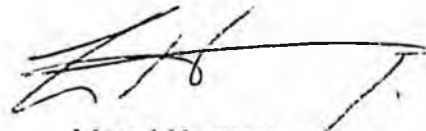
**Mr. Troutman harvests his animals with thoughts of next year and the year after.** Illegal Outfitters only worry about the present.

I suggest to you Mr. Coghill, you look into and pass some kind of legislation to completely eliminate illegal Outfitting and let legal guides do the job they were intended for, that is - **THE GUIDING OF NON-RESIDENT HUNTERS!**

At this time until Alaska does something to stop illegal Outfitters from hunting registered guides areas myself and two partners will not be back to hunt. Please note between the three of us including the cost of the hunt, hotels, plane fares, and other incidentals we spent in excess of **thirty thousand dollars**. There are many more of us hunters out here who feel the same way.

I would appreciate a reply on what you are trying to do to solve this problem.

Yours Truly,



Lloyd Harvey

cc:  
Richard Eliason  
Bettye Fahrenkamp  
Ken Fanning  
Adelheid Herrman

RECEIVED FEB - 2 1988

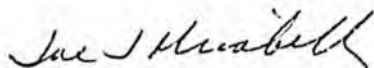
Alaska State Legislature  
P.O. Box 31001  
Juneau, Alaska 99811

1 February 1988

Representative Adelheid Herrmann:

enclosed is a copy of a letter I sent to Senator Jim G.  
McNeill. Our interest for Alaska natural resources should be  
authentic. Support SB 191.

Thank you,



Joe J. Minabella  
P.O. Box 33315  
North Pole, AK 99705

cc: To all Alaskan Legislators.

P.S. A page from CANELA's catalog is enclosed.

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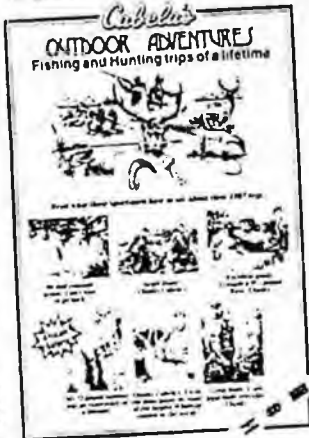


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Neil Whitcher



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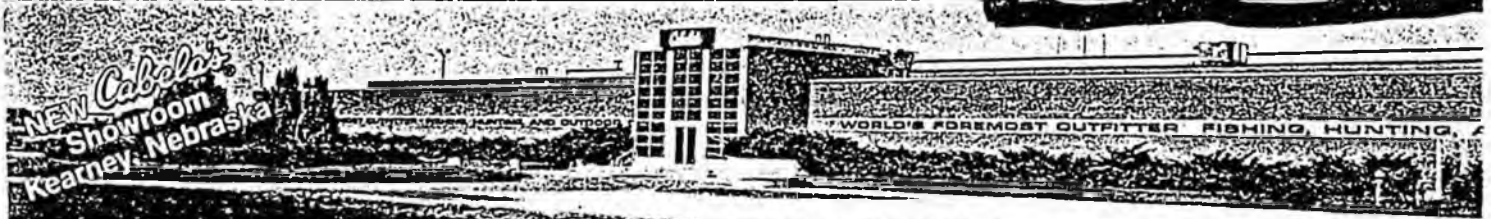
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Tom Rosdall.

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Sidney (687) —  
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### Cabela's Sidney, Nebraska Headquarters Store and Showroom

Sidney

Alaska State Legislature  
P.O. Box V (MS 3100)  
Juneau, Alaska 99811

1 February 1988

Senator John B. (Jack) Coghill:

As a concerned resident of the State of Alaska. The legislators should protect our natural resources from non residents hunting unguided in ALASKA.

I just came across a CABELA'S catalog, of which I'm sure you have ordered some fine winter clothing. In that catalog, they are advertising an ALASKAN hunt (unguided). I think this is an outrage! All big game animals should be guided by Alaskan guides or be an Alaskan resident. When are we going to stop the wholesale of our natural resources. I support the Alaskan guides and the Department of Fish and Game in wanting SB 191 approved.

I'm not a guide or outfitter, but do you want to see non residents who were dropped off on a "chance of a lifetime hunt" with only the bare essentials, then walking up to 5 miles away, shoot a moose, then find out this moose is not worth the 5 miles back to camp. The hunter was setup on a no win situation. The Alaskan resident will suffer from the unthinking outfitter who is looking out for themselves.

Thank you,



Joe J Mirabella  
P.O. Box 56315  
North Pole, AK 99705

CC: To all Alaskan Legislators.

P.S. A page from CABELA'S catalog is enclosed.

RECEIVED FEB 26 1988

P. O. Box 670071  
Chugiak, Ak. 99567  
February 22, 1988

Ms. Adelheid Herrmann  
Alaska State Legislature  
P.O. Box V (MS3100)  
Juneau, Ak. 99811

Dear Ms. Herrmann,

Our precious wildlife resources are being raped by a group illegally guiding hunters who are calling themselves outfitters. In the past three to five years this activity has exploded into a major problem.

The fate of the wildlife resource in this case, rests entirely upon the laws that you pass regarding these illegal outfitters.

Persons who didn't have the ambition to become licensed guides found a loophole, and so many operations have started that they seriously threaten our valuable wildlife resources.

The illegal outfitters mode of operation is generally to wholesale Alaska resources. To make their operation pay they need to sell alot of game. One illegal outfitter on Ugashik Lake took more than 30 caribou hunters last fall.

Most of the illegal outfitters are borderline guiding to outright guiding hunters, which is a felony, but they are still operating.

Ms. Adelheid Herrmann -2- February 22, 1988

Since there are no controls, they usually go into one area, wipe out the game and move on. Several illegal outfitters even use this as a selling point when selling their hunts.

Several illegal outfitters are not even residents of Alaska.

A licensed registered guide is limited to his area of operation so it would be foolish for him not to be a good steward of the game resources. However, he is at the mercy of the outfitters who move in and out of guide areas wiping out the game population.

You are going to hear cries that we are putting illegal outfitters out of business. Absolutely every last one of these illegal outfitters knew they were walking a very gray, thin line between legal and illegal. Everyone knew they were testing the law to the limit.

We should not have let them make such a fool out of our system to this point, and we must pass a tough law to protect the resources ethics and order of our State now.

This is a serious problem. You are the one that can make the difference. I urge you to support S.B. 191, EXCLUDING SECTION 11. Every resident of this State will benefit from properly controlled game harvest.

Sincerely,



Dennis Harms  
Alaska Master Guide

P.S. Feel free to call me if you need more specific information.

RECEIVED MAR - 1 1933

# GUS & FRENCHY LAMOUREUX

P.O. Box 4-444 • ANCHORAGE, ALASKA 99509 • FRENCHY, 246-4971 • GUS, 248-3012 • (AREA CODE 907)

February 26, 1933

Rep. Adelheid Herrmann  
P. O. Box 7  
Juneau, Alaska 99811

Dear Rep. Herrmann:

I am enclosing the Cabala's catalog I mentioned to your very nice legal aide Ms. Greenberg (hope I spelled her name right). If she truly represents you she seems very concerned over the pending Guide and Outfitter Bills and it speaks well for you. I sure wish that all the legislators were as concerned as you seem to be. I know that it will be a bag of worms if the Outfitter classification is admitted to licensing.

I am enclosing a copy of the letter I wrote to each and every legislator my concern is that great. I only hope that it will carry some weight.

I thank you for your concern and only wish that you were in my district so I could cast my vote for you.

Sincerely,

*Frenchy Lamoureux*  
Frenchy Lamoureux

FL:11

# GUS & FRENCHY LAMOUREUX

P.O. Box 4-444 • ANCHORAGE, ALASKA 99509 • FRENCHY, 248-4971 • GUS, 248-3012 • (AREA CODE 907)

February 26, 1988

Rep. Adelheid Herrmann  
P. O. Box 7  
Juneau, Alaska 99811

Dear Legislator:

The pending legislation concerning the Outfitters and Guide bills prompts me to write another letter to you.

I am enclosing a copy of advertising from Cabalas a Sporting Goods supplier advertising Alaska hunting trips. The increase in the number of trips they are offering for the 1988 hunting year is substantial over what they offered in 1987. Dunn's another sporting goods supplier in Grand Junction, Tennessee is offering much the same. These people receive 15% for each trip they book. The Outdoor magazines have blossomed this year with many new ads all promising a bonanza in Alaska's land of hunting plenty.

I have been a guide since 1952 and have seen what can happen when there are no laws to restrict. When the guide law was thrown out many years ago as being illegal in certain areas, every Alaskan with a tarp and a Coleman stove and a few friends Stateside was suddenly in the guiding business--it was a mess until they put in a legal guiding system. The use of aircraft for hunting purposes had a high impact also until made illegal. Unfortunately some are still using them and many of the outfitters fall in this category.

My career as a guide is nearly over and my main concern is not so much for the profession but for the protection of Alaska's game. I have spent two-thirds of my life in Alaska and will never leave. I love the wilderness and the game and if it means an end to the guiding profession in order to protect it --so be it. My Alaska born son Gus is now in the profession following so to speak in my footsteps, his values concerning the protection of the game resource are the same as mine.

I understand that the "outfitter classification" is being actively considered as a viable occupation for licensing purposes. Considering the very large number that have suddenly appeared the impact on Alaska's game in 1988 if they are licensed legally will be staggering. If you allow this profession to come into existence and the resulting damage they will do becomes a problem, how will you legislate them out of existence once you legislate them in? I think the long term picture should be considered. If anyone with a tent can become an outfitter, what is the hunting situation going to be twenty years from now? Our own State population is going to

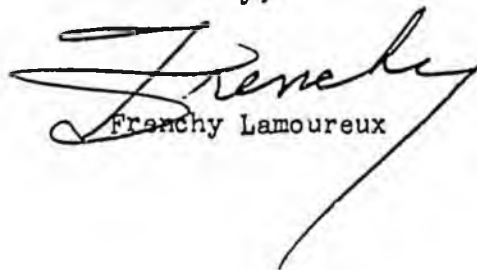
grow in the interim so you could be opening "Pandora's Box" by legislating this group into existence.

The Guiding industry is like our fishing industry, "A limited entry into hunting". In order to preserve our game it has to continue.

It is my understanding that the Sportsmen's shows in the lower 48 are flooded with outfitters promising guaranteed hunts. Believe me there is some big money behind some of them and they will flood every pot hole in Alaska with hunters in 1988. I guarantee that if the outfitters are allowed in with their cheap hunts we will only have subsistence hunting next year. There will be no moose or caribou left for even a resident to hunt.

I beg you to use your legislative power wisely in dealing with this issue as it is going to have long term results--drastic results if the outfitters come into existence.

Sincerely,



Frenchy Lamoureux

FL:11

# GUS & FRENCHY LAMOUREUX

P.O. Box 1444 • ANCHORAGE, ALASKA 99509 • FRENCHY, 248-4971 • GUS, 248-3012 • (AREA CODE 907)  
90-444

Senator Arliss Sturgulewski  
2957 Sheldon Jackson  
Anch., AK 99508

10-27-87

Dear Senator Arliss Sturgulewski,

I am writing you concerning HB 183 and SB 191, bills presently before you relating to guides and outfitters.

I have been a guide here in Alaska since Territorial days and have seen many changes in the guiding profession as well as in the game populations in our state over the years. At the present time a loop-hole in the law has allowed a very large number of both in-state and out-of-state "fast buck operators" to move in and guide mostly non-residents on cut-rate hunts. The state had a well functioning system with Guide Areas until these fast-buck operators moved in. Now, the outfitters are claiming rights that really never existed nor were intended to be in existence. In any profession, be it bankers, lawyers, doctors, hairdressers etc., the state has applied laws to regulate and control each activity to prevent abuses. By the same token, the guide area system was inaugurated to prevent abuse: abuse to animals, abuse of laws governing the take of animals, abuse of native and residence subsistence rights and over hunting in general.

The claim by some registered guides that areas are not there for them is erroneous; most guides not having an area would like to go into the guiding business with no more investment than a few tents. In any business that has functioned for any period of time there is a learning period and then money comes into play. This does not seem unfair practice since most guides have invested a lifetime in their businesses. They farm their guide areas so that when they do sell, their improvements that the guide is buying is getting one heck of a deal. A built-in business that will be on-going for as long as the guide purchaser wants it to be. In my particular case, my 33-year-old son Gus, born here in Alaska is taking over my guiding business since I am not able to guide any more due to health reasons. This is as it should be, since he has worked with me since age fifteen to build the business and is considered an excellent guide by all who hire him.

I realize that there is pressure to recognize this group of fast-buck outfitters and if the legislature does I think it is fair to say it is going to cost MONEY to regulate them. They are completely unlicensed and governed by no laws-- a far cry from what the licensed guides must endure. I would bet even money that very little of the many of dollars being paid to these people is finding its way into income tax returns. The contracts a guide must sign are used for audit purposes by the IRS and I speak from personal knowledge.

I feel the few Alaska Residents involved in this outfitter practice can remedy their position by becoming guides and as for the non-resident outfitter, I for one don't care and feel Alaska Legislators should feel the same.

I propose-----and I discussed this with one of Mrs. Hermann's legal aides at the hearing and he felt it would be constitutional that the state require a non-resident to hire a guide for all species of Alaska game. Aliens are already required to do so. The Justification: Protection from over harvest of the game of Alaska. If such a law is not adopted we will be on a permit system for every species of game within two years. The game populations cannot stand the pressure of the outfitted hunt. It was bad this year and will be worse next year if this practice is allowed to go on unchecked.

We had two outfitters operate in our small Alaska Peninsula area this fall in addition to my son and me. This area cannot stand this kind of pressure on a sustained basis.

I hope that you will consider my thoughts when SB 191 and HB 183 are brought before you, and please keep me informed as to the progress on these bills.

Very truly yours,  
*Frenchy Lamoureux*  
Frenchy Lamoureux

FL:ll

*Cabela's*

# OUTDOOR ADVENTURES

Fishing and Hunting trips of a lifetime

Introducing  
African  
Safari's



Read what these customers have to say about their 1987 trip...



*What a hunt  
it was everything  
you said and more.*



*Super Hunt!  
Thanks Cabela's*



*Thanks for all the  
great advice*



*My 72 pound Salmon  
was an experience of  
a lifetime.*



*This was my second  
hunt with Cabela's  
and they just get better.*



*1<sup>st</sup> class all the way,  
I caught 2 over 6 lbs.*

VISA



AMERICAN  
EXPRESS

# Unguided Alaskan



Tom Gowin, a Cabela's employee, took the largest bull of 1987 on our unguided hunts. It scored 432 2 8 Boone and Crockett points. It will rank about 70th on the all time records list.



We have had several husband and wife teams on our unguided hunts also. Bob Nowak and his wife each took a bull Caribou, he and his wife stated, "it was a lot of fun and a great experience."



The early season hunters did well too. Kevin Bores, Cabela's customer took this exceptional bull still in velvet. Kevin states, "This is the place to go for a reasonably priced hunt for real big bulls."



Cabela's unguided Alaskan hunts are great and rewarding. I would recommend these hunts to anyone with some outdoor experience." Steve Schuster, Hunting Product Specialist, W.L. Gore Co.

Unguided caribou hunts are fun, an excellent value and very successful. Most hunters take large bulls and our success is close to 100%.



Thanks for making my first hunting trip to Alaska so successful. I was thrilled with my 6' inch bull moose." Tom Rosdail

Our unguided Moose and Moose Caribou hunts in Alaska proved very successful in the fall of 1987 for our hunters. These hunters were excellent outdoorsmen and it boosted our success higher than ever before. The Moose averaged close to 50" with the largest being a 67" possible Boone and Crockett qualifier. The different unguided hunts we are offering are listed below.

6 day drop off Caribou-Black Bear hunt- \$895

6 day drop off Moose Black Bear hunt- \$1,095

9 day drop off Moose Caribou/Black Bear hunt- \$1,575

Included: Round trip flight from Anchorage to base camp (approximately 200 miles from Anchorage), flight in and out of hunting area, at least one landing check flight, the option for one move to another hunting area (more than one move will



More horns from successful hunters on our unguided hunts

cost \$120 per hunter per move), transportation of meat, horns and cape back to Anchorage. Hunters on this hunt will be responsible for their own camping equipment and food. White gas and meat boxes may be purchased at the base camp for a nominal fee. Extra days in the field will be \$25 per hunter per day. Meals and lodging at the base camp will be \$75 per hunter per day if you wish to come out of the field early.

6 day totally outfitted Caribou-Black Bear- \$1,095

6 day totally outfitted Moose-Black Bear- \$1,395

9 day totally outfitted Moose Caribou-Black Bear- \$1,895

Included: The same flight arrangements apply to these hunts as do the drop off hunts, however, the extra days in the field will be \$50. All food and camping equipment included (except sleeping bags). A complete list of all camping equipment and food will be sent to all parties confirming hunting dates. A 50% deposit is required to confirm dates.

## Unguided Archery Caribou Hunts

Our Archery hunters now have an advantage over many bow hunters in Alaska. We realize they need more time and a perfect situation to make a stalk. For this reason we are offering hunts out of Anchorage and King Salmon, Alaska for 9 days to areas only accessible by small planes on tundra tires. These will be offered two ways like our rifle hunts; outfitted and do-it-yourself. These hunts will be very remote and the gear must be kept very light because of the small aircraft. Rates:

9 day, drop off hunt out of Anchorage- \$1,075

9 day, drop off hunt out of King Salmon- \$950

9 day, outfitted hunt out of Anchorage- \$1,395

9 day, outfitted hunt out of King Salmon- \$1,275

Rifle hunters wanting this longer, more remote hunt may also book this trip.

RECEIVED MAR 13 1988

March 14, 1988

Representative Adelheid Herrmann  
Alaska State Legislature  
P.O. Box V (MS 3100)  
Juneau, Alaska 99811

Subject: Senate Bill 191  
The Alaska Guide Law

Dear Representative Herrmann:

I urge your support of SB 191 which more clearly defines the role of outfitters and transporters.

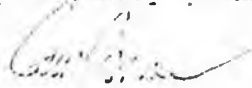
As an 20 year resident of Alaska, my family and I enjoy hunting in the great Alaska outdoors. We enjoy the freedom allowed to resident hunters. My concern is that our limited game source can not withstand the new hunting pressure by outside Alaskans who are recently operating without registered Alaska Guides. The new group of outfitters and transporters are operating as guides, without the responsibilities and control mandated by Alaska laws to our licensed guides. This new group offers inexpensive hunts to non-residents and can take these hunters to any part of Alaska, whereas licensed guides hunt only designated areas and responsibly manage the game resource in their guide areas. Our moose population especially, can not sustain the added new pressure of outfitters.

Resident hunters have co-existed with licensed guides for many years. This balance can continue to work well if we do not allow the non-licensed outfitters and transporters to continue to take our limited game resource.

I urge you to support legislation that controls licensed guiding and strictly limits unlicensed and new commercial use of Alaskan game by transporters and outfitters.

Your support will assure that our children will have the same hunting opportunities in Alaska that we have enjoyed.

Respectfully yours,

  
Jim Jansen  
15149 Lakeridge Drive  
Eagle River, Alaska 99557

JS:am

Curt Deans

P.O. Box 771967

Eagle River, AK. 99577

LEGISLATIVE TESTIMONY TO SB 191

2/20/88

~~This is Curt Deans, I am a guide in Eagle River~~

I have been actively guiding in Alaska each year since 1977 for other guides, as I do not have a guide area permit myself. During this time I have followed all guide board statues and regulations patiently, in hopes of having my own area one day.

It has been very hard for me to stand back and watch these unlicensed guides call themselves outfitters, and do the same things, the State of Alaska has licensed myself to do. The guides must farm their areas to ensure their game populations and their livelyhoods. These outfitters (unlicensed guides) are not regulated at all, they are not only over hunting areas, and then moving to a different spot and over hunting again, but they are stealing game from the local Alaskan resident, because when populations became low enough, subsistance will have preference over both sport and commercial hunting. Unfortunately this will hinder a residents hunting opportunities, and most importantly the wildlife resource itself.

In closing I point your attention to Chapter 54 Sec. 08.54.040 sub-section 5, of the Guide Board Statutes which states, ( the board shall prohibit guiding activities which are unsportsmenlike, unethical, unsafe against principles of conservation, degrading to the guiding profession, or which adversely effect the natural resources) and I want to emphasize the last sentence of the paragraph, (which adversely effect the natural resources.)

I ask you to please not make us licensed guides feel like we've been cheated out of our years of apprenticeship and hard work by giving the outfitters, (unlicensed guides). a separate class of commercial operation.

Guiding and Outfitting should be, by law, synonymous and if these guys want to guide and outfit they should have to come up through the existing framework of the guide law, like the licensed guides have done.

After all, should anyone be allowed to fish commercially without a permit by calling himself a catcher rather than commercial fisherman.

~~Thank you,~~

~~Curt Deans~~

Curt Deans

From listening to and participating in the teleconference on 2/20/87 there was strong argument that the Outfitters (Unlicensed guides) were taking the segment of people that wanted a cheaper priced hunt and that the licensed guides couldn't handle all these people.

I want to make it clear to you that its not that the guides can't handle them, its the resource itself that cannot take this kind of pressure.

~~Corrections~~  
I support the (CS FOR SENATE BILL NO. 191) with the ~~and~~ exclusion of sec. 11 and urge you to pass this bill as it will be a great step towards future wildlife management itself.



Sincerely,

Curt Deans

Registered Guide

## PUBLIC OPINION MESSAGE

DEAR: REPRESENTATIVE HERRIMAN

NAME: NANCY NEEL  
 TITLE:  
 ADDRESS: PO BOX 876606  
 CITY: WASILLA ZIP: 99687  
 PHONE: 376-5252  
 BILL NO: SB 191  
 SUBJECT: OUTFITTING IN THE FIELD; GUIDE LICENSE  
 MESSAGE: ITS AFTER EXTENSIVE PUBLIC TESTIMONY CONCERNING SB 191 I FEEL ITS  
 TIME YOU MOVE TO HAVE THIS BILL PASSED. PLEASE LET ME KNOW WHY SB 191 IS  
 TLL IN SENATE RESOURCE. PLEASE RESPOND.

POMID: 14131675  
 DATE: 03/01/88  
 TIME: 13:16:55  
 LIONAME: MAT-SU LIO

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ADAMS	BARNES	ABOOD
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BROWN	CATO	COGHILL
COLLINS	COTTEN	DUNCAN
DAVIDSON	DAVIS	ELIASON
DONLEY	ELLIS	FAHRENKAMP
FRANK	FURNACE	FAIKS
GOLL	GRUENBERG	FANNING
GRUSSENDORF	HANLEY	FISCHER
HOFFMAN	HUDSON	HALFORD
KOPONEN	LARSON	HENSLEY
MARTIN	MENARD	JONES
MILLER	NAVARRE	JOSEPHSON
PEARCE	PETTYJOHN	KELLY
PHILLIPS	POURCHOT	KERTTULA
RIEGER	SHULTZ	RODEY
SFRINGER	SUND	STURGULEWSKI
SWACKHAMMER	TAYLOR	SZYMANSKI
ULMER	WALLIS	UEHLING
ZAHACKI		ZHAROFF

NO RESPONSE REQUIRED

## PUBLIC OPINION MESSAGE

DEAR: REPRESENTATIVE HEPRMAN

NAME: WAYNE KUDAT  
 TITLE:  
 ADDRESS: PO BOX 874867  
 CITY: WASILLA ZIP: 99687  
 PHONE: 376-9568  
 BILL NO: SB 191  
 SUBJECT: OUTFITTING IN THE FIELD; GUIDE LICENSE  
 MESSAGE: I KNOW OF AN OPERATION PLANNING 50 OUTFITTED NON-RESIDENT MOOSE  
 HUNTS IN A SMALL PORTION OF UNIT 16 THIS FALL. PLEASE GET SB 191 MOVING NOW.  
 MAKE IT EFFECTIVE ENOUGH TO PROTECT OUR GAME RESOURCE FROM UNREGULATED OVER  
 HARVEST BY UNETHICAL COMMERCIAL USERS IN TIME FOR THIS FALL. PLEASE ACT SOON.

POMID: 14131930  
 DATE: 03/04/88  
 TIME: 13:19:30  
 LIONAME: MAT-SU LIO

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ADAMS	BARNES	ABOOD
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BROWN	CATO	COGHILL
COLLINS	COTTEN	DUNCAN
DAVIDSON	DAVIS	ELIASON
DONLEY	ELLIS	FAHRENKAMP
FRANK	FURNACE	FAIKS
GOLL	GRUENBERG	FANNING
GRUSSENDORF	HANLEY	FISCHER
HOFFMAN	HUDSON	HALFORD
KOPONEN	LARSON	HENSLEY
MARTIN	MENARD	JONES
MILLER	NAVARRE	JOSEPHSON
PEARCE	PETTYJOHN	KELLY
PHILLIPS	POURCHOT	KERTTULA
RIEGER	SHULTZ	RODEY
SPRINGER	SUND	STURGULEWSKI
SWACKHAMMER	TAYLOR	SZYMANSKI
ULMER	WALLIS	UEHLING
ZAHACKI		ZHAROFF

NO RESPONSE REQUIRED

## PUBLIC OPINION MESSAGE

DEAR: REPRESENTATIVE HERRMANN

NAME: BETTINA LEE  
 TITLE:  
 ADDRESS: POB 211853  
 CITY: ANCHORAGE ZIP: 99521  
 PHONE: 346-2393  
 BILL NO: SB 191  
 SUBJECT: OUTFITTING IN THE FIELD; GUIDE LICENSE  
 MESSAGE: I AM CONCERNED CITIZEN REGARDING SB 191. BASICALLY I AM EAGER TO SEE  
 THE PASSING OF THIS BILL WITH THE EXCEPTION OF SEC 11. THIS CIRCUMVENTS THE  
 LICENSING PROCEDURE THAT HAS BEEN IN EFFECT FOR 20 YRS. PLEASE REPLY

POMID: 14111236  
 DATE: 02/22/88  
 TIME: 11:12:36  
 LIONAME: MAT-SU LIO

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ADAMS	BARNES
BOUCHER	BOYER
BROWN	CATO
COLLINS	COTTEN
DAVIDSON	DAVIS
DONLEY	ELLIS
FRANK	FURNACE
GOLL	GRUENBERG
GRUSSENDORF	HANLEY
HOFFMAN	HUDSON
KOPONEN	LARSON
MARTIN	MEHARD
MILLER	NAVARRE
PEARCE	PETTYJOHN
PHILLIPS	POUPCHOT
RIEGER	SHULTZ
SPRINGER	SUND
SHACKHAMMER	TAYLOR
ULNER	WALLIS
ZAWACKI	

## PUBLIC OPINION MESSAGE

DEAR: REPRESENTATIVE HERRMANN

NAME: DAVE NEEL  
 TITLE:  
 ADDRESS: 3400 SAMS DRIVE  
 CITY: WASILLA ZIP: 99687  
 PHONE: 376-7955  
 BILL NO: SB 191  
 SUBJECT: OUTFITTING IN THE FIELD; GUIDE LICENSE  
 MESSAGE: I WOULD LIKE TO SUPPORT SB191. WE ARE IN NEED OF SOME KIND OF CONTR  
 OF COMMERCIAL TAKE OF OUR GAME ANIMALS. SB191 SHOULD GIVE STATE OF ALASKA  
 THE TYPE OF LAW NEEDED TO REGULATE GUIDES AND OUTFITTERS.

POMID: 14123630  
 DATE: 02/01/88  
 TIME: 12:36:30  
 LIONAME: MAT-SU LIO

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ADAMS	BARNES	ABOOD
BOUCHER	BOYER	BINKLEY
BROWN	CATO	COGILL
COLLINS	COTTEN	DUNCAN
DAVIDSON	DAVIS	ELIASON
DONLEY	ELLIS	FAHRENKAMP
FRANK	FURNACE	FAIKS
GOLL	GRUENBERG	FANNING
GRUSSENDORF	HANLEY	FISCHER
HOFFMAN	HUDSON	HALFORD
KOPONEN	LARSON	HENSLEY
MARTIN	MEHARD	JONES
MILLER	NAVARRE	JOSEPHSON
PEARCE	PETTYJOHN	KELLY
PHILLIPS	POUPCHOT	KERTTU'A
RIEGER	SHULTZ	RODEY
SPRINGER	SUND	STURGULEWSKI
SHACKHAMMER	TAYLOR	SZYMANSKI
ULNER	WALLIS	UEHLING
ZAWACKI		ZHAROFF

NO RESPONSE REQUIRED

PUBLIC OPINION MESSAGE

TO: REPRESENTATIVE HERRMANN

FROM: JIM METHANY

ADDRESS: BOX 40015 PARKS HWY ZIP: 99704  
 CITY: CLEAR

PHONE: 582-2354

NO: SB 191

SUBJECT: OUTFITTING IN THE FIELD; GUIDE LICENSE

MESSAGE: SB 191 I'D LIKE TO SEE IT PASSED TO IMPROVE THE MANAGEMENT OF PEOPLE WHO SUPPORT HUNTERS. BEFORE THEY HAVE CALLING THEMSELVES OUTFITTERS AND PERFORM GUIDE SERVICES WITHOUT BEING PROPERLY LICENSED. THE PASSAGE OF THIS BILL WOULD HELP ALLEVIATE SERIOUS ADVERSE IMPACT ON THE TAKING OF MOOSE.

ID: 00113534

DATE: 02/11/88

TIME: 11:35:34

FROM: JUNEAU LIO

TO: REPRESENTATIVES REPRESENTATIVES SENATORS

ADAMS	BARNES	ABOOD
BOUCHER	BOYER	BINKLEY
BROWN	CATO	COGHILL
COLLINS	COTTEN	DUNCAN
DAVIDSON	DAVIS	ELIASON
DOHLEY	ELLIS	FAHRENKAMP
FRANK	FURNACE	FAIKS
GOLL	GRUENBERG	FANNING
GRUSSENDORF	HANLEY	FISCHER
HOFFMAN	HUDSON	HALFORD
KOPONEN	LARSON	HENSLEY
MARTIN	MENARD	JONES
MILLER	NAVARRE	JOSEPHSON
PEARCE	PETTYJOHN	KELLY
PHILLIPS	POURCHOT	KERTTULA
RIEGER	SHULTZ	RODEY
SPRINGER	SUID	STURGULEWSKI
SHACKHAMMER	TAYLOR	SZYMAWSKI
ULNER	WALLIS	UEHLING
ZAWACKI		ZHAROFF

PUBLIC OPINION MESSAGE

TO: REPRESENTATIVE HERRMANN

FROM: NANCY NEEL

ADDRESS: PO BOX 876606  
 CITY: WASILLA

PHONE: 373-5252 ZIP: 99607

NO: SB 191

SUBJECT: OUTFITTING IN THE FIELD; GUIDE LICENSE

MESSAGE: I SUPPORT SB191. THE INDUSTRY IN ALASKA MUCH LIKE COMMERCIAL FISHING HAS BEEN WELL REGULATED IN PAST. BOTH LIMITED ENTRY FISHING AND EXCLUSIVE GUIDE AREA CONCEPT HAVE WORKED WELL TO CONTROL HARVEST OF OUR RESOURCES. UNREGULATED OUTFITTING CAN NO LONGER BE TOLERATED NOR CAN OUR RESOURCES STAND THE INCREASED PRESSURE.

POHID: 14153744

DATE: 02/01/88

TIME: 15:37:44

FROM: MAT-SU LIO

TO: REPRESENTATIVES REPRESENTATIVES SENATORS

ADAMS	BARNES	ABOOD
BOUCHER	BOYER	BINKLEY
BROWN	CATO	COGHILL
COLLINS	COTTEN	DUNCAN
DAVIDSON	DAVIS	ELIASON
DOHLEY	ELLIS	FAHRENKAMP
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KOPONEN	LARSON	HENSLEY
MARTIN	MENARD	JONES
MILLER	NAVARRE	JOSEPHSON
PEARCE	PETTYJOHN	KELLY
PHILLIPS	POURCHOT	KERTTULA
RIEGER	SHULTZ	RODEY
SPRINGER	SUID	STURGULEWSKI
SHACKHAMMER	TAYLOR	SZYMAWSKI
ULNER	WALLIS	UEHLING
ZAWACKI		ZHAROFF

NO RESPONSE REQUIRED

## PUBLIC OPINION MESSAGE

DEAR: REPRESENTATIVE HERRMANN

NAME: TOM HUNDLEY  
 TITLE: GUIDE  
 ADDRESS: POB 2772  
 CITY: PALMER  
 PHONE: 745-2084  
 BILL NO: SB 191

ZIP: 99645

SUBJECT: OUTFITTING IN THE FIELD; GUIDE LICENSE  
 MESSAGE: PLEASE SUPPORT SB 191. THIS BILL IS INTENDED TO PROTECT THE BIG GAME RESOURCES OF THE STATE OF ALASKA FROM OVERHARVEST BY UNREGULATED PERSONS ACTING IN THE CAPACITY GUIDES. THE LEGISLATURE CREATED GUIDE LAWS 20 YEARS AGO. PLEASE DON'T NEGLECT US.

POMID: 14103218  
 DATE: 02/22/88  
 TIME: 10:32:18  
 LIONAME: MAT-SU LIO

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FRANK	FURNACE	FAIKS
GOLL	GRUENBERG	FANNING
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RIEGER	SHULTZ	RODEY
SFRINGER	SUND	STURGULEWSKI
SHACKHAMMER	TAYLOR	SZYMANSKI
ULMER	WALLIS	UEHLING
ZAWACKI		ZHAROFF

## PUBLIC OPINION MESSAGE

DEAR: REPRESENTATIVE HERRMANN

RECEIVED FEB 22 1988

NAME: BARRY SCOTT MILEUR  
 TITLE: GUIDE  
 ADDRESS: POB 2661  
 CITY: PALMER  
 PHONE: 745-1747  
 BILL NO: SB 191

ZIP: 99645

SUBJECT: OUTFITTING IN THE FIELD; GUIDE LICENSE  
 MESSAGE: IM IN FAVOR OF SB 191, BUT I DON'T SUPPORT SEC 11 BECAUSE IT CIRCUMVENTS THE LICENSING PROCEDURE THAT HAS BEEN IN PLACE FOR 20 YRS. I'M IN FAVOR OF SEC 9A BECAUSE IT WILL HELP THE MOOSE WILDLIFE POPULATION OF ALASKA. I APPROVE OF EXCLUSIVE GUIDE AREAS. I FEEL THEY ARE BENEFICIAL TO WILDLIFE. PLEASE REPLY

POMID: 14105910  
 DATE: 02/22/88  
 TIME: 10:59:10  
 LIONAME: MAT-SU LIO

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ADAMS	BARNES	ABOOD
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DAVIDSON	DAVIS	ELIASON
DONLEY	ELLIS	FAHRENKAMP
FRANK	FURNACE	FAIKS
GOLL	GRUENBERG	FANNING
GRUSSENDORF	HANLEY	FISCHER
HOFFMAN	HUDSON	HALFORD
KOPONEN	LARSON	HENSLEY
MARTIN	MENARD	JONES
MILLER	HAVARRE	JOSEPHSON
PEARCE	PETTYJOHN	KELLY
PHILLIPS	POURCHOT	KERTTULA
RIEGER	SHULTZ	RODEY
SFRINGER	SUND	STURGULEWSKI
SHACKHAMMER	TAYLOR	SZYMANSKI
ULMER	WALLIS	UEHLING
ZAWACKI		ZHAROFF

DATE: April 29, 1987  
TO: Alaska State Legislature  
FROM: Alaska Professional Hunters Association  
SUBJECT: APHA Policy on SB 191 and HB 183

It has come to our attention that perhaps some confusion has been created by ourselves and some of our members as to what our position is and who our spokespersons are on legislation affecting the guide industry in Alaska. We would like to offer the following information to clarify our position.

Since many persons in the guide profession are out of town during much of the legislative session due to occupational demands, it is difficult for us to have a single spokesperson. However, in all matters affecting the industry it is our position that any one of the Board of Directors should be recognized as being our official spokesperson. The members of the Board are as follows:

Phil Driver	President
Ed Grasser	Vice President
Brent Jones	Secretary/Treasurer
Jim Harrower	Director
Kelly Vrem	Director
Rich Guthrie	Director
Ken Fanning	Director

Currently, we are supporting legislation in both the House (HB 183) and the Senate (SB 191) which will help close some loopholes and allow legitimate guides and also suppliers of non-field related services and goods to operate, while closing down illegitimate "guides" operating as outfitters.

Overall, we have a policy of supporting any legislation or regulations which would promote good sound conservation, sportsman like conduct in the field, hunting by means of fair chase, ethical business conduct and prevention of illegal or unsportsmanlike practices by anyone engaged in the sport of hunting, fishing or photography.

We sincerely hope this information will help clarify our position and who our appointed spokespersons are. If you have any questions, we would be happy to answer them or assist you by providing any information necessary to the performance of your tasks.

ALASKA PROFESSIONAL HUNTERS ASSOCIATION  
POB 91932  
301 E 77TH AVE  
ANCHORAGE, ALASKA 99509-1932

PHONE (907) 522-3221

APR 17 1987

PUBLIC OPINION MESSAGE

DEAR: REPRESENTATIVE HERRMANN

NAME: GARY POGANY  
TITLE:  
ADDRESS: BOX 323  
CITY: EAGLE RIVER  
PHONE: 696-2390

ZIP: 99577

BILL NO:

SUBJECT: GUIDES/OUTFITTERS HB 183 AND SB 191

MESSAGE: I ATTENDED 7 SPORT SHOWS IN THE LOWER 48. THERE WERE NUMEROUS BOOKS  
LOW PRICE ALASKA HUNTS, TELLING PEOPLE NOT TO HUNT WITH REGISTERED GUIDES  
BECAUSE THEY ARE LIMITED TO AREAS. ALSO TELLING PEOPLE WE CAN GO ANYWHERE.  
JUST TIP PACKERS.

POMID: 03154824

DATE: 04/16/87

TIME: 15:48:24

LIONAME: ANCHORAGE LIO

COPIES: REPRES. NTATIVES SENATORS

COTTEN	HALFORD
DAVIDSON	COGHILL
HOFFMAN	DUNCAN
NAVARRE	ELIASON
PEARCE	FISCHER
SHULTZ	JOHES
SPRINGER	STURGULEWSKI
SUND	ZHAROFF

Mar 13 1987

## Mystic Lake Lodge - Alaska Trophy Hunts

Master Guide George Palmer  
Registered Guide Marty Palmer

Box 878  
Palmer, Alaska 99645  
(907) 745-3168

Representative, Adelheid Hannemann  
P.O. Box 11  
Juneau, AK 99811

March 11, 1987

Dear Senator:

I have just received information concerning a proposed bill that is intended to curtail or control the rapidly expanding unlicensed, and often illegal big game guiding in this state. This is an issue that many of us have tried to get the legislature to address in the past, but with absolutely no success. For some reason the legislators thought this to be a political hot potato that they best leave alone for the time being.

We are now reaching a very critical point on this issue, as more and more people, and companies come into this state for the sole purpose of setting up volume hunting and/or sport fishing businesses in Alaska. Last fall The Biologist at Cordova was forced to close mt. goat hunting by emergency order, in game management unit 4 because of an over harvest in some isolated areas in Prince William Sound. That over harvest was due entirely to the so called outfitters, and airtaxi operators that are trying to make big bucks doing a volume business. Luckily their activities are thus far limited to areas that are easily accessible to float planes, and to a lesser extent, wheel planes and boats. As they deplete the goat populations in the easily accessible areas, they will no doubt expand into the rest of the goat habitat, cleaning it out as they go.

If you listen to the fish and game biologists, the field personnel with Fish and Wildlife Protection, licensed hunting guides, and legitimate Alaskan fishing lodge operators, they will all tell you, this is a serious problem throughout Alaska on most species NOW.

During my travels this winter, I attended some commercial sport shows in the south US, and what I saw at those shows puts the fish and wildlife in this state in deep trouble, and makes the licensed Alaskan guides a threatened species. Many of the people and businesses that are promoting Alaska hunting and fishing trips at those shows were NOT Alaskan entities. For instance, of the 25 "Alaskan" booths that were at the sport show in Denver, Colo., in Feb. 87, at least 12 were from outside Alaska, but actually conducting trips here. In addition, there were a number of booths from other states that were also selling trips to Alaska.

Examples of what some of the booths were selling included 5 day trips to caribou hunts for parties of four or more people for \$495.00 per person. The operator told me that they had booked over 100 people for that trip, and they were still selling them. Another booth was selling 7 day trips and caribou hunts for \$2,100.00 per person, the fee included license and tags, and transportation from Denver, Colo., to the Alaska Peninsula and return. Considering the cost of license and tags and

## Mystic Lake Lodge - Alaska Trophy Hunts

Master Guide George Palmer  
Registered Guide Marty Palmer

Box 878  
Palmer, Alaska 99645  
(907) 745-3168

caribou tags at \$650.00, and the air fare from Denver to King Salmon has to be in excess of \$900.00, that leaves about \$240.00 for the actual hunt. Goat and bear hunts were also offered at a cost of \$990.00 per person. Alaska sport fishing was also highly available at the shows, and although honest Alaskans probably dominated, there were some "high volume" operations from outside the state representing themselves as "Alaskan Outfitters". One such organization bragged that they would book over 100 people for their out state Alaskan - fishing trips. In addition to the fact that these outfits are selling our resources down the tube, almost none of the monies generated remain in Alaska, in fact in some instances none of the monies ever get to Alaska.

This isn't to say that all the volume operators in this field are out of state. There are a number of in state air taxi operators, motor boat operators and others that are selling cheap hunting and fishing trips and attempting to make big bucks doing a volume business. In the normal contemporary market place this type of competition is considered healthy by our society. "The free enterprise system" has been the argument in the past used by those that oppose any restrictions or controls in these areas.

However these resources, although renewable, are finite. If the current trend is allowed to continue unchecked, the outstanding wild life resources which belong to all the people of this state, will be seriously depleted. Only the state legislature has the power or authority to solve this problem. I only hope, for the sake of the wildlife of this country and the people who use and enjoy our wild heritage, that the current legislature and governor has the foresight and guts to make the hard decisions that are necessary. Our fish and wild life represents a very valuable resource to the people of this state, and to allow anyone to wholesale these resources away is absolutely absurd.

Sincerely,

  
George Palmer

Mr. Jan Parks, Senate President  
Senator, Jack Cognhill  
Senator, Mike Gajmanski  
Senator, Palmer Ventulla  
Representative, Sam Cotton  
Representative, Curtis Mansard

MAR 24 1987

Ms. Greenberg

Nice talking to you yesterday, I do sincerely  
~~appreciate your efforts on~~, and want  
to thank you for taking the time to consider my  
ideas.

As I said yesterday, I believe this ~~is the~~  
~~major~~ ~~problem~~ ~~is~~ ~~one~~ ~~of~~ ~~the~~ ~~problems~~ the  
of irresponsible and illegal hunting operations have  
caused in rural Alaska.

~~is~~ ~~the~~ ~~problem~~ ~~is~~ ~~one~~ ~~of~~ ~~the~~ ~~problems~~  
~~caused~~ ~~by~~ ~~so~~ ~~called~~ ~~spot~~ ~~hunters~~ ~~that~~ ~~is~~ ~~taking~~  
~~place~~ ~~in~~ ~~many~~ ~~areas~~.

It is a fact that wanton waste of edible game  
meat is illegal in our state, <sup>however</sup> the latitude in the  
regulations is such that with a lame excuse and  
the testimony of an accomplice a person may waste  
all the meat taken on a hunt and keep only what  
they desire, usually the trophy (antlers, horns - etc.).

Due to the large area of Alaska, it hardly makes  
sense for most people to go meat hunting in remote  
area, that is people who are not local to a given  
area. The logistics are such that by the time a  
hunter leaves - say Anch - goes to western Alaska -  
shoots a moose - packs the meat - charts it to a local  
airports ships it back to Anch - and then ships it  
home - to the lower 48, or wherever - that this meat  
turns out to be very expensive, as well as a lot of

work. Because of this it becomes quite a burden for most sport hunters to get the meat from their trophy animals out of the field. The obvious easy way out of course is to waste the meat, and save only the trophy.

I know that this scenario is encouraged by most irresponsible hunting operations, and air charter business as they offer a single price for a hunt, and the added expense and effort of retrieving tons of meat is not a welcome factor in their operations.

Under 52 C. 08.54.210 (1-2) it is illegal for any guide not to report a violation he knows or reasonably believes was committed by a client or another employee.

- Or to aid or permit a violation he knows or reasonably believes is being or will be committed.

This is a good law, as it makes the people making money off the resource, responsible to that resource.

Unfortunately, this law applies only to guides. It should apply to anyone making their money from hunters and the hunting business, or for that matter to anyone.

I believe that the previously quoted regulation should be applied to anyone responsible for transporting hunters, or their take, or anyone receiving ~~such~~ trophies or meat.

I also believe that the laws governing wanton waste should be tightened. The commonly used excuse is that, "the weather ruined the meat" - or "the bears

got it". Far too often such reasons are used only as an excuse to leave meat in the field. For some reason - hunters seldom have these problems with their trophies.

The best way to prevent unwanted loss of meat in white hunting is to remove it immediately from the field. As soon as a big game animal is taken, care and removal from the field should take immediate priority.

Such a regulation is already in effect for several northern units, in respect to caribou, I believe it should be a state wide regulation in respect to all big game edible meat.

Therefore I propose the following regulations:

① Based on the wording of SEC 08. 54. 210 (182) of the guide law.

- It shall be unlawful for any person or persons to transport or receive any big game animals or parts thereof that the person knows or reasonably believes, has been taken, transported or possessed in violation of State statutes, without trying to prevent such violation, short of using force, and without reporting it as soon as possible to State fish & game. Or to aid in the commission of such a violation.

② Based on -5 AAC 92.220 - C / Salvage of Game meat, furs and hides. PG 9 - Alaska Game Regs NO 27

① - The edible meat from all big game animals taken in the State shall be immediately removed from the field.

I believe that these regulations are necessary to prevent the further waste of an important resource in the state of Alaska. The importance of game meat to subsistence lifestyles and local personal use is of deep concern to most Alaskans and its waste can no longer be tolerated.

I believe that these amendments will strengthen the bill - as opposition to such a responsible point of view - would not be well regarded by most people. However - I trust your judgement on this. Rather than jeopardize the entire bill, I would as soon see these regulations wait. But I do believe they are extremely important.

Again, thank you for your time and consideration. If there is anything I can do to assist you - please let me know.

I sincerely appreciate everything you Ms. Herrmann and the other sponsors have done for hunting and the game resource of our State - Thank you

Sincerely  
Patrick Kennedy

MIDNIGHT SUN LODGE  
KIVILINA ALASKA  
99750

TRIDENT RADIO SER  
RANCH - 345-1160  
CALL SIGN W0Z 85

# Katmai Guide Service

JOE KLUTSCH  
REGISTERED GUIDE

P. O. BOX 313, KING SALMON, ALASKA 99613

January 10, 1987

MEMBER



Dear Adelheid,

Thanks for allowing the time to hear about the current efforts being made to eliminate the deluge of "outfitters" who are threatening Alaska's game resources. This situation has gone beyond the point of being a problem. It's an over used word these days, but for the future of quality game populations, it's a crisis.

After the meeting with Senators Paiks, [redacted] and Coghili, we felt like some progress was reached at educating these people about the problem. Paiks and [redacted] listened closely as the chairman of the guide board, several other guide board members, and Fish and Game protection officers Botang, Nutgrass, and Damico explained how quickly "outfitters" set up operations all over the state. These people have chosen to circumvent the guide license and control system. They are not bound by an area system and they have no professional standards. The guide system was from its very inception aimed at controlling commercial use of the resource. Coghili is the snag. He immediately wanted to know what we were willing to give to accommodate or "grandfather" outfitters" many of whom are his constituents. I wanted to remind him that he has more guides in his district than outfitters but that wouldn't have helped our cause. Paiks reminded us that it would only take one vote to ban our effort. The problem I see with Coghili's approach is that the sanctioning outfitters ignores the problem and in fact compounds it. Phil Driver felt Coghili didn't give a damn about game resources either that or he just doesn't know about the net effect these kind of operators can have.

Enclosed is the specific wording we would like to see in a bill. Much of it is based on a current guide - outfitter law (Montana) which has withstood legal tests. If any "compromises" are made concerning outfitting, I would hope they could be made in a way that requires these people be incorporated within the present guide license and control system. There simply isn't room for another class of commercial operator in Alaska. This will be sticky but I trust something can be worked out.

I'll be in touch with you after my return from several hunting conventions outside. Thanks so much for working on this legislation.

Sincerely,

# EGEGIK VILLAGE COUNCIL

Box 29  
Egegik, Alaska 99579  
(907)233-2231

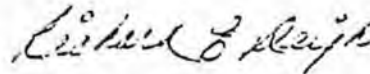
Representative  
Adelheid Herman  
Box 63  
Naknek, Alaska 99633

RE: Hunting in Game Unit 9-E

Dear Rep. Herman:

The people of Egegik are concerned about the number of outfitters being issued permits to bring hunters into the Alaska Peninsula Wildlife Refuge. The Refuge has been a traditional source of meat for our village until recent years. Now the large number of outfitters which are not licensed by the State or controlled in any way, are flooding the area with hunters. These Outfitters are not under any State Law: they are not air taxi operators or registered guides. The result has been that the game is being killed by people who have resident hunting licenses but are really residents of other states and they often leave meat to rot. There are so many the Wildlife Protection Officer cannot check them all. Outfitters called "Wilderness Experiences" set eight hunters from Maryland out on the King Salmon River. They arrive at Egegik with eight sets of antlers and little if any meat. People who normally hunt their winter meat from this village went hungry last winter. It appears that with the excess of Caribou Hunters and lack of moose due to over hunting by outside hunters, the same thing will happen this winter. We would appreciate an answer to this letter telling us what you can do to change this situation and what you think you can do to limit the number of hunters in this area.

Sincerely yours



Richard E. Deigh  
President

RE:jw

# GUS & FRENCHY LA MOUREUX

P.O. Box 90444 ANCHORAGE, ALASKA 99509 FRENCHY, 248-4971 GUS, 248-3612 (AREA CODE 907)

90444

October 2, 1986

Rep. Adelheid Herrmann  
House Resources Committee  
1024 West 6th Avenue  
Anchorage, Alaska 99501

Dear Rep. Herrmann:

I suppose this is an exercise in futility but one never knows until one tries and try we must.

My son and I are long time guides in the Ugashik Lakes area of your district and this past fall we encountered a problem that has been plaguing other guides for some time. The mass invasion of the "Outfitter" and his bargain hunting client who are mostly non-residents in both cases. It is apparently something no one can do anything about as the "rapists" do not qualify as guides and can hunt anywhere and are not bound by the laws legitimate guides are.

A solution must be forthcoming and with subsistence laws looming larger and larger each year it does not seem fair that legitimate guides with guide area investment should see their investment and future existence threatened by "Out-of-State fly-by-nighter-rapists", and that is just what these "Outfitters" are. They don't care if tomorrow comes gamewise, the only thing that matters is the "fast buck" today.

With this attitude in mind I would like to request a change in the existing law. Require all non-residents to hire a registered guide with the exception of non-resident Military and relative guided hunts. Do not allow any more non-residents to come up here and hunt where they please without benefit of registered guide.

These people are a threat in many areas of the State as they come up and hunt areas where game is now in lessened supply. In the Interior residents see these people come up pulling their trailers loaded down with freezers, RVs and supplies they bought out-of-State and in these areas they are in conflict with resident hunters who are just trying to fill their own freezer. At least on a guided hunt these non-residents are usually not in conflict with residents as guides utilize the more inaccessible areas. Non-residents hunting on their own leave very little in the way of revenue in the State. The Game resource is worth money to the State and should be managed to see that the utmost dollar amount for each game head is realized. If the "Outfitter" is going to be allowed to continue then my son and I will cease to be guides as we cannot protect our guide area from the over-hunting that will occur and may as well become outfitters ourselves and join the club and rape the country.

October 2, 1986

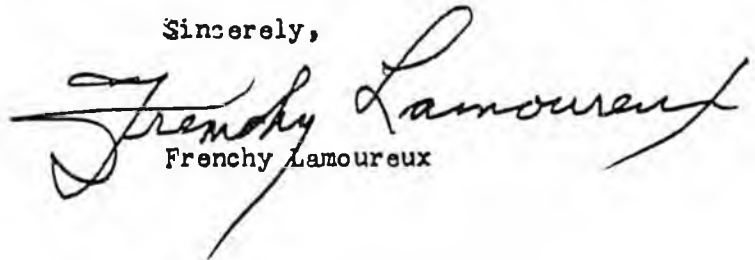
Page two

Most of these outfitters are "Out-of-State" operators and spend their winter months lining up people at Sportsman's clubs and shows. They offer a cut-rate trip for lesser money than is offered by the guide. The Guide maintains permanent camps, employs guides (in our case Native), pays insurance and property tax and thus has a higher overhead. Let's face it--if a person can afford to even consider an Alaskan hunt he can afford the going rate for a guided hunt.

The legality of such a law has already been tested in Wyoming so it should pose no problem as to being constitutional.

I realize you represent people of an area where I cannot vote but really the future of your area should be your concern and I ask you to please consider introducing legislation to put a stop to the practice of "Outfitters". I know that Fish and Wildlife would be among the first to champion this legislation as well as all the guides in Alaska. Please believe that Guides must be game conservationists if we aren't we'll be out of business.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in cursive script that reads "Frenchy Lamoureux". The signature is written in dark ink and is positioned to the right of the typed name.

Frenchy Lamoureux

FL:11

Darrell Farmen  
12800 Ridgewood Rd.  
Anchorage, Alaska 99516

March 25, 1987

Senate Resources Committee  
Att: Chairman Jack Coghill

Dear Chairman Coghill:

This letter is written in support of S.B. 191. It is my opinion that this bill is an important piece of legislation protecting the stability of our wildlife resources and it should be passed as soon as possible.

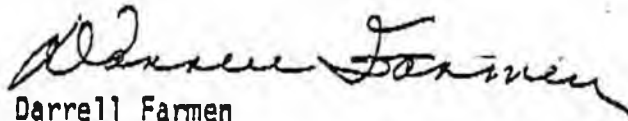
As a guide, licensed since 1960, I have seen what unlimited demands upon a limited wildlife resource can do. We have limited the number of guides and restricted the areas in which they may operate. This has enhanced a concern for wildlife species because it is now difficult for a guide to change areas.

By neglecting to regulate outfitters we have allowed a proliferation of demands upon big game species which the resource cannot absorb. Certain areas of the state are impacted to the degree that local residents are deeply concerned about the ability of certain species to maintain adequate numbers. It now appears that there are more outfitters than active guides.

In all fairness there are areas where the outfitters operation does not exist due to access problems or because they haven't found the areas. Once highly impacted areas cease to provide an adequate supply of animals the outfitter just moves to another area. Therefore, it is imperative to make restrictions apply statewide. Since there are no restrictions upon outfitters, mobility is very easy.

In closing, I urge the passage of S.B. 191. The well being of our big game species warrants the support of every Senate member.

Sincerely,

  
Darrell Farmen

Paul Reynolds  
5530 South Tahiti Loop  
Anchorage, Alaska 99507

March 25, 1987

Senate Resources Committee  
Att: Chairman Jack Coghill

Dear Chairman Coghill:

This letter is in concern of Senate Bill 191. I am in total support of this bill. My main concern is the wildlife resource of the state. With no restrictions on the "outfitter" areas of the state are getting hit hard, which will result in a poor future for this resource. For this reason we must restrict the outfitter state wide.

Thank you for your time.

Sincerely,



Paul Reynolds



## DICK GUNLOGSON

*Master Guide and Outfitter*

BOX 193  
WILLOW, ALASKA 99688  
TELEPHONE (907) 495-6434



March 26, 1987

Senator Jack Coghill  
Senate Resources Committee  
Pouch V  
Juneau, AK 99811

Dear Senator Coghill:

Let me thank you and your committee for recognizing the importance of, and need for, the legislation contained ~~in SB~~

I am a Master Guide and have been actively involved in Outfitting and Guiding in Alaska for 25 years. In just the last five years I have witnessed the rapid growth of a practice that poses the greatest threat of abuse to our wildlife resources of any that I have seen since Statehood. This is the unlicensed, unregulated so called "outfitter".

Lack of regulation in the 1960's and early 1970's led to the abuse of wildlife resources which was largely, and, to a large extent justifiably, laid at the feet of the Guiding Industry. The Guide Licensing and Control Board was created and through its efforts and the cooperation of the Guides themselves, the Industry was cleaned up. Areas were assigned and Licensed Guides became game managers, cooperating with Fish and Game people and Protection people to protect the resources they depended on for their livelihood. Licensed Alaskan Outfitter/Guides are now recognized throughout the world for their high ethical and fair chase standards. Those who could not, or would not, conform to these new standards were weeded out one by one.

Comes now then, through a monstrous loophole in our regulations, the unlicensed, unregulated, so called "outfitter". If some of these "outfitters" should turn out to be the same ones weeded out of the Guiding Industry for illegal and/or unethical activity it should hardly come as a surprise. Certainly it is not hard to see that it would be more convenient (and more profitable) to operate with virtually no regulations or licensing requirements, no ethical standards and no responsibility for the wildlife resources within any given area - compared to the highly regulated standards a Licensed Outfitter/Guide must adhere to.

*Hunt* **ALASKAN** *Big Game*



## DICK GUNLOGSON

*Master Guide and Outfitter*

BOX 193  
WILLOW, ALASKA 99688  
TELEPHONE (907) 493-6434

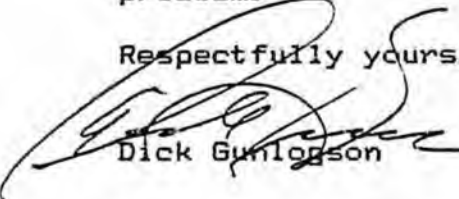


Many of the unlicensed "outfitters" operating in Alaska are non-residents. They move large numbers of hunters into the State for short periods of time, come virtually self-contained and leave little or no revenue in the State for their passing. Solicitation of "outfitted" hunts in Alaska is openly, brazenly and aggressively being practiced at major sport shows in the south 48. Through clever and deceptive wording in advertising many or most hunters are led to believe they are arranging a hunt with a legitimate Licensed Outfitter/Guide, who is responsible to the State of Alaska for his conduct in the field.

Now, while it is true that these unlicensed "outfitters" pose a threat to legitimate Licensed Outfitter/Guides, the threat clearly does not end there. Since sheep and brown/grizzly bear hunting in Alaska requires that the hunter be accompanied by a Licensed Guide, the unlicensed "outfitters" focus their attention on the animals where a guide is not required. Moose and caribou are the heaviest hit species with black bear and goat victimized to a lesser degree. The net result is that SUBSISTENCE HUNTERS AND RESIDENT MEAT EATERS are going to be the most heavily impacted. Reports of a single unlicensed "outfitter" taking 30 or more moose from an area - and some taking more than twice that many caribou are definitely founded on more than campfire smoke!

The bottom line is that licensing and regulation are absolutely necessary when commercial exploitation of wildlife resources is taking place. The State regulates the Guide Industry for this reason, the individual hunter is regulated with season and bag limits, the salmon and herring resources are regulated by Permits. It is now time to plug the loophole the unlicensed and unregulated "outfitter" is using to abuse our wildlife resources. I am sure that future hunters, subsistence, resident and non-resident alike will join me in thanking you for your attention to this problem.

Respectfully yours,

  
Dick Gunlogson

Hunt **ALASKAN** Big Game



# ALASKA TROPHY HUNTING AND FISHING

MAR 26 1987

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Senator Jack Coghill  
Chairman of the Senate  
Resource Committee

Dear Chairman Coghill:

~~90. I have written the following letter to you~~

~~\_\_\_\_\_~~ This bill addresses the definition  
of Big game Hunting & Prohibiting compensation of an  
unlicensed person for guiding. I urge you to pass  
this legislation as quickly as possible for the  
stability of Alaska Wildlife resources in the State.

We need this bill passed to stop the Unlicensed  
Guides (outfitters) from operating in the State of  
Alaska.

The unlicensed guides (outfitters) in the State of  
Alaska are not regulated by or responsible to any  
Agency or anyone in the state. Unlicensed guides (outfitters)  
take as many animals as they want, Kill out small  
pockets of animals + move to other parts of the state.  
When they have the animals slaughtered from an area  
they are free to move to another + repeat the process

There are over 300 known outfitters (unlicensed guides)



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operating in the state & many more that are not even known about. Many of these people are not Alaskan residents. Fish & Wildlife protection estimates that about 50% of the (unlicensed guides (outfitters) are Non Residents.

The (unlicensed guides) operate on large volume of hunters & low prices causing overharvesting.

Many of the unlicensed guides bring their work force up with them from the lower 48.

For example of overharvest by an outfitter (unlicensed guide) is: I took two moose in one of my guide areas last year. I figure resident hunters 4 to 6 moose. A unlicensed guide took between 35-40 moose hunters in this area. This is going on over the entire state of Alaska the wildlife cannot take this kind of pressure.

Many of the Non-Resident hunters believe they are going on a legal hunt with licensed guides because of the way unlicensed guides are advertising in the lower 48. Outfitters in the lower 48 are the same as Reg. guides are in Alaska. Everyone thinks



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the term guide & outfitter is one in the same.

The guiding profession in the state of Alaska is open to anyone who meets the requirements which are

1. Be a resident of the state
2. Serve a 3 year apprenticeship
3. Pass a written & Oral test given by the guide licensing & control board.

There are guide areas coming up at every guide board meeting.

By examining the guide register you will find that there are many guides in rural Alaska.

Guiding was the 7<sup>th</sup> largest industry in the state & is not subsidized by any state or federal program, and will be a viable industry from now on, if handled right.

In closing I would like to say that the Wildlife is a renewable resource, and should be handled as such. Senate Bill 191 will help stop the wholesale slaughter of big game animals. I have enclosed copies of a few brochures for your information.

Sincerely  
Mel Gillis

