

IN THE SUPERIOR COURT FOR THE STATE OF ALASKA
THIRD JUDICIAL DISTRICT AT ANCHORAGE

ROBERT CASSELL,)
Plaintiff,)
)
v.) Case No. 3AN-19-07460 CI
)
STATE OF ALASKA, BOARD OF)
GAME,)
Defendant.)
_____)

MOTION FOR LEAVE TO SUBMIT AMICUS BRIEFING

Resident Hunters of Alaska (“RHAK”), a nonprofit organization with approximately 2,500 Alaskan residents, respectfully moves the court to accept the accompanying proposed amicus briefing that RHAK has prepared in support of plaintiff’s motion for summary judgment.

As its name suggests, RHAK supports hunting opportunities for Alaskan residents. RHAK was formed in 2016 to advocate for legislative and policy changes that benefit Alaskan resident hunters. Its representatives speak regularly with legislators and executive branch officials. RHAK submits proposals to the Board of Game, and speaks for and against proposals that impact Alaskan resident hunters. Plaintiff Robert Cassell is a member of RHAK, but, as an organization, RHAK speaks for many individual Alaskans and thus can offer a wider perspective than plaintiff can.

This court has broad discretion to accept amicus briefing. RHAK has prepared a

memorandum that it believes will be helpful to the court, without being redundant of the memorandum that plaintiff's counsel likely will submit.¹

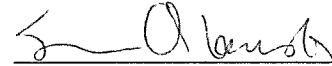
Recognizing that plaintiff's counsel will brief the controlling law in a comprehensive fashion, RHAK's proposed memorandum and exhibits concentrate on providing facts that underscore the importance of hunting to many ordinary Alaskans and why resident hunters perceive they are injured by the policies and practices of the Board of Game that are called into question by the complaint in this case. RHAK believes the facts it addresses are undisputed; their legal significance is what the parties dispute and what this court will decide. RHAK's presentation is not intended to inject disputes that would preclude resolution of this case through summary judgment.

RHAK respectfully requests that this court allow its participation as an amicus, following the model of Appellate Rule 212(c)(9). RHAK is conditionally filing its memorandum on the same day as the memorandum to be filed by plaintiff, the party whose position it supports. RHAK will not seek to file a reply memorandum or to participate in oral argument. If, for any reason, the case does not resolve on summary judgment and RHAK believes it can provide additional helpful briefing at a later stage, it will seek separate permission at that time.

¹ RHAK's counsel has discussed plaintiff's approach with his counsel, but drafted this memorandum without seeing the final memorandum that plaintiff will file.

Respectfully submitted, this 23 day of December 2020.

REEVES AMODIO LLC


Susan Orlansky [8106042]

Certificate of service:

I certify that on December 23, 2020,
a copy of the above motion and the
accompanying proposed order were served
by email on the following:

Matthew Findley, matt@anchorlaw.com
Eva Gardner, eva@anchorlaw.com
Ashley Sundquist, ashley@anchorlaw.com
Counsel for Plaintiff

Cheryl Brooking, cheryl.brooking@alaska.gov
Aaron Peterson, aaron.peterson@alaska.gov
Counsel for Defendant

Adam Cook, acook@bhb.com
Shane Coffey, scoffey@bhb.com
James Lister, jlistner@bhb.com
Counsel for amicus Alaska Professional Hunters Association

By: Taylor Haag

IN THE SUPERIOR COURT FOR THE STATE OF ALASKA
THIRD JUDICIAL DISTRICT AT ANCHORAGE

ROBERT CASSELL,)
Plaintiff,)
)
v.) Case No. 3AN-19-07460 CI
)
STATE OF ALASKA, BOARD OF)
GAME,)
Defendant.)
_____)

[Proposed]
ORDER ACCEPTING AMICUS MEMORANDUM FROM RHAK

The motion of Resident Hunters of Alaska (“RHAK”) to submit amicus briefing in support of the plaintiff’s motion for summary judgment is GRANTED. The conditionally lodged Memorandum of Amicus Curiae Resident Hunters of Alaska In Support Of Plaintiff’s Motion For Summary Judgment is accepted for filing.

Dated at Anchorage, Alaska, this ____ day of December 2020.

Andrew Guidi
Judge of the Superior Court

REEVES AMODIO LLC
500 L STREET, SUITE 300
ANCHORAGE, ALASKA 99501-1990
PHONE (907) 222-7100, FAX (907) 222-7199

IN THE SUPERIOR COURT FOR THE STATE OF ALASKA
THIRD JUDICIAL DISTRICT AT ANCHORAGE

ROBERT CASSELL,)
Plaintiff,)
)
v.) Case No. 3AN-19-07460 CI
)
STATE OF ALASKA, BOARD OF)
GAME,)
Defendant.)
_____)

**MEMORANDUM OF AMICUS CURIAE RESIDENT HUNTERS OF ALASKA
IN SUPPORT OF PLAINTIFF’S MOTION FOR SUMMARY JUDGMENT**

INTRODUCTION

Resident Hunters of Alaska is a non-profit organization of Alaska residents, formed in 2016, to enhance opportunities for Alaskan resident hunters in accordance with responsible wildlife management so that the Alaskan hunting heritage is preserved for future generations. RHAK has approximately 2,500 members from all across Alaska.¹ RHAK is unabashedly pro-Alaskan and aims to secure priority for Alaskan hunters over nonresidents whenever prudent game-management practices require that limits be placed on harvesting wildlife resources. RHAK’s mission is supported by the Alaska Constitution, which establishes that Alaska’s wildlife, in its natural state, is reserved to

¹ See Exhibit 1 at ¶ 1-2. All the exhibits and their sources are described in the accompanying affidavit of counsel. For simplicity’s sake, this memorandum cites simply to the exhibit numbers, without repeating the description of the exhibit.

the people of the state for their common use.²

The plaintiff in this case, Robert Cassell, is a member of RHAK, but RHAK speaks for many individuals and thus has a broader perspective on resident preferences and the practical consequences of allocating some of Alaska's wildlife resources for the exclusive use of nonresidents. RHAK is mindful of this court's workload. Hence, it aims not to repeat what Cassell is likely to present to this court through his counsel. In this memorandum, therefore, RHAK only briefly summarizes the controlling law. Instead, RHAK concentrates on providing additional background facts that Cassell may not provide. RHAK's goal is to underscore the importance of hunting to many ordinary Alaskans, how resident hunters are harmed by the Board of Game policy at issue in this case, and how some of the apparent justifications for the policy cannot be sustained.

RHAK urges this court to grant summary judgment to Cassell and to declare that the Board of Game acted unconstitutionally when it adopted regulations that allocate to non-residents 40% of the draw permits for hunting Kodiak brown bear.

STATEMENT OF FACTS

A. A Detailed Examination Of The Way Permits For Kodiak Brown Bear Hunts Are Awarded Shows How The Board of Game Policy At Issue In This Case Favors Nonresidents Over Residents Who Wish To Hunt Bear.

This case concerns the brown bear hunts in the Kodiak Archipelago, which is Game Management Unit (GMU) 8. Each year, the Board of Game determines the number

² See Alaska Constitution, art. VIII, § 3.

of hunting permits to allow in any given area within GMU 8 with guidance from biologists who work for the Alaska Department of Fish and Game (ADF&G). For many years the Board of Game has held a lottery to award approximately 500 brown bear permits annually to hunters who wish to hunt in the Kodiak Archipelago outside the small road system area on Kodiak Island.³ The lottery is mandated by regulation as the way of selecting the fortunate few from the many who wish to hunt Kodiak brown bear.⁴ These draw permits offer the only legal way for most people to hunt brown bears across the vast majority of Kodiak.⁵

As set forth below, the Board of Game's system for awarding draw permits favors nonresidents over residents in a number of ways. Indeed, the actual lottery process applies principally to Alaska residents. Nonresidents effectively can purchase a guaranteed opportunity to hunt in a particular area.

(1) **Approximately 35% of draw permits are reserved for nonresidents:**

The Board of Game has divided Kodiak Island into 28 hunting areas; three other hunting

³ See Exhibit 2 at 6 (slide 35); Exhibit 3 at 3-4; Exhibit 4 at 4 (504 permits were granted in the 2019 drawing). A separate registration permit system applies to the Kodiak Island road system. See Exhibit 3 at 4; Exhibit 5 at 1. Hunting on the road system is not at all comparable to hunting in the remote portions of Kodiak Island. See *infra* at 13-15.

⁴ See 5 AAC 92.050(a)(4)(A) ("The following conditions and procedures for permit issuance apply to each permit hunt: the department shall issue . . . drawing permits on a lottery basis[.]")

⁵ See Exhibit 4 at 2; Exhibit 5 at 1; Exhibit 6 at 2. Federal authorities manage a small subsistence hunt open only to residents of the remote communities on Kodiak Island. See Exhibit 3 at 3.

areas cover the smaller nearby islands that comprise the rest of the Kodiak Archipelago.⁶ Each hunting area is allocated a certain number of permits for the fall hunt, and a certain number of permits for the spring hunt. The number of permits allocated to each area for each season are then divided between Alaska residents and nonresidents.⁷ Where a guide has been granted an exclusive guiding area, the nonresident permits allocated to that area are essentially allocated to that guide.⁸

Under the Board policy at issue in this case, up to 40% of the total draw permits may be reserved for nonresidents.⁹ In practice, in recent years, residents are allowed to apply for approximately 65% of the draw permits for Kodiak brown bears, while 35% are reserved for nonresidents of Alaska: According to ADF&G's summary of the recent practice, approximately 320 spring permits are issued annually, with 215 going to residents and 105 to nonresidents; another 180 fall permits are issued, with approximately 116 to residents and 64 to nonresidents.¹⁰

The exact number of permits awarded each year, and their allocation between residents and nonresidents, varies slightly. Each year, ADF&G announces plans for its

⁶ See Exhibit 4 at 2; Exhibit 6 at 2.

⁷ See *id.*

⁸ See 5 AAC 92.061(a)(1) (“each guide may submit the same number of nonresident applications for a hunt as the number of permits available for that hunt”); see generally *infra* at 10.

⁹ See 5 AAC 92.061(a)(1) (“the department shall issue a maxim of 40 percent of the drawing permits to nonresidents”).

¹⁰ See Exhibit 2 at 6 (slide 35).

upcoming drawings, which typically cover the next year's spring and fall hunts for nonresidents, and the next year's fall hunt and the following year's spring hunt for residents.¹¹ Thus, for example, in 2017 the Board of Game announced that the drawing for nonresidents' 2018 permits and residents' fall 2018/spring 2019 permits would award 498 permits, of which nonresidents would receive 170 (34.1%) and residents would receive 328 (65.9%).¹² The permits awarded in 2018 (for residents' fall 2019/spring 2020 seasons and nonresidents' 2019 seasons) went 71.% to residents and 28.2% to nonresidents.¹³ In 2019 (for residents' fall 2020/spring 2021 seasons and nonresidents' 2020 seasons), ADF&G awarded 331 permits to residents (65.7%) and 173 to nonresidents (34.3%).¹⁴ The pandemic then resulted in the inability of many to travel; ADF&G adopted special rules to allow some permits to be transferred to a later season, while some unused permits were forfeited¹⁵ – so the next drawing (for residents' fall 2021/spring 2022 seasons and nonresidents' 2021 seasons) was atypical and allowed only 313 new permits, of which 52.7% were designated for residents and 47.2% for nonresidents.¹⁶

¹¹ See, e.g., Exhibit 4 at 2; Exhibit 6 at 2; Exhibit 7.

¹² See Exhibit 7.

¹³ See Exhibit 4 at 4.

¹⁴ See Exhibit 6 at 20.

¹⁵ See Exhibit 8.

¹⁶ See Exhibit 6 at 2.

(2) Nonresidents who wish to hunt with a relative must apply for a “resident” hunting permit: By statute, nearly all nonresidents who wish to hunt a Kodiak brown bear must hunt with a licensed professional guide.¹⁷ A single exception allows nonresident U.S. citizens to hunt brown bear in the company of an Alaska resident who is a relative within the second degree of kindred (often referred to as “2DK” hunters).¹⁸

The Board of Game requires a nonresident prospective 2DK hunter to apply for a permit in a “resident” hunt.¹⁹ Thus, for Kodiak brown bear hunts, permits allocated to residents include permits allocated to nonresidents who will hunt in the company of a relative. The practice of taking permits for nonresident 2DK hunters out of permits allotted to residents is unique to Kodiak.²⁰ In recent years, the Board has allowed up to 8 resident permits for Kodiak brown bear to be awarded to nonresidents hunting with a resident.²¹

¹⁷ See AS 16.05.407, .408.

¹⁸ See AS 16.05.407(a)(2). Second degree of kindred means a parent, sibling, child, spouse, grandparent, grandchild, brother/sister-in-law, father/mother-in-law, son/daughter-in-law, stepfather/mother, stepbrother/sister, or stepson/daughter. See 5 AAC 92.990(a)(85); Exhibit 4 at 2.

¹⁹ See Exhibit 4 at 2; Exhibit 6 at 2.

²⁰ See Exhibit 2 at 8 (slide 39); Exhibit 10 at Tr. 25.

²¹ See Exhibit 4 at 2; Exhibit 6 at 2; Exhibit 7. If the resident relative also seeks to hunt, he or she must apply for and be awarded his or her own permit. A resident and nonresident relative may apply as a “party.” See *id.*

(3) Only nonresident hunters are eligible to receive a permit that otherwise would not be used: The Board of Game has different rules for residents and nonresidents with respect to redistributing or transferring any permit that the original permittee realizes he or she will not be able to use. Apart from the special pandemic-related exceptions referred to earlier, resident permits, quite simply, cannot be redistributed or transferred.²² In a typical year, 44% of residents who receive a draw permit are unable to hunt; those permits go unused.²³ By contrast, the state maintains an alternate list for nonresidents who applied for a permit and were not drawn.²⁴ Further, if no names remain on the alternate list, a nonresident with a guide contract may secure one of the unused permits over-the-counter on a first-come-first-served basis.²⁵ In practice, some guides with exclusive guide areas do not even bother entering the lottery on behalf of their clients, and they simply pick up the necessary permits over the counter; no alternate list is ever created.²⁶ Very few nonresident permits go unused.²⁷

²² See 5 AAC 92.050(a)(5).

²³ See Exhibit 2 at 15 (slide 54); see also Exhibit 2 at 14 (slide 52); Exhibit 9 at 7-8 (Proposal 104); Exhibit 10 at Tr. 71-83 (Board of Game rejected a proposal to create an alternate list for resident hunters, so other residents could claim permits that otherwise would not be used).

²⁴ See 5 AAC 92.061(a)(4)(B), (C); Exhibit 4 at 2; Exhibit 6 at 2.

²⁵ See 5 AAC 92.061(a)(4)(D); Exhibit 4 at 2; Exhibit 6 at 2.

²⁶ See *infra* at 10.

²⁷ See Exhibit 2 at 15 (slide 54) (on average 89% of available nonresident permits are used); Exhibit 10 at Tr. 65 (only 10 hunts in 10 years were undersubscribed).

(4) A nonresident has a much higher chance of being awarded a permit in the drawings: The Kodiak brown bear hunt is extraordinarily popular. In the most recently announced results of permit hunt drawings, 331 permits were allotted to residents for fall 2020 and spring 2021 hunts; that total includes up to 8 for nonresidents applying to hunt in the company of a resident relative.²⁸ Over 10,000 resident applications were received.²⁹ A resident application thus had approximately a 3% chance of being selected. Since a resident may submit up to 6 applications per year per species,³⁰ the number of applications is not equal to the number of applicants.³¹ The chance of being selected for a Kodiak brown bear hunt varies by area. For the 2020 drawings, in some of the 28 hunting areas on Kodiak Island, an application had a less than 1% chance of being drawn.³² In no hunting area in GMU 8 did the chance of success for a resident exceed 23%, and in most areas the chance of success was in single digits.³³ Many Alaskan hunters apply year after year without receiving a permit.³⁴

A very different story regarding the chance for success applies to permits awarded

²⁸ See Exhibit 4 at 2; Exhibit 6 at 20.

²⁹ See Exhibit 6 at 20 (resident hunts on Kodiak Island are DB 201-228 and 231-258; resident hunts in the rest of the Archipelago are DB 261-263 and 291-293).

³⁰ See 5 AAC 92.050(a)(2)(A).

³¹ ADF&G has estimated that about 5,000 resident hunters submit applications each year. See <https://www.adfg.alaska.gov/index.cfm?adfg=brownbear.trivia>.

³² See Exhibit 6 at 20.

³³ See *id.*

³⁴ See Exhibit 12 at ¶¶ 4, 6; Exhibit 13 at ¶ 7.

to nonresidents. For the 2020 permit hunt drawing, the Board of Game awarded 173 permits to nonresidents.³⁵ A guided nonresident may submit one application per season (i.e., one for fall and one for spring), and in all instances must submit the application accompanied by a contract with a professional guide.³⁶ For the 2020 hunts, 315 applications were received from nonresidents, making for a 55% chance of any application being drawn.³⁷ However, for guided nonresident hunts, the *overall* percentage of success in the drawing is misleading. Most of Kodiak Island is within the Kodiak National Wildlife Refuge, for which the federal government awards exclusive guide use areas where only one guide is authorized to offer permit hunts.³⁸ On Kodiak Island, 21 of the 28 hunting areas are partly or entirely included in an exclusive guide use area.³⁹ For 2020, for the 42 hunts in these areas (i.e., the spring and fall hunt in each of the 21 areas), *every* applicant for 31 of the hunts received a permit.⁴⁰ As discussed below, other nonresident hunters received permits without applying. In each hunting area in the Kodiak Archipelago, the percentage chance for a nonresident application to be selected

³⁵ See Exhibit 4 at 2.

³⁶ See 5 AAC 92.061(a)(4)(A); Exhibit 4 at 2; Exhibit 6 at 2.

³⁷ See Exhibit 6 at 20 (nonresident hunts on Kodiak are DB 101-128 and 131-158; nonresident hunts in the rest of the Archipelago are DB 161-163 and 191-193).

³⁸ See Exhibit 1 at ¶ 6 and its accompanying map marked as Exhibit 1 to the affidavit; Exhibit 11 at 3.

³⁹ See Exhibit 6 at 2 (hunting areas that fall partially, mostly, or entirely in an exclusive guide use area are designated with one or two asterisks).

⁴⁰ See Exhibit 6 at 20.

was higher than the chance for a resident application to hunt in that area – and typically much higher.⁴¹

(5) Some nonresidents receive “draw” permits without participating in the

drawing: The tables of applications and awards show that no nonresidents applied in some of the exclusive guide use areas,⁴² but that does not actually mean no nonresident hunters will hunt in those areas. The guide in an exclusive use area may apply in his clients’ names for all the permits in an area where he has exclusive guiding rights,⁴³ or he may not apply and direct his clients not to bother applying for a draw permit, because the guide knows that those nonresident permits cannot be used by anyone other than his clients. The guide signs the contract with the client, and, when the client arrives in Alaska to hunt, the guide takes the client to pick up the necessary permit over-the-counter.⁴⁴ This system allows the guide to be certain that he will have a client ready to hunt each permit authorized for his area.⁴⁵ No alternate list is ever created for areas where one guide is

⁴¹ See *id.*; see also Exhibit 4 at 4.

⁴² See Exhibit 4 at 4; Exhibit 6 at 20.

⁴³ See 5 AAC 92.061(a)(1).

⁴⁴ See Exhibit 2 at 13 (slide 50); Exhibit 10 at Tr. 65-66 (explaining the process that allows some hunts to *appear* undersubscribed when in fact they are not).

⁴⁵ Additionally, according to ADF&G, some guides in some years choose not to have clients hunt all of the permits available for the guide’s exclusive use are. ADF&G believes the guides have a conservation motive – i.e., in some years some guides conclude that too many permits have been authorized for the number of trophy bears that the guide believes are available in the area. See Exhibit 10 at Tr. 67-68. However, ADF&G has never explained why it is comfortable with guides making bear-harvest decisions that are inconsistent with the game-management plan the professionals at ADF&G developed.

authorized to apply for all the available nonresident permits.

Summary: In short, a wealthy nonresident can virtually guarantee he will receive a permit to hunt a Kodiak brown bear after he enters a contract with a professional guide. Although regulations direct that draw permits be awarded “on a lottery basis,”⁴⁶ for wealthy nonresidents, the Kodiak “draw permit” does not actually involve a drawing or lottery. The system established by the Board of Game allows privileged nonresidents to purchase a guaranteed opportunity to hunt, whereas all Alaska residents must take their chances in a drawing.

B. Kodiak Is Not The Only Place Where The Board Of Game Favors Nonresidents Over Residents And Guides Over Nonguided Hunters.

Although this lawsuit focuses on the Board of Game’s policies regarding permits to hunt brown bear in GMU 8, Kodiak is not the only place where the Board of Game allocates permits exclusively to nonresidents, reducing or eliminating Alaskan residents’ rights to participate in certain hunts.

In a portion of GMU 21B, moose hunts where the antlers may be kept are allowed only by draw permits, and fully half of those draw permits are allocated to nonresidents.⁴⁷ Reflecting the Board’s partiality to professional guides, 70% of the nonresident permits are reserved for guided hunters.⁴⁸

⁴⁶ 5 AAC 92.050(a)(4)(A).

⁴⁷ See 5 AAC 92.069(b)(3).

⁴⁸ See Exhibit 6 at 15.

C. The Opportunity To Hunt Kodiak Brown Bear Is Highly Valued By Alaska Residents.

Many Alaskans choose to live in this state because of the hunting opportunities here, which are unrivalled in any other state.⁴⁹ The variety of game is large, and, although travel to remote areas in the state is not inexpensive, living in Alaska removes the cost of having to travel to the state to begin a hunt, which makes hunting more feasible for ordinary people.

The Kodiak coastal brown bear is a prime example of a special opportunity to hunt that is unique to Alaska. Few places in the world still have huntable brown bear populations, and Alaska is the only state where hunters can pursue a coastal brown bear in unspoiled habitat. Hunting in remote areas of Kodiak is like going back in time to an earth of long ago, where the great bear still roams in its rugged, natural environment.⁵⁰

Hunters admire and respect the Kodiak brown bear for its size and potential ferocity, and the challenge that hunting such a dangerous animal presents.⁵¹ The memories from a successful hunt are preserved in mounts, rugs, and skulls that adorn the hunter's home. However, even an unsuccessful hunt is a valued experience. Alaskan hunters appreciate the opportunity to camp and to seek a bear in the remote wilderness.

⁴⁹ See Exhibit 1 at ¶ 4.

⁵⁰ See *id.* at ¶ 4; Exhibit 12 at ¶ 3.

⁵¹ See Exhibit 1 at ¶ 5.

D. The Opportunity To Hunt In The Road System Is Not Comparable To The Opportunities Awarded Through The Draw Permits For Hunting In More Remote Parts Of The Kodiak Archipelago.

As noted earlier, ADF&G administers an entirely separate program for hunting brown bears in the small road system area near the city of Kodiak.⁵² This is a registration hunt, with no limit on the number of permits.⁵³ Residents and nonresidents may receive permits on an equal, unlimited basis, but nonresidents may hunt only in the company of a 2DK relative or a professional guide.⁵⁴

The purpose of the road system hunt differs from hunting in the rest of the Archipelago. Kodiak brown bear hunting is principally a trophy hunt.⁵⁵ Along the road system, bear hunting serves to minimize conflicts between bears and people in the most heavily settled part of the island.⁵⁶ Trophy bears are less common in this area, since the best bear habitat is elsewhere, and, with unlimited permits for a small area, the competition is more intense.⁵⁷

Many of the registration permits are obtained by local residents – people who live in the city of Kodiak; of these, many do not actively hunt, but, with a permit, they are

⁵² See Exhibit 2 at 11 (slide 45); Exhibit 4 at 2 (map shows the northeast portion of Kodiak Island outside of the draw permit areas).

⁵³ See Exhibit 2 at 11 (slide 46); Exhibit 5 at 1.

⁵⁴ See AS 16.05.407(a), .408(a); Exhibit 5 at 1.

⁵⁵ See Exhibit 5 at 3-5.

⁵⁶ See Exhibit 2 at 11 (slide 45); Exhibit 10 at Tr. 56-58.

⁵⁷ See Exhibit 10 at Tr. 59; Exhibit 12 at ¶ 5; Exhibit 14 at 3 (Affidavit of Paul Chervenak at ¶ 4 n.6).

authorized to shoot a bear if they see one as they drive in the area to and from work or stores or to access other recreational opportunities.⁵⁸ Other Alaskans obtain registration permits and come to Kodiak Island to hunt the road system.⁵⁹ The hunt is also available to those who are not physically capable of the rigors of hunting off the road system, but the success rate is not high: fewer than 9% of Alaskan residents who hunt in the road system area succeed in harvesting a bear.⁶⁰

The number of registration permits obtained by nonresidents is increasing.⁶¹ Professional guides who do not have an exclusive guide use area in the Kodiak National Wildlife Refuge bring clients to the road system to hunt. Although a relatively small number of nonresidents obtain these permits as compared to the number of Alaska residents (28 nonresidents in an average year, as compared to 219 residents), a much higher percentage of the nonresidents with permits actively hunt the area, and nonresidents (who hunt with a guide) enjoy a substantially higher success rate than resident hunters.⁶² Thus, in a typical year, nonresidents hunting the road system harvest almost exactly the same number of bears as the residents – 10 each, in round numbers.⁶³

⁵⁸ See Exhibit 1 at ¶ 8; Exhibit 2 at 11 (slide 46) (an average of 219 Alaska residents obtain a registration permit each year, but only 54% of the permits are hunted); Exhibit 10 at Tr. 56-57, 60.

⁵⁹ See Exhibit 1 at ¶ 8.

⁶⁰ See Exhibit 2 at 11 (slide 46); Exhibit 10 at Tr. 61-62.

⁶¹ See Exhibit 9 at 5 (Proposal 102).

⁶² See Exhibit 2 at 11 (slide 46).

⁶³ See *id.*

Nonresident 2DK hunters also obtain permits when they come to stay with a local relative, perhaps especially when they come to hunt deer in a season that overlaps with the brown bear season; their chance of shooting a bear is lower than for hunting in more remote areas, but the investment of time and money is also much lower.⁶⁴

A proposal to eliminate the competition from nonresidents in the road system area was rejected by the Board of Game in 2019.⁶⁵

D. The Board Of Game's Justifications For Favoring Nonresidents Over Residents Are Not Sound.

Board of Game members offered two main policy grounds for rejecting Cassell's proposal to increase the percentage of permits allocated to residents rather than nonresidents. First, Board members stressed how reducing nonresidents' share of the permits would have an adverse economic impact on Kodiak's professional hunting guides, as well as on the overall economy in Kodiak.⁶⁶ Second, Board members responded favorably to comments by ADF&G that any change in the allocation *could* result in changes in the number of bears harvested and overall permits *might* need to be reduced for a while to see the actual effects of the change.⁶⁷ They voiced similar grounds for rejecting other proposals presented at the same meeting that also would have increased

⁶⁴ See *id.* (over the 5 years between 2015 and 2019, 12 2DK hunters received a registration permit and one of them successfully harvested a bear); see also Exhibit 1 at ¶ 8.

⁶⁵ See Exhibit 9 at 4-5 (Proposal 102); Exhibit 10 at Tr. 55-64.

⁶⁶ See Exhibit 10 at Tr. 12, 15-16.

⁶⁷ See *id.* at Tr. 12, 17.

hunting opportunities for residents.⁶⁸

Although even sound policy cannot save an unconstitutional allocation practice, it is still useful to examine the facts that demonstrate why the Board's policy reasons are not persuasive grounds for adhering to the current practices that favor nonresidents over residents and a few professional guides over many ordinary Alaskans.

1. Alaska resident hunters contribute greatly to the Alaska economy.

Nonresident bear hunters may pay over \$20,000 to a professional hunting guide.⁶⁹ For this, the guide provides food, shelter, local transportation, and guide services, which often include both the registered guide and assistants in the field, who can cook, skin an animal, and carry loads.⁷⁰ On the surface, it thus appears that nonresident hunters invest more in the local economy than resident hunters do.

However, the initial impression is misleading. An independent study commissioned by ADF&G in 2011, and reported in 2014, determined that resident hunters throughout the state spent over \$1 billion each year in connection with their hunting activities.⁷¹ Nonresident hunters spent only 15% as much – \$150 million per year.⁷²

⁶⁸ See *id.* at Tr. 72-82.

⁶⁹ See Exhibit 5 at 2; Exhibit 14 at 11, 14 (Affidavit of Samuel Rohrer ¶ 5 and Exhibit 1 (this guide charges \$23,500 per customer for a guided bear hunt)).

⁷⁰ See Exhibit 1 at ¶ 12; Exhibit 14 at 10-11 (Affidavit of Samuel Rohrer at ¶ 4).

⁷¹ See Exhibit 15 at 19.

⁷² See *id.*

Beyond that, resident hunters, by definition, live in Alaska. They pay property taxes and, in some communities, sales taxes. They support local nonprofits. They buy groceries, household goods, gasoline, and recreational gear all year round, not only when they enjoy the likely once-in-a-lifetime opportunity to hunt a Kodiak brown bear. Many resident hunters choose to live in Alaska partly because of the hunting opportunities offered to those who live here.⁷³ When they are lucky enough to get drawn for a Kodiak bear permit, they buy airplane tickets to Kodiak, and then charter planes and boats and other transportation services on Kodiak to reach their hunting areas. They often splurge on hotels and restaurants before and after their hunts.⁷⁴ In short, they pay for all the services that nonresidents do, apart from paying for professional guiding – and some residents as a matter of choice opt to contract with a professional guide. Unlike nonresidents, resident hunters buy their gear in Alaska before they hunt,⁷⁵ and some hire an Alaskan taxidermist to mount their hides.⁷⁶

Certainly, with the requirement that nonresidents pay for a professional guide, a typical nonresident hunter of Kodiak bear spends more on average for a hunting trip than his resident counterpart – but the focus on the individual hunter obscures the bigger picture and unfairly diminishes the economic contribution that resident hunters make to

⁷³ See Exhibit 1 at ¶ 4; Exhibit 15 at 9-10.

⁷⁴ See Exhibit 1 at ¶¶ 10-11.

⁷⁵ See Exhibit 15 at 21.

⁷⁶ See Exhibit 1 at ¶ 11.

this state.

RHAK disputes that economic considerations can trump the requirement of article VIII, section 3⁷⁷ – but, even if it was legitimate for the Board to consider the economic contributions of nonresident hunters, the full facts, as just discussed, do not support a conclusion that nonresident hunters contribute more to Alaska’s economy than do resident hunters.

Nor does it follow that the professional guides could not adapt if favoritism to nonresidents in the allocation of permits were eliminated. For example, the three master guides who submitted affidavits in support of APHA’s intervention all confirmed that they have other sources of income, although they aver that guiding nonresident bear hunts is their most profitable operation.⁷⁸ As RHAK argues below, concern for the income of a few should never trump the constitutional common use rights of the many. Moreover, even if protecting the rights of guides to make a living were a legitimate concern, the facts do not establish that the current small group of licensed guides could not continue to support their families if nonresident preferences were held unconstitutional.

⁷⁷ See *infra* at 22-26.

⁷⁸ See Exhibit 14 at 1-2 (Chervenak Affidavit at ¶ 2), 6 (Munsey Affidavit at ¶ 3), 10-11 (Rohrer Affidavit at ¶ 4) (reflecting that some or all of these guides offer guided hunts for deer and mountain goat, guide fishing and wildlife viewing trips, and earn money through non-guiding activities such as commercial fishing and construction).

2. The risk of uncertainty due to the effects of changing the allocation of permits is overstated.

In response to the proposal to allocate 90% of the Kodiak brown bear draw permits to residents and to allow residents to compete equally with nonresidents for the remaining permits, ADF&G was officially neutral.⁷⁹ However, in presenting information to the Game Board, ADF&G representatives focused on what might happen if the allocation between residents and nonresidents changed.⁸⁰

ADF&G's historical records establish that participation rates differ for nonresidents and residents who are awarded draw permits: 89% of nonresidents hunt their permits, but only 56% of nonresidents do.⁸¹ On average, guided nonresident hunters are more successful at harvesting a bear than are resident hunters: the success rate, respectively, is 62% for nonresidents, compared to 38% for resident hunters.⁸² Also, the percentage of male versus female bears taken differs: the total bear harvest by nonresident hunters' averages 17% female (16 sows per year on average), whereas resident hunters' harvests are 36% female (26 sows per year on average).⁸³ The harvest by both nonresidents and residents is within ADF&G's management goal that the harvest should

⁷⁹ See Exhibit 2 at 2 (slide 28).

⁸⁰ See *id.* at 3-4 (slides 30-32); Exhibit 10 at Tr. 4-7.

⁸¹ See Exhibit 2 at 3 (slide 29).

⁸² See *id.*

⁸³ See *id.* (slide 30). The number of sows harvested per year is significant from a game-management perspective. See *id.* at 16 (slide 56); Exhibit 10 at Tr. 8.

be at least 60% male.⁸⁴

Taking all these statistics together, if the allocation of permits shifted from the current 35% nonresident to 10% nonresident, and all else remained the same, the total annual harvest of bears would decrease somewhat, and the average annual harvest of sows would remain the same.⁸⁵ A reduced overall harvest could result in an increase in the number of permits to be awarded, ideally along with some additional hunter education to increase the proportion of male bears taken in the hunt.⁸⁶

Rather than emphasize the predictable consequences based on historical records of changing the allocation between residents and nonresidents, ADF&G provided the Board of Game with a series of hypotheticals, showing what would happen if an increased percentage of resident hunters who receive a permit participate in the hunt or if resident hunters increased their success rate without altering the percentage take of female bears.⁸⁷ These scenarios show a hypothetical possibility of exceeding the desired take of female bears, which then could result in having to decrease the number of permits offered.⁸⁸ ADF&G offered no explanation for why, after the “consistent pattern” established over the previous five years, allocating additional permits to residents would likely alter either

⁸⁴ See *id.* at 16 (slide 56).

⁸⁵ See *id.* at 4 (slide 31).

⁸⁶ See Exhibit 10 at Tr. 11 (discussing hunter education programs).

⁸⁷ See Exhibit 2 at 4 (slides 31-32).

⁸⁸ See *id.*

residents' rate of participation or their success in their hunts. Indeed, with fewer guided nonresidents taking the trophy bears, the resident take of boars rather than sows could be expected to increase. Nor did ADF&G discuss why hunter education could not be used to decrease the proportion of residents' harvest that is female. ADF&G representatives seemed to feel that they had established a system that was predictable and worked well to achieve the desired harvest, and therefore they were reluctant to contemplate any change.⁸⁹

The successful management of the Kodiak bear population should be cause for celebration, but not a reason to fear change. Conceivably, a slight upward or downward adjustment in the number of permits awarded might be warranted while the consequences of a change in allocation are studied – but the Board has flexibility to do that, as shown by its response to the upheaval in expectations resulting from the coronavirus.⁹⁰ Fear of the unknown is not a rational justification for refusing to change a policy, particularly when professional wildlife managers have skills and tools to adapt to change.

⁸⁹ See Exhibit 10 at Tr. 4-7. ADF&G used similar hypotheticals and conveyed a similar desire not to change anything when discussing other proposals presented at the March 2019 Game Board meeting. See Exhibit 2 at 17-18 (slides 57-59); Exhibit 10 at Tr. 72-76.

⁹⁰ See Exhibit 8.

ARGUMENTS

THE ALASKA CONSTITUTION PROHIBITS GAME-MANAGEMENT PRACTICES THAT FAVOR NONRESIDENTS OVER RESIDENTS AND THAT FAVOR A PRIVILEGED FEW OVER MANY AVERAGE ALASKANS.

The Alaska Constitution, article VIII, section 3, provides explicitly that, “[w]herever occurring in their natural state, fish, wildlife, and waters are reserved to the people for common use.” The constitution’s drafters explained: “The expression ‘for common use’ implies that these resources are not to be subject to exclusive grants or special privileges as was so frequently the case in ancient royal tradition.”⁹¹

Other sections of the constitution also express the framers’ intent that lands and natural resources must be managed for the benefit of all Alaskans, without granting special privileges either to nonresidents or to a few specially-privileged residents. For example, Article VIII, section 2 states: “The legislature shall provide for the utilization, development, and conservation of all natural resources belonging to the State . . . for the maximum benefit of its people.” “Its people” plainly refers to Alaskans, not non-residents, and “people” means the collective many, not an elite few. Likewise, Article VIII, section 15 explicitly prohibits the creation of any “special privilege” to use the waters of the state, while authorizing creation of a limited entry fishing-permit system to protect the resource. The Alaska Supreme Court confirmed that the drafters of the

⁹¹ Alaska Constitutional Convention Papers, Folder 210, Papers Drafted by Committee on Resources, Memorandum (titled “Terms”) (quoted in *McDowell v. State, Alaska Dep’t of Fish & Game*, 785 P.2d 1, 6 (Alaska 1989)).

constitution intended the same rule to apply to other state resources, such as wildlife, so that, under the Alaska Constitution, “special privileges to take fish *and wildlife* are prohibited.”⁹²

Over the decades, Supreme Court cases have given teeth to the constitutional guarantee of common access to the wildlife and avoidance of special privileges. For example, *McDowell v. State, Alaska Department of Fish and Game* invalidated a statute that gave preference to rural Alaskans over urban Alaskans for the opportunity to take fish and game for subsistence purposes.⁹³ The Court explained succinctly: The “grant of special privileges with respect to game based on one’s residence is . . . prohibited.”⁹⁴ The Court reiterated and expanded on this principle in *State, Department of Fish and Game v. Manning*.⁹⁵ The holding in *Manning* invalidated a regulation that used community statistics, rather than a wholly individualized scoring system, to define eligibility to participate in a subsistence hunt.⁹⁶

*Shepherd v. State, Department of Fish and Game*⁹⁷ examined and upheld a statute that required the Board of Game to favor residents over nonresidents when necessary to

⁹² *McDowell*, 785 P.2d at 6 (emphasis added).

⁹³ *See id.* at 9.

⁹⁴ *Id.*

⁹⁵ 161 P.3d 1215 (Alaska 2007).

⁹⁶ *See id.* at 1219, 1224.

⁹⁷ 897 P.2d 33 (Alaska 1995).

restrict the total harvest of animals taken for personal consumption.⁹⁸ In language that broadly addressed the constitutional requirements for managing access to resources in this state, the Court observed:

The State of Alaska devotes substantial resources to the protection and management of fish and wildlife. As the trustee of those resources for the people of the state, the state is required to maximize for state residents the benefits of state resources. In cases of scarcity, this can often reasonably be accomplished by excluding or limiting the participation of nonresidents. In such circumstances, the state may, and arguably is required to, prefer state residents to nonresidents, except when such preferences are in conflict with paramount federal interests.⁹⁹

The principles of these cases apply in the current case, where the Board of Game has granted a special privilege to nonresidents, who are eligible for permits that residents may not even apply for. In practice, this preference for approximately 175 nonresidents each year is also a preference for a small handful of professional guides – since all nonresidents drawn for the nonresident guided-hunt permits may hunt *only* with a professional guide, and much of Kodiak (being within the federally managed Kodiak National Wildlife Refuge) is divided into exclusive guide use areas, where only one professional guide is authorized to operate.¹⁰⁰ Both the preference for nonresidents over residents and the choice to protect the income-earning opportunities of a few professional guides over the hunting rights of many Alaskans violate the Alaska Constitution and are

⁹⁸ *See id.* at 39-44.

⁹⁹ *Id.* at 40-41.

¹⁰⁰ *See supra* at 9.

plainly prohibited by the cases that forbid special privileges and require prioritizing the rights of residents over nonresidents when both seek to access a limited natural resource.

Principles established in *Owsichek v. State, Guide Licensing and Control Board*¹⁰¹ are also instructive, though the holding does not apply on the federal lands involved in this case. The Supreme Court in *Owsichek* held that the state guide licensing board acted unconstitutionally when it created exclusive guiding areas where only one professional guide could lead hunts, because such exclusive grants and special privileges violate the common use clause in Article VIII, section 3 of the Alaska Constitution.¹⁰² The licensing board defended its policy on the ground that it needed to protect the investment of guides who had long enjoyed their exclusive areas, and had constructed lodges and other facilities to support their businesses.¹⁰³ The Court rejected this argument. Granting exclusive rights to a few guides, the Court determined, is incompatible with the fundamental principle established in the Alaska Constitution that the state's game must be managed for the public good, not for the benefit of a few private individuals.¹⁰⁴ Because the state is charged with managing wildlife for the benefit of all Alaskans, the Court determined that the economic interests of a few may not be given precedence over

¹⁰¹ 763 P.2d 488 (Alaska 1988).

¹⁰² *See id.* at 496.

¹⁰³ *See id.* at 496-97.

¹⁰⁴ *See id.* at 497.

REEVES AMODIO LLC
500 L STREET, SUITE 300
ANCHORAGE, ALASKA 99501-1990
PHONE (907) 222-7100, FAX (907) 222-7199

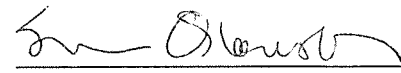
the interests of the many.¹⁰⁵ This principle applies in this case, too. The exclusive guide use areas authorized on federal lands are legal, but that does not immunize the Alaska Board of Game's adoption of policies that favor guided nonresident hunts at the expense of denying residents permits to hunt. A policy that grants preferences to nonresidents and favors the economic interests of a handful of residents blatantly violates the clear constitutional principle that forbids giving a special privilege to a few people.

CONCLUSION

The reservation of permits for nonresidents, to the exclusion of resident hunters, violates the Alaska Constitution. This court should grant summary judgment to the plaintiff in this case.

Respectfully submitted, this 23 day of December 2020.

REEVES AMODIO LLC


Susan Orlansky [8106042]

¹⁰⁵ See *id.* at 496-97.

REEVES AMODIO LLC
500 L STREET, SUITE 300
ANCHORAGE, ALASKA 99501-1990
PHONE (907) 222-7100, FAX (907) 222-7199

Certificate of service:

I certify that on December 23, 2020,
I served a copy of the above memorandum and
the accompanying exhibits by email on the following:

Matthew Findley, matt@anchorlaw.com
Eva Gardner, eva@anchorlaw.com
Ashley Sundquist, ashley@anchorlaw.com
Counsel for Plaintiff

Cheryl Brooking, cheryl.brooking@alaska.gov
Aaron Peterson, aaron.peterson@alaska.gov
Counsel for Defendant

Adam Cook, acook@bhb.com
Shane Coffey, scoffey@bhb.com
James Lister, jlister@bhb.com
Counsel for amicus Alaska Professional Hunters Association

By: Taylor Haagy

IN THE SUPERIOR COURT FOR THE STATE OF ALASKA
THIRD JUDICIAL DISTRICT AT ANCHORAGE

ROBERT CASSELL,)	
Plaintiff,)	
)	
v.)	Case No. 3AN-19-07460 CI
)	
STATE OF ALASKA, BOARD OF GAME,)	
Defendant.)	
)	

AFFIDAVIT OF SUSAN ORLANSKY

STATE OF ALASKA)	
)	
) ss	
THIRD JUDICIAL DISTRICT)	

I, Susan Orlansky, being duly sworn, state as follows:

1. I am counsel for Resident Hunters of Alaska. I located and assembled the exhibits presented in support of the amicus memorandum. I describe the exhibits here.
2. Exhibit 1 is an affidavit of Mark Richards, who is executive director of Resident Hunters of Alaska. Mr. Richards’s affidavit describes the map that accompanies his affidavit.
3. Exhibit 2 is a selection of the slides prepared by the Alaska Department of Fish and Game (“ADF&G”), which were presented at the Board of Game meeting in March 2019. These are available by searching the internet for “Board of Game meeting March 2019,” then following the links to RC4 Department Reports and

Recommendations, Tab 6, Kodiak Overview.

4. Exhibit 3 is an excerpt from a Species Management Report prepared by the ADF&G in 2015. The full chapter is available through [adf&g/dwc/smr-2015-1](#).

5. Exhibit 4 is an excerpt from the 2020-2021 Alaska Drawing Permit Hunt Supplement prepared by the ADF&G, which is most easily located by Googling “2020-2021 Drawing Permit Hunt Supplement.”

6. Exhibit 5 is a publication of the ADF&G, with a short title of “Kodiak Brown Bear Hunting FAQs”; it is available at <http://www.adfg.alaska.gov/index.cfm%3Fadfg%3Dkodiakbear.kodiak.faqs>.

7. Exhibit 6 is the full 2021-2022 Alaska Drawing Permit Hunt Supplement prepared by the ADF&G, available from the ADF&G web site (<https://www.adfg.alaska.gov/index.cfm?adfg=huntlicense.drawsupplements>), following the link to 2021-2022 Alaska Drawing Permit Hunt Supplement, or simply Google “2021-2022 Alaska Drawing Permit Hunt Supplement.”

8. Exhibit 7 is a single page (the original page 2) from the 2018-2019 Alaska Drawing Permit Hunt Supplement prepared by the ADF&G, which is most easily located by Googling “2018-2019 Alaska Drawing Permit Hunt Supplement.”

9. Exhibit 8 contains two documents published by the Alaska Board of Game and one published by ADF&G, all related to Board of Game decisions in 2020 concerning special rule changes adopted in response to the Covid-19 pandemic. The first and last pages were provided to Mark Richards by Natalie Weber of ADF&G. The middle three

pages were downloaded through the link indicated in the Advisory Announcement, specifically at the link to Meeting Summary.

10. Exhibit 9 is an excerpt from the package of proposals presented to the Board of Game at the Southcentral Region meeting in March 2019. The full package of proposals is available at <http://www.adfg.alaska.gov/index.cfm?adfg=gameboard.meetinginfo&date=03-14-2019&meeting=anchorage>.

11. Exhibit 10 is a transcript of a portion of the Board of Game meeting on March 19, 2019, which I had prepared by a court reporter.

12. Exhibit 11 is an excerpt from a publication of the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, published in October 2018, titled USFWS Guide Use Areas Within Alaska's National Wildlife Refuges. The full publication is available at <https://www.fws.gov/GISdownloads/R7/Maps/Guide-Use-Areas/FY2018-USFS-R7-Guide-Use-Area-Map-Book.pdf>.

13. Exhibits 12 and 13 are affidavits, respectively, from Randy Howard and Carl Nelson, two resident hunters.

14. Exhibit 14 is an excerpt from exhibits presented to this court in support of the Motion for Intervention by Alaska Professional Hunters Association. It includes excerpts from the Affidavits of Paul Chervenak, Mike Munsey, and Samuel Rohrer, and the price sheet Mr. Rohrer provided as Exhibit 1 to his affidavit.

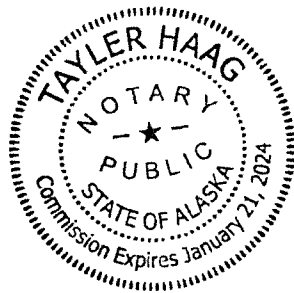
REEVES AMODIO LLC
500 L STREET, SUITE 300
ANCHORAGE, ALASKA 99501-1990
PHONE (907) 222-7100, FAX (907) 222-7199


15. Exhibit 15 is an excerpt from a report titled "The Economic Importance of Alaska's Wildlife in 2011, published in May 2014, prepared by ECONNorthwest for ADF&G. The full report is available at <https://www.adfg.alaska.gov/static/home/news/ongoingissues/pdfs/2014-May-FINAL-REPORT-DataSupplement-economic-importance-Alaska-wildlife.pdf>.

Further your affiant sayeth naught.


Susan Orlansky

Subscribed and sworn to before me, this 23rd day of December, 2020.




Notary Public in and for Alaska
My commission expires 1/21/2024

IN THE SUPERIOR COURT FOR THE STATE OF ALASKA
THIRD JUDICIAL DISTRICT AT ANCHORAGE

ROBERT CASSELL,)
 Plaintiff,)
)
 v.) Case No. 3AN-19-07460 CI
)
STATE OF ALASKA, BOARD OF)
GAME,)
 Defendant.)
_____)

AFFIDAVIT OF MARK RICHARDS

STATE OF ALASKA)
) ss
THIRD JUDICIAL DISTRICT)

I, Mark Richards, being duly sworn, state as follows:

1. I am the executive director of Resident Hunters of Alaska, a nonprofit organization founded in 2016 for the purpose of protecting and enhancing hunting opportunities for Alaskan resident hunters in accordance with sustainable wildlife management policies, so that the Alaskan hunting heritage is preserved for future generations.

2. RHAK currently has approximately 2,500 members from all across Alaska, in both urban and rural areas, from Barrow to Ketchikan, and Holy Cross to Eagle.

3. I have lived in Alaska for 40 years and I am an avid hunter. The statements made in this affidavit are based on my first hand knowledge as an Alaska resident and local hunter, as well, where indicated, on conversations I have had with numerous other Alaska resident hunters.

4. Like many Alaskans, one of the reasons I choose to live in this state is because of the hunting opportunities available here, which are unlike those in any other state, both because of the variety of animals that can be hunted and because of some of the very special species that can be hunted here and nowhere else. Moose, caribou, bear, sheep – all have landed on the dinner table to feed my family over the last several decades.

5. The Kodiak brown bear holds a special place in the minds of many hunters. Very few places still have huntable brown bear populations, and the opportunity to hunt a coastal brown bear in unspoiled habitat is almost like going back to prehistoric times. Hunters admire the Kodiak brown bear for its size and potential ferocity and the challenge that hunting such a dangerous animal entails.

6. I attach to this affidavit (as Exhibit 1) a 2018 map from the U.S. Fish & Wildlife Service, which shows the hunting areas within the

Kodiak National Wildlife Refuge in Game Management Unit 8 and, where applicable, the name of the person who has been granted the exclusive guiding right for that area. This map was part of a proposal before the Alaska Board of Game at its 2019 Southcentral Region II meeting and is available at http://www.adfg.alaska.gov/static/regulations/regprocess/gameboard/pdfs/2018-2019/proposals/proposal103_map.pdf.

7. Hunting brown bear in the Kodiak road system area is a very different type of experience than hunting in remote parts of the Kodiak National Wildlife Refuge.

8. I am aware from conversations with a number of people, including with employees of the Alaska Department of Fish and Game, that Kodiak residents often obtain a road system registration permit so they are legal to hunt in the "what if" situation when they might see a brown bear while driving but not otherwise actively hunting. Other Alaska residents from outside Kodiak may obtain a road system registration permit because they were unsuccessful in the draw, and this is the only remaining way they can hunt a brown bear on Kodiak. Also, both Kodiak and other Alaskan residents obtain a road system permit while on deer hunts that coincide with the fall bear season in the road system management area.

9. I am aware of arguments that professional guides make that stress the money they bring into the Alaska economy, but those arguments describe only some of the relevant facts.

10. Alaska residents who hunt Kodiak brown bear incur all the same expenses as a nonresident, except for the cost of hiring a guide – and, of course, some residents do choose to hunt with a guide in order to increase their chance of successfully shooting a trophy animal.

11. Resident hunters who don't live on Kodiak must pay to travel to the Island. On Kodiak, resident hunters spend money on lodging, groceries, food, liquor, fuel, gear and equipment, rental cars and trucks. They utilize the services of outfitters, air and water transporters, air-taxis, and taxidermists. They often eat in Kodiak restaurants and overnight in Kodiak hotels. They buy gifts and souvenirs.

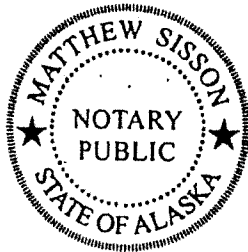
12. Nonresident hunters may spend thousands of dollars to book a guided hunt, but the guide then spends much of that money buying the same kinds of goods and services as resident hunters buy directly – food, fuel, local transportation, and the like. A registered guide who contracts to guide a hunt also typically pays for services of assistants, who may help guide the client and assist with packing out

the hide and skull and preparing the hide correctly for a taxidermy
mount.

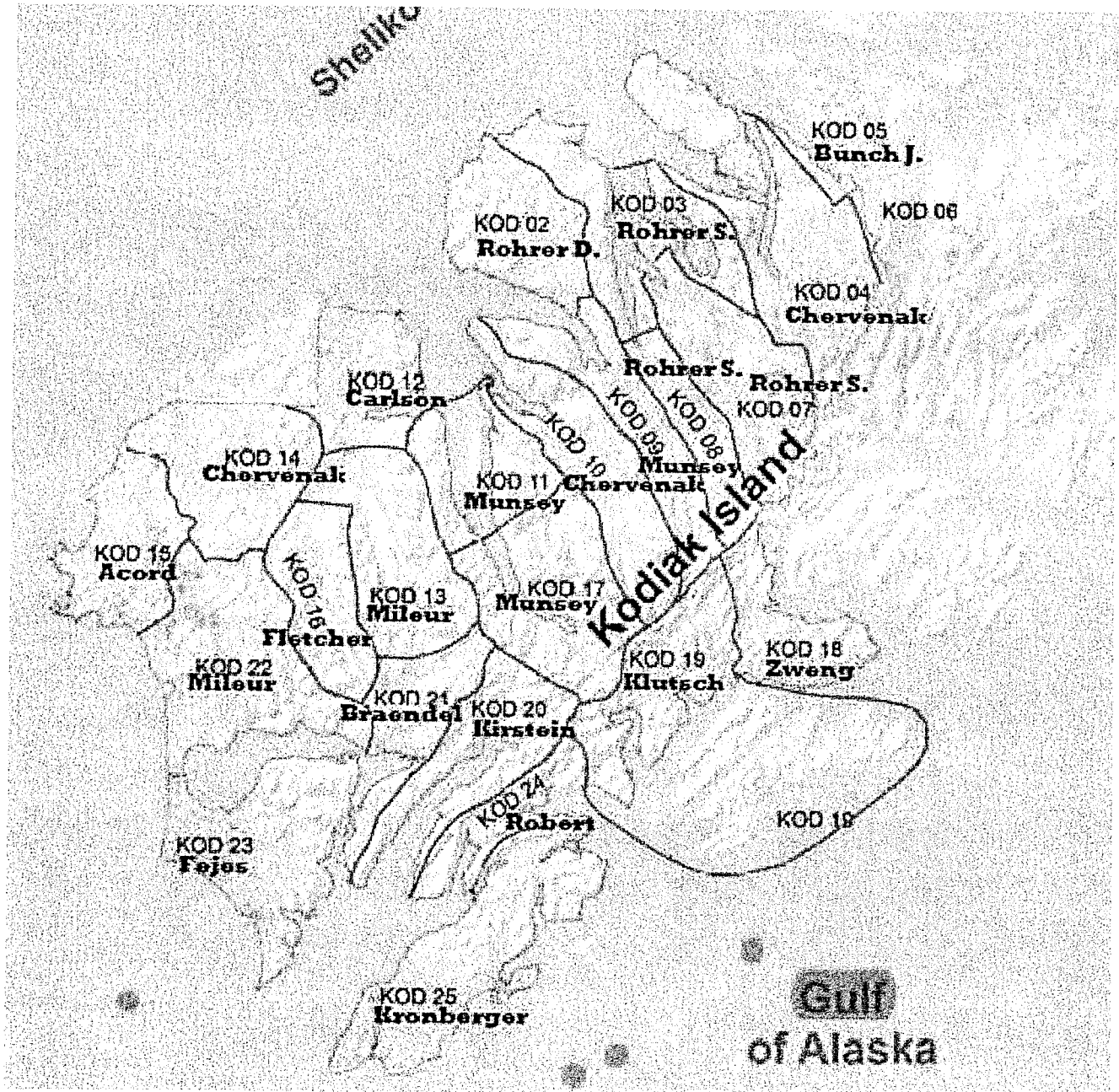
FURTHER YOUR AFFIANT SAYETH NOT.

Mark Richards

Subscribed and sworn to before me, this 16th day of December,
2020.



Matthew Sisson
Notary Public in and for Alaska
My commission expires 06/17/2024






Proposal 93 – Raise the bag limit for deer in the Remainder of Unit 8.

Proposed by: Public

Effect of proposal: Raise the bag limit from 3 deer of either sex to 5 deer in the Remainder of Unit 8 (non-road system).

Recommendation: Neutral



***NOTE: Proposer provided written comments clarifying this proposal is only addressing deer hunting off the Kodiak road-system**

Kodiak Advisory Committee Opposes (Support 1, Oppose 14)

2

Proposal 98 – Lengthen the fall hunting season for brown bear in Unit 8 by changing start date from October 25 to October 10.

Proposed by: Public

Effect of proposal: This proposal would lengthen the fall hunting season for brown bear in Unit 8 by 15 days by changing the start date from October 25 to October 10.

Recommendation: Neutral

Kodiak Advisory Committee Opposes (Support 0, Oppose 14) 27

Proposal 99 – Allocate at least 90% of the Unit 8 brown bear drawing permits to residents with the remaining drawing permits available to residents and nonresidents.

Proposed by: Public

Effect of proposal: This proposal would allocate at least 90% of the Unit 8 brown bear drawing permits to residents with the remaining drawing permits available to residents and nonresidents.

Recommendation: Neutral

Kodiak Advisory Committee Opposes (Support 0, Oppose 15) 28

- Currently, minimum of 60% permits to AK residents; no more than 40% to nonresidents
- 5-year average (combined spring and fall hunts):
 - Participation: ~89% nonresident, ~56% resident
 - Success rate: ~62% nonresident, ~38% resident
 - Annual Female harvest: ~16 nonresident, ~26 resident

	Available permits	Hunted	% Participation	Permits			M	F	Total
				Not hunted #	Successful	% Successful			
Nonres	170.4	151.2	88.7%	19.2	93.6	61.9%	77.6	16	93.6
Res	331.6	184.8	55.7%	146.8	71	38.4%	45.2	25.8	71

29

- About 17% nonresident harvest and 36% resident harvest is female
- On average, nonresident harvest is 2.2 years older than resident harvest

	% Male	% Female
Nonres	82.9%	17.1%
Res	63.7%	36.3%

	Age	Skull Size
Nonres	9.8	25.2
Res	7.6	23.7

- Over the last 5 years, nonresidents harvested 80 females, residents harvested 129 females

	M		Total	Grand		
		F		Total	%M	%F
Nonres	388	80	468	823	47.1%	9.7%
Res	226	129	355		27.5%	15.7%

30

Harvest scenarios based on 90-10 resident-nonresident allocation...

- If participation and success remain similar to 5-year averages, overall harvest decreases (165 to 126) and female harvest remains unchanged (~42 females/year)

Historical Harvest	Female	% Female	Male	% Male	Total
5-year average harvest	41.8	25.4%	122.8	74.6%	164.6

Projected Harvest					
Scenario	Female	%Female	Male	%Male	Total
90-10 w 10% resident participation decrease	35.0	31.9%	74.1	68.1%	109.1
90-10	40.9	32.5%	85.2	67.5%	126.1
90-10 w 10% resident participation increase	47.3	32.9%	96.4	67.1%	143.8
90-10 w 20% resident participation increase	53.7	33.3%	107.7	66.7%	161.4
90-10 w 10% participation, 10% success increase	58.1	33.5%	115.2	66.5%	173.4

31

Considerations...

- If participation and success rates remain unchanged = reduced overall harvest, but same number of harvested females
- Reduced overall harvest = potential increase in available permits
- If increased resident participation = increased female harvest
- If increased resident success = increased female harvest
- If increased female harvest = may require reduction in permits
- If adopted, an initial reduction in permits would be necessary while new hunter and harvest use patterns become established

32

Proposal 99 – Allocate at least 90% of the Unit 8 brown bear drawing permits to residents with the remaining drawing permits available to residents and non-residents.

Proposed by: Public

Effect of proposal: This proposal would allocate at least 90% of the Unit 8 brown bear drawing permits to residents with the remaining drawing permits available to residents and non-residents.

Recommendation: Neutral

Kodiak Advisory Committee Opposes (Support 0, Oppose 15) 33

Proposal 130 – Place all nonresidents in the nonresident pool of applications for drawing tags with separate allocation to nonresidents and residents.

Proposed by: Public

Effect of proposal: This proposal would place all nonresidents in the nonresident pool of applications for drawing tags in hunts with separate allocation to nonresidents and residents.

Recommendation: Neutral

Kodiak Advisory Committee Opposes (Support 0, Oppose 9) 34

- 500 Unit 8 brown bear drawing permits issued annually (320 spring, 180 fall)
- Of the 320 spring permits, ~105 issued to nonresidents; 180 fall permits, ~64 issued to nonresidents
- Currently, for each season (spring, fall) a maximum of 4 permits may be issued to nonresident hunters accompanied by a 2DK relative, and not more than 1 permit/hunt area may be issued per calendar year.
- If adopted, Kodiak brown bear permits for nonresident 2DK would no longer come from the resident drawing pool, but instead would come from the nonresident pool

35

- Would increase the number of nonresident applicants competing for nonresident permits, and decrease the number of applicants competing for resident permits.
- May make it more difficult for Kodiak bear guides in EGUAs to plan for a specific number of guided bear hunts.
- Previous 5-years drawing hunts: 27 - 2DK hunters; harvested 11 bears (5 F, 6 M); 38.3% mean success rate.

36

Proposal 130 – Place all nonresidents in the nonresident pool of applications for drawing tags with separate allocation to nonresidents and residents.

Proposed by: Public

Effect of proposal: This proposal would place all nonresidents in the nonresident pool of applications for drawing tags in hunts with separate allocation to nonresidents and residents.

Recommendation: Neutral

Kodiak Advisory Committee Opposes (Support 0, Oppose 9) 37

Proposal 100 – Create a separate drawing for 2nd degree of kindred brown bear permits, and reduce the number of 2nd degree of kindred permits from 4 per season to up to 4 in the spring and up to 2 in the fall.

Proposed by: Kodiak Advisory Committee

Effect of proposal: This proposal would create a separate drawing for 2nd degree of kindred brown bear permits in Unit 8 and would reduce the number of 2nd degree of kindred permits from 4 per season (spring/fall; 8 total) to up to 4 in the spring and up to 2 in the fall (6 total).

Recommendation: Neutral

Kodiak Advisory Committee Supports with amendment (Support 14, Oppose 0) 38

- Currently, up to 8 (4 spring, 4 fall) 2DK drawing permits can be issued annually
- Taken out of resident hunt allocation; unique to Kodiak
- In total over the last 5 years (10 seasons), 28 2DK hunters participated in Kodiak bear hunts
- 2DK hunters took 12 bears (7 male, 5 female) over the last 5 years; 40.3% success rate

39

Proposal 100 – Create a separate drawing for 2nd degree of kindred brown bear permits, and reduce the number of 2nd degree of kindred permits from 4 per season to up to 4 in the spring and up to 2 in the fall.

Proposed by: Kodiak Advisory Committee

Effect of proposal: This proposal would create a separate drawing for 2nd degree of kindred brown bear permits in Unit 8 and would reduce the number of 2nd degree of kindred permits from 4 per season (spring/fall; 8 total) to up to 4 in the spring and up to 2 in the fall (6 total).

Recommendation: Neutral

Kodiak Advisory Committee Supports with amendment (Support 14, Oppose 0)

40

Proposal 101 – Create a resident tag for Kodiak brown bear from the nonresident permit allocation to be placed in drawing and require resident to pay nonresident locking tag fee if selected for hunt.

Proposed by: Public

Effect of proposal: This proposal would create a resident tag for Kodiak brown bear from the nonresident permit allocation. It would create a pool of special Kodiak bear permits currently with the nonresident guided allocation that are also available to residents. No additional permits would be added. Residents placed in drawing would pay the nonresident locking tag fee (\$1,000).

Recommendation: Neutral

Kodiak Advisory Committee Opposes (Support 0, Oppose 14) **41**

➤ **Because resident and nonresident tag fees are set in Alaska statute, the Board of Game does not have authority to modify locking tag fees**

42

Proposal 101 – Create a resident tag for Kodiak brown bear from the nonresident permit allocation to be placed in drawing and require resident to pay nonresident locking tag fee if selected for hunt.

Proposed by: Public

Effect of proposal: This proposal would create a resident tag for Kodiak brown bear from the nonresident permit allocation. It would create a pool of special Kodiak bear permits currently with the nonresident guided allocation that are also available to residents. No additional permits would be added. Residents placed in drawing would pay the nonresident locking tag fee (\$1,000).

Recommendation: Neutral

Kodiak Advisory Committee Opposes (Support 0, Oppose 14) 43

Proposal 102 – Eliminate nonresident hunting opportunity for the Kodiak brown bear registration hunts RB230 and RB260

Proposed by: Public

Effect of proposal: This proposal would eliminate the nonresident hunting opportunity for the Kodiak brown bear registration hunts RB230 and RB260. If adopted, only Alaska residents could participate in the existing Kodiak brown bear registration hunts.

Recommendation: Neutral

Kodiak Advisory Committee Opposes (Support 0, Oppose 14) 44

Kodiak Road System

- Spring (Apr 1–May 15) and fall (Oct 25–Nov 30) registration permit
- Designed to reduce bear-human conflict on road system
- Open to residents and nonresidents with guide or 2DK

Game Management Unit 8
Brown Bear Registration
Hunt Area

Kodiak

Legend
 □ Registration Hunt Area
 — Route

0 5 10 20 30 40 Miles

45

- Registration permits unlimited, but limited to 1 bear every 4 years

On average, over the last 5 years...

- Nonresidents issued 28 registration permits annually, and residents issued 219 registration permits annually
- ~98% nonresidents and 54% residents with permits hunted
- Nonresidents harvested 10, residents harvest 10.2 bears/year
- Nonresident success rate 35.5%, resident success rate 8.6%
- In the last 5 years, a total of 12 hunters hunting with 2DK obtained registration permits, one of which was successful

	Permits		Hunted				Harvest		Avg. Success Rate	
	Res	Nonres	Res	% Hunted	Nonres	% Hunted	Res	Nonres	Res	Nonres
5-yr Avg.	218.8	28.2	117.2	53.7%	27.6	98.4%	10.2	10.0	8.6%	35.5%

46

Proposal 102 – Eliminate nonresident hunting opportunity for the Kodiak brown bear registration hunts RB230 and RB260

Proposed by: Public

Effect of proposal: This proposal would eliminate the nonresident hunting opportunity for the Kodiak brown bear registration hunts RB230 and RB260. If adopted, only Alaska residents could participate in the existing Kodiak brown bear registration hunts.

Recommendation: Neutral

Kodiak Advisory Committee Opposes (Support 0, Oppose 14) 47

Proposal 103 – Transfer under-subscribed nonresident Kodiak brown bear hunting permits to the resident drawing permit allocation.

Proposed by: Public

Effect of proposal: This proposal would transfer under-subscribed nonresident Kodiak brown bear permits to the resident drawing permit allocation. If no applications are received by the application deadline, permits would be transferred to the resident pool of permits.

Recommendation: Neutral

Kodiak Advisory Committee Opposes (Support 0, Oppose 13) 48

- Unit 8 has 31 brown bear drawing hunt areas open to residents and nonresidents hunting with guide or 2DK
- Residents can apply for up to 6 hunts and may apply for the same hunt more than once
- Guided nonresidents may apply once for fall and once for spring hunt
- If area receives fewer applicants than available permits, hunt is considered "undersubscribed"
- Undersubscribed hunts issued on first come, first served basis in Kodiak starting on a pre-determined date
- Undersubscribed hunts uncommon; past 10 years (20 seasons), 10 hunts were undersubscribed and permits made available

49

- Exclusive Guide Use Areas (EGUA) are federal areas (Kodiak Wildlife Refuge) in which only certain guides can take nonresident bear hunters
- Several bear hunt areas either partially or entirely comprised of an Exclusive Guide Use Area (EGUA)
- Because some hunt areas are entirely EGUAs, some guides choose not to submit hunt applications for their clients
- Leads to confusion when hunters are seeking information in the Hunt Supplement about their odds of being drawn
- EGUAs in which guides do not submit their client applications appear to be undersubscribed (have few or no applications)
- However, these permits are usually allocated to clients of guides with Exclusive guiding privileges and no permits are available

50

Proposal 103 – Transfer under-subscribed nonresident Kodiak brown bear hunting permits to the resident drawing permit allocation.

Proposed by: Public

Effect of proposal: This proposal would transfer under-subscribed nonresident Kodiak brown bear permits to the resident drawing permit allocation. If no applications are received by the application deadline, permits would be transferred to the resident pool of permits.

Recommendation: Neutral

Kodiak Advisory Committee Opposes (Support 0, Oppose 13) 51

Proposal 104 – Create an alternate list to allow resident hunters to return Kodiak brown bear drawing permits before season to be reissued to other residents.

Proposed by: Public

Effect of proposal: This proposal would create an alternate list to allow residents to return Kodiak brown bear drawing permits in advance of the season to be reissued to residents as follows: One tag every 4 years based on opportunity, not harvest. Create an alternate list to encourage every tag being hunted. This proposal would increase the number of hunters participating in hunts and presumably increase harvest as hunter effort would increase.

Recommendation: Neutral

Kodiak Advisory Committee Opposes (Support 0, Oppose 13) 52

- Kodiak permitting system: in place for many years, provides well-established hunter/harvest metrics used to establish harvest and management objectives and permit quotas
- Currently, a minimum of 60% Kodiak bear drawing permits must be issued to Alaska residents
- 500 drawing permits issued annually (320 spring, 180 fall)
- Of the 320 spring permits, ~215 issued to residents; 180 fall permits, ~116 issued to residents

53

- Hunter and harvest metrics have maintained a consistent pattern
- 5-year average (combined spring and fall hunts):
 - Participation: ~89% nonresident, ~56% resident
 - Success rate: ~62% nonresident, ~38% resident

	Available		Permits				M	F	Total
	permits	Hunted	% Participation	Not hunted	# Successful	% Successful			
Nonres	170.4	151.2	88.7%	19.2	93.6	61.9%	77.6	16	93.6
Res	331.6	184.8	55.7%	146.8	71	38.4%	45.2	25.8	71

54

- About 17% nonresident harvest and 36% resident harvest is female
- On average, nonresidents harvested bears 2.2 years older than residents

	% of Harvest by Residency	
	% Male	% Female
Nonres	82.9%	17.1%
Res	63.7%	36.3%

	5-Year Harvest Data	
	Age	Skull Size
Nonres	9.8	25.2
Res	7.6	23.7

➤ Management objectives: maintain stable brown bear population; sustain annual harvest composed of at least 60% males; do not exceed 6% harvest of estimated population

➤ Proven to be successful: Kodiak continues to provide sustainable hunting opportunities while producing some of largest bears in world

- Matrices provide projected harvest numbers based on changes in resident drawing hunt participation and success rates
- Projections assume all other parameters (e.g., nonresident participation and success rates) remain similar to 5-year averages
- Numbers represented in red indicate when harvest objectives are exceeded requiring an overall reduction in permits

		Total Bear Harvest				
		% increase in Success Rate				
		0	10	20	30	40
% increase in participation rate	10	179	201	223	245	266
	20	192	217	243	268	293
	30	205	234	262	291	319
	40	218	250	281	313	345

57

		% of Bear Population @ 3,500 bears				
		% increase in Success Rate				
		0	10	20	30	40
% increase in participation rate	10	5.1%	5.7%	6.4%	7.0%	7.6%
	20	5.5%	6.2%	6.9%	7.6%	8.4%
	30	5.9%	6.7%	7.5%	8.3%	9.1%
	40	6.2%	7.1%	8.0%	8.9%	9.9%

		Total Female Harvest (increase from 5-yr mean)				
		% increase in Success Rate				
		0	10	20	30	40
% increase in participation rate	10	47 (5)	55 (13)	63 (21)	71 (29)	79 (37)
	20	52 (10)	61 (19)	70 (28)	79 (37)	88 (46)
	30	57 (15)	67 (25)	77 (35)	87 (45)	98 (56)
	40	61 (19)	73 (31)	84 (42)	96 (54)	107 (65)

		Potential reduction in permits				
		% increase in Success Rate				
		0	10	20	30	40
% increase in participation rate	10	0	0	35	74	104
	20	0	23	71	106	133
	30	0	57	99	131	157
	40	25	83	122	153	176

- Management objectives: annual harvest at least 60% males, < 6% harvest of estimated population

58

➤ Participation rates and success rates are accounted for when determining the number of permits to issue

➤ If adopted, this proposal would require ADFG to reduce brown bear permits to prevent overharvest until new harvest and hunter use patterns are established

59

Proposal 104 – Create an alternate list to allow resident hunters to return Kodiak brown bear drawing permits before season to be reissued to other residents.

Proposed by: Public

Effect of proposal: This proposal would create an alternate list to allow residents to return Kodiak brown bear drawing permits in advance of the season to be reissued to residents as follows: One tag every 4 years based on opportunity, not harvest. Create an alternate list to encourage every tag being hunted. This proposal would increase the number of hunters participating in hunts and presumably increase harvest as hunter effort would increase.

Recommendation: Neutral

Kodiak Advisory Committee Opposes (Support 0, Oppose 13) 60

CHAPTER 7: BROWN BEAR MANAGEMENT REPORT

From: 1 July 2012
To: 30 June 2014¹

LOCATION

GAME MANAGEMENT UNIT: 8 (5,097 mi²)

GEOGRAPHIC DESCRIPTION: Kodiak and adjacent islands

BACKGROUND

Kodiak's geologic character is not conducive to preserving fossil evidence, so it is not possible to confirm how long bears have been on the archipelago. Genetic analyses, however, indicate that Kodiak brown bears (*Ursus arctos middendorffi*) have been isolated from other bear populations since the last ice age (about 12,000 years ago) and during that time developed into a unique subspecies (Talbot et al. 2006). Early human occupants of the archipelago looked to the sea for their sustenance, but they occasionally hunted bears, using meat for food, hides for clothing and bedding, and teeth for adornment. Traditional stories often revolved around the similarity between bears and humans, and the mystical nature of bears because of their proximity to the spirit world.

Kodiak brown bears have significant importance to Kodiak's indigenous community as well as the non-Native community. Beginning in the late 1700s, Russian entrepreneurs came to the island to capitalize on fur resources, including the Kodiak brown bear. After the United States acquired Alaska in 1867, the commercial and sport harvest of bears continued for a number of years; however, as professional interest in guided Kodiak bear hunts grew so did the concern for the unregulated harvest of Alaska's resources. In 1925, the newly established Alaska Game Commission abolished commercial bear hunting on the archipelago in a successful effort to restore bear populations. Both the bear population and the regulations governing harvest fluctuated for the next 50 years with increased pressure from sportsmen, hunting guides, ranchers, and fisheries managers. Van Daele and Barnes (2010) and Van Daele et al. (2013) provide an extensive history on management of Kodiak brown bears during this time period.

Except for changes in how permits were issued to nonresidents, only minor changes in bear hunting regulations have occurred since 1976. Hunting on Afognak and part of northeastern Kodiak Island was changed from an unlimited permit hunt to a limited permit hunt in regulatory year (RY) 1987 (regulatory year begins 1 July and ends 30 June; e.g., RY87 = 1 July 1987–30 June 1988). State hunting regulations allowed for a subsistence bear hunt in 1986–1987, with hunters required to salvage all bear meat for human consumption. The state subsistence bear hunt

¹ At the discretion of the reporting biologist, this unit report may contain data collected outside the report period.

descriptive in design, investigating the population dynamics of bears living in a unique habitat on the extreme south end of Kodiak (Barnes and Smith 1997). The denning characteristics of bears in the Terror Lake and southwest Kodiak areas were described and compared in 1990 (Van Daele et al. 1990). In 2007, a meta-analysis of data collected during and subsequent to those projects was completed (Van Daele 2007, Van Daele and Barnes 2010, Van Daele et al. 2012).

In 2008, we deployed GPS radio collars to investigate bear movements and resource use near the village of Old Harbor and Sitkalidak Island, and near Karluk and Frazer Lakes. In 2012 we deployed GPS collars on brown bears on Afognak Island to assess seasonal and annual movements and changes in resource use. Extensive commercial logging has occurred on Afognak Island since 1979 and has generated concern regarding the potential impact on brown bear population dynamics and resource availability. This project will examine habitat and forest stand characteristics impacting bear distribution, resource use, and abundance.

Productivity and Survival

During this reporting period, 6 flights occurred to assess cub survival and female productivity. Three bears captured and radiocollared in 2012 were recaptures from previous collaring efforts (2 previously captured in 2008 and 1 in 2009). Of the 10 bears radiocollared in 2012, 2 were no longer transmitting data in 2013 and 1 was transmitting a mortality signal in 2014 and was no longer being tracked. This resulted in the continuous monitoring of 7 females during this reporting period and 16 females overall.

The mean number of young per litter was 2.56 cubs/litter ($n = 13$). The mean reproductive cycle was 1 litter every 4.75 years ($n = 2$). Annual survival for cubs of the year, 1-year olds, and 2-year olds was 0.75 ($n = 4$), 0.88 ($n = 6$), and 1.00 ($n = 4$), respectively. Interestingly, 3 females were observed for a total of 7 years (2 bears for 2 years, 1 bear for 3 years) during which time no cubs were observed.

MORTALITY

Harvest

Since statehood (1959), the reported sport harvest of brown bears in Unit 8 has varied significantly from a low of 77 (RY68) to a high of 250 (RY08) per regulatory year (Table 2). However, regulations have been modified in the recent past to be more consistent and better distribute hunting pressure. From RY80 to RY89 the mean annual brown bear harvest was 165.4 (range = 124–202), from RY90 to RY99 mean annual harvest was 160.0 (range = 149–177), from RY00 to RY09 the mean annual harvest was 178.0 (range = 142–250), and from RY10 to RY13 the mean annual harvest was 192.5 (range = 164–222). If the bear population in the 1980s and 1990s was approximately 2,980 bears (2,085 independent bears), the estimated sport harvest (Table 3) was 5.5% of the total bear population annually (8.0% of the independent bears). If the bear population in the 2000s increased to 3,526 bears (2,378 independent bears), the estimated annual sport harvest from RY00 to RY09 was 5.1% of the total bear population (7.5% of the independent bears). Similarly, the estimated annual sport harvest from RY10 to RY13 remains consistent at 5.5% of the total bear population (8.1% of the independent bears).

Season and Bag Limit. The season for resident and nonresident hunters on northeast Kodiak, including all drainages into Chiniak, Anton Larsen, and northeast Ugak (east of the Saltery drainage) Bays, and including Spruce, Near, Woody, Long, Ugak and other adjacent islands, was 15 October–30 November and 1 April–15 May. The bag limit was 1 bear every 4 regulatory years by registration permit only. In the remainder of Unit 8, the season dates and bag limit were the same with drawing permits available in 31 individual hunt areas. Drawing permits were allocated between resident (66%) and nonresident (34%) hunters, and all nonresident hunters were required to hunt with either a registered guide or a resident relative within second degree of kindred.

An additional federal season for subsistence hunters is open on Kodiak NWR lands during 1 April–15 May, and during 1–15 December each year. Under this regulation up to 10 federal permits are issued to residents of remote Kodiak Island villages to harvest up to 1 bear per regulatory year for human consumption.

Alaska Board of Game Actions and Emergency Orders. No changes in Unit 8 bear hunting regulations were made during the 2013 Board of Game meeting. No emergency orders were issued during this reporting period.

Harvest by Hunters. Hunters harvested 184 bears in RY12 and 164 bears in RY13, a rate 21% lower than the previous 5-year mean of 211.4 bears (Table 2). The RY13 harvest was the lowest in the past decade. There were 59 bears harvested in fall RY12 and 57 in fall RY13. The mean annual fall harvest for the previous 5 years was 90.8 bears. During spring of RY12 and RY13, 125 and 107 bears were harvested, respectively. The mean annual harvest for the previous 5-year period was 120.6 bears. Totals do not include bears killed under federal subsistence regulations. One male bear was killed under a federal subsistence permit in RY12 and no subsistence bears were shot in RY13.

Male bears dominated the harvest, composing 76% of the sport harvest in RY12 and 77% in RY13, a rate higher than the previous 5-year average of 70.4% and above our management objective of 60% male harvest. Additionally, sport hunters harvested 45 females in RY12 and 37 females in RY13, lower than the preceding 5-year mean of 62.2. Considering all known female mortalities (e.g., non-sport harvest), 50 and 43 females were killed in RY12 and RY13, respectively, lower than the previous 5-year mean of 70.6.

Mean total skull size of male bears harvested in RY12 and RY13 was 25.5 inches (64.8 cm), and 25.7 inches (65.3 cm), respectively, slightly larger than the mean skull size of 25.4 inches (64.5 cm) for the previous 5 years. Harvested female skull sizes averaged 21.8 inches (55.4 cm) in RY12 and 22 inches (55.9 cm) in RY13. The average female skull size during the previous 5 years was 22.1 inches (56.1 cm; Table 3). The mean age of males harvested in RY12 was 6.2 years, considerably younger than the 5-year mean age of harvested male bears (8.6 years). The mean age of females harvested in RY12 was 8.6 years, similar to the mean age of female bears harvested during the previous 5 years (8.3 years; Table 3). No age data were available for male or female bears harvested during RY13.

Permit Hunts. Starting in RY07, the number of drawing hunt areas for brown bears in Unit 8 increased from 29 to 31, and the total number of permits obtainable annually increased from 472

to 501. Drawing permits available annually to Alaska residents increased from 319 (107 in fall, 212 in spring) to 331 (116 in fall, 215 in spring). Nonresident drawing permits increased from 153 (53 in fall, 100 in spring) to 170 (64 in fall, 106 in spring). Nonresidents hunting with resident relatives were allocated permits from the resident quota. Successful drawing applicants were required to come to Kodiak to pick up their permits prior to going afield. In RY12, 348 (69%) successful applicants received their permits and in RY13, 340 (68%) permits were received by hunters (Table 4). All hunters who received and returned permits reported they attempted to hunt during the regulatory year their permit was issued. Annual harvest in the drawing permit areas was 154 in RY12 and 157 in RY13, lower than the previous 5-year average of 187.0.

The northeastern portion of Kodiak Island, also known as the “road system,” was managed as a registration hunt area (RB230 and RB260). Seasons in the registration area were similar to those in the drawing hunt areas, but the number of permits issued was not limited. In RY12 and RY13 we issued 292 and 232 registration permits, respectively (Table 5). During the previous 5 years, the mean number of registration permits issued was 255.8. The number of hunters afield in the registration hunt was 199 in RY12 and 120 in RY13, inconsistent with the mean number of hunters afield for the previous 5 years, 167.2. Annual harvest in the registration permit area was 32 in RY12 and 7 in RY13 highly variable when compared with the average annual registration harvest during the previous 5 years of 24.4.

Hunter Residency and Success. Hunters participating in drawing hunts had a success rate of 46% in RY12 and 47% in RY13 (Table 4). Mean hunter success rate for drawing hunts the previous 5 years was 56.0%. Hunters participating in registration hunts had a success rate of 16% in RY12 and 6% in RY13 (Table 5). Mean hunter success rate for registration hunts the previous 5 years was 14.4%.

Although 66% of the drawing permits and the vast majority of registration permits are issued to Alaska residents, nonresidents typically harvest more bears and have a higher success rate in Unit 8 than residents. This is likely due to nonresident hunters obtaining professional hunting guides as required by regulation.

In RY12, residents harvested 86 bears (30 local residents, 56 nonlocal residents) and had a success rate of 16% and 30%, respectively for local and nonlocal residents (Table 6). In RY13, residents harvested 67 bears (6 local residents, 61 nonlocal residents) and had a success rate of 4% and 37%, respectively for local and nonlocal residents. In RY12, nonresidents harvested 98 bears and had a 53% success rate and in RY13, nonresidents harvested 97 bears and had a 59% success rate. Mean harvest for the previous 5 years was 99.6 for residents and 111.8 for nonresidents.

Harvest Chronology. The first third of the fall season (25 October–6 November) and the last third of the spring season (1–15 May) typically resulted in the highest harvest (Table 7). In RY12, 86% of the harvest occurred during the first third of the fall season, and in RY13, 83% of the harvest occurred in the first third of the season. During the preceding 5 years, the mean annual percentage of harvest in the first third of the fall season was 78.6%. In RY12, 62% of the harvest occurred during the last third of the spring season, and in RY13, 58% of the harvest

occurred in the last third. The mean annual harvest percentage in the last third of the spring season during the preceding 5 years was 58.4%.

Transport Methods. Bear hunters in Unit 8 are commonly transported to hunt areas by aircraft or boat. The proportion of hunters reporting their method of transport varies by year; however, transport via aircraft is clearly the most commonly used method of transportation (Table 8). It is important to note hunters regularly fly into a hunt area and then use a skiff or inflatable raft while in the area. The use of multiple transportation methods in one hunt area can lead to inconsistent reporting by hunters and may result in the potential misinterpretation of transportation methods.

Other Mortality

Animals killed in defense of life or property, illegal kills, and other non-sport mortality resulted in 22 bear mortalities in RY12 and 16 in RY13 (Table 2). All mortalities were recovered and sealed by ADF&G staff. The number of non-sport mortalities in RY12 and RY13 was lower than the mean annual non-sport mortality of 30.8 bears/year during the previous 5 years.

Reported defense of life or property kill data are most appropriately analyzed on a calendar year basis, rather than regulatory year (Table 9). During 2006 we saw a spike in the number of bears killed in villages as communities transitioned to bear resistant garbage practices, but numbers have generally been declining since.

HABITAT

Assessment

Kodiak's inland habitat is contiguous and intact with very few roads all of which exist on the northeastern portion of the island near the city of Kodiak. The majority of the human activity occurs along coastal areas; however, it is generally restricted to isolated areas and involves small numbers of people. Management for a sustained yield of salmon is a high priority on the archipelago and may impact land management decisions. The only large-scale anthropogenic disruption of inland habitat on Kodiak Island occurred when the Terror Lake hydroelectric project was completed in 1985. Despite the invasive nature of the project, a concerted effort was made to alleviate any negative impacts on Kodiak's bear population (Smith and Van Daele 1990).

Extensive logging has occurred on Afognak Island since 1979 generating concern regarding the potential impact on wildlife resources. The island has experienced considerable habitat alteration due to the widespread commercial logging that has occurred over the past 35 years. Although there have been no focused research studies addressing this concern, we suspect these activities have not had major adverse impacts on the bear population. The salmon runs on Afognak remain healthy and the island produces abundant berries and grasses. Bear survival and productivity do not appear to be negatively impacted by increased hunting pressure likely because land access fees dissuade (non-shareholder) hunters from using Native corporation lands.

There are approximately 3.2 million acres of brown bear habitat on Kodiak, Afognak, and adjacent islands in Unit 8, half of which is contained within the Kodiak NWR. More than 300,000 acres of the original 1.9 million acres of refuge land, mostly prime coastal and riparian brown bear habitat, was transferred to Native corporations through the signing of the Alaska Native Claims Settlement Act in December 1971. However, by the year 2000 more than 80% of



2020-2021 Alaska Drawing Permit Hunt Supplement

ATTENTION ALL HUNTERS!

- All Drawing permit hunts listed in this supplement take place in 2020, unless designated as 2021.
 - The online application period begins November 1 and ends December 16 at 5 p.m. (AKST).
 - Drawing results will be announced by the third Friday of February.
 - NEW!** The application period previously held in May for Fall Kodiak brown bear hunts is now combined with the Nov/Dec application period. See pg. 2 for changes.
 - Antlerless hunts must be authorized by advisory committees in order to be held.** Application fees will **not be refunded** if the antlerless moose hunts are not authorized.
 - All applications submitted are final and application fees will not be refunded.
- Select your hunt numbers, locate your big game hunting license number and your credit card information, then go online to: <http://hunt.alaska.gov>

Read This Section BEFORE Applying

- The number of permits actually issued may be adjusted up or down depending on the outcome of the most recent population surveys. Many of these surveys are not completed until after the publication of this supplement. The number of permits may also be adjusted up or down from the number listed in this supplement for administrative reasons.
- Each hunt is assigned a unique hunt number. Use only hunt numbers listed in this supplement.
- Applicants may apply for up to six hunts for the same species on all individual and party applications combined, and may apply for the same hunt more than once. Exceptions listed below.
 - For moose:
 - For Koyukuk Controlled Use Area (KCUA):
 - All hunters that were issued any KCUA moose permit last year are ineligible to receive a Drawing permit for any KCUA moose hunt this year.
 - Guided nonresident moose hunters may only submit one application for a KCUA moose hunt.
 - Applicants for 21E moose draw hunts may only apply for DM837 OR DM839, but not both.
 - For Kodiak brown bear:
 - Nonresidents hunting with a registered guide may only apply for one Kodiak brown bear hunt for the spring of 2020, and one hunt for the fall of 2020.
- If you fail to report on a Drawing, Registration (including Tier I, Nelchina caribou), Targeted, or Tier II permit, even if you claim the postal service lost your report, you will be ineligible to receive any permits for the next regulatory year, including all Drawing hunts listed in this supplement.
- If you received a Drawing permit last regulatory year, you are ineligible to receive a Drawing permit for the same hunt this regulatory year. This restriction does not apply to those who received an undersubscribed Drawing permit.
- A hunter must be 10 years of age or older by the starting date of the hunt to obtain a permit.
- You must obtain or have applied for an Alaska big game hunting license prior to applying (except Alaska residents 17 years of age and younger). However, if you are a nonresident applying for emperor goose only, you must obtain or have applied for an Alaska small game hunting license prior to applying.
- Nonresidents who will become residents by the starting date of the hunt may apply for resident hunts; however, they must purchase a nonresident big game hunting license in order to apply for those hunts.
- No person may receive more than one Drawing permit per species per regulatory year.
- Permits are not transferable.
- Hunt area maps are available online at <http://hunt.alaska.gov>

How to Apply

- Apply early!** Read the Drawing permit hunt application instructions carefully.
- You must apply online (VISA, MC, Discover, and American Express only. Cash and checks are not accepted). There is NO REFUND of application or license fees.
 - In addition to the cost of your hunting license, there is a fee each time you apply for a draw hunt. For black bear, brown bear, caribou, elk, emperor goose, moose, mountrain goat, and Dall sheep hunts, the fee is \$5. For bison and muskox hunts, the fee is \$10.
 - A hunter may apply individually OR two (2) hunters desiring to hunt together may apply as a party. For a party application, both hunters apply on the same application and, if drawn, both hunters will receive permits. However, if either hunter is ineligible for any reason, the entire application is invalid, and neither hunter will be entered into the drawing.

Youth Hunting Opportunities

- Resident hunters aged 10-17 that have successfully completed a Basic Hunter Education course, or hunters under the age of 10, are allowed to hunt on behalf of an adult permit holder under the direct and immediate supervision of that adult. The adult permit holder must be a licensed hunter, 18 or older, and is responsible for ensuring all legal requirements are met.
- Youth Drawing hunts are designated with a Y instead of a D. Only youth are eligible to apply. Basic Hunter Education is required, see page 3 for additional information.

Basic Hunter Education Requirements

- Requirements for hunters before hunting in **Units 7, 13, 14, 15, and 20:**
If you were born after January 1, 1986 and are 18 years old or older, you must have successfully completed a Basic Hunter Education course before you hunt in the units listed above.
- If you are under 18 years of age, you must have either successfully completed a Basic Hunter Education course before you hunt in the units listed above or be under the direct immediate supervision of a licensed hunter who is:
 - 18 years of age or older and has successfully completed a Basic Hunter Education course
 -OR-
 - born on or before January 1, 1986.
- In addition to the units listed above, some hunts or hunt areas require Basic Hunter Education, regardless of the age of the applicant. For those hunts, permit winners must have successfully completed a Basic Hunter Education course prior to hunting.

Apply Online by 5 p.m. (AKST) December 16!

For hunting information visit <http://hunt.alaska.gov> or contact your local ADF&G office.

If you need an alternative to applying online, contact your local ADF&G office by 5 p.m. (AKST) November 22 and we will provide accommodation.

Apply early! Due to the high volume of traffic on the website during the last few days, those who attempt to apply at that time can expect delays.

Guide Information

- ### Guide Requirements for Nonresidents
- Nonresidents who are citizens of the United States are required to be personally accompanied in the field by an Alaska-licensed guide or be accompanied in the field by a qualified resident relative 19 years of age or older within the second-degree of kindred* when hunting brown/grizzly bear, Dall sheep, or mountain goat.
 - Nonresidents who are not citizens of the United States (nonresident aliens) are required to be personally accompanied in the field by an Alaska-licensed guide when hunting any big game species.
 - Those intending to hunt with an Alaska-licensed guide should make certain there is an available guide registered to guide in the area they plan to hunt. Having successfully obtained a permit does not guarantee the availability of a guide.
 - All hunters, guided and unguided, are responsible for their own actions and should be knowledgeable of all requirements under the Alaska Hunting Regulations.

Guide-Client Contracts required for nonresident hunts

All nonresidents hunting big game species that require an Alaska-licensed guide must have a signed guide-client contract before or at the time of application. These hunts are identified with the "handshake" symbol shown here.

To get started, select an Alaska-licensed registered or master guide who is currently registered for all or a portion of the Guide Use Area (GUA) where you wish to hunt and for the year the permit is valid. You can find this information by contacting:

Big Game Commercial Services Board:
PO Box 110806
Juneau, Alaska 99811-0806
Phone (907) 465-2543
Email: biggamecommercialservicesboard@alaska.gov
Website: <https://www.commerce.alaska.gov/web/cbp/ProfessionalLicensing/BigGameCommercialServicesBoard.aspx>

Once you decide on a guide, finalize the guide-client contract. This guide-client contract should allow the guide to submit your draw application and provide hunting services.

Guides: when applying for your client, be sure to select Registered Guide and enter your Unique Verification Code (UVC).

Nonresidents hunting with a resident relative 19 years of age or older, within the second-degree of kindred*, do not need an Alaska-licensed guide, but must select the appropriate option on the application.

*Second-degree of kindred: A father, mother, brother, sister, son, daughter, spouse, grandparent, grandchild, brother- or sister-in-law, son- or daughter-in-law, father- or mother-in-law, stepfather, stepmother, stepbrother, stepson, or stepdaughter.

Guide and Transporter Differences

Hunters should be aware that, except for a registered or master guide, it is illegal for anyone to provide for compensation any supplies, equipment, or services (other than transportation) to a big game hunter in the field. In other words, transporters and individuals may not legally receive compensation for providing vehicles, fuel, bear bait and/or stations, camping, hunting, or game processing equipment or any hunting services such as cleaning of game, glassing, packing, etc. from a permanent or nonpermanent structure in the field or on a boat on saltwater. Licensed transporters may provide transportation services and accommodations (room and board) only at a personally owned permanent structure in the field or on a boat on saltwater. It is illegal for a transporter to accompany or remain in the field at a nonpermanent structure with a big game hunter who is a client of the person except as necessary to perform transportation services. Unlicensed individuals cannot legally provide transportation services or accommodations for compensation.

Undersubscribed Drawing Hunts

Undersubscribed Drawing hunts are hunts that had fewer applicants than available permits. If undersubscribed permits are available, information about the permits will be posted online at <http://hunt.alaska.gov> on the first Friday in March. Contact the local ADF&G office nearest the hunt for more information.

Permit Reissue for Deployed Military

Active duty military personnel deployed to a combat zone who are unable to use their Drawing permit may be reissued a permit for the same hunt the following regulatory year. Information and forms are available at: http://www.adfg.alaska.gov/index.cfm?adfg=huntlicense.military_permits. Additional information is available by contacting the Permit Hunt Administrator, ADF&G, Division of Wildlife Conservation, 1800 Glenn Hwy Ste. 4, Palmer, AK 99645. Phone: (907) 746-6398 or email: dfg.dwc.huntpermits@alaska.gov

Proxy Hunting

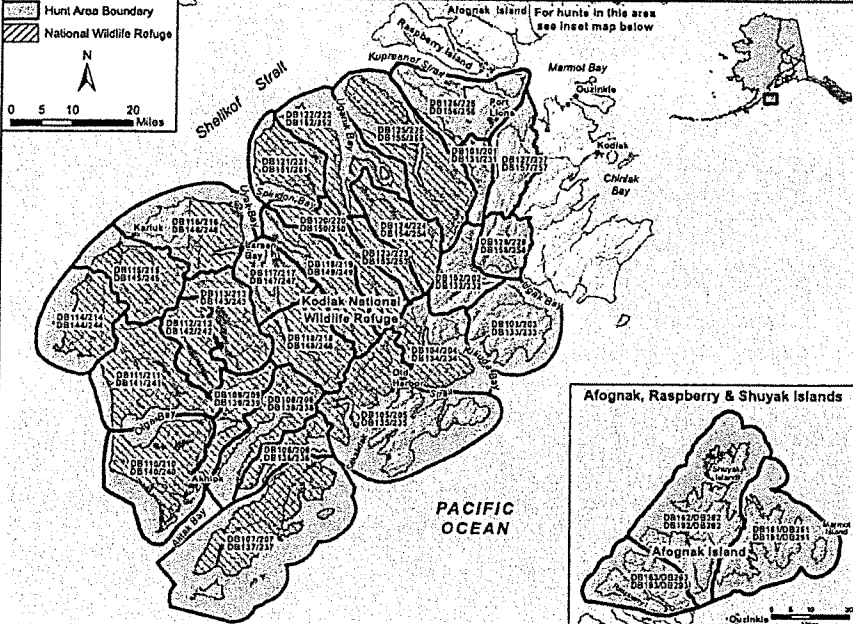
Proxy hunting is for residents only. You may proxy hunt for caribou Drawing hunts. You may proxy hunt for moose in Drawing hunts that are bull hunts with no antler restrictions or antlerless moose hunts. For moose and caribou, antler destruction is required for both the hunter's and the beneficiary's animal. For all other proxy regulations, see the current Alaska Hunting Regulations.

Additional instructions, information on weapons-restricted hunts, and results of last year's Drawing hunts can be found on the back page of this supplement.

The State of Alaska is an Affirmative Action/Equal Opportunity Employer. Contact the Division of Wildlife Conservation at (907) 465-4190 for alternative formats of this publication. Comments or questions regarding this publication may be emailed to natalie.weber@alaska.gov

Kodiak Brown Bear

Hunt Maps available online at
<http://hunt.alaska.gov>



Reporting Requirements
Successful Hunters – report in person to ADF&G in Kodiak within 2 days after leaving the hunt area, and submit your completed hunt report. The bear skull (unfrozen and removed from the skin) and hide (unfrozen, with claws and evidence of sex intact and naturally attached) must be presented for stuffing within 30 days of harvest and prior to leaving Game Management Unit 8.
Unsuccessful Hunters – report in person or by telephone (907) 486-1880 to ADF&G in Kodiak within 2 days after leaving the hunt area. Completed permit reports must be submitted in person, online, or by mail within 10 days after leaving the hunt area.

Guide Requirements
 Nonresident brown bear hunters who are citizens of the United States must be accompanied in the field by an Alaska-licensed guide registered to guide in the hunt area, or an Alaska resident relative 19 years of age or older, within the second-degree of kindred.* See "Alaska Residents or Nonresidents Hunting with Resident Relatives" section below.
 Nonresident brown bear hunters who are not citizens of the United States (nonresident aliens) must be accompanied in the field by an Alaska-licensed guide registered to guide in the hunt area. See "Nonresidents and Nonresidents Aliens Hunting with an Alaska-licensed Guide" section below.

The application period previously held in May for Fall hunts is now combined with the Nov/Dec application period. See the icons below for changes.

- Drawing winners will be notified by mail, but permits may only be obtained in person at ADF&G in Kodiak prior to going afield. Permits for the Spring 2020 hunts will be available beginning March 2, 2020. Permits for the Fall 2020 hunts will be available beginning October 5, 2020.
- All check-ins and check-outs must be done at ADF&G in Kodiak during normal working hours.
- A valid Alaska big game hunting license, Big Game Tag Record, and brown/grizzly bear locking-tag must be presented at ADF&G in Kodiak before a permit will be issued.
- Hunters are restricted to a 15-consecutive-day hunt period that they must select when they pick up their permit.
- The bag limit is one bear every four regulatory years, and a legal bear is any bear except cubs or females accompanied by cubs. A wounded bear counts against your bag limit for the regulatory year.
- Applicants successfully drawn for a fall Kodiak bear hunt are ineligible to receive another Kodiak bear permit the following spring.
- Much of south and east Afognak Island and northern Kodiak Island is privately owned and subject to land use fees. Access permits are available from land owners. Land status maps and addresses of land owners are available online at: <http://www.dnr.state.ak.us/mw/planning/qa/mw/afognak/kodiak/MAPS.TXT>.

Residents and Nonresidents hunting with Resident Relatives* (DB200 Series): Application Period for All Hunts is November 1 - December 16
Guided Nonresidents (DB100 Series): Application Period for ALL HUNTS (Spring AND Fall) is November 1 - December 16

Alaska Residents or Nonresidents Hunting with Resident Relatives Fall 2020 and Spring 2021	Fall Season: Oct. 25 - Nov. 30 Spring Season: Apr. 1 - May 15	Nonresidents and Nonresident Aliens Hunting with an Alaska-licensed Guide Spring 2020, Fall 2020
--	--	--

	Hunt Number		Number of Permits		Residents and nonresidents within second-degree of kindred use hunt numbers on left side of this chart when applying; guided nonresidents use hunt numbers on the right Area	Hunt Number		Number of Permits		Guide-Client Contracts are required at the time of application. In addition, guides may only submit as many hunt applications as permits available for that hunt. A party permit counts as two hunt applications. Guided nonresidents may apply for only one fall and one spring Kodiak brown bear Drawing permit (DB100 series). All nonresident Kodiak bear hunters who are not hunting with a resident relative must be accompanied in the field by an Alaska-licensed guide registered to hunt in the area. Kodiak National Wildlife Refuge and some private landowners only allow certain guides to take nonresident bear hunters on their lands. Prior to applying for a permit for these areas (marked in the table at left with an asterisk), hunters are strongly encouraged to check on guide availability. For a fee, a list of Alaska-licensed guides registered for particular hunt areas may be obtained from Big Game Commercial Services Board, P.O. Box 110806, Juneau, AK, 99811, Phone (907) 465-2534. Successful applicants have until the close of business March 13 (Spring 2020 hunt) or October 9 (Fall 2020 hunt) to cancel (in writing to Kodiak ADF&G) their Kodiak bear Drawing permit. Hunters who do not cancel their hunt or prior to this date will not be eligible for a Kodiak bear Drawing permit for the remainder of the regulatory year. If a successful applicant cancels a permit, ADF&G will choose an alternate for that permit from the alternate list. Alternate lists for each unit area are produced during the Drawing process. If there are no alternates available for the hunt, canceled permits will be issued on a first-come, first-served basis beginning March 16 (Spring 2020 hunt) or October 15 (Fall 2020 hunt) and up until the first day of the hunt. No canceled permits will be issued past the first day of the hunt. To reserve one of these permits, a hunter or an agent must provide the guide's unique verification code (obtained by the guide from Big Game Commercial Services Board) to ADF&G in Kodiak. If there are no applicants for a Drawing permit, or if the alternate list for a particular area is exhausted, we will issue all remaining permits on a first-come, first-served basis starting on February 26 for the Spring 2020 hunts, August 10 for the Fall 2020 hunts and up until the first day of the season (Spring: April 1; Fall: October 25). To reserve one of these permits a hunter, guide, or agent must provide the guide's unique verification code (obtained by the guide from Big Game Commercial Services Board) and the hunters information to ADF&G in Kodiak in person before the first day of the season. No permits will be issued to hunter whose information, including guides unique verification code, is not submitted to ADF&G in Kodiak prior to the start of the season.
	Fall 2020	Spring 2021	Fall 2020	Spring 2021		Fall 2020	Spring 2020	Fall 2020	Spring 2020	
DB201	DB231	3	4	Kizhuyak Bay	DB101	DB131	1	1		
DB202	DB232	5	4	West Ugak Bay	DB102	DB132	4	3		
DB203	DB233	5	5	South Ugak Bay	DB103	DB133	4	3		
DB204	DB234	4	5	Killuda Bay	DB104	DB134	3	3		
DB205	DB235	4	5	Three Saints & Barling bays*	DB105	DB135	3	3		
DB206	DB236	3	5	Kalugnak Bay*	DB106	DB136	2	3		
DB207	DB237	3	5	Allulik Peninsula*	DB107	DB137	2	4		
DB208	DB238	3	6	Deadman Bay*	DB108	DB138	2	4		
DB209	DB239	2	5	Dog Salmon River*	DB109	DB139	1	3		
DB210	DB240	3	5	South Olga Lakes**	DB110	DB140	2	3		
DB211	DB241	3	6	Red Lake*	DB111	DB141	2	4		
DB212	DB242	2	5	Frazer Lake*	DB112	DB142	1	3		
DB213	DB243	3	5	Karluk Lake**	DB113	DB143	2	3		
DB214	DB244	3	5	Hallbut Bay**	DB114	DB144	2	3		
DB215	DB245	3	5	Slurgeon River**	DB115	DB145	2	3		
DB216	DB246	3	6	North Karluk River**	DB116	DB146	2	4		
DB217	DB247	3	5	North Uyak Bay**	DB117	DB147	2	3		
DB218	DB248	2	6	South Uyak Bay*	DB118	DB148	1	4		
DB219	DB249	2	5	Zachar Bay*	DB119	DB149	1	3		
DB220	DB250	2	5	South Spiridon Bay*	DB120	DB150	1	3		
DB221	DB251	3	5	Spiridon Lake*	DB121	DB151	2	3		
DB222	DB252	3	6	Uganik Bay*	DB122	DB152	2	4		
DB223	DB253	2	3	South Arm, Uganik Bay*	DB123	DB153	1	2		
DB224	DB254	3	6	Uganik Lake*	DB124	DB154	2	4		
DB225	DB255	3	6	Uganik Island & Terror Bay*	DB125	DB155	2	4		
DB226	DB256	6	6	Kupreanof Peninsula	DB126	DB156	2	3		
DB227	DB257	7	15	Sharal In Bay	DB127	DB157	2	4		
DB228	DB258	7	15	Wild Creek	DB128	DB158	2	4		
DB261	DB291	7	17	East Afognak & Marmot Islands	DB161	DB191	3	5		
DB262	DB292	7	17	Central Afognak & Shuyak Islands	DB162	DB192	3	5		
DB263	DB293	7	17	Southwest Afognak & Raspberry Islands	DB163	DB193	3	5		

* Areas mostly or entirely included in exclusive guide areas
 ** Areas partially included in exclusive guide areas

Brown/Grizzly Bear

Hunt Maps available online at <http://hunt.alaska.gov>

- A brown/grizzly bear locking-tag is required.
- The skull (unfrozen and removed from the skin) and hide (unfrozen, with evidence of sex and claws attached) must be sealed within 30 days of the kill. Permit hunt reports are due at the time of sealing.
- All unsuccessful hunters and those who did not hunt must report within 15 days of close of season.
- A legal bear is any bear except cubs or females accompanied by cubs. In Unit 4, a wounded bear counts against your bag limit for the regulatory year. In Units 4 and 10, the bag limit is one bear every four regulatory years; all remaining Drawing brown bear hunts (DB468, DB470, DB685, DB690 and DB987) have a bag limit of one bear every regulatory year.

Guide Requirements:

- Nonresidents hunters who are not citizens of the United States (nonresident aliens) must be accompanied in the field by an Alaska-licensed guide and are not eligible for Unit 4 Drawing brown bear hunts (DB077, DB088, and DB089).
- Nonresidents applying for the remaining Drawing brown bear hunts (DB375, DB376, DB468, DB470, DB685, DB690 and DB987), excluding aliens, must be accompanied in the field by an Alaska-licensed guide or an Alaska resident relative 19 years of age or older within second-degree of kindred.

If undersubscribed permits are available, information about these permits will be posted online at <http://hunt.alaska.gov> on the first Friday in March. Undersubscribed Drawing hunts are hunts that had fewer applicants than available permits. Contact the local ADF&G office nearest the hunt for more information.

Game Management Unit/Area	Hunt No.	Number of Family	Season Dates		Additional Requirements and Information
			2020	2021	
4, Nonresidents guided by resident relative	DB077	3	Sept. 15-Dec. 31	---	Hunt Area: Unit 4 Nonresident hunters applying for DB077 may NOT use an Alaska-licensed guide.
4, Outside Drainages Nonresidents guided by resident relative	DB088	2	---	Mar. 15-May 31	Hunt Area: (outside drainages) Chichagof Island south and west of a line which follows the crest of the island from Rock Point (N 58°, W 135° 21') to Rodgers Point (N 57° 35', W 135° 33') including Yakobi and other adjacent islands; Baranof Island south and west of a line which follows the crest of the island from Nismal Point (N 57° 34', W 135° 25'), to the entrance of Gul Bay (N 58° 44', W 134° 38'), including the drainages into Gul Bay, Kruzof Island, and other adjacent islands. Nonresident hunters applying for DB088 may NOT use an Alaska-licensed guide.
4, Remainder Nonresidents guided by resident relative	DB089	2	---	Mar. 15-May 20	Hunt Area: remainder of Unit 4 Nonresident hunters applying for DB089 may NOT use an Alaska-licensed guide.
10, Unimak Island	DB375	8	Oct. 1-Dec. 31	---	Hunt Area: Unimak Island. The bag limit is one bear every four regulatory years and a legal bear is any bear except cubs or females accompanied by cubs.
	DB376	8	---	May 10-May 31	
14C, Eklutna Lake Management Area within Chugach State Park Certified Bowhunters Only (see page 20)	DB468	20	Sept. 1 thru May 31		Hunt Area: those portions of Chugach State Park within the Eklutna Lake Management Area. Prior to applying for this hunt, IBEP certification is required. Prior to hunting, Basic Hunter Education is required.
14C, Chugach State Park Mgmt. Area	DB470	15	Sept. 1 thru May 31		Hunt Area: those portions of Chugach State Park Management Area in the Peters Creek, Little Peters Creek, Thunderbird Creek, upper Ship Creek (upstream from Fort Richardson and excluding Tokko Creek drainage), Indian Creek, Bird Creek (excluding Bird Creek Regional Park), and upper Eagle River (above Iccie Creek) drainages. Chugach State Park prohibits the discharge of firearms and bows within 1/2 mile of the Seward Hwy and trailheads. Prior to hunting, Basic Hunter Education is required.
22B and 22C Nonresidents Only	DB685	27	22B: Aug. 1 thru May 31 22C: Aug. 1-Oct. 31	22C: Apr 1-May 31	Permits are valid for hunts within two different license years, 2020 and 2021. Permit winners hunting in the fall 2020 season who do not harvest a bear must purchase a new license and a new locking-tag to continue hunting with their permit in 2021 spring season. If undersubscribed, these permits will be available at ADF&G in Nome; information about these permits will be posted online at http://hunt.alaska.gov when available.
22D and 22E Nonresidents Only	DB690	21	Aug. 1 thru May 31		
26B Nonresidents Only	DB987	12	Aug. 25 thru May 31		Hunt Area: Unit 26B. A portion of this hunt is included in the Dalton Hwy Corridor Management Area. Dalton Hwy Corridor Management Area (DHCMA) - that portion within Unit 26B, extending five miles from each side of the Dalton Hwy, including the driveable surface of the Dalton Hwy, from the Yukon River to the Arctic Ocean, and including the Prudhoe Bay Closed Area. The area within the Prudhoe Bay Closed Area is closed to the taking of big game; the remainder of the DHCMA is closed to hunting; however, big game, small game, and fur animals may be taken in the area by bow and arrow only; no motorized vehicle may be used to transport hunters, their gear, or parts of game within the DHCMA except aircraft, boats, and licensed highway vehicles on the following designated roads: 1) Dalton Hwy; 2) Bettles Winter Trail during periods when BLM and the City of Bettles announce that the trail is open to winter travel; 3) Galbraith Lake road from the Dalton Hwy to the BLM campground at Galbraith Lake, including the gravel pit access road when the gate is open; 4) Toolik Lake Road, excluding the driveway to the Toolik Lake Research Facility; 5) The Sagavanirktok River access road two miles north of Pump Station 2; 6) any constructed roadway or gravel pit within 1/4 mile of the Dalton Hwy. However, a snowmachine may be used to transport hunters, their hunting gear, or parts of game across the management area from land outside the management area to access land on the other side of the management area. Any hunter traveling on the Dalton Hwy must stop at any check station operated by the department within the DHCMA. See Weapons-Restricted hunts, page 20.

How does the random drawing work?

All permit applications are entered into a database and checked for potential problems such as correct hunt numbers, date of birth, hunting license information, etc. A computer then randomly assigns a "draw number" to each hunt on each valid application. Party hunt applications receive one draw number for each hunt; that is, both applicants on a party hunt application receive the same draw number for each hunt in the party application.

Permits are assigned to applicants with the lowest draw numbers, up to the number of permits allocated for that particular hunt. If five permits are to be awarded for a particular hunt, the five permits will be assigned to the five lowest draw numbers. Note this may differ slightly when it comes to party applications, where two party members share the same draw number. For example, if four of the five permits have already been assigned, and a party application has the next-lowest draw number, the party application will be skipped. This is because only one permit remains available, while two permits would have to be assigned (one for each member of the party). In those situations, the one remaining permit will be assigned to the individual applicant with the next-lowest draw number.

After all permits have been tentatively assigned for a species, the list is checked to identify any individuals assigned two permits for the same species. In those situations, the individual is awarded one permit for the species, based upon how they ranked their choices on their permit application. The other permit is then awarded to the individual applicant with the next-lowest draw number. This process is repeated for all hunts for that species, until all possible permits are awarded.

In a few specific hunts alternate lists are required in order to maximize hunting opportunity. The alternate list is generated from all remaining applicants using the original randomly-assigned draw numbers. If the original applicant drawn does not notify the department of their intent to hunt by the date required, the next applicant(s) on the alternate list will be offered a permit until all permits have been awarded.

Youth Drawing Hunts

Youth Drawing hunts are limited to a child aged 10-17 at the time of the hunt and an accompanying adult. If the youth is a resident, the youth must be accompanied by any licensed resident hunter 21 years of age or older. If the youth is a nonresident, the accompanying adult must be a licensed resident hunter 21 years of age or older who is a parent, stepparent, or legal guardian of the child. The bag limit counts against both the youth and the accompanying adult. Basic Hunter Education is required for all youth hunters participating in Youth Drawing hunts, regardless of their age or if their accompanying adult has Basic Hunter Education. Youth Drawing hunts are designated with a Y and only youth are eligible to apply. Some youth hunts are restricted to residents only, and those hunts are marked in this supplement.

To improve your chance of drawing a permit

1. Last year, approximately 321,126 applications were received for Drawing permit hunts. About 2.7% of the total applications were rejected. The most common errors were applying for the same hunt that was won last year, applicant was awarded a subsistence hunt that conflicted with draw hunt, and exceeding the allowed number of applications per species.
2. Apply for a maximum of six hunts per species per regulatory year (excluding Kodiak brown/grizzly bear hunts, KCUA, and Unit 21E moose hunts; see page 1 for more information).
3. Apply for less popular hunts. The table below lists results of the 2019 drawing. Apply for hunts that received fewer applications relative to the number of permits available. The Permits Available column may be different than what was advertised due to administrative reasons.

Weapons-Restricted Hunts

Some Drawing hunt areas have weapons restrictions. The certification requirements for these areas vary depending on which weapon you are hunting with.

Certified Bowhunters Only: You must have your bowhunter education certification (BEP or equivalent) prior to applying for the Drawing hunt; this includes successful completion of the shooting proficiency test. You MAY NOT hunt with long bow, recurve bow, or compound bow in any hunt or area restricting the taking of big game to archery only unless you have first successfully completed a bowhunter education course. Certification courses (BEP or equivalent) taken outside Alaska are accepted. Your certification card must be carried on your person while you are hunting in the field.

Certified Muzzleloader Hunters Only: You must have your muzzleloader hunter education certification prior to applying for the Drawing hunt; this includes successful completion of the shooting proficiency test. For big game, muzzleloaders must be a shoulder-mounted long gun and at least .45 caliber or larger with a barrel that is either rifled or smooth bore and discharges a single projectile. For hunts restricted to muzzleloader only, muzzleloaders equipped with a scope or using smokeless powder are prohibited.

Certified Shotgun Hunters Only: To hunt big game with a shotgun in a weapons-restricted hunt, you must have successfully completed a Basic Hunter Education course prior to hunting; this includes successful completion of the shooting proficiency test.

Certified Crossbow Hunters Only: You must have your crossbow hunter education certification prior to applying for the Drawing hunt; this includes successful completion of the shooting proficiency test. You MAY NOT use a crossbow for big game UNLESS: the crossbow is at least 100 pounds peak draw weight; the bolt is at least 16 inches in overall length, tipped with a broadhead, and at least 300 grains in total weight; the broadhead is fixed, replaceable or mechanical/ retractable blade type and not barbed; no electronic devices are attached to the crossbow, except scopes or electronic sights that do not project light externally; the crossbow is shoulder-mounted.

If you intend to take one of these courses in Alaska, you should sign up early because classes fill quickly and are seldom offered during the summer. The department currently offers the courses through volunteer instructors and online. The courses include a shooting proficiency test. Course dates are available at regional Fish and Game offices. For more information, please call Anchorage (907) 267-2187; Douglas (907) 465-4265; Fairbanks (907) 459-7375; Nome (907) 443-2271; Palmer (907) 746-8322; or Soldotna (907) 262-9368 or go online at www.adfg.alaska.gov/index.cfm?adfg=huntered.main

Results of the 2019 Permit Hunt Drawing

Hunt Number	Apps Received	Permits Available	% Drawn	Hunt Number	Apps Received	Permits Available	% Drawn	Hunt Number	Apps Received	Permits Available	% Drawn	Hunt Number	Apps Received	Permits Available	% Drawn	Hunt Number	Apps Received	Permits Available	% Drawn																
Brown Bear				Catfish				Elk				Black Bear				Moose				Goin				Moose											
DB107	14	3	21	DB137	8	4	50	DB137	32	5	16	DB137	163	10	6	DB137	12346	200	2	DB137	31	3	10	DB137				DB137				DB137			
DB108	1	2	100	DB138	8	4	50	DB138	25	8	12	DB138	115	10	9	DB138	8986	200	2	DB138	60	3	5	DB138				DB138	1730	25	1	DB138			
DB109	33	2	8	DB139	14	4	29	DB139	29	3	10	DB139	219	24	11	DB139	4077	25	<1	DB139	61	3	5	DB139				DB139				DB139			



Alaska Department of Fish and Game

[ADF&G Home](#) » [Hunting](#) » [Brown/Grizzly Bears](#) » [Kodiak Brown Bear](#)

Hunting Kodiak Brown Bears A Question & Answer Guide

Hunting Kodiak bears is a unique privilege. Because of the worldwide importance of these bears and the restrictive regulations governing Kodiak bear hunts, it is important that you learn as much as you can before applying for a hunt or going into the field. This guide answers some of the most commonly asked questions about Kodiak bear hunting.

1. [What paper work do I need to hunt Kodiak brown bears?](#)
2. [What is the difference between a registration permit and a drawing permit?](#)
3. [Who needs a guide?](#)
4. [Where can I get information on bear hunting guides?](#)
5. [What does a Kodiak bear hunt cost?](#)
6. [When are the hunting seasons and what are the bag limits?](#)
7. [Are there any other special requirements?](#)
8. [How do I get to Kodiak?](#)
9. [Is bear hunting better in the spring or fall?](#)
10. [What are my chances of success, and where are the biggest bears found?](#)
11. [Where can I expect to find bears?](#)
12. [What is the best technique for hunting brown bears?](#)
13. [How can you estimate how big a bear is?](#)
14. [What is the best rifle to use for brown bear hunting?](#)
15. [Where should I shoot a brown bear to get a clean kill?](#)
16. [How can I tell if a bear is rubbed?](#)
17. [How do I skin a bear and preserve the hide?](#)
18. [Are there any cabins available or must I bring a tent?](#)
19. [What other equipment should I bring with me?](#)
20. [What is bear sealing, and what do I need to do before leaving Kodiak Island after my hunt?](#)
21. [What papers have been written on management of brown bear hunting on Kodiak Island?](#)
22. [What else should I know about Kodiak brown bears?](#)



1. What paperwork do I need to hunt Kodiak Brown bears?

To hunt Kodiak brown bears you need a valid Alaska hunting license, a Big Game Tag Record, a brown bear locking tag, and a registration and/or drawing permit for the area you plan to hunt. If you are not an Alaska resident, you also need proof that you will be guided by a registered guide, or a relative within the second degree of kindred. We strongly urge non-residents to make arrangements with a qualified big game guide prior to applying for any Kodiak bear hunts.

2. What is the difference between a registration permit and a drawing permit?

Registration permits are issued for bear hunting along the Kodiak Road System Registration Hunt area during the fall ([RB230](#)) and the spring ([RB260](#)) seasons. These permits can be obtained only by hunters who register in person at Kodiak's ADF&G office during normal working hours (8:00 am – 4:30 pm, Monday – Friday, except holidays). We issue an unlimited number of registration permits, and they can be obtained by either residents or nonresidents.

Drawing permits are permits issued for bear hunting in all other parts of Game Management Unit 8 (Kodiak Archipelago). There are [31 drawing hunt areas](#), and the hunts are further divided by season and hunter residency (DB101 – 293), with a total of 496 permits issued annually. Most of these permits are issued to hunters selected in a lottery. Non-residents who are not hunting with an Alaskan relative must make arrangements with a qualified big game guide prior to applying for any Kodiak bear hunt. A limited number are also available for nonresident clients of guides with exclusive use areas on the Kodiak National Wildlife Refuge.

Information and applications are contained in the [Drawing Permit Hunt Supplement](#), which is distributed in late October. These newspapers are available online, as well as at ADF&G offices and at license vendors throughout the state. Applications must be submitted during the draw application period for resident spring and fall hunts and nonresident spring hunts. Results for these hunts are available by the third Friday in February. There is a separate online application deadline for the guided nonresident fall brown bear hunts, which must be postmarked no later than May 31. When guided non-residents hunters apply for a drawing hunt, they must also submit a complete guide client agreement to our Kodiak office prior to the application deadline.

3. Who needs a guide?

RHAK Exhibit 5

Page 1 of 6

All hunters that are not a resident of Alaska are required to have a guide. Non-residents who may use either a resident relative (Second degree of kindred) or a registered big game guide to accompany them in the field. "Second degree of kindred" means a father, mother, brother, sister, son, daughter, spouse, grandparent, grandchild, brother- or sister-in-law, son- or daughter-in-law, father- or mother-in-law, stepfather, stepmother, stepsister, stepbrother, stepson, or stepdaughter (5 AAC 92.990).

4. Where can I get information on bear hunting guides?

Nonresidents should contact one or several of the guides who are registered to hunt in the areas they wish to hunt prior to submitting a drawing hunt application. Individual guides are limited in the number of guide-client agreements they may submit per area and must be registered in the hunt area at the time of signing the agreement. Many of the hunt areas in the Kodiak Archipelago are within exclusive guide areas which may already be booked years in advance. Current information on guides is available from:

Alaska Department of Community and Economic Development
 Division of Occupational Licensing
 P.O. Box 110806
 Juneau, AK 99811-0806
 Phone (907) 465-2543
www.commerce.state.ak.us/occ/apps/GuiUseReq.cfm

5. What does a Kodiak bear hunt cost?

Costs are dictated by the distance you are from your hunt area, how you plan to get there, what gear you need to purchase, and a variety of other factors unique to your situation. Here are some of the "fixed costs":

Hunting license

Alaska resident = \$45
Nonresident = \$160
Nonresident Alien = \$630

Bear tag

Alaska resident = \$25
 Nonresident (Alaska military) = \$25
Nonresident = \$1,000
Nonresident Alien = \$1,300

Land use fees

Public land = no charge
 Private land = \$200 – \$1,200

Guide fees

\$10,000 – \$22,000

Taxidermy fees

\$1,000 – \$7,000

Access to hunt area

Aircraft weight includes passengers and gear. Floatplane (varies by type of aircraft) 800lbs=~\$400/hour, 1,200lbs=\$500-\$600/hour. Boat (daily rate) \$500-\$1200/person

6. When are the hunting seasons and what are the bag limits?

There are 2 bear hunting seasons each year. The spring season is open from April 1 through May 15. The fall season is from October 25 to November 30. The bag limit is one bear (either sex) every four regulatory years. Cubs, and females accompanied by cubs, may not be taken. Once a bear is hit by a bullet or arrow, the hunter may not pursue another bear in Game Management Unit 8 for the remainder of the regulatory year.

7. Are there any other special requirements?

Big game hunting regulations are published each year by the Alaska Department of Fish & Game and are available for free from ADF&G offices, license vendors, and at <http://www.hunt.alaska.gov>. Here are a few of the restrictions on Kodiak bear hunters:

- Obtain permits in person at the ADF&G office in Kodiak prior to entering the field.
- Hunt times are restricted to one 15-consecutive day hunting period which is declared when a permit is picked up (registration hunts excluded).
- All hunters must check-in and checkout at the Kodiak ADF&G office during normal working hours.
- You may NOT hunt or help someone else take brown bear until 3:00 a.m. the day following the day you have flown (excluding regularly scheduled commercial flights).
- You may NOT hunt brown bear with the aid or use of a dog.
- You may NOT use bait while hunting brown bears.
- You may NOT use artificial light, night vision devices, laser sights or radio communication while bear hunting.

- You may NOT shoot on, from, or across the driveable surface of any constructed road.
- Once a bear is hit by a bullet or arrow, the hunter may not pursue another bear in Game Management Unit 8 for the remainder of the regulatory year.
- Hides and skulls of harvested bears must be salvaged, the meat does not.
- All brown bears killed in Game Management Unit 8 must be sealed by ADF&G staff in Kodiak before leaving the Island.

8. How do I get to Kodiak?

Alaska Airlines and Era Aviation has scheduled flights to and from Anchorage. The State Ferries Tustumena and Kennicott comes to the island from Whittier and Homer several times each week.

Access to your hunt area

Bear hunters on Kodiak are fortunate to have many transportation options depending on what hunt area they choose to hunt. The majority of bear hunters on Kodiak use air charters (float planes) to fly into lakes or protected bays. Boats are also popular with hunters that fly into remote villages on regularly scheduled flights. A few charter boats are licensed big game transporters and can pick up and drop off hunters in areas with good marine access. The Kodiak road system hunt area is easily accessible by truck, foot and/or off-road vehicles.

It is a hunter's responsibility to research land ownership prior to going afield. Public lands, which include state and Federal land is abundant on the Archipelago, but there is also private land that may have a no trespass status or an access fee attached.

Kodiak land status = www.dnr.alaska.gov/mlw/planning/easmtatlas/kodiak

Afognak land status = www.adfg.alaska.gov/index.cfm?adfg=accessbrochures.afognak

9. Is bear hunting better in the spring or fall?

Spring hunting has the advantage of longer days. Bears are easier to locate because vegetation usually hasn't leafed out, and hiking is easier before the heavy growth of grass and brush begins. In some years you may need snowshoes.

Spring hides have longer hair, but are more likely to be rubbed than fall hides. The chances of taking a large male bear are somewhat better in the spring, whereas during the fall there are more lone females and recently weaned young bears.

In the fall bears usually have more lustrous, uniform coats. Hunting time is shorter due to reduced daylight in the fall, but open seasons for deer, elk, goat, and small game hunting offers opportunities for combination hunts.

10. What are my chances of success, and where are the biggest bears found?

Bear hunter success averages 35% for Alaskan residents and 75% for guided non-resident hunters, with spring hunts having a slight advantage over fall hunts.

Average bear density on Kodiak Island is about 1 bear/1.5 mi². Much higher seasonal densities occur near salmon streams, tidal flats, and in other preferred feeding areas. Trophy class bears have been taken in nearly every drainage on Kodiak and Afognak Islands. A large male bear may have a range exceeding 100 mi² which might include parts of several adjacent hunting permit areas.

For example, during the spring 2005 hunt, bears with skull sizes exceeding 28" were killed in the following hunt areas: Sharatin Bay, Aliulik Peninsula, Uganik lake, Deadman Bay, Frazer Lake, Zachar Bay, Three Saints Bay, Karluk Lake, South Spiridon Bay, and Sturgeon River.

11. Where can I expect to find bears?

Brown bears begin emerging from dens in early April, and by late May most are active. Generally adult males come out of the den before younger bears and sows with cubs. When bears first emerge they may remain near the dens for several days before beginning to travel and feed. Bears may travel several miles along snow-covered ridges and mountains before descending into valleys and hillsides below snowline. South facing slopes, lower sections of drainages, and tidal flats where green vegetation first appears, are good places to observe bears in the spring. Bears sometimes forage along beaches for dead seals, deer, and other carrion washed in by the tides.

During the fall brown bears feed on berries, roots, and late-spawning salmon. As the season progresses into winter, more bears begin seeking out denning areas. Brown bears begin entering dens by early November, generally choosing steep slopes at elevations of 1,000 ft. or more. Bears may be found in almost any habitat in the fall, but their activity noticeably declines by mid-late November.

12. What is the best technique for hunting brown bears?

Brown bear hunting demands long hours of patient observation. Locate a hillside or prominent knoll where you can see a variety of likely terrain, without being conspicuous yourself. River valleys, open south-facing hillsides, tidal flats, and openings in thick, brushy areas are good bets.

Always determine the wind direction and move into the wind to prevent a bear from picking up your scent. Choose a couple of alternate viewing spots to use in differing wind directions. If you try to cover too much country on foot, you will telegraph your scent to every bear in the area. Once you have chosen a good vantage point, make yourself comfortable. Some hunters pack a small pop-up shelter or erect a windbreak.

Use your binoculars to search likely looking cover for bear movement. Don't overlook any type of cover or terrain. Watch any suspicious dark spots or unusually shaped bushes, logs or rocks. Use a spotting scope to check out all those suspiciously bear-shaped objects. A spotting scope will also help you decide whether a bear is rubbed, and how large it might be. Early morning and late afternoon are the best times to hunt, but bears may be active at any time.

If a bear is moving rapidly, don't waste your time following it, but note where you last saw it. The bear may reappear in the same vicinity within a few hours or on the following day. Bears alternate their activities between feeding, resting, and traveling. Try to anticipate where a bear's movements will take it, and estimate where you can intercept it. Take advantage of cover and irregularities in the terrain as you approach the spot where you expect to locate the bear. Try to keep the wind in your favor as well.

13. How can you estimate how big a bear is?

There are numerous clues to the size of a bear, but even the most experienced bear hunters sometimes don't judge the size of a bear accurately. If two or more different sized bears are traveling together, they are probably a sow with cubs. Cubs that are two years old or older may be nearly as large as their mother. Some cubs lag behind their mother several hundred yards, so you should watch a bear long enough *to be sure it doesn't have cubs*. In dense vegetation, small cubs may be hard to see even though they are traveling close to their mother. Some cubs have a lighter-colored ring of fur around their necks or chests. This ring may persist into the cub's third year of life.

During the spring season if you see two bears, one apparently pursuing the other, the bear in pursuit is probably a male. The male's intention may be very obvious. The female may appear nervous, stop frequently, and be aggressive when the male pursues too closely.

Young bears generally appear to have a large heads and prominent ears in relation to their bodies. They also have relatively long legs and a gangly gait. Large adult males have blocky features and a rolling gait. Most hunters are looking for a 9'-10' adult male. A good way to estimate the size of a bear is to first look a bear standing broadside. Look between your thumb and index finger and section off the head-neck area of the bear then see how many lengths you can go down the bears body between the shoulders and tail. Since large adult males have longer bodies you should find that you can go three head-neck lengths on a body of a 9' + boar. Most large sows have body lengths equal to 2 head-neck lengths.

To determine the "square" footage of a bear hides, you first measure across the hide from the longest claw on the left front foot, to the longest claw on the right front foot. Next, measure from the tip of the nose, to the base of the tail. These measurements are then added together, and divided by two to get the square measurement of the hide. Unfortunately, hide measurements are extremely variable depending on whether the hide is fresh, salted or tanned. In many cases a 10' fresh hide will shrink to under 9' after the tanning process.

Skull sizes are used as the standard when measuring bear size. The maximum length (front tooth to back of skull) is added to the maximum width (between the cheek bones) to get the total skull size. A 28" skull is considered a "record book" bear, and is roughly analogous to a bear with a 10' hide.

An excellent video entitled "Take a Closer Look" was produced by the Yukon Government to educate hunters and guides on how to judge trophy bears. This video can be found at most of the Alaska Department of Fish & Game offices, or can be ordered from the Yukon Fish & Game Association, Box 4095, Whitehorse, Yukon, Canada Y1A 3S9.

14. What is the best rifle to use for brown bear hunting?

Most experienced hunters consider a .30-06 rifle with a 180 grain soft-nosed bullet to be the smallest effective caliber for Kodiak brown bears. The .300 mag., .338 mag., and .375 mag. are popular and well-suited calibers. A waterproof rifle stock is also beneficial during a Kodiak hunt.

Don't wait until you get to camp to sight in your rifle. Sight in at the range and practice shooting from several positions. Knowing your own capabilities is as important as knowing how your rifle's ballistics.

15. Where should I shoot a brown bear to get a clean kill?

If a bear is undisturbed, a shot placed in the chest cavity hitting heart, liver, or lungs, should kill the animal cleanly. Some experienced hunters recommend shooting for the front shoulder to disable the bear. Unless vital internal organs are also hit, the shoulder shot may not provide a clean kill. A spinal shot will almost invariably kill or immobilize a bear, but the spine is a difficult target. Don't be hesitant to follow up your first shot to ensure a clean, quick kill. Bullet holes rarely compromise the quality of the hide. If a bear is running, or is otherwise disturbed when shot, he may be more difficult to kill, as the bear's momentum and adrenaline may carry him a good distance before he dies. Shooting at a moving bear is a poor practice, with a high probability of

wounding the animal, and losing it. Head shots are risky at best, as the bear's skull is made of heavy bone, and the actual brain case is a small target. The skull makes a fine trophy, and if it is damaged, it cannot be entered in a Boone and Crockett Club trophy competition.

Long shots should be avoided. Placing an accurate killing shot at distances exceeding 200 yards is difficult. Experienced hunters prefer to be within 100 yards before shooting. Always use a resting position for shooting, and if you've just topped a ridge, don't shoot until your breathing returns to normal. If you wound a bear as darkness is approaching, do not try to pursue it into thick cover. Mark the spot where it disappeared, and begin the search at dawn the following day. Wounded bears must be approached cautiously, as they are dangerous when cornered. Hunters have an ethical and legal responsibility to follow-up any bear that is wounded. Once a bear is hit by a bullet or arrow, the hunter may not pursue another bear in Game Management Unit 8 for the remainder of the regulatory year. As soon as practical after shooting the bear, you are required to validate your harvest ticket by cutting out the current month and day.

16. How can I tell if a bear is rubbed?

Bears that are shedding their winter coats are considered to be *rubbed*. Longer guard hairs are the first to shed, exposing the lighter colored underfur. Be suspicious if a bear's legs and flanks are darker than its back and rump. Another indicator of a is a dark line that appears to run down the back bone. Use your spotting scope to carefully check hide quality before you decide to shoot.

17. How do I skin a bear and preserve the hide?

Before you go hunting, visit a taxidermist and examine some bear skins and mounts. Ask about skinning procedures and hide care. These tips will improve the quality of your trophy.

Skinning should begin immediately to prevent hide spoilage. If the hide is not removed, heat from the bears body will accelerate bacterial decomposition, causing the hair to "slip." If you must leave a bear overnight before skinning it, open the gut and chest cavities and remove all the innards. Prop the chest cavity open and roll the bear onto some brush so air can circulate around the body. Hide spoilage can occur in a short time, even at freezing temperatures.

Typically, the dead bear is rolled onto its back and a cut is made from the anus to the chin. Cuts are then made along the inside of the arms and legs and the hide is removed from the carcass. Make sure you leave evidence of sex naturally attached. The feet are usually removed at the first knuckle after the claws. When the hide is removed you are required to attach your metal locking tag to the hide. Most hunters attach it through the evidence of sex (penis sheath or vaginal orifice).

Once you have the bear hide in camp, trim off as much fat and flesh as possible. Spread the bear out, (preferably under shelter) and keep it as dry as possible. If you are going to be in the field for several days, and cover the flesh side with table salt about ¼" deep. Rock salt won't penetrate. Forty pounds of salt will be adequate to preserve an average sized hide.

If you are going to be in the field for more than a couple days, you should also split the lips, turn the ears, and remove the pads. This requires patience and prior experience is beneficial. Split the lips beginning at the inner gum line. Don't cut through the outer part of the lips. Cuts in the darkly pigmented skin of the nose, lips, and around the eyes are difficult for the taxidermist to repair. Ears must be turned out and cartilage left attached. A small narrow bladed pocket knife is a must for this work. The feet must be skinned out and cut off at the last toe joint.

Pack salt into lips, nose, ears, and toes. After a day or so the hide may be drained and re-salted. It can then be rolled and stored in a burlap or canvas bag, or spread in a cool dry place. *Don't* store hides in airtight bags, containers, or expose to direct sunlight.

18. Are there any cabins available or must I bring a tent?

Shelter is the first consideration when hunting on Kodiak. Rain, snow and high winds can be expected at any season. Temperatures can fall as low as 0°F during the fall. Spring temperatures are usually from the mid-30s to 50°F. A limited number of cabins on Kodiak Island are available to the public. Inquires should be made to Kodiak National Wildlife Refuge, 1390 Buskin River Road, Kodiak, Alaska 99615. Public use cabins on Shuyak and Afognak Island may be reserved by contacting Alaska Division of Parks, SR 3800, Kodiak, Alaska 99615. Several lodges and Native Corporations also provide hunter accommodation.

There aren't enough cabins to go around, however. A tent designed to withstand heavy winds with a separate rainfly is a must for a Kodiak hunting camp. Expedition-type tents designed for extreme weather conditions encountered by mountain climbers are best. A smaller tent will come in handy if you decide to make a spike camp.

19. What other equipment should I bring with me?

Kodiak is a subarctic maritime environment, and you can expect it to be cold and wet. Hypothermia is a constant threat in this climate. Get the best raingear you can afford. Under your raingear wear wool or synthetic fleece clothing, because these fabrics retain heat even when wet. Fabric-topped hip boots and a pair of rubber bottomed pac boots or waterproof leather/Gore-tex boots are recommended foot gear.

Waterproof binoculars and variable rifle scopes are standard equipment for bear hunting. A spotting scope with small tripod or clamp for a pack frame is also recommended.

A high quality pack frame will be useful for transporting your personal gear, and is a must for packing a bear hide. A hide may weigh over 100 lbs., and the skull will add 25 lbs.

A small pocket compass, waterproof matches, knife, sharpener, first aid kit, signaling devices, and a small flashlight should be carried at all times. A topographic map of the area and a GPS (with spare batteries) can also be beneficial. You can get these maps in Kodiak or by mail from the [US Geological Survey](#). Cell phones are of limited use on Kodiak, with coverage being restricted to the immediate vicinity of Kodiak City. Satellite phones are the most reliable form of communication, although marine and aviation VHF radios can be useful. Remember, it is against state regulations to use any radio communication to assist in stalking or hunting big game animals.

Gas stoves, oil heaters, or catalytic heaters are recommended for cooking or warmth because wood in this area is often wet and difficult to burn. Smoke may also spook bears out of your hunting area. If you have a fire, never leave it unattended because even on Kodiak wild fires are easily started on dry days.

A lantern, flashlight, and emergency signal flares should be included in your camp supplies as well as a comprehensive first aid kit. A rubber raft with a small outboard is advantageous in protected coastal areas and larger lakes.

When planning your camp menu, include enough food for several extra days. Weather conditions may prevent your being picked up on time.

Do Not store food in your tent! Several bear hunters have come back from a long day of hunting only to find their camp in ruins. Use odor-proof containers, and try to keep your cooking and sleeping facilities separate. Thoroughly burn trash and garbage if you can. Store non-burnable garbage in odor-proof containers and bring it back to town for disposal. Portable electric fences can help keep your camp secure while you are away or sleeping. More information is available in the [living with bears](#) section of our website.

20. **What is bear sealing, and what do I need to do before leaving Kodiak Island after my hunt?**

If you harvest a brown bear on the Kodiak archipelago, the bear hide and skull must be sealed at the Alaska Department of Fish and Game office in Kodiak before it leaves the island.

Sealing means having an authorized ADF&G representative place a plastic locking seal on an animal's hide and skull. Resident hunters must personally bring the bear hide and skull to the Kodiak office. Non-resident hunters may bring the hide in person, or fill out a *Temporary Sealing Form* and have their registered guide bring in their bear hide and skull for sealing. The sealing officer asks questions about when, where, and how the animal was taken, and will measure the skull and take a small premolar tooth for age determination. The seal must remain attached until the hide and skull have been preserved by a taxidermist.

If you're not successful, you don't need to report back in person, but you must call the ADF&G office (486-1880) to let us know you have finished hunting. Please fill out the hunt report card, which provides us with information about your hunt, and mail it back.

21. **What papers have been written on management of brown bear hunting on Kodiak Island?**

See Van Daele, L.J. and V.G. Barnes Jr. 2010. [Management of Brown Bear Hunting on Kodiak Island, Alaska](#). (PDF 1,330 kB) Scandinavian Bear Conference. Rovdjurscentrum Orsa Grönklitt. Orsa, Sweden. January 2010.

22. **What else should I know about Kodiak brown bears?**

For additional information about Kodiak bears, see the [Brown Bear species profile](#).

If you have any other questions about your hunt, contact us:

[Larry Van Daele](#), Area Wildlife Biologist

[John Crye](#), Wildlife Biologist

[Doris Mensch](#), Field Office Assistant



2021-2022 Alaska Drawing Permit Hunt Supplement

ATTENTION ALL HUNTERS!

- All hunts listed in this supplement take place in 2021, unless designated as 2022.
- For hunts that take place in two calendar years, permit winners will need to purchase a locking-tag (if applicable) and hunting license for each calendar year they plan to hunt. Permit winners in the fall 2021 season that are unsuccessful must purchase a new locking-tag (if applicable) and hunting license to continue hunting their permit in the spring 2022 season.
- The online application period begins November 1 and ends December 15 at 5 p.m. (AKST).
- Drawing results will be announced by the third Friday of February.
- Antlerless hunts must be authorized by advisory committees in order to be held.** Application fees will not be refunded if the antlerless moose hunts are not authorized.
- All applications submitted are final and application fees will not be refunded.

Read This Section BEFORE Applying

- You must obtain or have applied for an Alaska big game hunting license prior to applying (except Alaska residents 17 years of age and younger). However, if you are a nonresident applying for emperor goose only, you may alternatively obtain or have applied for an Alaska small game hunting license prior to applying.
- A hunter must be 10 years of age or older by the starting date of the hunt to obtain a permit.
- Each hunt is assigned a unique hunt number. Use only hunt numbers listed in this supplement.
- Applicants may submit up to six applications per species, regardless if it is an individual or party application and regardless of how many separate orders are placed. Applicants may apply for the same hunt more than once, or multiple hunts, as long as they do not exceed six applications per species. Exceptions listed below:
 - Moose:
 - Koyukuk Controlled Use Area (KCUA):
 - All hunters that were issued any KCUA moose permit last year are ineligible to receive a Drawing permit for any KCUA moose hunt this year.
 - Guided nonresident moose hunters may not submit more than one application for a KCUA moose hunt.
 - Applicants for 21E moose draw hunts may submit up to six applications for DM837 OR may submit up to six applications for DM839, but not both.
 - Kodiak Brown Bear:
 - Nonresidents hunting with a registered guide may not submit more than one application for one Kodiak brown bear hunt for the spring of 2021, and may not submit more than one application for one hunt for the fall of 2021.
- Nonresidents who will become residents by the starting date of the hunt may apply for resident hunts; however, they must purchase a nonresident big game hunting license in order to apply for those hunts.
- The number of permits actually issued may be adjusted up or down depending on the outcome of the most recent population surveys. Many of these surveys are not completed until after the publication of this supplement. The number of permits may also be adjusted up or down from the number listed in this supplement for administrative reasons.
- No person may receive more than one Drawing permit per species per regulatory year.
- If you fail to report on a Drawing, Registration (including Tier I, Netchina caribou), Targeted, or Tier II permit, even if you include the postal service lost your report, you will be ineligible to receive any permits for the next regulatory year, including all Drawing hunts listed in this supplement.
- If you received a Drawing permit last regulatory year, you are ineligible to receive a Drawing permit for the same hunt this regulatory year. This restriction does not apply to those who received an undersubscribed Drawing permit.
- Permits are not transferable.
- Hunt area maps are available online at <http://hunt.alaska.gov>.

How to Apply

- Apply early!** Read the Drawing permit hunt application instructions carefully.
- Select the hunt numbers you want to apply for, locate your hunting license and go online to: <http://hunt.alaska.gov>
- You must apply online (VISA, MC, Discover, and American Express only; cash and checks are not accepted). There is NO REFUND of application or license fees.
- In addition to the cost of your hunting license, there is a fee each time you apply for a draw hunt. For black bear, brown bear, caribou, elk, emperor goose, moose, mountain goat, and Dall sheep hunts, the fee is \$5. For bison and muskox hunts, the fee is \$10.
- A hunter may apply individually OR two (2) hunters desiring to hunt together may apply as a party. For a party application, both hunters apply on the same application and, if drawn, both hunters will receive permits. Residents and nonresidents applying as a party need to verify that the hunt they are applying for is open to both residences and any applicable guide requirements are met for the nonresident. Both party applicants must meet all eligibility requirements. If either member of the party is ineligible for any reason, the entire application is invalid, and neither hunter will be entered into the drawing.

Youth Hunting Opportunities

- Resident hunters aged 10-17 that have successfully completed a Basic Hunter Education course, or hunters (resident and nonresident) under the age of 10, are allowed to hunt on behalf of an adult permit holder under the direct and immediate supervision of that adult. The adult permit holder must be a licensed hunter, 18 or older, and is responsible for ensuring all legal requirements are met.
- Youth Drawing hunts are designated with a Y instead of a D. Only youth aged 10-17 during the hunt are eligible to apply. Basic Hunter Education is required, see page 3 for additional information.

Basic Hunter Education Requirements

- Requirements for hunters before hunting in Units 7, 13, 14, 15, and 20: **if you were born after January 1, 1986 and are 18 years old or older**, you must have successfully completed a Basic Hunter Education course before you hunt in the units listed above.
- if you are under 18 years of age**, you must have either successfully completed a Basic Hunter Education course before you hunt in the units listed above or be under the direct immediate supervision of a licensed hunter who is:
 - 18 years of age or older and has successfully completed a Basic Hunter Education course
 - born on or before January 1, 1986.
- In addition to the units listed above, some hunts or hunt areas require Basic Hunter Education, regardless of the age of the applicant. For those hunts, permit winners must have successfully completed a Basic Hunter Education course prior to hunting.

Apply Online by 5 p.m. (AKST) December 15!

For application information, visit <http://hunt.alaska.gov> or contact your local ADF&G office.

If you need an alternative to applying online, contact your local ADF&G office by 5 p.m. (AKST) November 20 and we will provide accommodation.

Apply early! Due to the high volume of traffic on the website during the last few days, those who attempt to apply at that time can expect delays.

Guide Information

Guide Requirements for Nonresidents

- Nonresidents who are citizens of the United States are required to be personally accompanied in the field by an Alaska-licensed guide OR an Alaska resident (relative 19 years of age or older within the second-degree of kindred* when hunting brown/grizzly bear, Dall sheep, or mountain goat).
- Nonresidents who are not citizens of the United States (nonresident aliens) are required to be personally accompanied in the field by an Alaska-licensed guide when hunting any big game species.
- Those intending to hunt with an Alaska-licensed guide should make certain there is an available guide registered to guide in the area they plan to hunt. Having successfully obtained a permit does not guarantee the availability of a guide.
- All hunters, guided and unguided, are responsible for their own actions and should be knowledgeable of all requirements under the Alaska Hunting Regulations.

Guide-Client Contracts for nonresident hunts

All nonresidents hunting big game species that require an Alaska-licensed guide must have a signed guide-client contract before or at the time of application. These hunts are identified with the "handshake" symbol shown here.



To get started, select an Alaska-licensed registered or master guide who is currently registered for all or a portion of the Guide Use Area (GUA) where you wish to hunt and for the year the permit is valid. You can find this information by contacting:

Big Game Commercial Services Board:
PO Box 110806
Juneau, Alaska 99811-0806
Phone (907) 465-2543
Email: biggamecommercialservicesboard@alaska.gov
Website: <https://www.commerce.alaska.gov/web/cbp/main>

Once you decide on a guide, finalize the guide-client contract. This guide-client contract should allow the guide to submit your draw application and provide hunting services.

Guides: when applying for your client, be sure to select Registered Guide and enter your Unique Verification Code (UVC).

Nonresidents hunting with a resident relative 19 years of age or older, within the second-degree of kindred*, do not need an Alaska-licensed guide, but must select the appropriate option on the application.

*Second-degree of kindred: A father, mother, brother, sister, son, daughter, spouse, grandparent, grandchild, brother/sister-in-law, son/daughter-in-law, father/mother-in-law, stepfather, stepmother, stepsister, stepbrother, stepson, or stepdaughter.

Guide and Transporter Differences

Hunters should be aware that, except for a registered or master guide, it is illegal for anyone to provide for compensation any supplies, equipment, or services (other than transportation) to a big game hunter in the field. In other words, transporters and individuals may not legally receive compensation for providing vehicles, fuel, bear bait and/or stations, camping, hunting, or game processing equipment or any hunting services such as cleaning of game, glassing, packing, etc. from a permanent or nonpermanent structure in the field or on a boat on saltwater. Licensed transporters may provide transportation services and accommodations (room and board) only at a personally owned permanent structure in the field or on a boat on saltwater. It is illegal for a transporter to accompany or remain in the field at a nonpermanent structure with a big game hunter who is a client of the person except as necessary to perform transportation services. Unlicensed individuals cannot legally provide transportation services or accommodations for compensation.

Undersubscribed Drawing Hunts

Undersubscribed Drawing hunts are hunts that had fewer applicants than available permits. If undersubscribed permits are available, information about the permits will be posted online at <http://hunt.alaska.gov> on the first Friday in March. Contact the local ADF&G office nearest the hunt for more information. Hunters are able to obtain undersubscribed permits for the same species of a Drawing permit for the same regulatory year.

Permit Reissue for Deployed Military

Active duty military personnel deployed to a combat zone who are unable to use their Drawing permit may be reissued a permit for the same hunt the following regulatory year. Information and forms are available at: http://www.adfg.alaska.gov/index.cfm?adfg=huntlicense.military_permits. Additional information is available by contacting the Permit Hunt Administrator, ADF&G, Division of Wildlife Conservation, 1801 S Margaret Dr, Palmer, AK 99645. Phone: (907) 746-6398 or email: dfg.dwc.huntreissue@alaska.gov

Proxy Hunting

Proxy hunting is for residents only. You may proxy hunt for caribou in Drawing hunts. You may proxy hunt for moose in Drawing hunts that are bull hunts with no antler restrictions or antlerless moose hunts. For moose and caribou, antler destruction is required for both the hunter's and the beneficiary's animal. For all other proxy regulations, see the current Alaska Hunting Regulations.

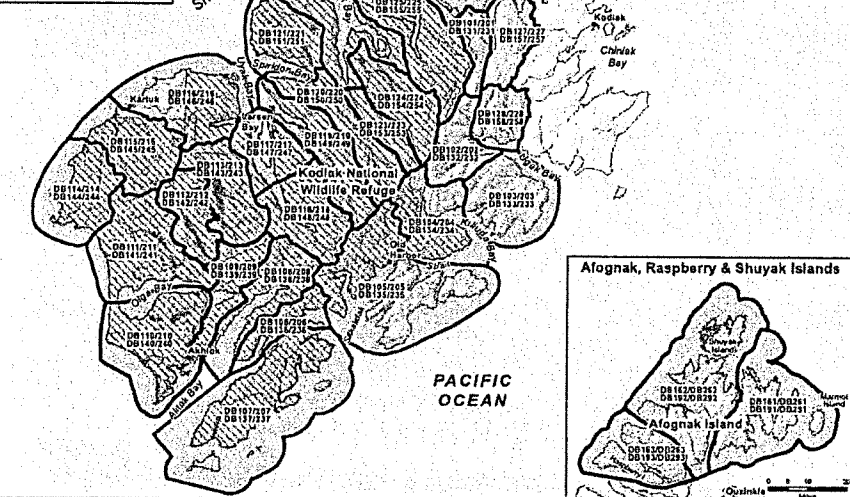
Additional instructions, information on weapons-restricted hunts and results of last year's Drawing hunts can be found on the back page of this supplement.

The State of Alaska is an Affirmative Action/Equal Opportunity Employer. Contact the Division of Wildlife Conservation at (907) 465-4190 for alternative formats of this publication. Comments or questions regarding this publication may be emailed to natalie.weber@alaska.gov.

Kodiak Brown Bear

Hunt Area Boundary
National Wildlife Refuge

0 5 10 20 Miles



Hunt Maps available online at <http://hunt.alaska.gov>

Reporting Requirements
Successful Hunters – report in person to ADF&G in Kodiak within 15 days of harvest, and submit your completed hunt report. The bear skull (unfrozen and removed from the skin) and hide (unfrozen, with claws and evidence of sex intact and naturally attached) must be presented for sealing within 30 days of harvest and prior to leaving Game Management Unit 8.

Guide Requirements
Nonresident brown bear hunters who are citizens of the United States must be accompanied in the field by an Alaska-licensed guide registered to guide in the hunt area, or an Alaska resident relative 19 years of age or older, within the second-degree of kindred.* See "Alaska Residents or Nonresidents Hunting with Resident Relatives" section below.
Nonresident brown bear hunters who are not citizens of the United States (nonresident aliens) must be accompanied in the field by an Alaska-licensed guide registered to guide in the hunt area. See "Nonresidents and Nonresident Aliens Hunting with an Alaska-licensed Guide" section below.

The application period previously held in May for Fall hunts is now combined with the Nov/Dec application period.

- Drawing winners will be notified by mail, but permits may only be obtained in person at ADF&G in Kodiak prior to going afield. Permits for the Spring 2021 hunts will be available beginning March 2, 2021. Permits for the Fall 2021 hunts will be available beginning October 5, 2021.
- All check-ins and check-outs must be done at ADF&G in Kodiak during normal working hours.
- A valid Alaska big game hunting license, Big Game Tag Record, and brown/grizzly bear locking-tag must be presented at ADF&G in Kodiak before a permit will be issued.
- Hunters are restricted to a 15-consecutive-day hunt period that they must select when they pick up their permit.
- The bag limit is one bear every four regulatory years, and a legal bear is any bear except cubs or females accompanied by cubs. A wounded bear counts against your bag limit for the regulatory year.
- Applicants successfully drawn for a fall Kodiak bear hunt are ineligible to receive another Kodiak bear permit the following spring.
- Much of south and east Afognak Island and northern Kodiak Island is privately owned and subject to land use fees. Access permits are available from land owners. Land status maps and addresses of land owners are available online at: <http://www.dnr.state.ak.us/mw/planning/eas/mls/afognak/kodiak/HMAPS.TXT>.

Residents and Nonresidents hunting with Resident Relatives* (DB200 Series): Application Period for All Hunts is November 1 - December 15
Guided Nonresidents (DB100 Series): Application Period for ALL HUNTS (Spring AND Fall) is November 1 - December 15

Alaska Residents or Nonresidents Hunting with Resident Relatives Fall 2021 and Spring 2022	Fall Season: Oct. 25 - Nov. 30 Spring Season: Apr. 1 - May 15	Nonresidents and Nonresident Aliens Hunting with an Alaska-licensed Guide Spring 2021, Fall 2021
--	--	--

Nonresidents intending to hunt with a resident relative within second degree of kindred must apply for the DB200 series of permit hunts listed in chart at right.

A maximum of four nonresidents guided by resident relatives will be awarded permits for each season, with a maximum total of eight permits per regulatory year.

Two nonresidents intending to hunt with a resident relative may not apply as a party; only one permit is issued per hunt to a nonresident hunting with a resident relative.

***Second-degree of kindred:**
A father, mother, brother, sister, son, daughter, spouse, grandparent, grandchild, brother-in-law, son-in-law, father-in-law, stepfather, stepmother, stepbrother, stepson, or stepdaughter.

Hunt Number		Number of Permits		Area	Hunt Number		Number of Permits	
Fall 2021	Spring 2022	Fall 2021	Spring 2022		Fall 2021	Spring 2021	Fall 2021	Spring 2021
DB201	DB231	3	2	Kizhuyak Bay	DB101	DB131	1	---
DB202	DB232	5	2	West Ugak Bay	DB102	DB132	4	1
DB203	DB233	5	1	South Ugak Bay	DB103	DB133	4	---
DB204	DB234	4	1	Kiluda Bay	DB104	DB134	3	---
DB205	DB235	4	2	Three Sainte & Barling bays*	DB105	DB135	3	3
DB206	DB236	3	---	Kalugnak Bay*	DB106	DB136	2	3
DB207	DB237	3	3	Allulik Peninsula*	DB107	DB137	2	4
DB208	DB238	3	2	Deadman Bay*	DB108	DB138	2	4
DB209	DB239	2	1	Dog Salmon River*	DB109	DB139	1	3
DB210	DB240	3	2	South Olga Lakes**	DB110	DB140	2	3
DB211	DB241	3	2	Red Lake*	DB111	DB141	2	4
DB212	DB242	2	---	Frazer Lake*	DB112	DB142	1	3
DB213	DB243	3	2	Kariuk Lake**	DB113	DB143	2	3
DB214	DB244	3	1	Halibut Bay*	DB114	DB144	2	3
DB215	DB245	3	2	Sturgeon River**	DB115	DB145	2	3
DB216	DB246	3	1	North Kariuk River**	DB116	DB146	2	4
DB217	DB247	3	2	North Uyak Bay**	DB117	DB147	2	3
DB218	DB248	2	---	South Uyak Bay*	DB118	DB148	1	4
DB219	DB249	2	1	Zachar Bay*	DB119	DB149	1	3
DB220	DB250	2	1	South Spridon Bay*	DB120	DB150	1	3
DB221	DB251	3	---	Spridon Lake*	DB121	DB151	2	3
DB222	DB252	3	1	Uganik Bay*	DB122	DB152	2	4
DB223	DB253	2	---	South Arm, Uganik Bay*	DB123	DB153	1	2
DB224	DB254	3	2	Uganik Lake*	DB124	DB154	2	4
DB225	DB255	3	2	Uganik Island & Terror Bay*	DB125	DB155	2	4
DB226	DB256	6	1	Kupreanof Peninsula	DB126	DB156	2	---
DB227	DB257	7	4	Sharatn Bay	DB127	DB157	2	---
DB228	DB258	7	5	Wild Creek	DB128	DB158	2	1
DB261	DB291	7	13	East Afognak & Marmot Islands	DB161	DB191	3	1
DB262	DB292	7	3	Central Afognak & Shuyak Islands	DB162	DB192	3	1
DB263	DB293	7	3	Southwest Afognak & Raspberry Islands	DB163	DB193	3	---

Guide-Client Contracts are required at the time of application. In addition, guides may only submit as many hunt applications as permits available for that hunt. A party permit counts as two hunt applications.

Guided nonresidents may apply for only one fall and one spring Kodiak brown bear Drawing permit (DB100 series).
All nonresident Kodiak bear hunters who are not hunting with a resident relative must be accompanied in the field by an Alaska-licensed guide registered to hunt in the area. Kodiak National Wildlife Refuge and some private landowners only allow certain guides to take nonresident bear hunters on their lands. Prior to applying for a permit for these areas (marked in the table at left with an asterisk), hunters are strongly encouraged to check on guide availability. For a fee, a list of the Alaska-licensed guides registered for particular hunt areas may be obtained from Big Game Commercial Services Board, P.O. Box 110808, Juneau, AK, 99811, Phone (907) 465-2534.

Successful applicants have until the close of business March 12 (Spring 2021 hunt) or October 6 (Fall 2021 hunt) to cancel (in writing to Kodiak ADF&G) their Kodiak bear Drawing permit. Hunters who do not cancel their hunt on or prior to this date will not be eligible for a Kodiak bear Drawing permit for the remainder of the regulatory year. If a successful applicant cancels a permit, ADF&G will choose an alternate for that permit from the alternate list. Alternate lists for each unit area are produced during the Drawing process.
If there are no alternates available for the hunt, canceled permits will be issued on a first-come, first-served basis beginning March 18 (Spring 2021 hunt) or October 15 (Fall 2021 hunt) and up until the first day of the hunt. No cancelled permits will be issued past the first day of the hunt. To reserve one of these permits, a hunter or an agent must provide the guide's unique verification code (obtained by the guide from Big Game Commercial Services Board) to ADF&G in Kodiak.
If there are no applicants for a Drawing permit, or if the alternate list for a particular area is exhausted, we will issue all remaining permits on a first-come, first-served basis starting on February 28 for the Spring 2021 hunts, August 10 for the Fall 2021 hunts and up until the first day of the season (Spring, April 1; Fall, October 25). To reserve one of these permits a hunter, guide, or agent must provide the guide's unique verification code (obtained by the guide from Big Game Commercial Services Board) and the hunters information to ADF&G in Kodiak in person before the first day of the season. No permits will be issued to hunters whose information, including guides unique verification code, is not submitted to ADF&G in Kodiak prior to the start of the season.

* Areas mostly or entirely included in exclusive guide areas
** Areas partially included in exclusive guide areas

Brown/Grizzly Bear

Hunt Maps available online at <http://hunt.alaska.gov>

- A brown/grizzly bear locking-tag is required.
- A legal bear is any bear except cubs or females accompanied by cubs. In Unit 4, a wounded bear counts against your bag limit for the regulatory year. In Units 4 and 10, the bag limit is one bear every four regulatory years; all remaining Drawing brown bear hunts (DB468, DB470, DB685, DB690 and DB987) have a bag limit of one bear every regulatory year.
- Successful hunters must report within 15 days of kill, unless specified otherwise on permit.
- Successful hunters must present the skull (unfrozen and removed from the skin) and hide (unfrozen, with claws and evidence of sex attached) for sealing within 30 days of the kill.

Guide Requirements:

- Nonresidents hunters who are not citizens of the United States (nonresident aliens) must be accompanied in the field by an Alaska-licensed guide and are not eligible for Unit 4 Drawing brown bear hunts (DB077 and DB088).
- Nonresidents applying for the remaining Drawing brown bear hunts (DB375, DB376, DB468, DB470, DB685, DB690 and DB987), excluding aliens, must be accompanied in the field by an Alaska-licensed guide or an Alaska resident relative 19 years of age or older within second-degree of kindred.

If undersubscribed permits are available, information about these permits will be posted online at <http://hunt.alaska.gov> on the first Friday in March. Undersubscribed Drawing hunts are hunts that had fewer applicants than available permits. Contact the local ADF&G office nearest the hunt for more information.

Name Management Unit Area	Hunt No.	Number of Permits	Season Dates		Additional requirements and information
			2021	2022	
4 Nonresidents guided by resident relative	DB077	3	Sept. 15-Dec. 31	---	Hunt Area: Unit 4 Nonresident hunters applying for DB077 may NOT use an Alaska-licensed guide.
4, Outside Drainages Nonresidents guided by resident relative	DB088	2	---	Mar. 15-May 31	Hunt Area: (outside drainages) Chichagof Island south and west of a line which follows the crest of the island from Rock Point (N 58° W 136° 21'), to Rodgers Point (N 57° 35' W 135° 33') including Yakobi and other adjacent islands; Baranof Island south and west of a line which follows the crest of the island from Nisnam Point (N 57° 34' W 135° 25'), to the entrance of Gut Bay (N 56° 44' W 134° 38'), including the drainages into Gut Bay, Krutzof Island, and other adjacent islands. Nonresident hunters applying for DB088 may NOT use an Alaska-licensed guide.
10, Unimak Island	DB375	8	Oct. 1-Dec. 31	---	Hunt Area: Unimak Island. The bag limit is one bear every four regulatory years and a legal bear is any bear except cubs or females accompanied by cubs.
	DB376	2	---	May 10-May 31	
14C, Eklutna Lake Management Area within Chugach State Park Certified Bowhunters Only (see page 20)	DB468	20	Sept. 1 thru May 31		Hunt Area: those portions of Chugach State Park within the Eklutna Lake Management Area. Prior to applying for this hunt, IBEP certification is required. Prior to hunting, Basic Hunter Education is required.
14C, Chugach State Park Mgmt. Area	DB470	15	Sept. 1 thru May 31		Hunt Area: those portions of Chugach State Park Management Area in the Peters Creek, Little Peters Creek, Thunderbird Creek, upper Ship Creek (upstream from Fort Richardson and excluding Tokle Creek drainage), Indian Creek, Bird Creek (excluding Bird Creek Regional Park), and upper Eagle River (above Icicle Creek) drainages. Chugach State Park prohibits the discharge of firearms and bows within 1/4 mile of the Seward Hwy and trainheads. Prior to hunting, Basic Hunter Education is required.
22B and 22C Nonresidents Only	DB685	27	22B: Aug. 1 thru June 15		If undersubscribed, these permits will be available at ADF&G in Nome; information about these permits will be posted online at http://hunt.alaska.gov when available.
22D and 22E Nonresidents Only			22C: Aug. 1-Oct. 31	22C: Apr. 1-June 15	
22D and 22E Nonresidents Only	DB690	21	Aug. 1 thru June 15		
26B Nonresidents Only	DB987	14	Aug. 25 thru May 31		Hunt Area: Unit 26B. A portion of this hunt is included in the Dalton Hwy Corridor Management Area. Dalton Hwy Corridor Management Area (DHCA) - that portion within Unit 26B, extending five miles from each side of the Dalton Hwy, including the driveable surface of the Dalton Hwy, from the Yukon River to the Arctic Ocean, and including the Prudhoe Bay Closed Area. The area within the Prudhoe Bay Closed Area is closed to the taking of big game; the remainder of the DHCA is closed to hunting; however, big game, small game, and fur animals may be taken in the area by bow and arrow only; no motorized vehicle may be used to transport hunters, their gear, or parts of game within the DHCA except aircraft, boats, and licensed highway vehicles on the following designated roads: 1) Dalton Hwy; 2) Bettles Winter Trail during periods when BLM and the City of Bettles announce that the trail is open to winter travel; 3) Galbraith Lake road from the Dalton Hwy to the BLM campground at Galbraith Lake, including the gravel pit access road when the gate is open; 4) Toolik Lake Road, excluding the driveway to the Toolik Lake Research Facility; 5) The Sagavanirktok River access road two miles north of Pump Station 2; 6) any constructed roadway or gravel pit within 1/4 mile of the Dalton Hwy. However, a snowmachine may be used to transport hunters, their hunting gear, or parts of game across the management area from land outside the management area to access land on the other side of the management area. Any hunter traveling on the Dalton Hwy must stop at any check station operated by the department within the DHCA. See Weapons-Restricted hunts, page 20.

How does the random drawing work?

All permit applications are entered into a database and checked for potential problems such as correct hunt numbers, date of birth, hunting license information, etc. A computer then randomly assigns a "draw number" to each hunt on each valid application. Party hunt applications receive one draw number for each hunt, meaning both applicants share a single random draw number for each hunt in the party application.

Permits are assigned to applicants with the lowest draw numbers, up to the number of permits allocated for that particular hunt. If five permits are to be awarded for a particular hunt, the five permits will be assigned to the five lowest draw numbers. Note this may differ slightly when it comes to party applications, where two party members share the same draw number. For example, if four of the five permits have already been assigned, and a party application has the next-lowest draw number, the party application will be skipped. This is because only one permit remains available, while two permits would have to be assigned (one for each member of the party). In those situations, the one remaining permit will be assigned to the individual applicant with the next-lowest draw number.

After all permits have been tentatively assigned for a species, the list is checked to identify any individuals assigned two permits for the same species. In those situations, the individual is awarded one permit for the species, based upon how they ranked their choices on their permit application. The other permit is then awarded to the individual applicant with the next-lowest draw number. This process is repeated for all hunts for that species, until all possible permits are awarded.

In a few specific hunts alternate lists are required in order to maximize hunting opportunity. The alternate list is generated from all remaining applicants using the original randomly-assigned draw numbers. If the original applicant drawn does not notify the department of their intent to hunt by the date required, the next applicant(s) on the alternate list will be offered a permit until all permits have been awarded.

Youth Drawing Hunts

Youth Drawing hunts are limited to children aged 10-17 at the time of the hunt and an accompanying adult. If the youth is a resident, the youth must be accompanied by any licensed resident hunter 21 years of age or older. If the youth is a nonresident, the accompanying adult must be a licensed resident hunter 21 years of age or older who is a parent, stepparent, or legal guardian of the child. The bag limit counts against both the youth and the accompanying adult. Basic Hunter Education is required for all youth hunters participating in Youth Drawing hunts, regardless of their age or if their accompanying adult has Basic Hunter Education. Youth Drawing hunts are designated with a Y and only youth are eligible to apply. Some youth hunts are restricted to residents only, and those hunts are marked in this supplement.

Black Bear

Hunt Maps available online at <http://hunt.alaska.gov>

- A black bear locking-tag is required for all nonresidents.
- Successful hunters must report within 15 days of kill. Bears must be sealed within 30 days of the kill (see Alaska Hunting Regulations for salvage and sealing requirements).
- In Units 1-3, bears wounded by a hunter count toward the bag limit of that hunter for the regulatory year.
- In Unit 1C, South; in Unit 2, and on Kulu and Kupreanof Islands in Unit 3:
 - Nonresident hunters who will not be accompanied in the field by an Alaska-licensed guide or qualified resident relative within the second degree of kindred must have a DL018 or DL027-DL030 permit.
 - Nonresident hunters who will be accompanied in the field by an Alaska-licensed guide or qualified resident relative within the second degree of kindred cannot apply for DL018 or DL027-DL030, but rather must obtain a black bear harvest ticket.

Undersubscribed permits are available. Information about these permits will be posted online at <http://hunt.alaska.gov> on the first Friday in March. Undersubscribed Drawing hunts are hunts that had fewer applicants than available permits. Contact the local ADF&G office nearest the hunt for more information.

Game Management Unit Area	Permit No.	Number of Permits	Season Dates		Additional Requirements and Information
			2021	2022	
1C, South Nonresidents Nonguided Only	DL018	4	Sept. 1 thru June 30		Hunt Area: that portion of Unit 1C from the south bank of Taku Inlet and the Taku River to the U.S./Canada border, then south to the Unit 1C/1B boundary at Cape Fanshaw.
2 Nonresidents Nonguided Only	DL027	40	Sept. 1-Dec. 31	----	Hunt Area: Unit 2
	DL028	51	----	Jan. 1-June 30	
3, Kulu Island Nonresidents Nonguided Only	DL029	11	Sept. 1 thru June 30		Hunt Area: Unit 3, Kulu Island
3, Kupreanof Island Nonresidents Nonguided Only	DL030	31			Hunt Area: Unit 3, Kupreanof Island
14C, Joint Base Elmendorf Richardson (JBER) Certified Shotgun Hunters Only (see page 20)	DL455	25	Sept. 1 thru June 15		Hunt Area: portions of JBER. Basic Hunter Education is required for this hunt. Attention: This Joint Base Elmendorf Richardson (JBER) hunt is subject to closure due to military operations. This hunt may be stopped for specific time periods or limited to specific areas on short (6 hours) notice. Check in/out on a daily basis. JBER will require successful applicants to pay a \$125 access fee, and may require successful applicants to demonstrate proficiency with the weapon they intend to use.
14C, McHugh Creek Certified Shotgun Hunters or Certified Muzzleloader Hunters Only (see page 20)	DL457	3	Oct. 1-Oct. 31	----	Hunt Area: Unit 14C, McHugh Creek: all drainages into McHugh Creek; however, firearms may not be discharged within a 1/2 mile of the Seward Hwy. Special hunt conditions include Basic Hunter Education and muzzleloader certification (if using a muzzleloader), demonstrated shooting proficiency, orientation class, hunting on weekdays only, daily check-in/out and all parts of the bear not required to be salvaged must be removed from the field and disposed of properly.

Bison






Hunt Maps available online at <http://hunt.alaska.gov>

- A resident who wins a bison Drawing permit hunt is ineligible to apply for another bison permit for 10 years. A nonresident who wins a bison Drawing permit hunt is ineligible to apply for another bison permit.
- If you are a resident and you were awarded a permit in regulatory year 2012 or more recently, you are ineligible to apply.
- If you are a nonresident and you have been awarded a permit since regulatory year 2008 you are ineligible to apply.
- Application fee for a bison hunt is \$10 per individual, \$20 per party.
- All sealing must be done Monday through Friday (except holidays). Hours may vary by area office.

Game Management Unit Area	Permit No.	Number of Permits	Season Dates		Sex of Bison	Restrictions/Requirements/Specimens	Additional Requirements and Information
			2021	2022			
11, Chitina	DI450	2	Sept. 6-Nov. 30	----	Either Sex	In person or by phone to ADF&G in Glennallen within 5 days of leaving the hunt area.	Hunt Area: drainages of the Chitina River east of the Chikina River and south and east of the Nizina River. This is a remote area, primarily accessible by light aircraft on small undeveloped gravel strips.
11 and portion of 13D, Copper River	DI454	24	Sept. 1 thru Mar. 31				Hunt Area: east of the Copper River, south of the Klawasi River, and west of the line from Mount Sanford to Mount Wrangell to Long Glacier west of the Kotina River and that portion of Unit 13D east of the Edgerton Hwy. If a successful applicant fails to indicate intent to hunt (in writing to ADF&G, Box 47, Glennallen, AK 99588) by Sept. 1, we will choose an alternate for that permit. An alternate list for the hunt is produced during the Drawing process. Hunting opportunity and success on public land is extremely limited. During the hunt period, most bison are found on private lands, where a \$1500 trespass fee is charged. Success is high on private land. If you do not have considerable knowledge of the local area, a considerable amount of time to hunt, or do not plan to purchase the trespass permit, please do not apply for this hunt. Additional hunt information will be emailed from ADF&G in Glennallen prior to the hunt.
19C and 19D	DI351	20	Aug. 22-Oct. 10	----	Bull	By mail within 15 days of close of season.	Hunt Area: Units 19C and 19D
	DI352	10	----	Mar. 1-Mar. 31			For bison taken before October 1, most of the front quarters, hind quarters, and ribs, must be left on the bone. Call ADF&G in McGrath at (907) 524-3323 for more information.
20D, Delta	DI403	50	Oct. 1 thru Mar. 31 Hunters will be assigned specific start dates		Bull	In person to ADF&G in Delta Junction within 2 days of kill.	Hunt Area: Unit 20D Hunters must obtain permission from landowners to hunt on private land. Weapons-restrictions apply. Hunters must either attend an orientation in person at ADF&G in Delta Junction or complete an online orientation and test to receive certification of orientation prior to hunting. Orientation is available at: http://www.adfg.alaska.gov/index.cfm?adfdelta_bison_main Special restrictions apply on military lands. Contact Fort Wainwright for details (907) 361-9686
	DI404	55	Oct. 1-Nov. 30 and Feb. 1-Mar. 31 Hunters will be assigned, by order drawn, a 30-day hunt period in both the fall and spring season totaling 60 days of hunting opportunity.				Specimens from harvested bison will be required.

What did the bison say when his son left for college? Bi-Son!


Caribou						Hunt Maps available online at http://hunt.alaska.gov			
• Members of a household that apply for a Unit 13 subsistence hunt (RC561, RC562, or CC001) are NOT eligible for ANY caribou Drawing hunts. • Unit 13 caribou subsistence and Drawing hunts will be closely monitored. All or portions of the hunt areas may be closed or opened on short notice by Emergency Order.									
County Hunting Unit Hunt Area	Hunt No.	Number of permits	Season Dates		Legal Caribou	Subsistence Requirements (see page 20)	Reporting Requirements (see page 20)	Additional Requirements and Information	
			2021	2022					
7, Kenai Mtns.	DC001	25	Aug. 10-Sept. 20	—	Either Sex	None	Report within 10 days of kill	Hunt Area: that portion of Unit 7 north of the Sterling Hwy and west of the Seward Hwy. The Kenai Mountains caribou herd is usually found near Big Indian Creek. Access is generally from the Resurrection Trail. Contact Kenai National Wildlife Refuge, Soldotna, and U.S. Forest Service, Seward, for motorized access restrictions. This hunt occurs on federal lands and is subject to potential federal access restrictions.	
13 Youth Hunters Only Residents Only	YC495	200	Aug. 1-Aug. 5	—	TBA			Hunt Area: Unit 13 Eligible applicants: Resident youth who are 10 to 17 years old. Each permittee must be accompanied in the field by a licensed resident adult at least 21 years old. Bag limit counts against the bag limit of BOTH the permittee and the accompanying adult. Permittees and accompanying adults must wear hunter orange vests. Basic Hunter Education is required for all youth hunters participating in Youth Drawing hunts, regardless of their age or if their accompanying adult has Basic Hunter Education.	
13 Residents Only	DC485	2000	Aug. 20-Sept. 20 and Oct. 21 thru Mar. 31	—	Bull			Seasons may be closed by emergency order.	Hunt Area: Unit 13
13 Nonresidents Only	DC475	50	Aug. 20-Sept. 20	—				Bull	Hunt Area: Unit 20A
14A and 14B	DC590	200	Aug. 10-Sept. 20 and Dec. 1 thru Mar. 15	—	Either Sex			Report within 10 days of kill	Hunt Area: Units 14A and 14B; the caribou in this hunt tend to be in areas accessible only by aircraft.
15B, Killey River	DC608	50	Aug. 10-Sept. 20	—					Hunt Area: that portion of Unit 15B within the Kenai National Wildlife Refuge Wilderness Area. This hunt area is closed to off-road vehicles and aircraft access is extremely limited.
15C, Fox River	DC618	10							Hunt Area: that portion of Unit 15C north of Fox River and Chemoi Glacier, east of Windy Lake and south of Tustumena Glacier. Access to this area is difficult. This area is closed to off-road vehicles and aircraft access is extremely limited.
20A, Central Alaska Range	DC827	150			Bull			Hunt Area: Unit 20A	
20B, 20E, and 25C, Fortymile White Mountains (Zones 1 and 3) Youth Hunters Only	YC831	30	Aug. 1-Aug. 21	—	Bull			<p>YC831 Fortymile Zones 1 and 3 Youth Hunt</p> <p>Eligible applicants: Resident and nonresident youth who are 10 to 17 years old during their assigned hunt period. Each permittee must be accompanied in the field by a licensed Alaska resident adult at least 21 years old. The nonresident youth's accompanying resident adult must be a parent, stepparent, or legal guardian. Bag limit counts against the bag limit of BOTH the youth permittee and the accompanying adult. Youth permittees and accompanying adults must wear hunter orange vests while hunting. Basic Hunter Education is required for all youth hunters participating in Youth Drawing hunts, regardless of their age or if their accompanying adult has Basic Hunter Education.</p> <p>This youth hunt allows harvest in both Zones 1 and 3 prior to the registration hunt being opened.</p>	<p>Hunt Area: Zone 1 of the Fortymile - White Mountains caribou registration hunt area. Unit 20B, that portion within the Chaiyanka River drainage north and east of the Steese Hwy, and that portion south and east of the Steese Hwy, except the middle (East) fork of the Chena River drainage upstream from and including the Touchet Creek drainage and except the Salcha River drainage, and Unit 25C, that portion east of the east bank of the mainstem of Proacher Creek to its confluence with American Creek, then east of the east bank of American Creek, excluding that portion within the drainage of the south fork of Birch Creek and excluding that portion within the Yukon-Charley Rivers National Preserve.</p> <p>Zone 3 of the Fortymile caribou registration hunt area. Unit 20E, that portion including the Seventymile River downstream from the Granite Creek drainage, the North Fork Fortymile River drainage downstream from and including the Champion Creek drainage, the Middle Fork Fortymile River drainage downstream from the Joseph Creek drainage, the Mosquito Fork of the Fortymile River drainage downstream from the Wolf Creek drainage, the Dawson Fork drainages, the Ladue River drainages, and all drainages east of those drainages.</p> <p>One caribou per lifetime allowed for this permit.</p>

Elk						Hunt Maps available online at http://hunt.alaska.gov		
County Hunting Unit Hunt Area	Hunt No.	Number of permits	Season Dates		Legal Elk	Subsistence Requirements (see page 20)	Reporting Requirements (see page 20)	Additional Requirements and Information
			2021	2022				
3, Etolin Island and smaller associated islands Certified Bowhunters Only (See page 20)	DE318	25	Sept. 1-Sept. 30		Bull	 5-inch section of lower jaw with front teeth	In person or by phone to ADF&G in Petersburg or Ketchikan within 5 days of kill	Hunt Area: that portion of Unit 3 bounded by a line beginning at the intersection of Sitkine Strait and Clarence Strait, running southeast following the midline of Clarence Strait, down to its intersection with Ernest Sound, then northeast following the midline of Ernest Sound, excluding Niblack Islands, to its intersection with Zimovia Strait, then northwest following the western shoreline of Zimovia Strait to its intersection with Chichagof Passage, then west along the midline of Chichagof Passage to its intersection with Sitkine Strait, then southwest along the midline of Sitkine Strait back to the point of beginning. Zarembo, Bushy, Shrubby, and Kashvovall islands are closed to elk hunting. Successful hunters are requested to send a photo of their elk antlers to ADF&G in Petersburg.
	DE321	50	Oct. 1-Oct. 15					
	DE323	50	Oct. 16-Oct. 31					
8, Raspberry Island	DE702	6	Oct. 1-Oct. 12		Bull	 5-inch section of lower jaw with front teeth	In person or by phone to ADF&G in Petersburg or Ketchikan within 5 days of completion of hunt and permit report by mail or online within 5 days	Hunt Area: that portion of Unit 8 on Raspberry Island. Access to this elk herd is by float plane or boat. Best access points are Orion Bay and Raspberry Strait.
	DE704	6	Oct. 11-Oct. 22					
	DE706	150	Oct. 23-Nov. 30					
8, SW Afognak Island	DE711	15	Sept. 25-Oct. 9		Bull	 5-inch section of lower jaw with front teeth	In person or by phone to ADF&G in Petersburg or Ketchikan within 5 days of completion of hunt and permit report by mail or online within 5 days	Hunt Area: Southwest Afognak, that portion of Afognak Island south and west of a line from the head of Back Bay (N 58° 05.3', W 152° 45.7') to Halchery Peak (N 58° 07.2', W 152° 47.5'), to the head of Malina Bay (N 58° 09.3', W 152° 51.0') and adjacent islands. Much of the land is privately owned and subject to access fees. Land status maps and addresses of land owners are available at http://www.adfg.alaska.gov/index.cfm?adfg=accessbrochures.afognakmap .
	DE713	120	Oct. 8-Oct. 22					
8, East Afognak Island	DE721	35	Sept. 25-Oct. 9		Either Sex	 5-inch section of lower jaw with front teeth	In person or by phone to ADF&G in Petersburg or Ketchikan within 5 days of completion of hunt and permit report by mail or online within 5 days	Hunt Area: Eastern Afognak, that portion of Afognak Island east of the main north-south logging road (1100 road) from the Danger Bay logging camp (N 58° 08.2', W 152° 32.9') north to its terminus at Discoverer Bay (N 58° 19.6', W 152° 21.8') and adjacent islands west of Marmot Strait. Much of the land is privately owned and subject to access fees. Land status maps and addresses of land owners are available at http://www.adfg.alaska.gov/index.cfm?adfg=accessbrochures.afognakmap .
	DE723	35	Oct. 8-Oct. 22					
8, Remainder	DE715	50	Sept. 25-Oct. 9		Either Sex	 5-inch section of lower jaw with front teeth	In person or by phone to ADF&G in Petersburg or Ketchikan within 5 days of completion of hunt and permit report by mail or online within 5 days	Hunt Area: remainder of Unit 8. Much of the land is privately owned and subject to access fees. Land status maps and addresses of land owners are available at http://www.adfg.alaska.gov/index.cfm?adfg=accessbrochures.afognakmap .
	DE717	50	Oct. 8-Oct. 22					

Goat

Hunt Maps available online at <http://hunt.alaska.gov>

• Taking of nannies with kids is prohibited. Taking of males is encouraged.
 • All sealing and in person reporting must be done Monday through Friday (except holidays). Hours may vary by area office.

Game Management Unit Area	Hunt No.	Number of Permits	Sex of Goat	Season Dates 2021	Reporting & Sealing Requirements	Additional Requirements and Information									
Unit 6															
1A, Revillagigedo Island East	DG005	5	Either sex, taking of nannies with kids is prohibited	Aug. 15-Dec. 31	 In person to ADF&G in Ketchikan within 10 days of kill with horns for measuring	Hunt Area: that portion of Unit 1A beginning at a point at the outlet of Beaver Falls Creek and continuing west along the north bank of Beaver Falls Creek, then along the north shores of Lower Silvis Lake and Upper Silvis Lake, then southwest along the valley until meeting Whitman Creek, then west along the west bank of Whitman Creek, then along the west shoreline of Upper Whitman Lake, then south and west along the west bank of Whitman Creek and the south and west shoreline of Whitman Lake, then along the south bank of Whitman Creek to its outlet in George Inlet, then northeast along the coastline in George Inlet to the point of beginning. The area includes Achilles Mountain and Twin Peaks.									
1A, Revillagigedo Island South	DG006	28				Hunt Area: that portion of Unit 1A bounded on the north beginning at the north banks of Roosevelt Lagoon, Naha River and Heckman Lake to the inlet of Naha River into Heckman Lake; then southeast along the valley to Salt Lagoon at the head of George Inlet, then south along the west coastline of George Inlet to the outlet of Beaver Falls Creek; then west along the north bank of Beaver Falls Creek, then along the north shores of Lower Silvis Lake and Upper Silvis Lake, then southwest along the valley until meeting Whitman Creek, then west along the west bank of Whitman Creek, then along the west shoreline of Upper Whitman Lake, then south and west along the west bank of Whitman Creek and the south and west shoreline of Whitman Lake, then along the south bank of Whitman Creek to its outlet in George Inlet, then south to Mountain Point, and continuing along the southern shoreline of Revillagigedo Island through Tongass Narrows around Clover Passage to the point of beginning. The area includes Brown, Deer, Diana, Dude, and Mahoney Mountains.									
1A and 1B, Cleveland Peninsula	DG008	2				Billy	Aug. 1-Dec. 31	Hunt Area: that portion of Unit 1A and 1B on the Cleveland Peninsula south of the divide between Yes Bay and Santa Anna Inlet.							
Unit 7															
Resurrection Creek, West Mills Creek, Crescent Lake, Grant Lake, Cecil Rhodes Mtn., Lost Lake, Nellie Juan Lake, Windbay Bay, Resurrection Peninsula, Seward, Patrol Lake, Brown Mtn.	DG331, DG334, DG338, DG339, DG341, DG342, DG344, DG345, DG346, DG347, DG351, DG352	up to 5, up to 12, up to 8, up to 8, up to 6, up to 10, up to 10, up to 25, up to 35, up to 20, up to 16, up to 35	Either sex, taking of nannies with kids is prohibited. If you harvest a nanny, you will be prohibited from hunting any goats in Units 7 and 15 for 5 regulatory years	Aug. 10-Oct. 15	In person to ADF&G in Anchorage, Homer, Palmer, or Soldotna within 10 days of kill with horns for measuring	Hunt Area: Unit 7, see http://hunt.alaska.gov for individual areas and detailed maps. The number of permits will be determined following fall surveys.									
Unit 8															
Wild Creek-Center Mtn., Crown Mtn., Hidden Basin-East Terror Lk., Uganik River, Killuda Bay, South Road System, North Road System	DG471, DG472, DG473, DG474, DG476, DG478, DG479	35, 12, 12, 70, 50, 80, 50				Either sex, taking of nannies with kids is prohibited	Aug. 20-Oct. 25	In person or by phone to ADF&G in Kodiak within 2 days of completion of hunt, and permit report by mail or online within 5 days	Hunt Area: Unit 8, see http://hunt.alaska.gov for individual areas and detailed maps. Hunters are encouraged, but not required, to bring their goat horns into Kodiak ADF&G office for measurement.						
Unit 13D	DG720	35							Aug. 10-Nov. 30	By mail within 10 days of kill	Hunt Area: that portion of Unit 13D west of the Richardson Hwy and that portion of 13D east of the Richardson Hwy north of the Tietzel River and west of the line beginning at the confluence of the Tietzel and Tsina Rivers running due south to the boundary of Unit 13D.				
14A, Metal Creek, 14A, Marcus Baker, 14C, East Eklutna, 14C, Eagle River, 14C, Glacier Creek, 14C, Bird Creek, 14C, Lake George Nonresidents Only	DG890, DG891, DG852, DG854, DG856, DG858, DG889	20, 30, 3, 10, 5, 4, 6							Either sex, taking of nannies with kids is prohibited	Sept. 1-Oct. 31	In person or by phone to ADF&G in Palmer within 2 days of completion of hunt, and permit report within 5 days	Hunt Area: that portion of Unit 14A southeast of the Matanuska River to the ridge dividing Metal Creek and Grasshopper Creek. Hunt Area: that portion of Unit 14A east of the ridge dividing Metal Creek and Grasshopper Creek. Hunt Area: that portion of Unit 14C within the drainage of the East Fork of Eklutna River. Hunt Area: that portion of Unit 14C within the Eagle River drainage upstream from and including Icicle Creek drainage, but excluding Raven Creek drainage. Hunt Area: that portion of Unit 14C within the upper Glacier Creek drainage including Winner Creek drainage, but excluding Crow Creek drainage. Hunt Area: that portion of Unit 14C within the Bird Creek drainage including Penguin Creek drainage. Hunt Area: that portion of Unit 14C within the drainages of the Knik River upstream from, but not including, Big Timber Creek drainage.			
Unit 15C															
15C, Skilak Glacier, 15C, Indian Creek, 15C, Tustumena Glacier, 15C, Fox River, 15C, Bradley Lake, 15C, Dixon Glacier, 15C, Halibut Cove, 15C, Saddle Cove, 15C, Port Dick, 15C, Seldovla Residents Only	DG354, DG356, DG357, DG358, DG359, DG360, DG361, DG362, DG363, DG364	up to 12, up to 15, up to 10, up to 12, up to 24, up to 40, up to 25, up to 22, up to 36, up to 24										Either sex, taking of nannies with kids is prohibited. If you harvest a nanny, you will be prohibited from hunting any goats in Units 7 and 15 for 5 regulatory years	Aug. 10-Oct. 15	In person to ADF&G in Anchorage, Homer, Palmer, or Soldotna within 10 days of kill with horns for measuring	Hunt Area: Unit 15C, see http://hunt.alaska.gov for individual areas and detailed maps. The number of permits will be determined following fall surveys. For DG364, access to this hunt area is limited due to private land ownership.

Moose

Hunt Maps available online at <http://hunt.alaska.gov>

- Antlerless hunts must be authorized by advisory committees in order to be held.
- Moose hunters in Unit 7 must complete the Moose Hunter Orientation online at <http://hunt.alaska.gov> prior to hunting.
- All sealing and in person or phone reporting must be done Monday through Friday (except holidays). Hours may vary by area office.
- In Unit 7, antlers are required to be sealed at ADF&G in Homer, Soldotna, or Anchorage within 10 days of take. Antlers may also be sealed at Wildlife Trooper offices in Units 7 and 15 by appointment only.

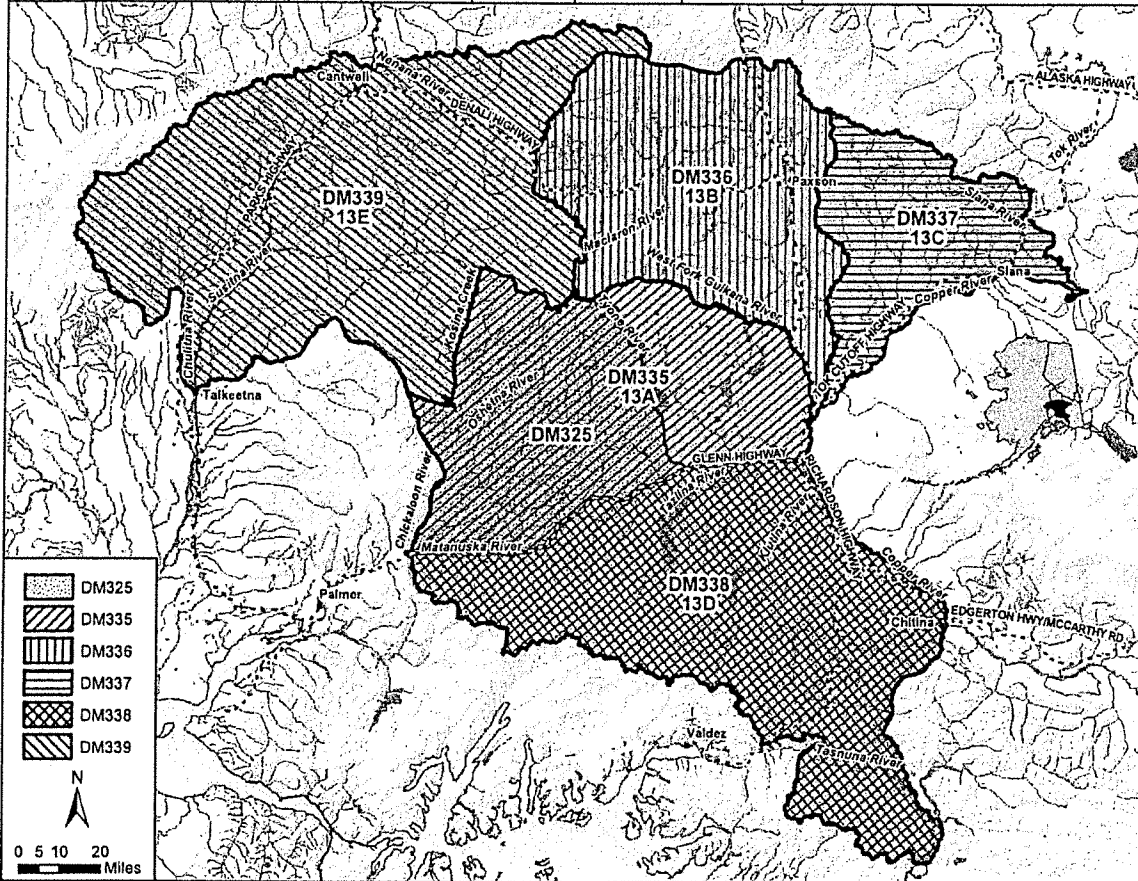
Game Management Unit/Area	Hunt No.	Number of Antlers	Season Dates 2021	Sex/Age Class	Subsistence Caribou Permit	Reporting Requirements (Days of Kill)	Additional Requirements and Information
1C, Berners Bay	DM041	up to 4	Sept. 15-Oct. 15	Bull	5-inch section of lower jaw with front teeth	In person or by mail to ADF&G in Douglas within 10 days of kill	Hunt Area: Unit 1C within the Berners Bay drainages.
6C, Residents Only	DM167	up to 20	Sept. 1-Oct. 31	Bull	None	In person or by phone to ADF&G in Cordova within 5 days of kill	Hunt Area: Unit 6C
7 & 14C, head of Turnagain Arm	DM210	up to 40	Aug. 20-Sept. 30	Bull	5-inch section of lower jaw with front teeth	In person to ADF&G in Anchorage or Palmer within 10 days of kill	Hunt Area: portions of Units 7 and 14C within the drainages of the Twentymile River, Placer River, and Placer Creek (Bear Valley) outside the Portage Closed Area.
Residents Only	DM211	up to 30	Aug. 20-Oct. 10	Antlerless			

Unit 13 Moose

Hunt Maps available online at <http://hunt.alaska.gov>

Members of a household that apply for a Unit 13 subsistence caribou permit (RC561, RC562, or CC001) are eligible to apply for Drawing moose hunts DM324 and DM325 ONLY.

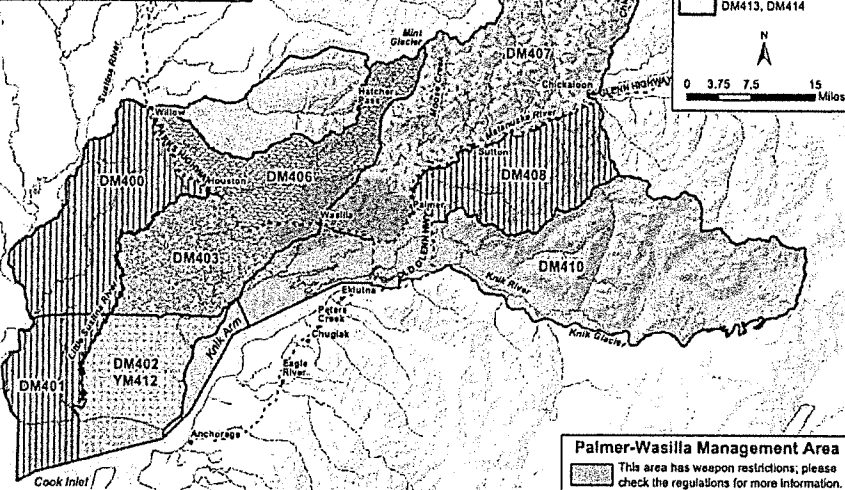
Hunt No.	Number of Antlers	Season Dates 2021	Sex/Age Class	Subsistence Caribou Permit	Reporting Requirements (Days of Kill)	Hunt Area
DM324	5	Sept. 1-Sept. 20	Bull		Online or by mail within 10 days of kill	Unit 13
DM325	25	Oct. 1-Oct. 31 and Mar. 1-Mar. 31	Antlerless, taking of calves or cows with calves is prohibited	None	Online or by mail within 10 days of kill	that portion of 13A west of Lake Louise Road, Lake Louise, Lake Sustina, Tyone Lake, and the Tyone River.
DM335	15	Sept. 1-Sept. 20	Bull with 50-inch or larger antlers or at least 4 brow lines on at least one antler	None	By mail within 10 days of kill	Unit 13A
DM336	25					Unit 13B
DM337	25					Unit 13C
DM338	25					Unit 13D
DM339	25					Unit 13E



Unit 14A Antlerless Moose

Hunt Maps available online at <http://hunt.alaska.gov>

- GMU 14A MOOSE PERMIT AREAS**
- DM400 - Susitna River (north)
 - DM401 - Susitna River (south)
 - DM402/YM412 - Pt. MacKenzie
 - DM403 - Big Lake
 - DM406 - Bald Mt. Ridge
 - DM407 - Matanuska River (north)
 - DM408 - Matanuska River (south)
 - DM410 - Knik River
 - DM413/DM414 - Unit 14A



Portions of hunt areas DM403, DM406, DM407, DM410, DM413, and DM414 are in the weapons-restricted Palmer-Wasilla Management Area. The management area is the portion of Unit 14A bounded by a line beginning at the intersection of the Parks Hwy and the Glenn Hwy, then east and north along the Glenn Hwy to the Palmer Fishhook Rd., then west and north along the Palmer Fishhook Rd. to the Faulk Rd. intersection, then west along the road and section line to Tex-Al Dr. and along Tex-Al Dr. to the Wasilla Fishhook Rd., to Welch Rd., then west along Welch Rd. to the south bank of the Little Susitna River, then west along the south bank of the Little Susitna River to the bridge at N. Shushana Dr., then south along N. Shushana Dr. to Shrock Rd., then west along Shrock Rd. to Church Rd., then south along Church Rd. to the Parks Hwy, then west along the Parks Hwy to Vine Rd., then south along Vine Rd. to Knik Goose Bay Rd., then north along Knik Goose Bay Rd. to Fairview Loop Rd. then south and east along Fairview Loop Rd. to the Parks Hwy, then east along the Parks Hwy to the intersection with the Glenn Hwy; big game may be taken with a muzzleloader, shotguns with slugs, crossbow, and bow and arrow only, with weapon-specific certification. Additional weapons restrictions exist in the city limits of Palmer and Wasilla.

Palmer-Wasilla Management Area
This area has weapon restrictions, please check the regulations for more information.

- Antlerless hunts must be authorized by advisory committees in order to be held.
- All in person reporting must be done Monday through Friday (except holidays). Hours may vary by area office.

Game Management Unit Area	Hunt No.	Limit of Animals	Season Dates (2021)	Legal Sexes	Specialized Equipment (Antlers, etc.)	Reporting Requirements (Antlerless)	Additional Requirements and Information
14A, Susitna River, Redshirt Lake <i>Residents Only</i>	DM400	up to 50	Aug. 25- Sept. 25	Antlerless	5-inch section of lower jaw with front teeth	In person to ADF&G in Palmer or Anchorage within 10 days of kill	Hunt Area: that northwestern portion of Unit 14A bounded on the north by the Parks Hwy from the Little Susitna River to Willow Creek, and Willow Creek; and bounded on the west by the Unit Boundary, and bounded on the south by the Gas Pipeline Service Route/Right-of-Way Trail (snowmobile access use) to Figure Eight and Flatiron Lakes; and bounded on the east by the Little Susitna River.
14A, Susitna River, Figure Eight Lake <i>Residents Only</i>	DM401	up to 35					Hunt Area: that southwestern portion of Unit 14A bounded on the north by the Gas Pipeline Service Route (as described above in DM400); bounded on the west and south by the Unit Boundary; and bounded on the east by the Little Susitna River from the mouth to the Gas Pipeline Service Route where it crosses the Little Susitna River.
14A, Point MacKenzie <i>Residents Only</i>	DM402	up to 40					Hunt Area: that southwestern portion of Unit 14A bounded on the west by the Little Susitna River, bounded on the north by a line along Knik-Goose Bay Road from mile 14 to its junction with Pt. MacKenzie Road, then along Pt. MacKenzie Road, Ayrshire Road, and extending due west along the Gas Pipeline Service Route (as described above in DM400) to the Little Susitna River.
14A, Point MacKenzie Youth Hunt <i>Residents Only</i>	YM412	up to 25					See Hunt Area description for DM402 above. Eligible applicants: Resident youth who are 10 to 17 years old. Each permittee must be accompanied in the field by a licensed resident adult at least 21 years old. Bag limit counts against the bag limit of BOTH the permittee and the accompanying adult. Permittees and accompanying adults must wear hunter orange vests. Basic Hunter Education is required for all youth hunters participating in Youth Drawing hunts, regardless of their age or if their accompanying adult has Basic Hunter Education.
14A, Big Lake <i>Residents Only</i>	DM403	up to 80					Hunt Area: that portion of Unit 14A bounded on the west by the Little Susitna River; bounded on the north by the Parks Hwy; bounded on the east by Knik-Goose Bay Road; and bounded on the south by Pt. MacKenzie Road, Ayrshire Road and extending due west along the Gas Pipeline Service Route (as described above in DM400) to the Little Susitna River.
14A, Bald Mountain Ridge <i>Residents Only</i>	DM406	up to 60					Hunt Area: that western portion of Unit 14A bounded on the south and west by the Parks Hwy from Knik-Goose Bay Road to Willow Creek; bounded on the east by a line along Wasilla Fishhook Road to its junction with Palmer Fishhook Road, then north along Hatcher Pass Road to the first bridge crossing the Little Susitna River, then along the Little Susitna River to Mini Glacier, then along Mini Glacier to the Unit 14A boundary, and bounded on the north by a line running up Deception Creek from its mouth to its headwaters on Bald Mountain Ridge, then east and north along the drainage divide separating the Willow Creek and Little Susitna River drainages to the unit boundary.
14A, Matanuska River, north <i>Residents Only</i>	DM407	up to 180					Hunt Area: that northeastern portion of Unit 14A bounded by a line beginning at the intersection of the Wasilla Fishhook Road and Parks Hwy, then along Wasilla Fishhook Road to Palmer Fishhook Road then north to the first bridge crossing the Little Susitna River, then upstream along Little Susitna River to Mini Glacier, then along Mini Glacier to the Unit 14A boundary; then along the Unit 14A boundary to the headwaters of the Chickaloon River, downstream along the Chickaloon River to its confluence with the Matanuska River, then along the north bank of the Matanuska River to the Old Glenn Hwy, west on the Old Glenn Hwy to the Glenn Hwy, south on the Glenn Hwy to the Parks Hwy, and west on the Parks Hwy to the point of origin.
14A, Matanuska River, south <i>Residents Only</i>	DM408	up to 35					Hunt Area: that eastern portion of Unit 14A bounded by a line beginning at the confluence of the north bank of the Matanuska River and the Chickaloon River, then along the north bank of the Matanuska River to the Old Glenn Hwy bridge, then southeasterly along the Old Glenn Hwy to Maude Road, then easterly along Maude Road to McRoberts Creek, then upstream along McRoberts Creek to its headwaters, then east along the drainage divide between the Knik River and Matanuska River drainages to the Unit 14A boundary, then northerly along the boundary to the point of origin.
14A, Knik River <i>Residents Only</i>	DM410	up to 150					Hunt Area: that southeastern portion of Unit 14A bounded on the west by a line running south from mile 14 Knik-Goose Bay Road to the tide-line, and by the Knik-Goose Bay Road from mile 14 to mile 0, and bounded on the north by the Parks Hwy from Knik-Goose Bay Road to the Glenn Hwy, and by the Glenn Hwy to the Old Glenn Hwy (Arctic Ave.) at Palmer, and bounded on the north and east by the Old Glenn Hwy east and south to Maude Road and by a line going east along Maude Road to McRoberts Creek, then east along McRoberts Creek to its headwaters, then east along the drainage divide between the Knik River and Matanuska River to the unit boundary, and along the unit boundary to the point of origin.
14A <i>Residents Only</i>	DM413	up to 200					Nov. 1-30
	DM414	up to 150	Dec 1-25				

Unit 14B Moose

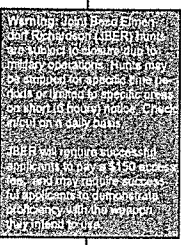
Hunt Maps available online at <http://hunt.alaska.gov>

Game Management Unit Area	Hunt No.	Number of Animals	Season Dates (2021)	Legal Sexes	Specialized Equipment (Antlers, etc.)	Reporting Requirements (Antlerless)	Additional Requirements and Information
14B <i>Residents Only</i>	DM416	10	Aug. 25- Sept. 25	Bull	None	Report online, by mail, or in person to ADF&G in Palmer within 10 days of kill	Hunt Area: 14B

Unit 14C Moose

Hunt Maps available online at <http://hunt.alaska.gov>

• Antlerless hunts must be authorized by advisory committees in order to be held.
 • All in person or phone reporting must be done Monday through Friday (except holidays). Hours may vary by area office.

Game Management Unit Area	Unit No.	Number of Animals	Season Dates		Sex	Reporting Requirements (Successful)	Additional Requirements and Information		
			2021	2022					
14C, Joint Base Elmendorf Richardson (JBER) <i>Certified Muzzleloader Hunters Only (see page 20)</i>	DM422	15	Sept. 1-Nov. 15 and Dec. 15 thru Jan. 15	—	Bull		Hunt Area: portions of JBER. See box at left for proficiency testing requirements. Basic Hunter Education is required for these hunts.		
	DM423	3							
	Qualified Disabled Veterans Only	DM421	5	—	Either Sex				
	<i>Certified Bowhunters Only (see page 20)</i>	DM424	40	Sept. 1-Nov. 15	—			Bull	
		DM427	25	—	—			—	
		Qualified Disabled Veterans Only	DM426	20	Dec. 15 thru Jan. 15			—	Either Sex
		DM428	10	Sept. 1-Sept. 30	—			Bull	
		DM430	3	Oct. 15-Nov. 15	—			—	
14C, Knik River & Hunter Creek <i>Residents Only</i>	DM441	5	Sept. 1-Sept. 30	—	Antlerless	In person to ADF&G in Anchorage or Palmer within 10 days of kill Hunt Area: that portion of Unit 14C within the drainages of Hunter Creek and Knik River.			
14C, Peters & Little Peters Creek drainages <i>Residents Only</i>	DM443	5	Sept. 1-Sept. 30	—	—	Hunt Area: that portion of Unit 14C within the drainages of Peters Creek and Little Peters Creek, east of the Old Glenn Hwy.			
14C, Edmonds and Mirror Lake Parks and the northern portion of the remainder of 14C <i>Residents Only</i> <i>Certified Bowhunters Only (see page 20)</i>	DM444	2	Oct. 20-Nov. 15	—	Bull	5-inch section of lower jaw with front teeth By phone on day of kill (907) 267-2185, and in person to ADF&G in Anchorage or Palmer within 10 days of kill Hunt Area: that portion of Unit 14C that includes Edmonds Lake and Mirror Lake Municipal Parks (excluding areas around school district lands, the Mirror Lake Picnic area and private inholdings) and that portion of "the remainder of 14C" (outside special management areas) that drains into the Knik Arm of Cook Inlet, excluding Fire Island, the portion northeast of Eagle River in Sec. 32, and the portion south of the south bank of the Eagle River to the north side of the Glenn Hwy. In Edmonds and Mirror Lake parks hunting is allowed Monday through Friday 9 A.M. - 6 P.M. and daily check-in/check-out is required. If successful in the portion of the hunt area including Edmonds and Mirror Lake parks, this hunt requires the removal of the entire carcass, including the guts, as well as additional hunt conditions. Permit winners will be required to attend a hunt orientation and pass a proficiency test.			
14C, Ship Creek drainage above JBER	DM446	10	Sept. 1-Sept. 15	—	Bull	In person to ADF&G in Anchorage or Palmer within 10 days of kill Hunt Area: that portion of Unit 14C within the drainages of Ship Creek above the JBER boundary, except for the Tokke Creek drainage.			
	DM447	10	Sept. 16-Sept. 30	—					
14C, Birchwood Management Area <i>Certified Bowhunters Only (see page 20)</i>	DM448	3	Sept. 1-Sept. 30	—	Bull	In person to ADF&G in Anchorage or Palmer within 10 days of kill Hunt Area: that portion of Unit 14C west of the Old Glenn Hwy between JBER and Peters Creek. Most of this area is privately owned and moose hunting is not allowed in Beach Lake Park; therefore, hunter success is lower than in other areas.			
14C, Anchorage Management Area <i>Residents Only</i> <i>Certified Muzzleloader Hunters OR</i> <i>Certified Shotgun Hunters Only (see page 20)</i>	DM466	8	Nov. 1-Nov. 30	—	Antlerless	Upper Campbell Creek (DM466): all drainages flowing west into Campbell Creek upstream from the Prospect Heights footbridge. The boundary runs from the Prospect Heights footbridge upstream along the north bank of South Fork Campbell Creek to Gray Lake, then to Green Lake and continuing to Powerline Pass. From Powerline Pass the boundary follows the ridge line to The Wedge, The Ramp, Mount Wiriwaw, Mount Eliot, Wolverine Peak, Rusty Point and back to the footbridge. McHugh Creek (DM467): all drainages into McHugh Creek excluding that area within a 1/2 mile of the Seward Hwy or within 1/2 mile of a developed facility. Special hunt conditions for both hunts (DM466 and DM467) include: Basic Hunter Education and Muzzleloader certification (if using a muzzleloader), demonstrated shooting proficiency, orientation class (in October), hunting on weekdays only, daily check-in/out and moving unsalvaged parts at least 100 yards from trails or other designated park features. Shotgun hunters must use shotguns with front/rear sights or scope only. Permit winners may be restricted to specific areas within the boundaries of the hunt.			
	DM467	5							

Unit 15 Moose

Hunt Maps available online at <http://hunt.alaska.gov>

• Antlerless hunts must be authorized by advisory committees in order to be held.
 • Moose hunters in Unit 15 must complete the Moose Hunter Orientation online at <http://hunt.alaska.gov> prior to hunting.
 • All sealing and in person reporting must be done Monday through Friday (except holidays). Hours may vary by area office. In Unit 15, antlers are required to be sealed at ADF&G in Homer, Soldotna, or Anchorage within 10 days of take. Antlers may also be sealed at Wildlife Trooper offices in Units 7 and 15 by appointment only.

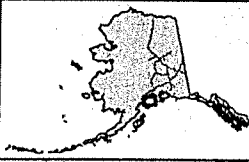
Game Management Unit Area	Unit No.	Number of Animals	Season Dates		Sex	Reporting Requirements (Successful)	Additional Requirements and Information
			2021	2022			
15B, East of Sterling Hwy <i>Residents Only</i>	DM508	up to 50	Sept. 1-Sept. 25	—	Bull	Report by mail within 10 days of kill. Specimens Required: Antlers for sealing and 5-inch section of lower jaw with front teeth.	Hunt Area: Unit 15B East of the Sterling Highway. Access into Unit 15B is difficult. ATVs are not permitted on Kenai National Wildlife Refuge lands and aircraft access is extremely limited.
15C, Northwest <i>Residents Only</i>	DM512	up to 30					Hunt Area: Unit 15C, the area from the mouth of the Kaslof River east along the Kaslof River to the Kenai National Wildlife Refuge boundary, south to Cytex Creek, then west to Deep Creek, then down Deep Creek to Cook Inlet, then north along the coast to the Kaslof River.
15C, Northeast <i>Residents Only</i>	DM514	up to 20					Hunt Area: Unit 15C, within the Kenai National Wildlife Refuge
15C, Southwest <i>Residents Only</i>	DM516	up to 30					Hunt Area: Unit 15C, the area from the mouth of Deep Creek east along Deep Creek to the Junction of Cytex Creek, then continuing south down the headwaters of Deep Creek to the drainage south of Center Plateau and north of EMT ridge to the headwaters of the South Fork of the Anchor River, then south and west down the South Fork of the Anchor River to Cook Inlet, then north along the shoreline to the mouth of Deep Creek.
15C, Southeast <i>Residents Only</i>	DM518	up to 30					Hunt Area: Unit 15C, the area from the junction of Cytex Creek and the Kenai National Wildlife Refuge (KNWR) boundary, East to the Fox River, then south down the Fox River to Kachemak Bay, then southwest along the coast to McNeil Canyon, then north up McNeil Canyon to East End Road to Ashwood Avenue, then West down Ashwood Avenue to Beaver Creek Flats, continuing west along Beaver Creek to the South Fork of the Anchor River, then northeast up the South Fork of the Anchor River to the drainage between Center Plateau and EMT ridge to Deep Creek, then north up Deep Creek to the Junction of Cytex Creek and east to the KNWR boundary.
15C, Homer	DM549	50	Oct. 20-Nov. 20	—	Antlerless, taking of calves or cows with calves is prohibited	Report by mail within 10 days of kill. Specimens Required: 5-inch section of lower jaw with front teeth.	Hunt Area: that portion of Unit 15C beginning at the mouth of Eastland Creek on Kachemak Bay, then northerly along Eastland Creek and the center fork of Eastland Creek to its headwaters, then northwesterly approximately one mile to the first branch of the south fork of Anchor River, then downstream along the south fork to the bridge at North Fork road, then westerly along North Fork road to the Sterling Hwy, then southerly on the Sterling Hwy to Diamond Creek, then downstream on Diamond Creek to Kachemak Bay, then along the mean high tide line to the point of origin.

Unit 15 Moose Map

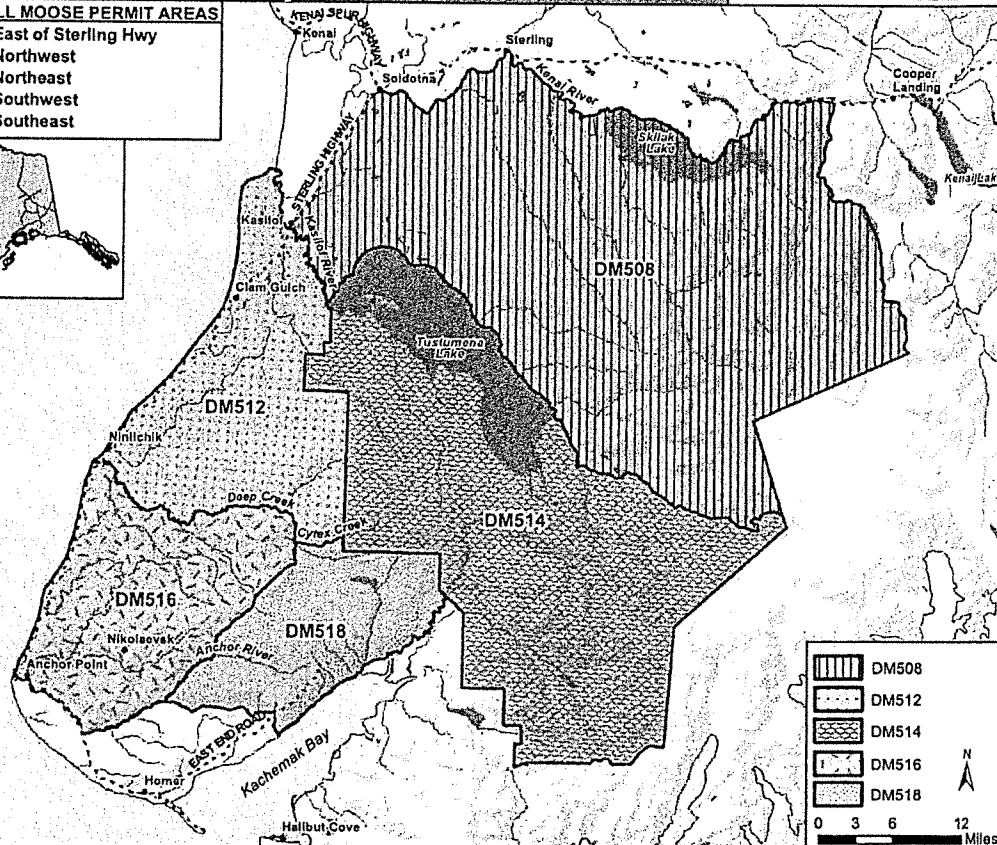
Hunt Maps available online at <http://hunt.alaska.gov>

GMU 15B/C BULL MOOSE PERMIT AREAS

- DM508 - East of Sterling Hwy
- DM512 - Northwest
- DM514 - Northeast
- DM516 - Southwest
- DM518 - Southeast



Cook Inlet



Unit 16 Moose

Hunt Maps available online at <http://hunt.alaska.gov>

Game Management Unit Area	Hunt No.	Number of Permits	Season Dates		Legal Moose	Reporting Requirements (if Successful)	Additional Requirements and Information
			2021	2022			
16A Residents Only	DM552	3			Bull	Online, by mail, or in person to ADF&G in Palmer within 10 days of kill	Hunt Area: Unit 16A
16B Residents Only	DM540	225	Aug. 20- Sept. 25	—			Hunt Area: Unit 16B
16B Residents Only Youth Hunters Only	YM541	75	Aug. 20- Sept. 25 and Nov. 15 thru Jan. 31				Hunt Area: Unit 16B Eligible applicants: Resident youth who are 10 to 17 years old. Each permittee must be accompanied in the field by a licensed resident adult at least 21 years old. Bag limit counts against the bag limit of BOTH the permittee and the accompanying adult. Permittees and accompanying adults must wear hunter orange vests. Basic Hunter Education is required for all youth hunters participating in Youth Drawing hunts, regardless of their age or if their accompanying adult has Basic Hunter Education.
16B Residents Only	DM560	10	Dec. 15 thru Feb. 28				Hunt Area: Unit 16B

Unit 17 Moose

Hunt Maps available online at <http://hunt.alaska.gov>

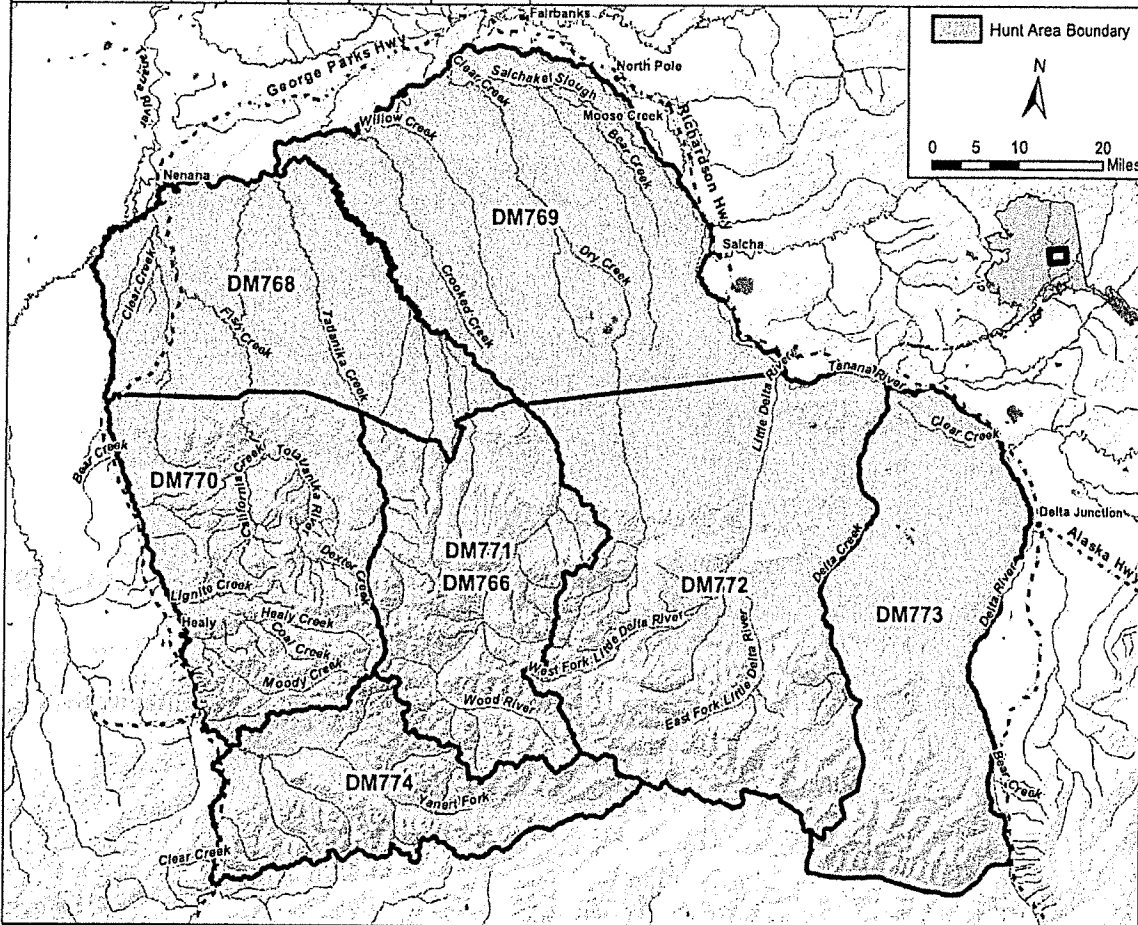
Game Management Unit Area	Hunt No.	Number of Permits	Season Dates		Legal Moose	Reporting Requirements (if Successful)	Additional Requirements and Information
			2021	2022			
17A Nonresidents Only	DM570	20	Sept. 5- Sept. 15		Bull with 50-inch antlers or at least 4 brow lines on at least one side	Online, by mail, or in person to ADF&G in Dillingham within 10 days of kill	Hunt Area: Unit 17A. Use of aircraft for the transportation of moose hunters, their moose hunting equipment, and/or parts of moose is prohibited within the following area: two miles on either side of Togiak and upper Togiak Lakes, the Togiak, Izavikvik, Ongivluk, Kemuk, and Nayorun Rivers. For the Nayorun and Kemuk River, this restriction only applies to the lower five miles of these rivers. Hunters who have been transported by aircraft into Unit 17A may not hunt moose, or transport their moose hunting equipment and/or parts of moose into or through this area. This restriction does not apply to state maintained airports within this area. Nonresident moose hunters in Unit 17A must complete the Nonresident Moose Hunter Orientation online at http://hunt.alaska.gov .

Unit 20A Bull Moose

Hunt Maps available online at <http://hunt.alaska.gov>

For DM768-DM774, successful hunters are required to attach their red moose locking-tag to the antlers of the moose they harvest at the site of the kill.

State Management Unit #	Hunt No.	Number of Permits	Start Dates 2021	Sex	Reporting Requirements (Restrictions)	Additional Restrictions and Information
20A, Western Tanana Flats	DM768	up to 60	Sept. 1- Sept. 25	Bull	Online, by mail, or in person to ADF&G in Fairbanks within 10 days of kill	Hunt Area: that portion of Unit 20A bounded on the north by the north bank of the Tanana River, bounded on the east by the east bank of the Wood River, bounded on the south by the south side of the Rex Trail, and bounded on the west by the east bank of the Nenana River.
<i>Residents Only</i>						
20A, Central Tanana Flats	DM769	up to 250				Hunt Area: that portion of Unit 20A bounded on the north and east by the north bank of the Tanana River, bounded on the south by a line beginning at the mouth of the Little Delta River (N 64° 17.033', W 146° 42.383') to the intersection of the Wood River's east bank and the Rex Trail (N 64° 14.00', W 147° 41.75'), and bounded on the west by the east bank of the Wood River.
<i>Residents Only</i>						
20A, Western Mtns.	DM770	up to 60				Hunt Area: that portion of Unit 20A bounded by a line beginning at the intersection of the east bank of the Nenana River and the Rex Trail then easterly along the south side of the Rex Trail to the east bank of Tallanika Creek, then upstream along the east bank Tallanika Creek to Sheep Creek, then along the east bank of Sheep Creek to its headwaters, then southerly along the divide separating the Wood River drainage from the Healy Creek and Moody Creek drainages, then westerly along the divide separating the Moody Creek and Montana Creek drainages from the Yanert River drainage to the east bank of the Nenana River, then northerly along the east bank of the Nenana River to its intersection with the Rex Trail. Hunt area includes the Ferry Trail Management Area, Healy-Lignite Management Area or Wood River Controlled Use Area. See restrictions areas, page 13.
<i>Residents Only</i>						
20A, Central Mtns.	DM771	up to 50				Hunt Area: that portion of Unit 20A bounded on the north by the south side of the Rex Trail beginning at its intersection with the east bank of Tallanika Creek, then easterly along the Rex Trail to Gold King airstrip, then from Gold King airstrip along the trail's extension along the north side of Japan Hills to the Wood River, bounded on the east by the east bank of the Wood River, including the Wood River drainage upstream from and including the Snow Mountain Gulch Creek drainage; bounded on the south by the divide separating the Wood River drainage from the Moody Creek and Healy Creek drainages; bounded on the west by the divide separating the Wood River drainage from the Moody Creek and Healy Creek drainages, the east bank of Sheep Creek from its headwaters downstream to Tallanika Creek, and the east bank of Tallanika Creek downstream from its intersection with Sheep Creek to the Rex Trail. Hunt area is entirely within the Wood River Controlled Use Area. See restrictions areas, page 12.
<i>Residents Only</i>						
20A, East Central Tanana Flats and Mtns.	DM772	up to 250	Hunt Area: that portion of Unit 20A bounded on the north by the north bank of the Tanana River between Delta Creek and the Little Delta River and a line from the mouth of the Little Delta River (N 64° 17.033', W 146° 42.383') to the intersection of the Rex Trail and Wood River's east bank (N 64° 14.00', W 147° 41.75'), then south along the eastern boundary of the Wood River Controlled Use Area to the eastern boundary of the Yanert Controlled Use Area, then east along the eastern boundary of the Yanert Controlled Use Area to the Alaska Range divide, then east along the Alaska Range divide to the headwaters of Delta Creek, then north along the west bank of Delta Creek to the Tanana River.			
<i>Residents Only</i>						
20A, Eastern Tanana Flats and Mtns.	DM773	up to 45	Hunt Area: that portion of Unit 20A bounded on the north by the north bank of the Tanana River, bounded on the west by the west bank of Delta Creek, bounded on the south by Black Rapids Glacier, and bounded on the east by the west bank of the Delta River.			
<i>Residents Only</i>						
20A, Yanert CUA	DM774	up to 50	Hunt Area: Yanert Controlled Use Area - consists of that portion of Unit 20A drained by the Nenana River upstream from and including the Yanert Fork drainage. See restrictions areas, page 13.			
<i>Residents Only</i>						
20A, Wood River CUA East	DM766	75	Nov. 1- Dec. 15	Bull	Bull with 50-inch antlers or antlers with 4 or more brow lines on at least one side	Hunt Area: that portion of Unit 20A bounded on the north by the south side of the Rex Trail beginning at its intersection with the east bank of Tallanika Creek, then easterly along the Rex Trail to Gold King airstrip, then from Gold King airstrip along the trail's extension along the north side of Japan Hills to the Wood River, bounded on the east by the east bank of the Wood River, including the Wood River drainage upstream from and including the Snow Mountain Gulch Creek drainage; bounded on the south by the divide separating the Wood River drainage from the Moody Creek and Healy Creek drainages, the east bank of Sheep Creek from its headwaters downstream to Tallanika Creek, and the east bank of Tallanika Creek downstream from its intersection with Sheep Creek to the Rex Trail. Hunt area is entirely within the Wood River Controlled Use Area. See restrictions areas, page 12.
<i>Residents Only</i>						
<i>Nonresidents Only</i>						



Unit 20A Antlerless Moose

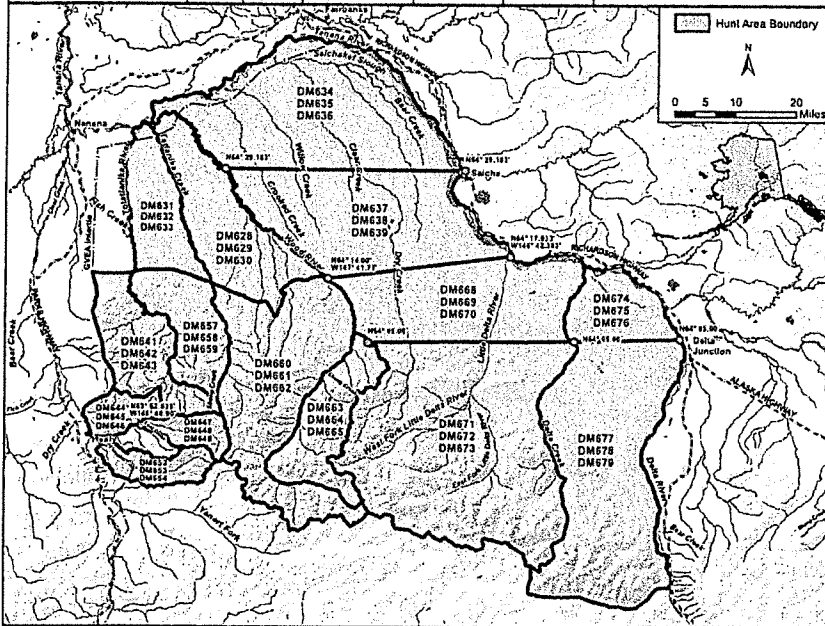
Hunt Maps available online at <http://hunt.alaska.gov>

* Antlerless hunts must be authorized by advisory committees in order to be held.

Drawing Management Unit Area	Hunt No.	Antlerless Quotas	Start Date	End Date	Eligible Moose	Antlerless Quota	Additional Requirements and Information
20A, Western Tanana Flats, East	DM628	up to 3	Aug. 15-Aug. 31				Hunt Area: that portion of Unit 20A bounded on the south by the south side of the Rex Trail, on the west by Tallanika Creek, and on the north and east by the east bank of the Wood River.
	DM629	up to 3	Sept. 1-Sept. 25				
	DM630	up to 2	Sept. 26-Nov. 15				
20A, Western Tanana Flats, Central	DM631	up to 4	Aug. 15-Aug. 31				Hunt Area: that portion of Unit 20A bounded on the south by the south side of the Rex Trail, on the west by the Totatlanika River, on the north by the north bank of the Tanana River, and on the east by Tallanika Creek.
	DM632	up to 2	Sept. 1-Sept. 25				
	DM633	up to 2	Sept. 26-Nov. 15				
20A, Central Tanana Flats, North	DM634	up to 20	Aug. 15-Aug. 31				Hunt Area: that portion of Unit 20A, bounded on the north and east by the north bank of the Tanana River, on the west by the east bank of the Wood River, and on the south by a line at N 64° 29.183'.
	DM635	up to 10	Sept. 1-Sept. 25				
	DM636	up to 15	Sept. 26-Nov. 15				
20A, Central Tanana Flats, South	DM637	up to 12	Aug. 15-Aug. 31				Hunt Area: that portion of Unit 20A, bounded on the north by a line at N 64° 29.183', on the west by the east bank of the Wood River, on the east by the north bank of the Tanana River, on the south by the divide separating the Totatlanika River/California Creek drainage from the Healy Creek and Lignite Creek drainages, and on the west by the western side of the Golden Valley Electric Association's Northern Interline.
	DM638	up to 10	Sept. 1-Sept. 25				
	DM639	up to 4	Sept. 26-Nov. 15				
20A, Ferry Trail Management Area, East	DM641	up to 4	Aug. 15-Aug. 31				Hunt Area: that portion of Unit 20A within the Healy-Lignite Management Area (Archery only) east of the west side of the Golden Valley Electric Association's Northern Interline.
	DM642	up to 2	Sept. 1-Sept. 25				
	DM643	up to 4	Sept. 26-Nov. 15				
20A, Healy-Lignite Management Area Certified Bowhunters Only (see page 20) Residents Only	DM644	up to 2	Aug. 15-Aug. 31				Hunt Area: that portion of Unit 20A drained by Healy Creek, upstream of Coal Creek (at N 63° 52.833' W 148° 40.93').
	DM645	up to 2	Sept. 1-Sept. 25				
	DM646	up to 2	Sept. 26-Nov. 15				
20A, Healy Creek Residents Only	DM647	up to 4	Aug. 15-Aug. 31				Hunt Area: that portion of Unit 20A drained by Moody Creek.
	DM648	up to 2	Sept. 1-Sept. 25				
	DM649	up to 2	Sept. 26-Nov. 15				
20A, Moody Creek Residents Only	DM652	up to 2	Aug. 15-Aug. 31				Hunt Area: that portion of Unit 20A bounded on the north by the south side of the Rex Trail, on the east by the east bank of Tallanika and Sheep Creeks, on the south by the divide separating the Tallanika Creek drainage from the Healy Creek drainage, and on the west by Dexter Creek and the east bank of the Totatlanika River.
	DM653	up to 2	Sept. 1-Sept. 25				
	DM654	up to 2	Sept. 26-Nov. 15				
20A, Wood River CUA, West Residents Only	DM657	up to 8	Aug. 15-Aug. 31				Hunt Area: that portion of Unit 20A bounded on the north by the south side of the Rex Trail, on the east by the east bank of the Wood River; on the south by the divide separating the Wood River drainage from the Yanert River drainage; and on the west by the divide separating the Wood River drainage from the Moody and Healy Creek drainages, and the east banks of Sheep and Tallanika Creeks.
	DM658	up to 6	Sept. 1-Sept. 25				
	DM659	up to 4	Sept. 26-Nov. 15				
20A, Wood River CUA, Central Residents Only	DM660	up to 15	Aug. 15-Aug. 31				Hunt Area: that portion of Unit 20A draining into the east bank of the Wood River upstream from and including the Snow Mountain Gulch drainage.
	DM661	up to 20	Sept. 1-Sept. 25				
	DM662	up to 9	Sept. 26-Nov. 15				
20A, Wood River CUA, East Residents Only	DM663	up to 2	Aug. 15-Aug. 31				Hunt Area: that portion of Unit 20A bounded on the north by the north bank of the Tanana River between Delta Creek, the Little Delta River, and a line from the mouth of the Little Delta River (at N 64° 17.033', W 146° 42.383') to the intersection of the Rex Trail and Wood River's east bank (at N 64° 14.00', W 147° 41.75'), on the west by the eastern boundary of the Wood River CUA; on the south by a line at N 64° 05.00' and on the east by the west bank of Delta Creek.
	DM664	up to 10	Sept. 1-Sept. 25				
	DM665	up to 3	Sept. 26-Nov. 15				
20A, East Central Tanana Flats Residents Only	DM668	up to 6	Aug. 15-Aug. 31				Hunt Area: that portion of Unit 20A bounded on the north by the north bank of the Tanana River, on the south by the northeastern boundary of the Yanert CUA and the Alaska Range Divide, and on the east by the west bank of Delta Creek.
	DM669	up to 3	Sept. 1-Sept. 25				
	DM670	up to 3	Sept. 26-Nov. 15				
20A, East Central Mountains Residents Only	DM671	up to 10	Aug. 15-Aug. 31				Hunt Area: that portion of Unit 20A bounded on the north by the north bank of the Tanana River, on the south by the west bank of the Delta River, on the south by a line at N 64° 05.00' and on the west by the west bank of Delta Creek.
	DM672	up to 15	Sept. 1-Sept. 25				
	DM673	up to 15	Sept. 26-Nov. 15				
20A, Eastern Tanana Flats Residents Only	DM674	up to 2	Aug. 15-Aug. 31				Hunt Area: that portion of Unit 20A bounded on the north by a line at N 64° 05.00', on the west by the east boundary of the Wood River CUA, on the south by the northeastern boundary of the Yanert CUA and the Alaska Range Divide, and on the east by the west bank of Delta Creek.
	DM675	up to 2	Sept. 1-Sept. 25				
	DM676	up to 2	Sept. 26-Nov. 15				
20A, Eastern Mountains Residents Only	DM677	up to 6	Aug. 15-Aug. 31				Hunt Area: that portion of Unit 20A bounded on the north by a line at N 64° 05.00', on the west by the west bank of the Delta River, on the south by Black Rapids Glacier, and on the west by the west bank of Delta Creek.
	DM678	up to 10	Sept. 1-Sept. 25				
	DM679	up to 6	Sept. 26-Nov. 15				

Antlerless, taking cows accompanied by calves is prohibited

Online, by mail or in person to ADF&G in Fairbanks within 10 days of kill



See additional information for Unit 20A Restricted Areas on next page

Unit 20A Restricted Areas

Hunt Maps available online at <http://hunt.alaska.gov>

Wood River Controlled Use Area - Unit 20A bounded on the north by the south side of the Rex Trail beginning at its intersection with the east bank of the Totallanika River, then easterly along the Rex Trail to Gold King airstrip, then from Gold King airstrip along the trail's extension along the north side of Japan Hills to the Wood River; bounded on the east by the east bank of the Wood River, including the Wood River drainage upstream from and including the Snow Mountain Gulch Creek drainage; bounded on the south by the divide separating the Yanert River drainage from the drainages of the Healy Creek, Moody Creek, Montana Creek, and the Wood River; and bounded on the west by the east bank of the Nenana River from the divide separating the drainage of the Yanert River and Montana Creek north to Healy Creek, then easterly along the south bank of Healy Creek to the north fork of Healy Creek, then along the north fork of Healy Creek to its headwaters, then along a straight line to the headwaters of Dextor Creek, then along the east bank of Dextor Creek to the Totallanika River, and then down the east bank of the Totallanika River to the Rex Trail. The area is closed to the use of any motorized vehicle, except aircraft, for big game hunting including the transportation of any big game hunters, their hunting gear, and/or parts of big game, Aug. 1-Sept. 30; however, this does not prohibit motorized access via, or transportation of game on, the Parks Hwy or the transportation into the area of game meat that has been processed for human consumption.

Yanert Controlled Use Area - Unit 20A drained by the Nenana River upstream from and including the Yanert Fork drainage. The area is closed to any motorized vehicle, except aircraft, for big game hunting, including transportation of big game hunters, their hunting gear, and/or parts of big game Aug. 1-Oct.31. However, this does not prohibit motorized access via, and transportation of game on, the Parks Hwy or the transportation into the area of game meat that has been processed for human consumption.

Healy-Lignite Management Area - Unit 20A, that portion includes the entire Lignite Creek drainage, and that portion of the Nenana River drainage south of the Lignite Creek drainage and north of a boundary beginning at the confluence of the Nenana River and Healy Creek, then easterly along the south bank of Healy Creek to its confluence with Coal Creek, then northeasterly to the headwaters of Sanderson Creek at Usballi Peak. Open to hunting by bow and arrow only.

Unit 20B Antlerless Moose

Hunt Maps available online at <http://hunt.alaska.gov>

* Antlerless hunts must be authorized by advisory committees in order to be held.

Game Management Unit Area	Hunt No.	Number of Permits	Season Dates		Sex/ Moose	Special Requirements (See page 20)	Additional Requirements and Information
			2021	2022			
20B, Fairbanks Management Area <i>Certified Bowhunters Only (see page 20)</i>	DM788	up to 113	Sept. 1- Nov. 27	---	Antlerless		Hunt Area: Fairbanks Management Area - that portion of Unit 20B bounded by a line from the confluence of Rosie Creek and the Tanana River, northerly along Rosie Creek to the middle fork of Rosie Creek through Section 26 to the Parks Hwy, east along the Parks Hwy to Alder Creek, upstream along Alder Creek to its confluence with Emma Creek, upstream along Emma Creek to its headwaters, northerly along the hydrographic divide between Goldstream Creek drainages and Cripple Creek drainages to the summit of Ester Dome, down Sheep Creek to its confluence with Goldstream Creek, easterly along Goldstream Creek to Sheep Creek Road, north on Sheep Creek Road to Murphy Dome Road, west on Murphy Dome Road to Old Murphy Dome Road, east on Old Murphy Dome Road to the Elliott Hwy, south on the Elliott Hwy to Davidson Ditch, southeasterly along the Davidson Ditch to its confluence with the tributary to Goldstream Creek in Section 29, downstream along the tributary to its confluence with Goldstream Creek, in a straight line to First Chance Creek, up First Chance Creek to the summit of Tungsten Hill, southerly along Steele Creek to its intersection with the Trans-Alaska Pipeline right-of-way, southeasterly along the easterly edge of the Trans-Alaska Pipeline right-of-way to the Chena River, along the north bank of the Chena River to the Moose Creek dike, southerly along Moose Creek dike to its intersection with the Tanana River, and westerly along the north bank of the Tanana River to the point of beginning.
<i>Qualified Disabled Veterans and Certified Bowhunters Only (see page 20)</i>	DM785	up to 37	Qualified Disabled Veterans and Certified Disabled Active-Duty Military (Military physicians affidavit) stating 50% or greater service-connected disability or is certified by the U.S. Department of Veterans Affairs as having incurred a 50% or greater service-connected disability.				
20B, Creamer's Field Migratory Waterfowl Refuge <i>Certified Muzzleloader Hunters Only (see page 20)</i>	DM789	10	Dec. 1 thru Jan. 31		Antlerless	Online, by mail, or in person to ADF&G in Fairbanks within 10 days of kill	Recipients of these permits are prohibited from hunting for or taking an antlered bull moose in the Fairbanks Management Area.
			To hunt in Creamer's Field Migratory Waterfowl Refuge you must register in person at ADF&G in Fairbanks prior to hunting.				

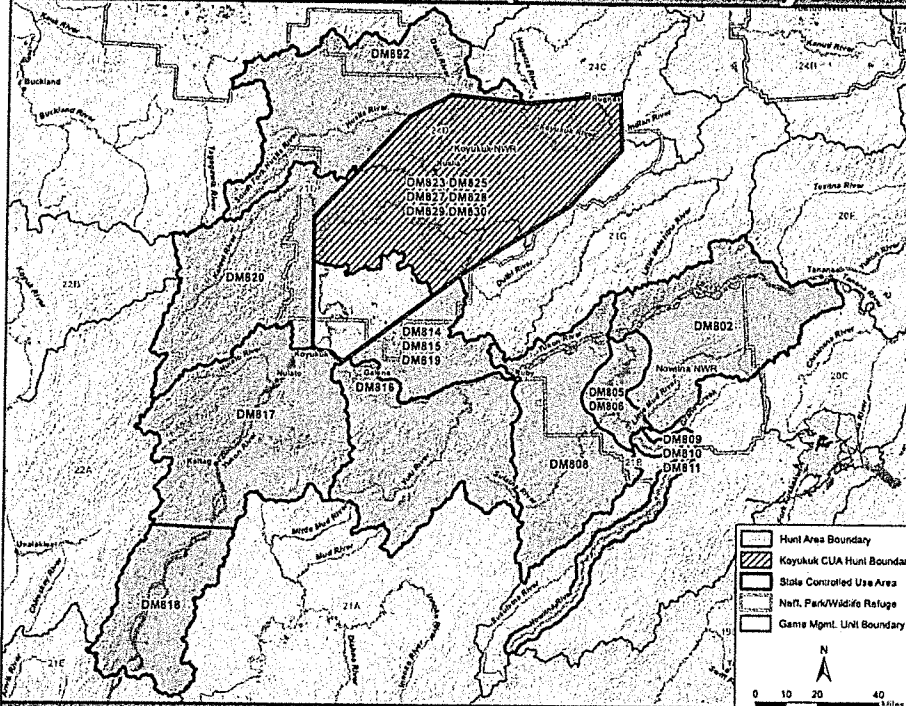
Unit 20B Moose

Hunt Maps available online at <http://hunt.alaska.gov>

Game Management Unit Area	Hunt No.	Number of Permits	Season Dates		Sex/ Moose	Special Requirements (See page 20)	Additional Requirements and Information
			2021	2022			
20B, Minto Flats Management Area <i>Nonresidents Only</i>	DM784	6	Sept. 8- Sept. 25	---	Bull with 50-inch antlers or antlers with 4 or more brow lines on at least one side	Online, by mail, or in person to ADF&G in Fairbanks within 10 days of kill	Hunt Area: Minto Flats Management Area - Unit 20B bounded by the Elliott Hwy beginning at mile 118, then northeasterly to mile 96, then east to the Tolovana Hot Springs Dome, then east to the Winter Cat Trail, then along the Cat Trail south to the Old Telegraph Trail at Dunbar, then westerly along the trail to a point where it joins the Tanana River three miles upstream from Old Minto, then along the north bank of the Tanana River (including all channels and sloughs except Swan Neck Slough*), to the confluence of the Tanana and Tolovana Rivers and then northerly to the point of beginning. (*Note: The area between Swan Neck Slough and the Tanana River is within the Minto Flats Management Area.) Aircraft or airboats may not be used for moose hunting or to transport moose, moose hunters or moose hunting equipment within the Minto Flats Management Area.
20B, Richardson Residents Only <i>Certified Muzzleloader Hunters, Certified Crossbow Hunters, OR Certified Bowhunters Only (see page 20)</i>	DM783	up to 50	Sept. 21 thru Feb. 28		Any moose		Hunt Area: Unit 20B, that portion southeast of the Moose Creek Dike within 1/2 mile of each side of the Richardson Hwy excluding the area within a half mile of Birch (mile 306), Harding (mile 319) and Lost lakes (mile 306.1).

Unit 20D Moose					Hunt Maps available online at http://hunt.alaska.gov		
• Antlerless hunts must be authorized by advisory committees in order to be held. • All sealing and in person or phone reporting must be done Monday through Friday (except holidays). Hours may vary by area office.							
Game Management Units Area	Hunt No.	Number of Animals	Season Dates 2021	Legal Moose	Special Requirements	Reporting Requirements to Species In	Additional Requirements and Information
20D, Delta Junction Management Area	Residents Only	20	Sept. 1-Sept. 15	Bull with spike-fork or 50-inch antlers or antlers with 4 or more brow lines on at least one side	None	None	Online, by mail, or in person to ADF&G in Delta Junction within 15 days of kill Attention! If a successful applicant for hunt DM795 fails to confirm eligibility in writing to ADF&G (by email to jessica.wagoner@alaska.gov or fax 907-459-7332) by Aug. 1, we will award the permit to the next eligible applicant in the order drawn.
	Nonresidents Only			One moose every 4 regulatory years, taking calves or cows accompanied by calves is prohibited			
20D, Delta Junction Management Area	DM795	6					
Qualified Disabled Veterans and Qualified Disabled Active-Duty Military Only Attention! If a successful applicant for hunt DM795 fails to confirm eligibility in writing to ADF&G (by email to jessica.wagoner@alaska.gov or fax 907-459-7332) by Aug. 1, we will award the permit to the next eligible applicant in the order drawn.							
20D, Bison Range Youth Hunt Controlled Use Area	YM792	10	Sept. 1-Sept. 30	Bull with spike-fork or 50-inch antlers or antlers with 4 or more brow lines on at least one side OR Antlerless, taking calves or cows accompanied by calves is prohibited	None	In person or by phone to ADF&G in Delta Junction (907) 895-4484 before leaving the hunt area and mail permit report within 15 days of kill	Hunt Area: Bison Range Youth Hunt Controlled Use Area - the area consists of 2 field complexes within the Delta Junction Bison Range in Unit 20D as follows: (i) the Panoramic Field hunting area is located ¼ mile south of the Alaska Hwy between milepost 1404.0 and 1407.6, and bounded by a line beginning at the northeast corner (N 63° 53.239', W 145° 14.714'), then northwest 3.5 miles to N 63° 54.958', W 145° 20.767', then southwest 2.4 miles to N 63° 53.206', W 145° 23.232', then southeast 1.5 miles to N 63° 52.537', W 145° 20.758', then northeast 1.0 mile to N 63° 53.301', W 145° 19.659', then southeast 2.0 miles to N 63° 52.330', W 145° 16.075', then northeast 1.0 mile to the beginning point; and (ii) the Gerstle Field hunting area is located ¼ mile south of the Alaska Hwy between milepost 1394.1 and 1398.8, and bounded by a line beginning at the northeast corner (N 63° 48.984', W 144° 57.765'), then northwest 2.9 miles to N 63° 50.242', W 145° 02.874', then southwest 1.1 miles to N 63° 49.102', W 145° 04.191', then southeast 2.3 miles to N 63° 48.239', W 145° 00.339', then northeast 1.6 miles to the beginning point. The area is open to moose hunting by permit only and is closed to motorized vehicles for hunting July 1-September 30, including the transportation of hunters, their hunting gear, and/or parts of game in the controlled use area.
Eligible applicants: Resident and nonresident youth who are under 19 years of age on the date of the season. Each permittee must be accompanied by a parent or legal guardian. The permittee's parent or guardian must also be present at the hunt area. The permittee must be accompanied by a parent or legal guardian at all times. The permittee must be accompanied by a parent or legal guardian at all times. The permittee must be accompanied by a parent or legal guardian at all times. The permittee must be accompanied by a parent or legal guardian at all times.							
20D, Southwest	DM791	up to 35	Oct. 10-Oct. 16	Antlerless, taking calves or cows accompanied by calves is prohibited	Specimens may be required	In person to ADF&G in Delta Junction within 2 days of kill	Hunt Area: that portion of Unit 20D south of the north bank of the Tanana River and west of the west bank of the Johnson River excluding the Delta Junction Management Area. Hunters may be restricted to a portion of the hunt area, based on the most recent population data. Areas will be assigned by order drawn and hunter preference.
Unit 20E Moose					Hunt Maps available online at http://hunt.alaska.gov		
Game Management Units Area	Hunt No.	Number of Animals	Season Dates 2021	Legal Moose	Special Requirements	Reporting Requirements to Species In	Additional Requirements and Information
20E, Lower Ladue	DM794	3					Hunt Area: that portion of the Ladue River Controlled Use Area in Unit 20E bounded on the north by a line from Peak 2645 (N63° 42.20', W141° 24.35') east to the Alaska-Yukon border at N63° 42.20', W141° 00.00'; on the east by the Alaska-Yukon border; on the south by the north bank of the Ladue River from the Alaska-Yukon border at N63° 16.12', W141° 00.00'; upstream to N63° 24.77', W141° 23.32'; and on the west by a line connecting the points from the north bank of the Ladue River to the unnamed peak at N63° 30.75', W141° 23.32' to Peak 3440 at N63° 31.97', W141° 31.43' then a line to Peak 2645. Access to this hunt area is difficult.
20E, Prindle Volcano	DM796	7	Nov. 1-Dec. 10	Bull	None	Online, by mail, or in person to ADF&G in Tok within 10 days of kill	Hunt Area: that portion of the Ladue River Controlled Use Area in Unit 20E bounded on the south by a line beginning at the east bank of the Dennison River (N63° 32.50', W141° 59.63') and extending east to peak 3440 (N63° 31.97', W141° 31.43'), then northeast to peak 2645 (N63° 42.20', W141° 24.35'), then east to the Alaska-Yukon border (N63° 42.20', W141° 00.00'), then north along the Alaska-Yukon border to the east ridge of Divide ML (N63° 49.10', W141° 00.00'), then northwest to Gold Bar Creek about a mile upstream from its confluence with Liberty Creek (N63° 52.86', W 141° 31.74'), then southwest to the Dennison River downstream from the confluence of Cement Creek (N63° 50.85', W 141° 59.77'), and then south along the east bank of the Dennison River to point (N63° 32.50', W 141° 59.63'). Access to this hunt area is difficult.

Units 21BCD & 24CD (Nowitna/Koyukuk/Galena)



See page 1 of this supplement and individual hunts for more information on guide requirements and guide-client contracts.



Unit 21B Moose (Nowitna)

Hunt Maps available online at <http://hunt.alaska.gov>

- In Unit 21B moose hunts, the front quarters, hindquarters, and rib meat must remain on the bone until the meat has been transported from the field or it has been processed for human consumption.
- All sealing and in person reporting must be done Monday through Friday (except holidays). Hours may vary by area office.
- A hunter who is issued a Drawing permit for the hunt areas in Unit 21B, 21C, 21D, 24C and 24D cannot receive registration permit RM832, RM834, or RM838 in the same regulatory year.


Game Management Unit Area	Hunt No.	Number of Permits	Sex	Antlers (Minimum with Permit Except)	Reporting Method (Permit Except)	Additional Requirements and Information
21B, Upper Nowitna River Corridor	Residents Only	DM810	10	Bull	None	Hunt Area: Unit 21B, that portion of the Nowitna River drainage upstream from the Little Mud River drainage inside a corridor extending 2 miles on either side of and including the Nowitna River. Successful resident and nonresident hunters are required to attach their moose locking-tag to the <u>antlers</u> of the moose they harvest at the site of the kill. Successful resident and nonresident hunters cannot detach the antlers from the skull plate of the moose. DM809 applicants CANNOT apply or hunt using an Alaska-licensed guide. DM811 applicants MUST apply and hunt using an Alaska-licensed guide.
	Nonresidents Nonguided Only	DM809	3	Bull with 50-inch antlers or antlers with 4 or more brow lines on at least one side		
	Nonresidents Guided Only	DM811	7	Bull with 50-inch antlers or antlers with 4 or more brow lines on at least one side		
21B, Lower Nowitna River Corridor	Residents Only	DM808	16	Bull	Antlers for measuring, and 5-inch section of lower jaw with front teeth to Nowitna check station or Fairbanks ADF&G	Hunt Area: Unit 21B, that portion of the Nowitna River drainage downstream from and including the Little Mud River drainage inside a corridor extending 5 miles on either side of, and including, the Nowitna River. Successful resident and nonresident hunters are required to attach their moose locking-tag to the <u>antlers</u> of the moose they harvest at the site of the kill. Successful resident and nonresident hunters cannot detach the antlers from the skull plate of the moose.
	Nonresidents Only	DM805	4	Bull with 50-inch antlers or antlers with 4 or more brow lines on at least one side		
21B, East of the Nowitna River Corridor	Residents Only	DM802	67	Bull	None	Hunt Area: Unit 21B, that portion of the Yukon River drainage upstream from the Ukawulni Creek drainage and east of the Nowitna River Corridor downstream from, and including, the Little Mud River drainage. Successful resident and nonresident hunters are required to attach their moose locking-tag to the <u>antlers</u> of the moose they harvest at the site of the kill. Successful resident and nonresident hunters cannot detach the antlers from the skull plate of the moose.
	Nonresidents Only			Bull with 50-inch antlers or antlers with 4 or more brow lines on at least one side		
21B, West of the Nowitna River Corridor	Residents Only	DM808	78	Bull	None	Hunt Area: Unit 21B, that portion of the Yukon River drainage downstream from and including the Ukawulni Creek drainage and west of the Nowitna River Corridor downstream from and including the Little Mud River drainage. Successful resident and nonresident hunters are required to attach their moose locking-tag to the <u>antlers</u> of the moose they harvest at the site of the kill. Successful resident and nonresident hunters cannot detach the antlers from the skull plate of the moose.
	Nonresidents Only			Bull with 50-inch antlers or antlers with 4 or more brow lines on at least one side		

Attention! These hunt areas are remote and access is limited. Hunters should understand accessibility limitations before applying for these hunt areas.

Koyukuk Controlled Use Area

The Koyukuk Controlled Use Area includes those portions of Unit 21 and 24 bounded by a line from the north bank of the Yukon River at Koyukuk at N 64°52.58', W 157°43.10', then northerly to the confluence of the Honhosa and Kaletal Rivers at N 65° 28.42', W 157°44.89', then northeasterly to the confluence of Billy Hawk Creek and the Huslia River at 65° 56.66' N, lat., 156° 40.81' W, long., then easterly to the confluence of the Daki River at 65° 02.56' N, lat., 158° 12.71' W, long., then easterly to the confluence of McLanes Creek and the Hogatza River at N 66° 00.31', W 155° 16.57', then easterly to the middle of the Hughes airstrip at N 66° 02.56', W 154° 15.63', then south to Little Indian River at N 65° 47.10', W 154° 15.60', then southwesterly to the crest of Hochandochte Mountain at N 65° 31.87', W 154°52.18', then southwest to the mouth of Cottonwood Creek at N 65° 13.00', W 156° 06.43', then southwest to Bishop Rock (Ysletaw) at N 64° 49.35', W 157°21.73', then westerly along the north bank of the Yukon River (including Koyukuk Island) to the point of beginning.

The area is closed to the use of aircraft for hunting moose, including transportation of moose hunters, their hunting gear, or moose parts; however, this does not apply to transportation of moose hunters, their hunting gear or moose parts by aircraft between publicly owned airports in the controlled use area or the transportation into the area of game meat that has been processed for human consumption. All permit holders must sign in at the ADF&G check station or Huslia or Hughes to activate the hunt dates indicated on the permit, and must report in person at the ADF&G check station or Huslia or Hughes within 48 hours of the close of the season for which the permit was issued.

Units 21CD & 24CD Moose (Koyukuk Controlled Use Area)							Hunt Maps available online at http://hunt.alaska.gov
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> You may not apply for any 2021 Koyukuk Controlled Use Area (KCUA) moose Drawing hunts if you were drawn for any 2020 KCUA moose Drawing hunts. In the KCUA moose hunts, the front quarters, hindquarters, and rib meat must remain on the bone until the meat has been transported from the area or it has been processed for human consumption. A hunter who is issued a Drawing permit for the hunt areas in Unit 21B, 21C, 21D, 24C and 24D cannot receive registration permit RM832, RM834, or RM838 in the same regulatory year. 							
Game Management Unit Area	Unit No.	Number of Permits	Season Dates 2021	Sex/Age Class	Special Regulations (if applicable)	Registration/Permit Information (if applicable)	Additional Requirements and Information
21CD and 24CD, Koyukuk Controlled Use Area upstream from the Glaasa River <i>Residents Only</i>	DM828	10	Sept. 5-Sept. 14	Bull		In person at the ADF&G check station or Huslia or Hughes within 48 hours of the close of the season for which the permit was issued	Successful hunters are required to attach their locking moose tag to the <u>antlers</u> of the moose they harvest at the site of the kill. Successful hunters cannot detach the antlers from the skull plate of the moose.
	DM830	10	Sept. 16-Sept. 25				DM827 and DM829 applicants CANNOT apply or hunt using an Alaska-licensed guide.
21CD and 24CD, Koyukuk Controlled Use Area upstream from the Glaasa River <i>Nonresidents Nonguided Only</i>	DM827	1	Sept. 5-Sept. 14	Bull with 50-inch antlers or antlers with 4 or more brow lines on at least one side	ADF&G check station, or to ADF&G in Galena or Fairbanks	In person at the ADF&G check station or Huslia or Hughes within 48 hours of the close of the season for which the permit was issued	Nonresidents hunting with an Alaska-licensed guide must apply for DM823 or DM825.
	DM829	1	Sept. 16-Sept. 25				Guided nonresidents may only submit ONE application for a KCUA moose hunt. DM823 and DM825 applicants MUST apply and hunt using an Alaska-licensed guide.
21CD and 24CD, Koyukuk Controlled Use Area upstream from the Glaasa River <i>Nonresidents Guided Only</i>	DM823	1	Sept. 5-Sept. 14	Bull with 50-inch antlers or antlers with 4 or more brow lines on at least one side	ADF&G check station, or to ADF&G in Galena or Fairbanks	In person at the ADF&G check station or Huslia or Hughes within 48 hours of the close of the season for which the permit was issued	If a guided nonresident Drawing permit is available, but the alternate list is exhausted, ADF&G will issue permits to the next nonguided nonresident alternate (DM827 or DM829). If there are no alternates for a hunt, undersubscribed permits will be offered on a first-come, first-served basis starting on the first Friday in March at ADF&G in Fairbanks.
	DM825	1	Sept. 16-Sept. 25				To register for an undersubscribed permit, a hunter must provide the guide's unique verification code (obtained by the guide from Big Game Commercial Services Board) to ADF&G in Fairbanks.

Units 21D & 24D Moose (Galena)							Hunt Maps available online at http://hunt.alaska.gov
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> In Unit 21CD and Unit 24CD, outside of the Koyukuk Controlled Use Area (KCUA), moose hunts, the front quarters, hindquarters, and rib meat must remain on the bone until the meat has been transported from the field or it has been processed for human consumption. A hunter who is issued a Drawing permit for the hunt areas in Unit 21B, 21C, 21D, 24C and 24D cannot receive registration permit RM832, RM834, or RM838 in the same regulatory year. 							
Game Management Unit Area	Unit No.	Number of Permits	Season Dates 2021	Sex/Age Class	Special Regulations (if applicable)	Registration/Permit Information (if applicable)	Additional Requirements and Information
21D, Yuki/Bishop Creek drainages <i>Residents Only</i>	DM816	25	Sept. 5-Sept. 25	Bull	Online, by mail, or in person to ADF&G within 10 days of kill	In person at the ADF&G check station or Huslia or Hughes within 48 hours of the close of the season for which the permit was issued	Hunt Area: Unit 21D, that portion of the Yukon River drainage south of the north bank of the Yukon River and upstream from the tip of Cone Point.
				Bull with 50-inch antlers or antlers with 4 or more brow lines on at least one side			Successful resident and nonresident hunters are required to attach their locking moose tag to the <u>antlers</u> of the moose they harvest at the site of the kill. Successful resident and nonresident hunters cannot detach the antlers from the skull plate of the moose.
21D, Nulato River/Kaiyuh Flats <i>Residents Only</i>	DM817	31	Sept. 5-Sept. 25	Bull	Online, by mail, or in person to ADF&G within 10 days of kill	In person at the ADF&G check station or Huslia or Hughes within 48 hours of the close of the season for which the permit was issued	Hunt Area: Unit 21D, that portion of the Yukon River drainage south of the north bank of the Yukon River and downstream from the tip of Cone Point, and downstream from, and including, the Nulato River drainage to an east-west line extending from the point at the south bank of the mouth of the Kholot River near N 64° 02.12', W 158° 43.83'.
				Bull with 50-inch antlers or antlers with 4 or more brow lines on at least one side			Successful resident and nonresident hunters are required to attach their locking moose tag to the <u>antlers</u> of the moose they harvest at the site of the kill. Successful resident and nonresident hunters cannot detach the antlers from the skull plate of the moose.
21D, Papa Willie Creek <i>Residents Only</i>	DM818	25	Sept. 5-Sept. 25	Bull	Online, by mail, or in person to ADF&G within 10 days of kill	In person at the ADF&G check station or Huslia or Hughes within 48 hours of the close of the season for which the permit was issued	Hunt Area: Unit 21D, that portion of the Yukon River drainage south of the north bank of the mouth of the Kholot River near N 64° 02.12', W 158° 43.83'.
				Bull with 50-inch antlers or antlers with 4 or more brow lines on at least one side			Successful resident and nonresident hunters are required to attach their locking moose tag to the <u>antlers</u> of the moose they harvest at the site of the kill. Successful resident and nonresident hunters cannot detach the antlers from the skull plate of the moose.
21D, Glaasa/Kaleel River drainages <i>Residents Only</i>	DM820	15	Sept. 5-Sept. 25	Bull	Online, by mail, or in person to ADF&G within 10 days of kill	In person at the ADF&G check station or Huslia or Hughes within 48 hours of the close of the season for which the permit was issued	Hunt Area: Unit 21D, within the Koyukuk River drainage west of the KCUA.
				Bull with 50-inch antlers or antlers with 4 or more brow lines on at least one side			Successful resident and nonresident hunters are required to attach their locking moose tag to the <u>antlers</u> of the moose they harvest at the site of the kill. Successful resident and nonresident hunters cannot detach the antlers from the skull plate of the moose.
21D, Bear Creek drainage <i>Residents Only</i>	DM814	16	Sept. 5-Sept. 25	Bull	Online, by mail, or in person to ADF&G within 10 days of kill	In person at the ADF&G check station or Huslia or Hughes within 48 hours of the close of the season for which the permit was issued	Hunt Area: Unit 21D, north of the Yukon River and east of the KCUA.
				Bull with 50-inch antlers or antlers with 4 or more brow lines on at least one side			Successful resident and nonresident hunters are required to attach their locking moose tag to the <u>antlers</u> of the moose they harvest at the site of the kill. Successful resident and nonresident hunters cannot detach the antlers from the skull plate of the moose.
				<i>Nonresidents Nonguided Only</i>			DM815
<i>Nonresidents Guided Only</i>	DM819	2	Sept. 5-Sept. 25	Bull	Online, by mail, or in person to ADF&G within 10 days of kill	In person at the ADF&G check station or Huslia or Hughes within 48 hours of the close of the season for which the permit was issued	DM819 applicants MUST apply and hunt using an Alaska-licensed guide.
				Bull with 50-inch antlers or antlers with 4 or more brow lines on at least one side			Hunt Area: Unit 24D west and north of the KCUA.
24D, Huella/Dakil River drainages <i>Residents Only</i>	DM892	35	Sept. 5-Sept. 25	Bull	Online, by mail, or in person to ADF&G within 10 days of kill	In person at the ADF&G check station or Huslia or Hughes within 48 hours of the close of the season for which the permit was issued	Successful resident and nonresident hunters are required to attach their locking moose tag to the <u>antlers</u> of the moose they harvest at the site of the kill. Successful resident and nonresident hunters cannot detach the antlers from the skull plate of the moose.
				Bull with 50-inch antlers or antlers with 4 or more brow lines on at least one side			

Unit 21E Moose (Middle Yukon/McGrath)							Hunt Maps available online at http://hunt.alaska.gov
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Applicants for 21E moose draw hunts may only apply for DM837 OR DM839, but not both. In Unit 21E moose hunts, meat must remain on the bones of the front quarters, hindquarters, and ribs until removed from the field or it has been processed for human consumption. Nonresident moose hunters in Unit 21E must complete the Nonresident Moose Hunter Orientation online at http://hunt.alaska.gov, or must be accompanied in the field by an Alaska licensed guide. 							
Game Management Unit Area	Unit No.	Number of Permits	Season Dates 2021	Sex/Age Class	Special Regulations (if applicable)	Registration/Permit Information (if applicable)	Additional Requirements and Information
21E <i>Nonresidents Nonguided Only</i>	DM837	42	Sept. 5-Sept. 25	Bull with 50-inch antlers or antlers with 4 or more brow lines on at least one side	Online, by mail, or in person to ADF&G in McGrath within 10 days of kill	In person at the ADF&G check station or Huslia or Hughes within 48 hours of the close of the season for which the permit was issued	Hunt Area: Unit 21E
							<i>Nonresidents Guided Only</i>
							Nonresident hunters applying for DM839 MUST use an Alaska-licensed guide and cannot use a resident relative as a guide.
							Applicants for 21E moose draw hunts may only apply for DM837 OR DM839, but not both.

Unit 22B Moose (Seward Peninsula)						Hunt Maps available online at http://hunt.alaska.gov
If undersubscribed permits are available, information about these permits will be posted online at http://hunt.alaska.gov on the first Friday in March. Undersubscribed Drawing hunts are hunts that had fewer applicants than available permits. Contact the local ADF&G office nearest the hunt for more information.						
Game Management Unit Area	Hunt No.	Number of Permits	Season Dates 2021	Legal Moose	Reporting Requirements (Successful)	Additional Requirements and Information
22B, East of Darby Mtns. <i>Nonresidents Only</i>	DM845	8	Nov. 1- Dec. 31	Bull with 50-inch antlers or antlers with 4 or more brow lines on at least one side	By mail within 10 days of kill	Hunt Area: Unit 22B, east of the Darby Mountains, and including the drainages of the Kwiniuk, Tubutulik, Koyuk, and Ingalutalik rivers. Access to the hunt area is difficult.

Unit 24 & 25 Moose Hunt Maps available online at <http://hunt.alaska.gov>

• In Unit 24 and Unit 25 Drawing moose hunts, meat must remain on the bones of the front quarters, hindquarters, and ribs until removed from the field or it has been processed for human consumption.

Game Management Unit Area	Hunt No.	Number of Permits	Season Dates 2021	Legal Moose	Reporting Requirements (Successful)	Additional Requirements and Information
24A and 25A, within DHCMA, north of Slate Creek <i>Residents Only</i>	DM920	20	Sept. 1- Sept. 25	Bull	Online, by mail, or in person to ADF&G within 10 days of kill	Hunt Area: those portions of the Dalton Hwy Corridor Management Area (DHCMA) - that portion within Units 24A and 25A, extending five miles from each side of the Dalton Hwy, including the driveable surface of the Dalton Hwy, from the Yukon River to the Arctic Ocean, and including the Prudhoe Bay Closed Area. The area within the Prudhoe Bay Closed Area is closed to the taking of big game; the remainder of the DHCMA is closed to hunting; however, big game, small game, and fur animals may be taken in the area by bow and arrow only; no motorized vehicle may be used to transport hunters, their gear, or parts of game within the DHCMA except aircraft, boats, and licensed highway vehicles on the following designated roads: 1) Dalton Hwy; 2) Bettles Winter Trail during periods when BLM and the City of Bettles announce that the trail is open to winter travel; 3) Galbraith Lake road from the Dalton Hwy to the BLM campground at Galbraith Lake, including the gravel pit access road when the gate is open; 4) Toolik Lake Road, excluding the driveway to the Toolik Lake Research Facility; 5) The Sagavanirktok River access road two miles north of Pump Station 2; 6) any constructed roadway or gravel pit within 1/4 mile of the Dalton Hwy. However, a snowmachine may be used to transport hunters, their hunting gear, or parts of game across the management area from land outside the management area to access land on the other side of the management area. Any hunter traveling on the Dalton Hwy must stop at any check station operated by the department within the DHCMA. See weapons-restricted hunts, page 20.
<i>Certified Bowhunters Only (See page 20)</i> <i>Nonresidents Only</i>			Sept. 5- Sept. 25	Bull with 50-inch antlers or antlers with 4 or more brow lines on at least one side		
24A, within DHCMA, south of Slate Creek <i>Residents Only</i>	DM922	50	Sept. 1- Sept. 25	Bull		
<i>Certified Bowhunters Only (See page 20)</i> <i>Nonresidents Only</i>			Sept. 5- Sept. 25	Bull with 50-inch antlers or antlers with 4 or more brow lines on at least one side		

Muskox Hunt Maps available online at <http://hunt.alaska.gov>

- Application fee for a muskox is \$10 per individual, \$20 per party.
- A muskox locking-tag is required for all hunts listed below.

Game Management Unit Area	Hunt No.	Number of Permits	Season Dates 2021		Legal Muskox	Reporting Requirements (Successful)	Additional Requirements and Information
			2021	2022			
18, Nunivak Island	DX001	up to 15	Aug. 1- Sept. 30	—	Bull	Online, by mail, or in person to ADF&G within 10 days of kill	Hunt Area: Unit 18, Nunivak Island
			—	Jan. 15 - Mar. 31			
Units 21D and 24D <i>Residents Only</i>	DX080	3	Feb. 1 - Mar. 15	—	Bull	Online, by mail, or in person to ADF&G within 10 days of kill	Hunt Area: Units 21D and 24D

Sheep

Hunt Maps available online at
<http://hunt.alaska.gov>

- Nonresident sheep hunters must be accompanied in the field by an Alaska-licensed guide or an Alaskan resident relative within the second-degree of kindred as defined on page 1 of this supplement. All hunters, guided and unguided, are responsible for their actions, and should be knowledgeable regarding seasons, bag limits, and legal animals.
- Salvage, sealing, and reporting requirements: Horns must accompany meat from the field, may not be altered, and must remain naturally attached to the skull plate for sealing purposes.
- All successful hunters must report within 15 days of kill. All horns taken under a Drawing permit must be sealed within 30 days, or sooner if hunt conditions require, and must be accompanied by the permit report. Sealing must be done Monday through Friday (except holidays). Hours vary by office.

Game Management Unit Area	Drawing Title	Number of Draws	Season Dates	Regulation	Additional Requirements and Information
12, 13C, and 20D, Tok Management Area	DS102	30	Aug. 10-Aug. 25	Full cull every 4 regulatory years	Hunt Area: Tok Management Area (TMA) - those portions of Units 12, 13C and 20D bounded by a line along the Alaska Hwy east from the west side of the Johnson River bridge to Tok Junction, then south along the Tok-Slana cutoff (Glenn Hwy) to the Slana River, then west along the north bank of the Slana River to its confluence with Lost Creek, then up the north side of Lost Creek to the divide between Lost Creek and Jack Creek, then north to the Unit 12 boundary then west along the Unit 12 boundary to Mount Kimball (N 63° 17.00', W 144° 40.00'), then west in a straight line to Mount Gekona (N 63° 17.00', W 145° 12.00'), then southwesterly to the head of Canwell Glacier, then northerly to the head of the Johnson Glacier, then northerly along the west bank of the Johnson Glacier and Johnson River to the Johnson River bridge. TMA (DS102 & DS103) - 10% of permits are allocated to nonresidents. A maximum of 50% of nonresident permits may be allocated to nonresidents accompanied by a resident relative.
	DS103	30	Aug. 26-Sept. 20		
13D, East	Residents Only DS165	20	Aug. 10-Sept. 20	Full cull	Hunt Area: Unit 13D, that portion east of a line along the west side of the Tazlina Glacier, Tazlina Lake, and the west bank of Mendelina Creek to the Richardson Hwy.
	Nonresidents Only DS265	5		Full cull every 4 regulatory years	
13D, West	Residents Only DS160	13	Aug. 10-Sept. 20	Any ram	Hunt Area: Unit 13D, that portion west of a line along the west side of the Tazlina Glacier, Tazlina Lake, and the west bank of Mendelina Creek.
	Nonresidents Only DS260	3		Any ram every 4 regulatory years	
14A, Metal Creek	Residents Only DS170	10	Aug. 10-Aug. 25	Any ram	Hunt Area: Unit 14A, that portion south of the Matanuska River, including all of the Marcus Baker and Metal Creek drainages in the Chugach Mountains.
	DS175	10	Aug. 26-Sept. 20		
	Nonresidents Only DS270	1	Aug. 10-Aug. 25		
	DS275	1	Aug. 26-Sept. 20		
14A, Friday Creek	Residents Only DS180	12	Aug. 10-Aug. 25	Any ram	Hunt Area: Unit 14A, that portion south of the Matanuska River, including all of the Friday, Jim, and Wolverine creek drainages in the Chugach Mountains.
	DS185	12	Aug. 26-Sept. 20		
	Nonresidents Only DS280	1	Aug. 10-Aug. 25		
	DS285	2	Aug. 26-Sept. 20		
14A, Carpenter Creek	Residents Only DS190	2	Aug. 10-Aug. 25	Any ram	Hunt Area: Unit 14A, that portion south of the Matanuska River, including all of the drainages east of Wolverine Creek drainage, including the Carbon and Carpenter creek drainages in the Chugach Mountains.
	DS195	2	Aug. 26-Sept. 20		
14C, Central	Residents Only DS123	1	Aug. 10-Sept. 30	Full cull	Hunt Area: the area encompassing Falls Creek drainage on the west and the Indian Creek drainage west of Indian Creek, excluding a 1/4-mile buffer along Powerline Pass trail; and the south-side Eagle River drainage downstream of the Henlage Falls Creek drainage to, but not including, the South Fork Eagle River drainage; and Ram Valley; the drainage beginning above the first unnamed stream fork above the second unnamed stream fork above the mouth of Falling Water Creek, beginning at approximately 2,300' in elevation. These are non-contiguous areas and the permit holder can hunt one or all of the areas.
14C, Northeast	Residents Only DS124	3	Aug. 10-Aug. 22	Full cull	Hunt Area: that portion of Unit 14C within the drainages of Hunter Creek, Big Timber Creek and the west side drainages of Lake George.
	DS125	3	Aug. 23-Sept. 4		
	DS126	3	Sept. 5-Sept. 17		
	Nonresidents Only DS224	1	Aug. 10-Aug. 22	Full cull every 4 regulatory years	
14C, Northwest	Residents Only DS130	6	Aug. 10-Aug. 22	Full cull	Hunt Area: that portion of Unit 14C within the drainages of Peters Creek, Thunderbird Creek, Goat Creek, and Knik River downstream from the Hunter Creek drainage.
	DS131	6	Aug. 23-Sept. 4		
	DS132	6	Sept. 5-Sept. 17		
	Nonresidents Only DS230	1	Aug. 10-Aug. 22	Full cull every 4 regulatory years	
	DS231	1	Aug. 23-Sept. 4		
	DS232	1	Sept. 5-Sept. 17		
14C, Upper Eagle River	Residents Only DS134	1	Aug. 10-Aug. 22	Full cull	Hunt Area: that portion of Unit 14C within the drainage of the north side of Eagle River upstream from and including Dishwater Creek drainage.
	DS135	1	Sept. 5-Sept. 17		
Nonresidents Only DS233	1	Aug. 23-Sept. 4	Full cull every 4 regulatory years		
14C, Southwest	Residents Only DS136	8	Aug. 10-Aug. 22	Full cull	Hunt Area: that portion of Unit 14C within the drainages of Ship Creek above Joint Base Elmendorf-Richardson (excluding Tokla Creek drainage), Bird Creek, the north side of Glacier Creek, and the south side of Eagle River (excluding Raven Creek) upstream from and including Henlage Falls Creek drainage.
	DS137	8	Aug. 23-Sept. 4		
	DS138	8	Sept. 5-Sept. 17		
	Nonresidents Only DS236	1	Aug. 10-Aug. 22	Full cull every 4 regulatory years	
	DS237	1	Aug. 23-Sept. 4		
	DS238	1	Sept. 5-Sept. 17		

A permit holder is not allowed to hunt sheep in any of the areas listed in this supplement unless the permit holder has been issued a permit for that area. The permit holder must also have the appropriate hunting license for that area. The permit holder must also have the appropriate hunting license for that area. The permit holder must also have the appropriate hunting license for that area.

Sheep

Hunt Maps available online at <http://hunt.alaska.gov>

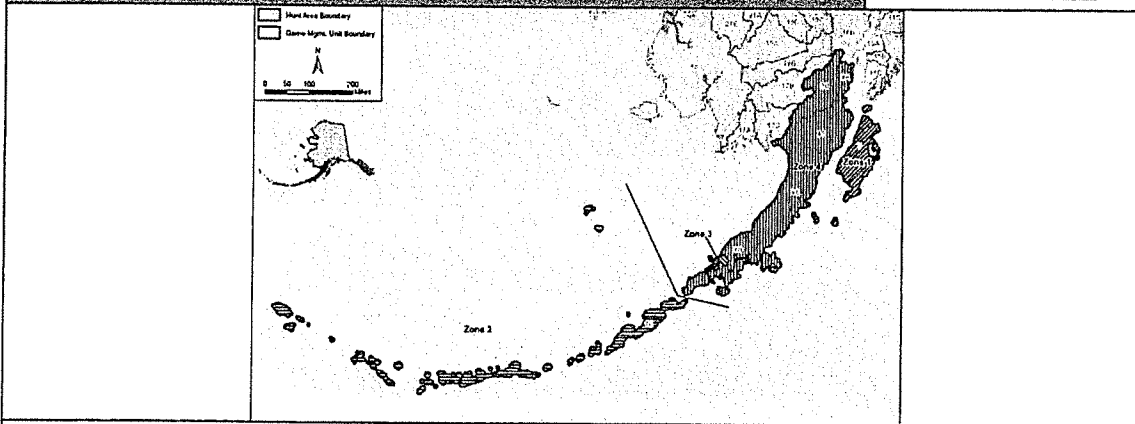
- Nonresident sheep hunters must be accompanied in the field by an Alaska-licensed guide or an Alaskan resident relative within the second-degree of kindred as defined on page 1 of this supplement. All hunters, guided and unguided, are responsible for their actions, and should be knowledgeable regarding seasons, bag limits, and legal animals.
- Salvage, sealing, and reporting requirements: Horns must accompany meat from the field, may not be altered, and must remain naturally attached to the skull plate for sealing purposes.
- All successful hunters must report within 15 days of kill. All horns taken under a Drawing permit must be sealed within 30 days, or sooner if hunt conditions require, and must be accompanied by the permit report. Sealing must be done Monday through Friday (except holidays). Hours vary by office.

Game Management Unit Area	Unit Area	Number of Animals	Season Dates (2021)	Sex/Age	Additional Requirements and Information
14C, West Certified Bowhunters Only (see page 20)	Residents Only DS140	57	Oct. 1-Oct. 10	Any ram	Hunt Area: all Unit 14C hunt areas, except the hunt areas in DS123, and including the drainages of the East Fork of the Eklutna River and the West Fork of the Eklutna River upstream of the Eklutna River Closed Area.
	Nonresidents Only DS240	3	Oct. 1-Oct. 10	Any ram every 4 regulatory years	
14C, West Eklutna Certified Bowhunters Only (see page 20)	Residents Only DS141	24	Sept. 1-Sept. 30	Any ram	Hunt Area: that portion of Unit 14C within the Eklutna River drainage upstream of the Eklutna River Closed Area excluding the East Fork Eklutna River.
	Nonresidents Only DS241	1	Sept. 1-Sept. 30	Any ram every 4 regulatory years	
20D, 13B, and 20A, Delta Controlled Use Area	Residents Only DS203	65	Aug. 10-Aug. 25	Full curl	Hunt Area: Delta Controlled Use Area (DCUA) - those portions of Units 13B, 20A, and 20D beginning at the confluence of Miller Creek and the Delta River then west to Vertical Angle Bench Mark (VABM) Miller, then west to include all drainages of Augustana Creek and Black Rapids Glacier, then north and east to include all drainages of McClintic Creek to its confluence with the Delta River, then east in a straight line across the Delta River to the east bank of the Delta River, then north along the east bank to a point opposite the intersection of the Alaska and Richardson hwy's, then east in a straight line to the intersection of the Alaska and Richardson hwy's, then east along the Alaska Hwy to the west bank of the Johnson River, then south along the west bank of the Johnson River and Johnson Glacier to the head of the Conwell Glacier, then west along the north bank of the Conwell Glacier and Miller Creek to the Delta River. The area is closed to any motorized vehicle or pack animal for big game hunting, including the transportation of big game hunters, their hunting gear, or parts of big game, from August 5 through August 25. DCUA from 12:01 a.m. August 5 until 11:59 p.m. August 25, no motorized vehicles or pack animals may be used to transport big game hunters, big game hunting gear, or parts of big game within the DCUA. This does not include the Richardson Hwy, or the Charlie Boyd airstrip (N 63° 29.30', W 144° 50.45'). Additional information can be found at http://www.adfg.alaska.gov/index.cfm?adfg=sheep/hunting_delta DCUA (DS203 & DS204) - up to 10% of permits are allocated to nonresidents.
	Nonresidents Only DS204	65	Aug. 26-Sept. 20	Full curl every 4 regulatory years	
20E and 20D, Mt. Harper	Residents Only DS206	4	Aug. 10-Sept. 20	Full curl	Hunt Area: that portion of Unit 20D north of the Alaska Hwy and that portion of Unit 20E within the Middle Fork of the Forty-mile River drainage north and west of the north bank upstream from and including the Joseph Creek drainage. This area is primarily accessible by light aircraft. Sheep density is low.
	Nonresidents Only			Full curl every 4 regulatory years	

Information regarding hunting regulations, seasons, and requirements for sheep hunting in Alaska. This section provides detailed rules for hunters, including bag limits, reporting requirements, and specific regulations for different hunting units and areas. It also includes information about the Delta Controlled Use Area (DCUA) and the requirements for hunting in that area.

Emperor Goose

Hunt Maps available online at <http://hunt.alaska.gov>



- Hunters should review the Alaska Migratory Game Bird Hunting Regulations, including duck stamp requirements.
- For additional information call (907) 267-2206 or visit <http://www.adfg.alaska.gov/index.cfm?adfg=waterfowl/hunting/emperorgooseshunt>.

Game Management Unit Area	Unit Area	Number of Animals	Season Dates (2021)	Sex/Age	Reporting Requirements (if applicable)	Additional Requirements and Information
Units 8, 9, and 10 Nonresidents Only	DS058	25	Zone 1: Oct. 8 thru Jan. 22	One emperor geese	By phone (1-800-478-7468) or online within 24 hours	Zone 1 Hunt Area: Unit 8, excluding the Kodiak Road Closure Area. Road closure boundaries: all lands and water, including exposed tidelands, east of a line extending from Crag Point in the north to the west end of Saffery Cove in the south and all lands and water south of a line extending from Termination Point along the north side of Cascade Lake extending to Anton Larsen Bay. Marine waters adjacent to the closed area are closed to harvest within 500 feet from the water's edge. The offshore islands are open to harvest for example: Woody, Long, Gull, and Puffin islands. Zone may be closed by Emergency Order when the area quota has been reached.
			Zone 2: Oct. 8 thru Jan. 22			Zone 2 Hunt Area: Unit 10, excluding Unimak Island. Zone may be closed by Emergency Order when the area quota has been reached.
			Zone 3: Oct. 16-Oct. 31			Zone 3 Hunt Area: Unit 9D, Izembek State Game Refuge. Zone may be closed by Emergency Order when the area quota has been reached.
			Zone 4: Sept. 1-Dec. 16			Zone 4 Hunt Area: Unit 9 (excluding Izembek State Game Refuge in Unit 9D); and Unimak Island in Unit 10. Zone may be closed by Emergency Order when the area quota has been reached.

**Alaska Residents or Nonresidents
Hunting with Resident Relatives
Fall 2018 and Spring 2019**

Nonresidents intending to hunt with a resident relative must apply for the DB200 series of permit hunts listed in chart at right.

Two nonresidents intending to hunt with a resident relative may not apply on a party hunt application, because only one permit is issued per hunt to a nonresident hunting with a resident relative.

A maximum of four nonresidents guided by resident relatives will be awarded permits for each season, with a maximum total of eight permits per regulatory year.

***Second-degree of kindred:**
A father, mother, brother, sister, son, daughter, spouse, grandparent, grandchild, brother- or sister-in-law, son- or daughter-in-law, father- or mother-in-law, stepfather, stepmother, step-sister, stepbrother, stepson, or stepdaughter.

**Alaska residents & nonresidents hunting with a resident relative please note:
Spring hunts are for 2019.**

Residents and nonresidents within second-degree of kindred use hunt numbers on left side of this chart when applying; guided nonresidents use hunt numbers on the right Area

Hunt Number	Number of Permits		Area
	Fall	Spring	
DB201	3	4	Kizhuyak Bay
DB202	5	4	West Ugak Bay
DB203	5	5	South Ugak Bay
DB204	4	5	Kiludua Bay
DB205	4	5	Three Saints & Barling bays*
DB206	3	5	Kalugnak Bay*
DB207	3	5	Alluik Peninsula*
DB208	3	6	Deadman Bay*
DB209	2	5	Dog Salmon River*
DB210	3	5	South Olga Lakes**
DB211	3	6	Red Lake*
DB212	2	5	Frazer Lake*
DB213	3	5	Karluk Lake**
DB214	3	5	Hailbut Bay*
DB215	3	5	Sturgeon River**
DB216	3	6	North Karluk River**
DB217	3	5	North Uyak Bay**
DB218	2	6	South Uyak Bay*
DB219	2	5	Zachar Bay*
DB220	2	5	South Spiridon Bay*
DB221	3	5	Spiridon Lake*
DB222	3	6	Uganik Bay*
DB223	2	3	South Arm, Uganik Bay*
DB224	3	6	Uganik Lake*
DB225	3	6	Uganik Island & Terror Bay*
DB226	6	6	Kupreanof Peninsula
DB227	7	15	Sharatin Bay
DB228	7	15	Wild Creek
DB261	7	17	East Afognak & Marmot Islands
DB262	7	17	Central Afognak & Shuyak Islands
DB263	7	17	Southwest Afognak & Raspberry Islands

Much of south and east Afognak Island and northern Kodiak Island is privately owned and subject to land use fees. Access permits are available from land owners. Land status maps and addresses of land owners are available online at: <http://www.dnr.state.ak.us/mhw/qlgmapinfo/qaasmatlas/kodiak#MAPS:IXI>

* Areas mostly or entirely included in exclusive guide areas

** Areas partially included in exclusive guide areas



**Nonresidents and Nonresident Aliens
Hunting with an Alaska-licensed Guide
Spring 2018 and Fall 2018**

Guide-Client contracts are required at the time of application. In addition, guides may only submit as many hunt applications as permits available for that hunt. A party permit counts as two hunt applications.

Guided nonresidents may apply for only one fall and one spring Kodiak brown bear drawing permit (DB100 series).

All nonresident Kodiak bear hunters who are not hunting with a resident relative must be accompanied in the field by an Alaska-licensed guide registered to hunt in the area. Kodiak National Wildlife Refuge and some private landowners only allow certain guides to take nonresident bear hunters on their lands. Prior to applying for a permit for these areas (marked in the table at left with an asterisk), hunters are strongly encouraged to check on guide availability. For a fee, a list of the Alaska-licensed guides registered for particular hunt areas may be obtained from the Dept. of Commerce, Community and Economic Development, Division of Corporations, Business and Professional Licensing, P. O. Box 110806, Juneau, AK 99811. Phone (907) 465-2534

If a successful applicant cancels a permit (in writing to Kodiak ADF&G), we will choose an alternate for that permit. Alternate lists for each hunt area are produced during the drawing process.

If successful applicants cancel their permits after the application period closes, and where there are no alternates for the hunt, undersubscribed permits will be issued on a first-come, first-served basis starting on the fourth working day after the cancellation is received at ADF&G in Kodiak. To reserve one of these permits, a hunter or an agent must provide the guide's unique verification code (obtained by the guide from Big Game Commercial Services Board) to ADF&G in Kodiak.

If there are no applicants for a drawing permit, or if the alternate list within a particular area is exhausted, we will issue all remaining permits on a first-come, first-served basis starting on February 28, 2018 for the spring hunts and August 10, 2018 for the fall hunts. To reserve one of these permits a hunter, guide, or agent must provide the guide's unique verification code (obtained by the guide from Big Game Commercial Services Board) to ADF&G in Kodiak in person.

Hunt Number	Number of Permits	
	Fall	Spring
DB101	1	1
DB102	4	3
DB103	4	3
DB104	3	3
DB105	3	3
DB106	2	3
DB107	2	4
DB108	2	4
DB109	1	3
DB110	2	3
DB111	2	4
DB112	1	3
DB113	2	3
DB114	2	3
DB115	2	3
DB116	2	4
DB117	2	3
DB118	1	4
DB119	1	3
DB120	1	3
DB121	2	3
DB122	2	4
DB123	1	2
DB124	2	4
DB125	2	4
DB126	2	3
DB127	2	4
DB128	2	4
DB161	3	5
DB162	3	5
DB163	3	5



Alaska Board of Game

P.O. Box 115526

Juneau, AK 99811-5526

(907) 465-4110

www.boardofgame.adfg.alaska.gov

**ALASKA BOARD OF GAME
April 14, 2020 – Teleconference
Spring Season Bear Hunts**

Meeting Summary

The Board of Game (board) held a special meeting by teleconference on Tuesday, April 14, 2020 at 1:30 p.m. Seven board members were present: Chairman Ted Spraker, Stosh Hoffman, Larry Van Daele, Tom Lamal, Jerry Burnett, Al Barrette and Orville Huntington. Meeting materials including the audio recording are available on the Board of Game meeting information webpage at: www.adfg.alaska.gov/index.cfm?adfg=gameboard.meetinginfo&date=04-14-2020&meeting=tele.

The special meeting was called by Chairman Spraker and Vice-Chairman Hoffman in response to requests from bear hunters who are unable to hunt this spring due to travel restrictions resulting from the Covid-19 virus. Chairman Spraker stated their intent for calling the meeting was to help mitigate the loss of spring bear hunting opportunity and not an effort to recoup the economic loss for those businesses involved with spring bear hunting.

In his opening remarks, Chairman Spraker stated that if travel restrictions continue into the fall, it will not be possible for the board or department to mitigate additional hunting opportunity because it would involve thousands of hunters and be impossible to manage. He also commented that the topics of spring musk ox and bison permit hunts were not included on this meeting agenda because those hunters had longer seasons allowing ample opportunity to hunt.

The board voted unanimously to generate two regulatory proposals to allow the following:

- 1.) Transfer of spring season, drawing permit hunts for black and brown bear across the state to a future year. This will apply to spring drawing permits for black bear hunts in Units 1-3 and 14C (JBER), and brown and grizzly bear in Units 4, 8, 10, 14C, 22, and 26B; and
- 2.) Open spring season, registration brown bear hunts for Unit 9, in 2021, since spring bear hunting in this Unit occurs on an alternating schedule which is open in 2020 and closed in 2021.

The board scheduled the proposals for a teleconferenced meeting set for Wednesday, June 3, 2020 at 1:00 p.m. The deadline for written public comment was set for Wednesday, May 27, 2020. Oral testimony will not be taken. The Department of Fish and Game will provide details about the proposals public review and comment, prior to the comment deadline.

The board further discussed allowing muskox and bison permit holders to transfer their permits to a future year but did not act to add those permit hunts to the June 3 meeting agenda.

The meeting adjourned at approximately 3:15 p.m.



Alaska Board of Game
P.O. Box 115526
Juneau, AK 99811-5526
(907) 465-4110
www.boardofgame.adfg.alaska.gov

**ALASKA BOARD OF GAME
June 3, 2020 – Teleconference
Spring Season Bear Hunts**

Meeting Summary

The Board of Game (board) held a special meeting by teleconference on Wednesday, June 3, 2020 at 1:00 p.m. Seven board members were present: Chairman Ted Spraker, Vice-Chairman Stosh Hoffman, Larry Van Daele, Tom Lamal, Jerry Burnett, Al Barrette and Orville Huntington. Meeting materials including the audio recording are available on the Board of Game meeting information webpage at: www.adfg.alaska.gov/index.cfm?adfg=gameboard.meetinginfo&date=06-03-2020&meeting=tele.

The primary reason for this meeting was to explore ways to recoup hunter opportunity lost due to the restrictions and closures imposed to protect public health and safety during the worldwide Covid-19 pandemic. There is no biological emergency and bear populations in the areas considered will not be harmed by taking no action. There was no evidence presented that moose, caribou or deer populations will be adversely impacted by any changes in predation rates if we take no action.

The registration and drawing permits that could not be used in spring 2020 represent some of the most highly coveted bear hunts in the state, and many hunters try for years to obtain those permits and participate in those hunts. By developing alternative solutions to allow them another chance to fulfill their hunting plans and dreams, there will also be the ancillary benefit of providing economic opportunity for guide/outfitters, transporters, air-taxis, and many other small businesses that support hunters and who were also adversely impacted by Covid-19 response actions. By doing that equitably and without adversely impacting the wildlife populations, we will be fulfilling our Constitutional mandate of conservation, utilization, and development of game resources “for the maximum benefit of the people.”

With that in mind, the board action and direction given to the Department of Fish and Game (department), based on public, Advisory Committee, and department comments are as follows:

PROPOSAL 1 - Open spring 2021 Unit 9 brown bear season for residents and nonresidents.
Carried as amended, 7-0.

Annual resident hunt near villages and subsistence registration hunt:

No change – this proposal does not affect future participation in those hunts

Resident hunts in other parts of Unit:

- Add spring 2021 hunt one time only; Go back to regular rotation afterwards
- Same season dates as spring 2020 hunts
- Hunters who participated in Spring 2020 hunt are not eligible for a permit in spring 2021 (registrants for spring 2021 must verify via contact with the department and hunt reports that they did not go into the field to hunt bears in Unit 9 during spring 2020)

Nonresident hunts in other parts of Unit 9:

- Add spring 2021 hunt one time only; go back to regular rotation afterward
- Same season dates as spring 2020 hunts

Emergency closure:

- ADF&G will closely monitor harvest in the spring 2021 season and will consider closing the hunt by emergency order if reported harvest reaches 75% of 5-year average harvest for spring hunts within a subunit.

PROPOSAL 2 – Provide the Commissioner the authority to transfer spring black bear drawing permits for Units 1-3 and 14C (JBER), and spring brown bear drawing permits for Units 4, 8, 10, 14C, 22 and 26B to a future hunting season. *Carried as amended 7-0.*

Drawing hunts for black bear and brown bear in Unit 14C and grizzly bear in Unit 26B were amended out of this proposal, resulting in no change during the 2020/2021 or 2021/2022 seasons.

Region I Southeast bear hunts:

Black bear unguided nonresident hunts: DL018 (Unit 1C), DL028 (Unit 2), DL029 and DL030 (Unit 3) and brown bear next-of-kin hunts DB088, and DB089 (Unit 4).

- Permit holders who participated in spring 2020 bear hunts will not be eligible for transfer of their permit to spring 2022.
- Permit holders who did not participate in a spring 2020 bear hunt may be transferred to spring 2022.
- The department will determine the number of permits utilized during the spring 2020 season plus the number of permits forfeited and add that number to the 2020 fall drawing allowing winners to hunt in the spring of 2022.
- Transferrable permits have to be moved to spring 2022 since resident permits have been drawn for the 2021 spring season.

Region II Southcentral bear hunts:

Resident drawing hunts for Unit 8:

- Permit holders who participated in spring 2020 bear hunts will not be eligible for transfer of their permit to spring 2022.
- Permit holders who did not participate in a spring 2020 bear hunt may be transferred to spring 2022.
- The department will determine the number of permits utilized during the spring 2020 season plus the number of permits forfeited and add that number to the 2020 fall drawing allowing winners to hunt in the spring of 2022.
- Transferrable permits have to be moved to spring 2022 since resident permits have been drawn for the 2021 spring season.

Nonresident drawing hunts Unit 8:

- Permit holders from spring 2020 will be offered to have their permits transferred to spring 2021, or they may forfeit their permits.

- Any spring 2020 forfeited permits in Unit 8 will be offered according to existing ADF&G protocols and regulations for forfeited permits (5 AAC 92.061). There will be no drawing for spring 2021 non-resident hunts in Unit 8.

Region III Interior & Northeast Arctic:

- No regulatory changes are necessary in Region III. There is only one nonresident bear drawing hunt (DB987) in Unit 26B. The hunt opens in the fall and remains open through the spring of the following calendar year. All hunters had already reported for the 2019/2020 season.

Region IV Central & Southwest:

- Spring 2020 brown bear permits for hunts DB376 (Unit 10) may be transferred to spring 2021. Based on historical harvest data, an increase in harvest is not expected to create a significant biological concern. Brown bear hunts in Unit 10 are logistically challenging and expensive, which limits the overall number of hunters participating in the hunts.

Region V Western & Northwest Arctic:

- Spring 2020 grizzly bear permits for hunts DB685 and DB690 may be transferred to the spring 2021 season. In regulatory year 2020/2021, there are currently 24 of 27 DB685 and 20 of 21 DB690 permits remaining as undersubscribed. Drawing permits are only required for nonresident hunters in this Region.

Additional comments:

- Changes established due to the adoption of Proposal #1 and #2 will sunset July 1, 2022 and all drawing hunts for bears will return to the normal rotation after spring 2021.
- Any hunters who participated in a hunt (i.e., were in the field hunting with a bear permit described above), whether or not a bear was harvested, are ineligible to move their hunting opportunity to a later time.

Refunds and other considerations:

- Fiscal decisions such as refunds of licenses, tags or application fees are beyond the authority of the board and will be decided by the department.
- Permit holders wishing to transfer a permit need to contact the department via email to dfg.dwc.regs@alaska.gov no later than August 31, 2020.
- Other individual considerations such as change in residency status in the interim or military service members who are deployed, will be handled in an equitable case-by-case manner at the discretion of the Department.
- Public comment submitted by the Big Game Commercial Services Board (PC009) indicates that their the board will meet July 2020 to act on a proposal to limit guide opportunity for bear hunting in Unit 9 during the spring 2021 season to guides that were registered during the spring 2020.

The meeting adjourned at 4:17 p.m.

Division of Wildlife Conservation
Eddie Grasser, Director
Region IV, Palmer Office
1800 Glenn Hwy, Ste 4
Palmer, AK 99645



Alaska Department of Fish and Game
Doug Vincent-Lang, Commissioner
PO Box 115526
Juneau, AK 99811-5526
www.adfg.alaska.gov

Advisory Announcement
For Immediate Release: June 8, 2020

Contact: Ryan Scott, (907) 465-4191
ryan.scott@alaska.gov

ADF&G Announces Board of Game Action on Spring 2020 Bear Hunts

On Wednesday, June 3, 2020 the Alaska Board of Game (BOG) adopted regulations to provide bear hunting opportunity to hunters who were unable to hunt in the spring of 2020 due to COVID-19 related restrictions. A synopsis of BOG action includes:

- Opening a spring 2021 brown bear registration hunt in Game Management Unit 9.
- Provide resident brown bear hunters in Unit 8 the opportunity to use drawing permits in spring 2022.
- Provide nonresident brown bear hunters in Unit 8 the opportunity to use drawing permits in spring 2021.
- Provide nonresident black bear hunters in Southeast the opportunity to use drawing permits in spring 2022.
- Provide nonresident brown bear hunters in Unit 22 the opportunity to use drawing permits in spring 2021

The board did not take any action on drawing hunt in Units 14C and 26B, these seasons will remain unchanged, and these permit holders will not be able to use their permits in future years.

The department will contact each of the impacted hunters with specific information and to determine if hunters plan to use the additional opportunity provided by the board. Hunters that participated in a hunt, whether or not they harvested a bear, are ineligible to move their hunting opportunity to a later time. Hunters will be required to indicate if they participated in their specific drawing hunt in spring 2020, and to confirm they plan to use their drawing permits in the future years.

Additional information is available on the BOG website at:

<https://www.adfg.alaska.gov/index.cfm?adfg=gameboard.meetinginfo&date=06-03-2020&meeting=tele>

Follow the Meeting Summary link.

###

If the brown bear season opening remains on October 25, all hunters, regardless of their physical abilities, will continue to hunt in potentially more dangerous and harsh conditions. More late season deer hunters will continue to have conflicts with brown bear hunters.

Also considered requesting that the season begins on October 1. The negative impact of this change could be that the Department of Fish and Game in Kodiak will be required to spend more days each fall issuing brown bear permits and sealing hides and skulls.

PROPOSED BY: Greg Acord

(EG-F18-021)

PROPOSAL 99

5 AAC 92.061. Special provisions for brown bear drawing permit hunts.

Allocate at least 90% of the Unit 8 brown bear drawing permits to residents as follows:

The Board of Game (board) should amend the beginning of 5 AAC 92.061(a)(1) as follows: “the department shall issue a **minimum of 90 percent of the drawing permits to residents, with the remaining drawing permits available to residents and nonresidents on the same terms** [MAXIMUM OF 40 PERCENT OF THE DRAWING PERMITS TO NONRESIDENTS AND A MINIMUM OF 60 PERCENT TO RESIDENTS]”

What is the issue you would like the board to address and why? Under 5 AAC 92.061, the Department of Fish and Game issues 40% of drawing permits in the Kodiak Brown Bear Permit Area to nonresidents. This allocation of hunting permits exclusively to nonresidents is contrary to the Alaska Constitution’s mandates that wildlife in the State of Alaska be “reserved to the people for common use” and “utiliz[ed] . . . for the maximum benefit of its people.”

The Kodiak brown bear hunt, like many drawing permit hunts in Alaska, dedicates a percentage of the available permits exclusively to nonresidents. In this hunt, the nonresident allocation is an astronomical 40%—and the nonresident harvest typically *exceeds* resident harvest. Taking these permits and harvesting opportunities away from Alaskans and guaranteeing them to nonresidents is contrary to the Alaska Constitution.

Alaska’s natural resources, including its wildlife, belong to the state, which holds them in trust for all Alaskans. *Shepherd v. State, Dep’t of Fish & Game*, 897 P.2d 33, 40-41 (Alaska 1995). This principle was a pillar of statehood and is enshrined in the Alaska Constitution. Article 8, Section 3 of the constitution provides, “Wherever occurring in their natural state, fish, wildlife, and waters are reserved to the people for common use.” Article 8, Section 2 provides, “The legislature shall provide for the utilization, development, and conservation of all natural resources belonging to the State, including land and waters, for the maximum benefit of its people.” Thus, it is constitutionally mandated that when state agencies make decisions regarding wildlife management and allocation, the rights of Alaskans must be given priority.

The board is responsible for ensuring that hunting takes place responsibly and sustainably. Drawing permit hunts exist to avoid the overharvest of a scarce resource. The board’s decision to

conduct the Kodiak brown bear hunt as a drawing permit hunt is based on its determination that the bears do not exist in great enough numbers to support unlimited hunting.

Yet under the current regulations, the board also takes a number of these scarce animals away from Alaskans and dedicates them to the exclusive use of nonresidents. As a result, often nonresident hunters have almost equal odds as Alaskans for drawing these rare and highly-sought after permits. This is inconsistent with, and contrary to, the constitution's mandate that wildlife be reserved to Alaskans. In certain other hunts, permits are available only to Alaska residents, but the number of permits varies wildly by hunt and—across the board—the allocations to residents are too low to satisfy the constitutional requirements. The 40% nonresident permit allocation of the Kodiak brown bear hunt is the most egregious.

The proposed regulatory change would bring the Kodiak brown bear hunt permit allocations in line with the above constitutional mandates. Alaskans would be guaranteed the majority of the permits and have a fair chance—along with nonresidents—at the rest. Under this change, *no* permits would be set aside for the exclusive use of nonresidents. Revenue generated by nonresident hunters cannot justify depriving Alaskans of the opportunity to harvest their own game in direct violation of the Alaska Constitution.

The proposal provides that, at minimum, 90% of all Kodiak brown bear hunt drawing permits would be set aside for Alaskans, with the remaining permits available to all, nonresidents and Alaskans alike. This proposal is in line with the resident allocation percentages adopted by many other states, including Arizona, California, Colorado, Idaho, Kentucky, Montana, Nevada, New Mexico, Oregon and Utah.

PROPOSED BY: Robert Cassell

(HQ-F18-020)

PROPOSAL 100

5 AAC 92.061. Special provisions for brown bear drawing permit hunts.

Create a separate drawing for second degree of kindred brown bear permits in Unit 8 as follows:

We propose creating a separate draw for second degree of kindred bear permits. There would be up to four permits available in the spring season and up to two permits available in the fall season. Following current Kodiak bear management practices of issuing two-thirds of the permits in the spring and one-third in the fall. (This varies from the current limit of up to four each season, spring and fall, but higher than the historical average of permits issued.)

Unit 8 brown bear – second degree kindred: One bear every four regulatory years by draw permit.

Up to four permits issued. April 1 – May 15.

Up to two permits issued. October 25 – November 30.

What is the issue you would like the board to address and why? In recent years, there has been a push by certain organizations to change the resident/nonresident allocation of hunting permits statewide (increasing permits to residents), including brown bear permits on Kodiak.

One measure being pushed for is removing the allocation of second degree of kindred permits for brown bears on Kodiak from the current resident allocation.

Second degree of kindred permits are somewhat unique to Alaska and where these permits come from (resident/nonresident pool) varies around the state. One idea being considered is creating a separate draw for second degree of kindred permits. The Kodiak Advisory Committee (KAC) supports this idea to bring some uniformity where possible.

The KAC is adamantly opposed to any change in the historical 60/40 split between resident/nonresident allocation. This has the potential to greatly change bear management on Kodiak (a unique, interdependent, and complex system), which is a major success story. This potential change could have major biological ramifications and severe economic implications to the small business owners and the local Kodiak economy (already depressed with status of current fish stocks), along with a drastic decline in state license revenues.

PROPOSED BY: Kodiak Fish and Game Advisory Committee (EG-F18-031)

Note: Resident and nonresident tag fees are set in Alaska Statute 16.05.340, which the Board of Game does not have authority to change.

PROPOSAL 101

5 AAC 92.061. Special provisions for brown bear drawing permit hunts.

Create a resident tag for Kodiak brown bear from the nonresident permit allocation as follows:

Create a special Kodiak bear tag currently within the nonresident pool.

Under 5 AAC 92.061, nothing changes with the resident permit allocation or drawing and residents would still pay \$25 for a brown bear locking tag.

Create a pool of special Kodiak bear permits currently within the nonresident guided allocation that are also available to residents. No additional permits are added to this pool. In order to be placed in this drawing, an Alaskan resident would have to be willing to pay the same amount as a nonresident for the brown bear locking tag, which is currently \$1000.

This would let the State of Alaska make the same amount of money from a resident who can afford the higher tag fee or a nonresident wanting to hunt Kodiak brown bear.

Amend 5 AAC 92.061(a)(3) to read:

(3) the department shall enter, in a guided nonresident drawing, each complete application from a nonresident who will be accompanied by a guide; **the department shall enter, in a resident drawing, each complete application from a resident who agrees to pay the current cost of a nonresident brown bear locking tag;** the department may enter an application and issue a drawing permit for the general hunt only to a successful nonresident applicant who presents

proof at the time of application that the applicant will be accompanied by a guide, as required under AS 16.05.407 or 16.05.408;

(4) the following provisions apply to a guided nonresident drawing **and resident drawing** under this section:

(A) an applicant for a **resident or** guided nonresident drawing permit may apply for only one such permit per application period;

(B) after the successful applicants have been selected by drawing, the department shall create an alternate list by drawing the remaining names of applicants for a specific hunt and placing the names on the alternate list in the order in which the names were drawn;

(C) if a successful applicant cancels the **resident or nonresident** guided hunt, the person whose name appears first on the alternate list for that hunt shall be offered the permit; if an alternate applicant fails to furnish proof that the applicant will be accompanied by a guide, the permit must be offered in turn to succeeding alternate applicants until the alternate list is exhausted;

(D) if a **resident or** guided nonresident drawing permit is available, but the alternate list is exhausted, the permit becomes available, by registration at the Kodiak Department of Fish and Game (ADF&G) office, to the first **resident** applicant furnishing proof that the applicant **has paid the nonresident brown bear tag fee, or the first nonresident applicant furnishing proof the applicant will be accompanied by a guide;**

What is the issue you would like the board to address and why? It's appalling the coveted Kodiak brown bear tag does not have a solid resident priority. How can we allow nonresidents to harvest more Kodiak bears annually than residents? The number one reason I hear is financial despite the fact Alaska resident hunters spend over one billion dollars annually on hunting and hunting-related expenditures, which is 88% of the money spent on hunting annually in Alaska!

PROPOSED BY: Brad Sparks

(EJ-F18-773)

PROPOSAL 102

5 AAC 85.020. Hunting seasons and bag limits for brown bear.

Eliminate nonresident opportunity for the RB230 and RB260 registration permit brown bear hunts in Unit 8 as follows:

For Unit 8 Northeastern portion of Kodiak Island, including all drainages into Chiniak, Anton Larsen and northeast Ugak (east of the Saltery Creek drainage) bays, including Spruce, Near, Long, Woody, and Ugak Islands.

RB230: Oct. 25 – Nov. 30 Resident Only

RB260: April 1 – May 15 Resident Only

What is the issue you would like the board to address and why?
Kodiak Island brown bear registration permit hunts.

Currently, the RB230 and RB260 brown bear registration hunts in the northeast portion of Kodiak Island outside the Kodiak National Wildlife Refuge—often referred to as the road system hunts—are open to both resident and nonresident hunters equally.

This is the only Kodiak brown bear hunt a resident Alaskan has a 100 percent guarantee of being able to hunt. The spring season hunt is especially sought after, and in the last three spring seasons (2015–2017) nonresident hunters have taken the majority of the harvest. In fact, nonresidents have taken 70 percent of the brown bear harvest under the RB260 spring hunt over the past three years.

RB 260 Spring Harvest

ADF&G Data	2015	2016	2017
Nonresident	6	11	7
Resident	5	3	2

All the remaining Kodiak Island—encompassing two-thirds of the island—is draw-permit-only for brown bear for both resident and nonresident and nonresidents are allocated up to 40 percent of the available permits. Nonresident guided hunters have a near 100 percent chance of drawing a permit whereas resident Alaskans have a 1–3 percent chance of drawing.

Guides and their nonresident clients are taking increasing advantage of this unlimited registration hunt along the Kodiak road system, with nonresident guided hunter numbers nearly tripling since 2014, going from eight nonresident hunters in 2014 to 22 nonresident hunters in 2017 (Department of Fish and Game data), adding to competition and impacting the quality of the hunt for residents.

This is an area on Kodiak where residents should have exclusive hunting privileges and opportunities.

PROPOSED BY: Resident Hunters of Alaska (HQ-F18-025)

PROPOSAL 103

5 AAC 92.061. Special provisions for brown bear drawing permit hunts.

Transfer under-subscribed nonresident Kodiak brown bear drawing permits to the resident drawing permit allocation as follows:

Amend 5 AAC 92.061(a)(3) to read:

(3) the department shall enter, in a guided nonresident drawing, each complete application from a nonresident who will be accompanied by a guide; if no applications are received for any available permit by the application deadline that permit or permits will be transferred to the resident pool of available permits and be awarded using the same draw permit

algorithm to a resident applicant who applied for the same permit area and season; the department may enter an application and issue a drawing permit for the general hunt only to a successful nonresident applicant who presents proof at the time of application that the applicant will be accompanied by a guide, as required under AS 16.05.407 or 16.05.408;

What is the issue you would like the board to address and why?

Under-subscribed Kodiak brown bear permits after draw hunt application period.

According to the 2017 draw permit supplement and results, zero applications were received for the fall DB 108, 110, 111, 114, 115, 119, and 122–125 draw permit hunts. That is 18 opportunities not applied for.

For the spring 2018 Kodiak brown bear draw hunt, zero applications were received for the DB 138, 140, 141, 143, 144, 145, 149, and 155 hunts. Many other hunts were not fully subscribed and there were over 30 hunt opportunities not applied for.

There are similar results for previous years.

Those same spring and fall permits in the resident pool of tags are highly sought after, fully subscribed, and on average have less than 3% chance of being drawn.

In researching this issue and talking with Department of Fish and Game (ADF&G) staff on Kodiak, we were informed that most of the above hunts that were not applied for during the draw application period were actually hunted, but ADF&G was unable to tell us how many or which ones were hunted or not. This caused us to further question what was going on with these nonresident guided-only draw permit hunts.

Kodiak Island is unique in that two-thirds of the island is within the Kodiak National Wildlife Refuge (NWR) where guides have exclusive hunt concession areas that are tied to individual permits. See map of exclusive guide use areas within Kodiak NWR.*

A nonresident hunter wishing to apply, for example, for the DB122 Uganik Bay permit can only hunt with the contracting guide who holds the exclusive concession in that area. A signed guide-client agreement is required at the time of application. This allows the guide to essentially pick and choose which nonresident hunter he or she will accept as a client within the draw permit process.

But because of the way the regulation (5 AAC 92.061(a)(4)(A-D) is written, guides don't need to submit applicants for the draw and nonresidents with signed guide-client agreements don't need to submit applications for the draw either. The entire draw permit system can be circumvented using the registration process outlined in the regulation if no applications are received during the draw application period.

Guides with exclusive concessions on Kodiak NWR are essentially being given exclusive permits to pick and choose who gets to hunt or if they don't want those permits hunted at all. Guides can decide not to utilize a permit, whether or not a client should fill out paperwork and

pay the fee to submit a draw permit application or just show up with a signed guide-client agreement and get a registration permit from ADF&G for the same DB100 series draw permit they never applied for in the first place. For the nonresident hunter, it really isn't a draw permit lottery at all, as it is with the resident pool of tags.

Beyond those issues, the public (and ADF&G) has no real idea how many hunts are truly undersubscribed and not hunted.

The draw permit process should not allow for this to happen. It's one thing in regulation—5 AAC 92.061(a)(4)(B)—to allow for an alternate list should a permit winner cancel the hunt.

5 AAC 92.061(a)(4)(D) states that: "if a guided nonresident drawing permit is available, but the alternate list is exhausted, the permit becomes available, by registration at the Kodiak ADF&G office, to the first applicant furnishing proof that the applicant will be accompanied by a guide."

This is the part of the regulation that is apparently being misused. There never was an alternate list because the guide and/or his or her client decided they didn't need to put in for the draw permit to begin with.

This flawed draw permit process for nonresidents should stop. These are highly coveted hunts and nonresidents should go through a real draw permit lottery process just like residents. If there are zero applications during the draw permit application process for any permit or a hunt went undersubscribed, those permits should be transferred to the resident pool of tags.

**Note: The map referenced above is available on the Board of Game proposal book webpage at www.adfg.alaska.gov/index.cfm?adfg=gameboard.proposalbook or by contacting the ADF&G Boards Support Section at (907) 465-4046.*

PROPOSED BY: Resident Hunters of Alaska

(HQ-F18-027)

PROPOSAL 104

5 AAC 92.061. Special provisions for brown bear drawing permits.

Allow residents to return Kodiak brown bear drawing permits in advance of the hunting season to be reissued to residents as follows:

One tag every four years should be based on opportunity, not harvest; create an alternate list to encourage every tag being hunted.

The Kodiak brown bear bag limit of one every four years should be based on opportunity, not harvest. If someone draws a coveted tag, he or she will be unable to hunt for Kodiak brown bear again for four years regardless of harvest. However, the permit holder should be able to return the tag at least three months prior to the hunt without being penalized. This would allow the individual an opportunity to draw a tag the following year.

An alternate list will be created for each permit number so Alaskan residents can hunt all of the limited, coveted tags issued. This will provide more opportunities for Alaska residents.

Amend 5 AAC 92.061:

(2) the department shall enter, in a resident drawing, each application from a resident and each application from a nonresident accompanied by a resident relative who is within the second degree of kindred; for each season, the department shall issue a maximum of four permits to nonresident hunters accompanied by a resident relative who is within the second degree of kindred; however, the department may not issue, within one calendar year, more than one of these permits per individual hunt, as described in the permit hunt guide published each year by the department;

(A) after the successful resident applicants have been selected by drawing, the department shall create an alternate list by drawing the remaining names of applicants for a specific hunt and placing the names on the alternate list in the order in which the names were drawn;

(B) if a successful resident applicant cancels the hunt at least three months before the hunt start date, the person whose name appears first on the alternate list for that hunt shall be offered the permit; if an alternate applicant cancels the hunt at least three months before the hunt start date, the permit shall be offered in turn to succeeding alternate applicants until the alternate list is exhausted;

What is the issue you would like the board to address and why? There are too many resident Kodiak brown bear permits going un-hunted. This even further expands the lack of resident priority.

PROPOSED BY: Brad Sparks

(EJ-F18-772)

PROPOSAL 105

5 AAC 85.020. Hunting seasons and bag limits for brown bear.

Adjust the boundaries of the Kodiak brown bear drawing hunt areas for Kiliuda Bay and Ugak Bay as follows:

The new regulation would adjust the description and maps showing the Kodiak brown bear drawing hunt areas in Kiliuda Bay (-4) and Ugak Bay (-2) to match the state land/federal land border between the two hunt units as the provided maps indicate.* Currently, this border does not match the state land/federal land border as the included maps show.

What is the issue you would like the board to address and why? This proposal is to adjust the common border of the Kodiak bear drawing hunt areas between Kiliuda Bay and Ugak Bay to match the state land/federal land border.

In the Matter Of:
ALASKA BOARD OF GAME MEETING

EXCERPT OF BOARD OF GAME MEETING

March 19, 2019

PACIFIC RIM REPORTING

STENOGRAPHIC COURT REPORTERS

711 M STREET, SUITE 4
ANCHORAGE, ALASKA 99501

907-272-4383

www.courtreportersalaska.com

1
2
3
4
5
6
7
8
9
10
11
12
13
14
15
16
17
18
19
20
21
22
23
24
25

**CERTIFIED
TRANSCRIPT**

ALASKA BOARD OF GAME
SOUTHCENTRAL REGION MEETING
Excerpt of Meeting
March 19, 2019

Sheraton Hotel
401 East 6th Avenue
Anchorage, Alaska

- Members Present:
- Ted Spraker, Chair
 - Nate Turner
 - Tom Lamal
 - Karen Linnell
 - Larry Van Daele
 - Jerry Burnett

Page 2

1 PROCEEDINGS
2 -oOo-
3 8:37:26
4 (This portion not requested.)
5 10:06:46
6 CHAIR SPRAKER: We are at proposal 99, so,
7 Mr. Turner.
8 MR. TURNER: Mr. Chairman, I move to adopt
9 proposal 99 to allocate at least 90 percent of the
10 Unit 8 brown bear drawing permits to resident.
11 UNIDENTIFIED MALE: Second.
12 CHAIR SPRAKER: Okay. It's been moved and
13 seconded. We have 99 before us.
14 Department comments?
15 MR. SVOBODA: Thank you, Chairman Spraker.
16 Proposal 99 is to allocate at least
17 90 percent of the Unit 8 brown bear drawing permits
18 to residents, with the remaining drawing permits
19 available to residents and nonresidents. This was
20 proposed by a member of the public.
21 This proposal would allocate at least 90
22 percent of the Unit 8 brown bear drawing permits to
23 residents, with the remaining drawing permits
24 available to residents and nonresidents. The
25 department's neutral on this proposal, and the Kodiak

Page 3

1 AC opposes it.
2 Currently, the regulations state that a
3 minimum of 60 percent of the permits for Kodiak brown
4 bears go to Alaska residents and no more than
5 40 percent to nonresidents.
6 The Bureau provides some information on our
7 five-year averages with some information on
8 participation, success rates for both spring and fall
9 hunts combined.
10 We have about 90 percent of the nonresidents
11 who are drawn participate in drawing hunts, while
12 about 56 percent of the residents participate in
13 drawing hunts. About 62 percent -- excuse me. With
14 regard to success rate, about 62 percent of
15 nonresidents are successful, and about 38 percent of
16 residents are successful.
17 Our annual female harvest, nonresidents
18 shoot about 16 females. Residents shoot
19 approximately 26 females.
20 About 17 percent of the nonresident harvest
21 and about 36 percent of the resident harvest are
22 female bears. On average, nonresidents --
23 nonresident harvest is 2.2 years older than resident
24 harvest, being the bears are 2.2 years older.
25 And over the last five years, nonresidents

Page 4

1 harvested 80 males. Residents harvested 129 females.
2 And here are some harvest scenarios, based
3 on a 90/10 resident/nonresident allocation that
4 hopefully will provide some more information for you.
5 So if the participation and success rates
6 for both nonresidents and residents remain similar to
7 five-year averages, we'll see an over- -- and if
8 those all things remain the same and we do the 90/10
9 split, the overall harvest will decrease from 165
10 bears to 126 bears. However, the female harvest will
11 remain unchanged at about approximately 42 females a
12 year. So the overall harvest will decrease, but the
13 number of females will stay the same, based on the
14 increased rate of female harvest from residents.
15 And you can see by this graphic here that
16 the historical harvest numbers in the five-year
17 averages of female and male, and then the overall
18 harvest.
19 And so to move down to that next portion of
20 the graphic there, I'll try to explain this a little
21 bit to you. I know it might be a little bit
22 confusing.
23 But again, the -- the second column down --
24 or second row down that says 90-10, that's -- that's
25 what the projected harvest would look like for one

Page 5

1 year. Keep in mind, this is all just one year in
2 advance. That's what the harvest would look like if
3 the current participation and success rates remain
4 the same, the same similar to five-year averages. So
5 if we did the 90/10 split, we would harvest about 41
6 females and about 85 males, and the harvest would be
7 lower, at about 126 bears per year.
8 And then if you go down one row, where it
9 says 90/10, with 10 percent resident participation
10 rate, basically what that's saying is if we did this
11 90/10 split and, as I mentioned, everything else
12 stays the same with regard to participation and
13 success rates for both residents and nonresidents,
14 you can see that the -- if we did have an increase
15 in -- a 10 percent increase in resident participation
16 rate, you can see how the harvest would kind of play
17 out. We'd have a little bit of an increase in female
18 harvest. The -- the overall harvest would go up a
19 little bit, et cetera.
20 And then it kind of just works its way down,
21 90/10 with a 20 percent increase in resident
22 participation rate, how that harvest scenario would
23 play out. And then the last row there is a 90/10
24 split with a 10 percent increase in resident
25 participation rate and a 10 percent increase in

ALASKA BOARD OF GAME MEETING
EXCERPT OF BOARD OF GAME MEETING on 03/19/2019

Page 6

1 resident success rate.
2 And then I also put in there one scenario.
3 If -- if we -- if the 90/10 split passed and there
4 was a 10 percent reduction in resident participation,
5 how that harvest scenario would play out.
6 And I know it's a little bit -- maybe a
7 little bit confusing, but I did just want to try to
8 provide a little bit of some projected harvest
9 scenarios. And you know, there's a little bit of
10 wiggle room in these. These are based on five-year
11 averages, and so none of this, you know, is obviously
12 a hundred percent.
13 So some considerations for you to think
14 about. If participation and success rates remain
15 unchanged, we'll likely have a reduced -- a reduction
16 in overall harvest, but the same number of females
17 will be harvested.
18 If we have a reduced overall harvest, there
19 is a potential in -- there is the potential that we
20 will be able to increase the number of permits. If
21 there is an increase in resident participation rate,
22 there's a possibility we'll have an increased female
23 harvest based on historical numbers.
24 Similarly, if we have an increase in
25 resident success rate, there is also a likelihood we

Page 7

1 will have an increased female harvest based on
2 historical harvest information. And if we do have an
3 increased female harvest, depending on how dramatic
4 that is, it may require us to reduce the number of
5 permits so we don't exceed our -- our 60 percent male
6 harvest/40 percent female harvest target objective.
7 And another thing to consider, if this is
8 adopted, since we do have such a longterm data set
9 for participation rates, success rates, et cetera, as
10 you likely know, we account for all those things when
11 we determine the harvest quota and the number of
12 permits we issue.
13 So if this proposal is adopted, it might --
14 it might result in us having to have an initial
15 reduction in the number of permits while these new
16 hunter and harvest-use patterns become established.
17 You know, we base our number of permits and
18 everything on longterm averages: What are the
19 success rates? How many permits are issued to
20 certain user groups? What's their success rate?
21 What's their hunter effort, et cetera?
22 And once we begin to monkey with some of
23 those numbers, just to be conservative, we might have
24 to reduce the number of permits until those new
25 harvest-use patterns become established.

Page 8

1 So hopefully that provides you a little bit
2 of information there on what the scenario might do to
3 harvest. But with that, I'd be happy to answer any
4 questions that you might have. Thank you.
5 CHAIR SPRAKER: Okay. Thank you, Nate.
6 That's a very good -- some interesting modeling on
7 what you're projecting could happen there.
8 You know, there's one thing that we all
9 know, and if we don't know it, we've certainly heard
10 it, that to successfully manage brown bears, you have
11 to manage the adult female harvest. That is the key
12 to being successful on managing brown bear
13 populations.
14 So, board members, comments on this one?
15 Tom.
16 MR. LAMAL: Thank you. Through the chair, I
17 have a question.
18 Nate, on slide 31, I've just -- there's a
19 question here. On the third column down, where it
20 says 90-10, and that was a 10 percent resident
21 participation increase, would that basically equate
22 to 80/20 instead of 90/10? Is that -- I'm trying to
23 figure that one out.
24 And then the next one down would maybe be
25 the same or --

Page 9

1 MR. SVOBODA: Sure. Thank you, Member
2 Lamal, through the chair.
3 Not exactly. The 90/10 would be -- is
4 referring to the split in number of permits. So if
5 up to 90 -- our no less than 90 permits were issued
6 to residents and no more than 10 percent were issued
7 to residents -- on excuse me -- nonresidents, that
8 would be -- that's regarding the permit allocation.
9 The 10 percent would be, if those -- if
10 those 90 -- if the resident participation rate, not
11 necessarily -- regardless of the permits, if the
12 participation rate -- if 10 percent more residents
13 participated in hunting, this is kind of what the
14 harvest scenario would look like.
15 So hopefully that answers your question.
16 Sorry for the confusion.
17 MR. LAMAL: No, it does. Basically what it
18 would -- so what that's saying it's still 10 percent
19 nonresident, and then you would just say another
20 10 percent of residents would become interested and
21 participate; is that correct?
22 MR. SVOBODA: Correct.
23 CHAIR SPRAKER: Jerry, before I go to you.
24 I notice there's a Department of Law comment
25 on 99. Cheryl, would you want to address that for

ALASKA BOARD OF GAME MEETING
 EXCERPT OF BOARD OF GAME MEETING on 03/19/2019

Page 10

1 the Board?
 2 MS. BROOKING: Just a brief comment,
 3 Mr. Chairman, members of the Board.
 4 There was a suggestion in the proposal that
 5 the current allocation may be unconstitutional. And
 6 I just wanted to point out that the Board does have
 7 allocation authority and it's not unconstitutional.
 8 You can do what you feel is reasonable and
 9 appropriate.
 10 CHAIR SPRAKER: Okay. Thank you.
 11 Jerry.
 12 MR. BURNETT: Yeah. To the department --
 13 Mr. Chair, to the department, if we were to make a
 14 change such as this, what additional tools would the
 15 department need to manage brown bears here? Would
 16 we -- you know, if you want to keep the ratio of
 17 females to males, do you need additional training
 18 requirements for hunters? Do we need to require
 19 residents to be guided?
 20 What -- what do we need to do if we were to
 21 do this in order to be successful and maintain the
 22 management plan that's been successful to this point?
 23 MR. SVOBODA: Thank you, Member Burnett,
 24 through the chair.
 25 The big thing I think that we would do from

Page 11

1 the department's side would be, you know, we'd have
 2 to adjust the number of permits, I think, to -- to
 3 hopefully not exceed our female harvest.
 4 However, you know, we would probably more
 5 than likely undertake some pretty aggressive
 6 educational campaigns, particularly for residents, to
 7 help educate them on trying to differentiate between
 8 male and female bears, to hopefully bring down that
 9 female harvest.
 10 So these are some of the tools that we would
 11 probably employ if this proposal were to pass. Thank
 12 you.
 13 CHAIR SPRAKER: Other comments on this
 14 proposal?
 15 Larry.
 16 MR. VAN DAELE: Yeah. Thank you,
 17 Mr. Chairman.
 18 This is one of the most controversial
 19 proposals we've got. And it's -- with the comments
 20 we've gotten, it's kind of split for and against. So
 21 I just kind of wanted to read some of my notes into
 22 the record here.
 23 During the almost 40 years that I've been
 24 involved with Kodiak bear management, I've watched
 25 the evolution of this program, and I've seen positive

Page 12

1 results from close coordination of state and federal
 2 biologists, local residents, Native landowners,
 3 guides, both resident and nonresident hunters, and
 4 this board.
 5 The result is a successful and balanced
 6 program, with a robust bear population that has more
 7 large bears harvested than ever, and respect for the
 8 bears by people who share the archipelago with them.
 9 Based on my experience and modeling, this
 10 proposal would seriously disrupt the current system,
 11 and it could take years, if not decades, to again
 12 find an appropriate balance.
 13 Along with biological impacts noted by the
 14 department, there would undoubtedly be severe
 15 negative economic impacts on individuals,
 16 communities, the department, and the State.
 17 The supporters of this proposal have stated
 18 that our current system is illegal and
 19 unconstitutional. Our legal counsel disagrees with
 20 that conclusion.
 21 One of our constitutional mandates is to
 22 provide for the utilization, development,
 23 conservation of all natural resources belonging to
 24 the state for the maximum benefit of the people.
 25 The commissioner's statutory mandate is to

Page 13

1 manage game resources of the state in the interest of
 2 the economy and general well-being of the state. We
 3 currently offer Alaska residents two-thirds of the
 4 Kodiak bear drawing permits. And a couple of years
 5 ago, this board doubled the number of times they can
 6 apply for those permits.
 7 Resident hunters have unlimited bear hunting
 8 opportunities on the northeast end of Kodiak Island
 9 in both spring and fall seasons. All of this can be
 10 done at a price that is a fraction of the cost to a
 11 nonresident hunter and can be accomplished without a
 12 guide. We even extend that nonguided benefit to
 13 their nonresident relatives.
 14 We've heard opposition to this proposal from
 15 several members of the public, the local advisory
 16 committee, as well as written comments from the local
 17 Native corporation and the Kodiak National Wildlife
 18 Refuge manager.
 19 I think the existing Kodiak bear hunting
 20 system provides adequate opportunity for residents.
 21 It's good for the bear population, and it provides
 22 the maximum benefit for the people. It needs no
 23 change at this time, so I'll be opposing this
 24 proposal.
 25 Thank you, Mr. Chair.

Page 14

1 CHAIR SPRAKER: Any other comments? Tom.
2 MR. LAMAL: Well, it is -- it's pretty split
3 on this. It's split between commercial and resident.
4 It's kind of a -- it's -- unfortunately it's kind of
5 a guide versus a resident.
6 And I totally understand. We've kind of
7 gotten to the situation here where it's really too
8 bad, where people have invested a lot of money in
9 lodges and resources. And then you've got people
10 that live in the state where, they live here because
11 they want to hunt. And when they feel that maybe
12 they're not being considered fairly because they're
13 not getting maybe an allocation, which we are allowed
14 as a board to allocate as we see fit.
15 And it's -- it's bothersome to have to make
16 decisions where people's livelihoods are at stake,
17 but also you have the other people in the state, the
18 resident that lives here and feels that they're not
19 getting just coverage on the percentages that we've
20 been given.
21 We elect people in Juneau to manage our
22 resources for whatever it might be -- timber, oil,
23 gas, coal -- anyway, for the best benefit to all of
24 us in the end. And I don't know if there's any
25 resource that anybody would feel comfortable giving

Page 15

1 one user group 40 percent control of that.
2 So I'll just end with that. But it's -- I
3 feel bad about this whole thing. It shouldn't be
4 where it is to begin with, to make people come up and
5 worry about losing -- not being able to secure their
6 livelihood. Thank you.
7 CHAIR SPRAKER: Any other comments? Nate.
8 MR. TURNER: Yeah. Thanks, Mr. Chair.
9 I'm not in support of the proposal. I've
10 read through a lot of the comments -- all the
11 comments. But really, what really stood out to me
12 was the -- the appreciation that's shown by the
13 people of Kodiak overall for the way it is right now,
14 the way the system is managed.
15 We heard a lot of testimony about the
16 benefits that spin off from -- from guided hunts to
17 the local economies, to employment, to -- it's a
18 mixed community that is very appreciative of one
19 another. It's something really special, actually,
20 something I'm proud of to see.
21 And you know, the -- the -- on the surface,
22 the author of the proposal, you know, he wants to
23 change from 60/40 to 90/10, which is a 30 percent
24 increase in permits available to resident hunters.
25 But it's a 75 percent reduction in nonresident

Page 16

1 opportunity.
2 And I heard the statement that, well, this
3 will double the drawing opportunity for Alaskan
4 residents. But as I -- as also went along with that
5 statement was that it sounds good, until you realize
6 that currently it's one-half of 1 percent draw odds
7 because it's a very coveted hunt, but it goes to less
8 than 1 percent if this happened.
9 And you've wreaked great havoc upon not only
10 an island, but the people throughout Alaska that also
11 appreciate the rest of Alaska, testified how much
12 they appreciate this structure the way it is, for a
13 very minimal gain. Very, very minimal gain.
14 And so I'm not going to be supporting it.
15 CHAIR SPRAKER: Any other final comments on
16 this one?
17 Well, I'll just make a brief comment on it,
18 for myself, as far as intent. I'm not going to
19 support it.
20 As Member Turner pointed out, this isn't
21 just a guide issue. This is a, you know, Kodiak
22 economy issue. And there is a lot of people that
23 have, you know, hotels, restaurants, and so forth
24 that derive, you know, part of their income from
25 this.

Page 17

1 And I'm really kind of surprised that we
2 didn't hear from the Native corporations on this
3 issue, because I know that the nonresidents pay a lot
4 of money for trespass access fees and so forth to
5 Native corporations. I'm kind of surprised they
6 didn't step up and voice an opinion on this one, as
7 well.
8 So anyway, the other thing is, I'm -- I've
9 always been one that I like to keep things the same
10 if it's been in place for a long time, and this has
11 been in place now for, like, 35 years or some -- some
12 long time, like the season has been. You know, I
13 think this is a good system.
14 And as I said when I started, the key to
15 good management of brown bears is that adult female
16 harvest. The department's got a handle on that. The
17 modeling -- although modeling, you're usually suspect
18 of modeling. I'm always suspect of modeling.
19 But I think it made makes good sense that if
20 you change the dynamics of this hunt -- typically,
21 you know, residents take a few more females. So if
22 you add more residents, it'll take more females.
23 That, in turn, induces -- reduces the total number of
24 permits, and the system kind of goes sideways.
25 So I'm for leaving it just the way it is.

Page 18

1 And again, I'm not going to support this proposal.
2 Any further comments on 99? Ready for the
3 question?
4 Oh, Karen.
5 MS. LINNELL: Mr. Chair, we did hear from
6 Old Harbor Native Corporation, and they are in
7 opposition to this, as well. They speak to the
8 economy of Kodiak. And so we did hear from some of
9 the --
10 CHAIR SPRAKER: Thank you. I had forgotten
11 about Old Harbor.
12 Nate, did you have a final comment?
13 MR. TURNER: Yeah, I did, if I could add to
14 my comment.
15 There's one step further that we had
16 presented here in front of us at the moment with the
17 data that was presented.
18 What makes these hunts so desirable is your
19 ability to harvest a really big old boar bear. And
20 by changing the structure as it's proposed to do, the
21 allocation structure, we had it presented to us that
22 the -- it could actually reduce opportunity for
23 permits. There is potential that even the makeup of
24 the bears on the island could change if there was --
25 you know, the increase of sows -- there wouldn't be

Page 19

1 an increase of sow harvest necessarily, but your --
2 the opportunity to draw permits would be reduced. It
3 may actually offer no additional benefit to resident
4 hunters at all with less permits available.
5 So I think that would be a loss for resident
6 hunters.
7 CHAIR SPRAKER: Jerry.
8 MR. BURNETT: Yeah. If I could, you know,
9 this one -- you know, this pits Alaskans against
10 Alaskans in some cases, and it's, of course, not
11 something that we want to do.
12 But there's been discussion that the
13 resident take of females is higher than the
14 nonresident take of females. That doesn't have to
15 stay that way. There are tools that could be used.
16 There's training. There's things.
17 Before I'm willing to make any changes to
18 the allocation here, I think we'd need to look at
19 those types of things. We could use tools to get the
20 residents up, so that they could not be changing the
21 allocation. Because they're -- it's -- the bears
22 belong to everybody and, you know, I'd like to see
23 everyone have the equal opportunity here.
24 CHAIR SPRAKER: Okay. Couple final
25 comments. We need to move.

Page 20

1 Tom.
2 MR. LAMAL: Okay. Thank you. Through the
3 chair.
4 And since we're talking on allocation -- and
5 like I said, this is -- it's an unfortunate area that
6 we've kind of gotten to with this, that I'm having to
7 make these decisions. But maybe to avoid future
8 situations where we get to this point, where people
9 have been given the opportunity to have -- develop
10 something and then we decide maybe that that's --
11 allocation's not where it should be as far as the
12 resident's concerned.
13 One of my concerns down the road, and this
14 has to do with the Board, is putting -- I mean, we
15 have -- this is a must-be-guided species. But when
16 the Board has put some animals that are not
17 must-be-guided on must-be-guided, so we're creating
18 more of these situations, and I don't think that's a
19 good idea. I'm just making a comment on allocation
20 and how the Board does allocate.
21 So I think something's been created here
22 that's difficult to deal with at best, and I feel
23 for -- when I first came to Alaska, I wanted to be a
24 guide. And things change, and I could very easily be
25 one of those guys sitting out in a chair. It's just

Page 21

1 about timing. I went a different direction. I have
2 commercial fishing.
3 But I do feel for their situation, but I
4 also feel for the resident, too. So thank you.
5 CHAIR SPRAKER: Okay. Karen.
6 MS. LINNELL: Just -- just one more comment.
7 We heard from some public -- through public testimony
8 that if you know which hunt to put in for, your odds
9 greatly improve. And so it's -- it's learning those
10 nuances to this permit system and knowing which one
11 to put in your name and for -- you can go from a
12 1 percent chance to a much greater chance of drawing
13 a permit.
14 And so I -- I think because this hunt is
15 broken up into many draws and things, that there is
16 opportunity for resident hunters, if they pick the
17 right one to submit for.
18 It's like the Delta bison. It's a highly
19 coveted thing. But if you look at the -- the other
20 bison herds, you might have a better chance of
21 getting drawn. And so it's much like that.
22 CHAIR SPRAKER: Good point. And the road
23 system's open.
24 Okay. I think we're there. A lot has been
25 put on the record. Ready for the question?

Page 22

1 UNIDENTIFIED MALE: Mr. Chair, I call for
 2 the question.
 3 CHAIR SPRAKER: Okay. Question has been
 4 called on 99.
 5 Tom?
 6 MR. LAMAL: The Board has heard no concerns
 7 from the public regarding costs to private persons if
 8 this regulation is adopted.
 9 CHAIR SPRAKER: Kristy, would you poll the
 10 Board, please.
 11 MS. TIBBLES: Yes, Mr. Chairman.
 12 Final action on proposal 99.
 13 Mr. Turner?
 14 MR. TURNER: No.
 15 MS. TIBBLES: Mr. Lamal?
 16 MR. LAMAL: Yes.
 17 MS. TIBBLES: Mr. Burnett?
 18 MR. TURNER: No.
 19 MS. TIBBLES: Mr. Van Daele?
 20 MR. VAN DAELE: No.
 21 MS. TIBBLES: Ms. Linnell?
 22 MS. LINNELL: No.
 23 MS. TIBBLES: Chairman Spraker?
 24 CHAIR SPRAKER: No.
 25 MS. TIBBLES: Proposal fails by a vote of

Page 23

1 one yea to five nays. One member absent.
 2 CHAIR SPRAKER: Okay. Now we're going to
 3 skip to proposal 130, for people following our list.
 4 But it's on our roadmap listed as 130 is next.
 5 So, Mr. Turner.
 6 MR. TURNER: Mr. Chairman, I move to adopt
 7 proposal 130 in drawing hunt for the separate
 8 allocation for residents and nonresidents. All
 9 nonresident permits will be issued from the
 10 nonresident allocation.
 11 CHAIR SPRAKER: Tom?
 12 MR. LAMAL: Second. Sorry.
 13 CHAIR SPRAKER: Okay. It's been moved and
 14 seconded. We have 130 before us.
 15 Department?
 16 MR. SVOBODA: Thank you, Chairman Spraker.
 17 Proposal 130 proposes to place all
 18 nonresidents in the nonresident pool of applications
 19 for drawing tags, with a separate allocation to
 20 nonresidents and residents. This was proposed by a
 21 member of the public.
 22 And if this proposal were adopted, this
 23 proposal would place all nonresidents in the
 24 nonresident pool of application for drawing tags in
 25 hunts with separate allocation to nonresidents and

Page 24

1 residents. The department is neutral on this
 2 proposal, and the Kodiak AC opposes it.
 3 So on Kodiak, in Unit 8, there are 500 brown
 4 bear drawing permits issued annually, 320 in the
 5 spring and 180 in the fall.
 6 Of the 320 spring permits, 105 are issued to
 7 nonresidents, and of the 180 fall permits, about 64
 8 are issued to nonresidents. Currently for each
 9 season, both the spring and the fall, a maximum of
 10 four permits may be issued to nonresident hunters
 11 accompanied by a second-degree-of-kindred relative,
 12 and not more than one permit per hunt area may be
 13 issued per calendar year.
 14 If adopted, Kodiak brown bear permits for
 15 nonresident second degree of kindred would no longer
 16 come from the resident drawing pool, but instead
 17 would come from the nonresident pool.
 18 This proposal, if adopted, would increase
 19 the number of nonresident applicants competing for
 20 nonresident permits and decrease the number of
 21 applicants competing for resident permits. It may
 22 make it more difficult for Kodiak bear guides in
 23 exclusive guide use areas to plan for a specific
 24 number of guided bear hunts.
 25 In the previous five-year drawing permits,

Page 25

1 there's been 27 second-degree-of-kindred hunters who
 2 harvested 11 bears, and they have roughly a
 3 38 percent mean success rate.
 4 And that's all the testimony we have for
 5 this proposal, but I'd be happy to answer any
 6 questions.
 7 CHAIR SPRAKER: Okay. Thank you, Nate.
 8 Board members, comments on this one? Keep
 9 in mind, we have proposal 100 that kind of deals with
 10 the same thing.
 11 And just for the record, Kodiak is the only
 12 place in the State where we have 2DK coming out of a
 13 resident draw pool, correct?
 14 MR. SVOBODA: Correct, Chairman Spraker.
 15 Thank you.
 16 CHAIR SPRAKER: Correct. That's only
 17 Kodiak.
 18 Comments on this one? Larry?
 19 MR. VAN DAELE: Yeah. Thank you. As we
 20 heard from the public testimony, there is a long
 21 history of what the 2DK regulation or statute was put
 22 in place for. And the question is, are 2DK hunters
 23 residents or nonresidents? Well, the obvious answer
 24 is, they are still nonresidents. But it was put in
 25 as a special provision to help residents take their

Page 26

1 relatives out, so it's kind of still a bit of a gray
2 area.
3 The history for the Kodiak area, as we heard
4 from public testimony this week, was to take it out
5 of the resident pool to allow there to be a party
6 hunt, so that resident hunters could go out with
7 their nonresident relatives and each of them have the
8 opportunity to hunt a bear.
9 So it's kind of a convoluted history that
10 we're dealing with, as I understand it. Mr. Svoboda,
11 you might clarify me if I'm wrong, but I think that's
12 how it all got started.
13 In either case -- well, I'll just leave it
14 at that. That's kind of the history for right now.
15 CHAIR SPRAKER: Okay. Any other comments on
16 this one? Nate.
17 MR. TURNER: I have a question for Nate.
18 It's more of an administration of permit type things.
19 I can't wait until you're not sitting there.
20 I'm so tired of being confused with which Nate is
21 being referred to.
22 CHAIR SPRAKER: Yeah. Like you're talking
23 to yourself.
24 MR. TURNER: I feel like I'm talking to
25 myself.

Page 27

1 If I understand it correctly, as I've
2 thought through this, this would essentially end the
3 party hunt opportunity for resident; is that correct?
4 MR. SVOBODA: Thank you, Member Turner.
5 Yeah, that's, I think, essentially kind of
6 how that would work, based on how the drawing system
7 would work and the way the applicants are
8 currently -- the application -- the applicant
9 structure is currently set up, it would make it
10 difficult, if not impossible, to continue with the
11 party hunts, unless we got really creative, and I
12 haven't been able to think of a way that we could do
13 that yet.
14 MR. TURNER: Yeah. Thank you. That, in
15 itself, is a big concern that I have. That's one of
16 the -- the whole purpose of the 2DK thing is family
17 members can have shared experiences with their
18 nonresident relatives, and that -- that basically
19 ends it and -- for these hunt structures, and I can't
20 support something like that.
21 And from my view, as an individual board
22 member, I do believe 2DK hunts are truly in the
23 resident interest. Everybody wants to hunt with
24 their family members sooner or later in life, and it
25 really -- as Member Van Daele noted, it's a bit of a

Page 28

1 gray area, because technically, these are nonresident
2 people we are talking about.
3 But as was pointed out, and even in my
4 research, the original guide laws in Alaska,
5 everybody must -- all nonresidents originally were
6 required to be guided for all species -- I think all
7 big game species in the earliest formation of the
8 game laws.
9 And I don't know the full history of it, but
10 I know that went away. And when the guide-required
11 law came back, it was the debate in the legislature
12 that led to recognition that it was in the residents'
13 interest to be able to take nonresident relatives on
14 a personal hunt rather than a guided -- to be
15 required to be guided in that situation, and so there
16 was a compromise made.
17 So as this proposal's written, I couldn't
18 support it.
19 CHAIR SPRAKER: Nate, what's the percentage
20 of 2DK party hunts, just a rough estimate? Are they
21 high or low, or what?
22 MR. SVOBODA: Thank you, Chairman Spraker.
23 Give me one second. I think I have that here.
24 Over 20 percent of the 2D applicants apply
25 as party tags. It's a little bit difficult to put a

Page 29

1 number on that, but it's over 20 percent for sure.
2 CHAIR SPRAKER: Okay. And I could do the
3 math if I had my little calculator here. But of
4 these, say, four tags in the spring, four tags in the
5 fall, what percentage of the tags go to 2DK? So you
6 issue, like, 180 or 160 in the spring, and you issue
7 four 2DK tags --
8 MR. SVOBODA: Yeah. There's about six
9 permits -- sorry, Chairman Spraker. I didn't mean to
10 cut you off.
11 Yeah, there's about six permits a year on
12 average that are allocated to 2DK hunters. Eight are
13 allowed, but we average about six.
14 I'm not sure if that answers your question.
15 CHAIR SPRAKER: I can do the math from
16 there. Okay.
17 Tom, did you have a comment?
18 MR. LAMAL: Yes. I think that the resident
19 would support not feeling that they were losing this.
20 So I personally feel that the resident's a resident
21 and a nonresident is a nonresident. So thank you.
22 CHAIR SPRAKER: Okay. 1.2 percent. Okay.
23 Any other comments on 130? Again, we're
24 going to address this again in 100, so -- Karen.
25 MS. LINNELL: Just the thought of the --

ALASKA BOARD OF GAME MEETING
EXCERPT OF BOARD OF GAME MEETING on 03/19/2019

<p style="text-align: right;">Page 30</p> <p>1 separating it out, the fact that the nonresident may 2 draw, but their relative who they're going to hunt 3 with may not draw at the same time. So they'd 4 basically be escorting their relative, and thus 5 reducing some of the relative -- the relative -- or 6 the residents' opportunity, is the way I'm thinking. 7 If they draw together, they're hunting together. 8 So that's kind of what I'm thinking. And 9 it's a low percentage, 1 and a half percent. 10 CHAIR SPRAKER: Okay. Any other comments on 11 130? Okay. The question has been called on 130. 12 Kristy would you poll the Board, please? 13 MS. TIBBLES: Yes, Mr. Chairman. 14 Oh, cost statement, Mr. Chairman. 15 CHAIR SPRAKER: Oh, cost statement, Tom. 16 MR. LAMAL: The Board has heard no concerns 17 from the public regarding cost to private persons if 18 this regulation is adopted. 19 CHAIR SPRAKER: Kristy, now would you poll 20 the Board? 21 MS. TIBBLES: Yes. Final action on 22 proposal 130. 23 Mr. Lamal? 24 MR. LAMAL: Yes. 25 MS. TIBBLES: Mr. Burnett?</p>	<p style="text-align: right;">Page 32</p> <p>1 spring and up to two in the fall. 2 This was proposed by the Kodiak Advisory 3 Committee. This proposal, if adopted, would create a 4 separate drawing for second-degree-of-kindred brown 5 bear permits in Unit 8 and would reduce the number of 6 second-degree-of-kindred permits from four per season 7 to up to four in the spring and up to two in the 8 fall, for a total of six. 9 The department is neutral on this proposal, 10 and the Kodiak AC supports this proposal with an 11 amendment, which can be found in Advisory 12 Comments 14. Excuse me. 13 Currently up to eight 14 second-degree-of-kindred drawing permits can be 15 issued annually. They are currently taken out of the 16 resident hunt allocation, which is unique to Kodiak 17 Island. 18 In total, over the past five years, or ten 19 seasons, 28 second-degree-of-kindred hunters 20 participated in Kodiak brown bear hunts. 21 Second-degree-of-kindred hunters took 12 bears over 22 the last five years, with about a 40 percent success 23 rate. 24 And to provide clarity on the previous 25 proposal, we had 27 2DK hunters. And just to provide</p>
<p style="text-align: right;">Page 31</p> <p>1 MR. BURNETT: No. 2 MS. TIBBLES: Mr. Van Daele? 3 MR. VAN DAELE: No. 4 MS. TIBBLES: Ms. Linnell? 5 MS. LINNELL: No. 6 MS. TIBBLES: Chairman Spraker? 7 CHAIR SPRAKER: No. 8 MS. TIBBLES: And, Mr. Turner? 9 MR. TURNER: No. 10 MS. TIBBLES: Proposal fails by one yea to 11 five nays. 12 UNIDENTIFIED MALE: Mr. Chairman, I move to 13 adopt proposal 100, to create a separate drawing for 14 second degree of kindred in brown bear permits, in 15 Unit 8. 16 CHAIR SPRAKER: Tom? 17 MR. LAMAL: Second. 18 CHAIR SPRAKER: Okay. It's been moved and 19 seconded. We have proposal 100 before us. 20 Department comments? 21 MR. SVOBODA: Thank you, Chairman Spraker. 22 Proposal 100 proposes to create a separate 23 drawing for second-degree-of-kindred brown bear hunts 24 and reduce the number of second-degree-of-kindred 25 permits from four per season to up to four in the</p>	<p style="text-align: right;">Page 33</p> <p>1 clarification, this 28 includes the registration 2 hunt. The previous one dealt only with the drawing 3 hunt. So just wanted to clarify that. 4 And that is all of the testimony for this 5 proposal, but I'd be happy to answer any questions. 6 Thank you. 7 CHAIR SPRAKER: Okay. Board members, 8 there's also an RC that we received this morning, 9 RC50 that was submitted to the Board, plus public 10 comments on this one. And of course, we heard quite 11 a bit from the public on this one. 12 Board members, where are we going? 13 Nate, you stated on the last proposal that 14 at least 20 percent or somewhere around 20 percent of 15 the 2DK folks are on a party hunt? 16 MR. SVOBODA: Yes, Chairman Spraker, that's 17 correct. Thank you. 18 CHAIR SPRAKER: That's -- that seems like a 19 pretty big issue to me. I wish we had people that 20 testified to that. We didn't hear any testimony from 21 anybody that was taking a relative hunting that was, 22 you know, supporting this. So I wish we'd have heard 23 some testimony, but I don't think we did. 24 Larry? 25 MR. VAN DAELE: Thank you, Mr. Chairman.</p>

Page 34

1 My biggest concern with this particular
 2 proposal is that by creating a separate
 3 second-degree-of-kindred drawing hunt, you're going
 4 to have a lot of people that want to game the system,
 5 because this may be an easier to way to get into a
 6 Kodiak bear hunt.
 7 And currently, there are no requirements for
 8 a resident to even know where Kodiak is or know how
 9 to use a gun to be a guide for one of their
 10 nonresident relatives. So theoretically, if someone
 11 wanted to game their system, they could put in as a
 12 nonresident and have their relative, who doesn't know
 13 how to guide, to take them out there. It's kind of a
 14 loophole that I don't know if we want to create for a
 15 situation like this.
 16 CHAIR SPRAKER: You know, Nate, the question
 17 of a separate draw hunt has come up many times. We
 18 need to get something on the record for that, because
 19 that would be the simplest solution, to add six tags
 20 to the 500 tags you issue right now.
 21 And although the odds of drawing a 2DK out
 22 of this pool would be really good -- I mean, I
 23 certainly understand that. But that would be the
 24 simplest fix, is just to add an extra six tags and
 25 have a separate draw, rather than take them out of

Page 35

1 the resident pool or the nonresident pool.
 2 Can you respond to that?
 3 MR. SVOBODA: Sure. Thank you, Chairman
 4 Spraker.
 5 And yeah, we've -- we've considered that.
 6 We've thought a lot about that. Currently, the --
 7 our most recent data is, we just can't, in good
 8 conscience, responsibly add six additional permits to
 9 the -- to the draw.
 10 Our most recent survey data -- I believe we
 11 might have submitted this as an RC, as well. But our
 12 most recent survey data from both 2018 and 2017
 13 suggests in those areas, or in a couple of areas that
 14 we surveyed on Kodiak, that the population has
 15 actually declined. We don't know if that's -- it's a
 16 pretty significant decline, too, when you look at our
 17 survey data.
 18 I don't know if that's truly what's going on
 19 with the population on the ground. There's some
 20 reasons for that, largely related to resource
 21 distribution at different times of year, and we've
 22 had some interesting things going on with berry
 23 production and salmon runs, which may have
 24 contributed to those numbers.
 25 But right now, if we stick with the -- the

Page 36

1 survey data and the biology that we have, we just
 2 don't feel real comfortable with adding even a small
 3 number of permits to the -- to the drawing.
 4 CHAIR SPRAKER: At six tags and a 40 percent
 5 success, you're talking about two bears, maybe three
 6 bears a year total.
 7 I guess I should have just commended you on
 8 such a successful program that you could manage by
 9 individual animals or one or two animals. But
 10 anyway, I think that's the simplest way to do this.
 11 But I want to hear from other board members on where
 12 this one's going to go.
 13 Nate, and then Karen.
 14 MR. LAMAL: Thank you. Chairman was leading
 15 into the question, but I don't think he got to it
 16 there before.
 17 This also would disrupt the party hunt
 18 opportunity, if I'm not mistaken; is that correct?
 19 MR. SVOBODA: That is correct.
 20 MR. LAMAL: Thank you. I guess I can put
 21 some more thoughts on the record.
 22 We have a couple of areas in the state that
 23 this issue shows up in. They're always highly
 24 coveted draw permit opportunities, and I do -- I do
 25 believe that the Board should find a solution that

Page 37

1 addresses the concerns that proponents keep bringing
 2 forward and bring this topic up, and also recognizing
 3 what our goals are in the allocation structures that
 4 we have set up already.
 5 And frankly, I think the Board missed an
 6 opportunity. We had a proposal in front of us years
 7 ago, or a couple of years ago, that would have
 8 allowed for residents to share their drawing tags
 9 with nonresident relatives. And frankly, I think
 10 that's a more appropriate way to address it. And I
 11 hope to see a proposal like that again come back to
 12 the Board one day.
 13 I'm not going to support this proposal.
 14 CHAIR SPRAKER: Karen?
 15 MS. LINNELL: Thank you.
 16 Member Van Daele brought up an interesting
 17 point that -- for consideration, in the fact that
 18 there's no requirement for the resident to have any
 19 experience in hunting at all, just to possess a
 20 hunting license. And the -- with this -- with this
 21 hunt, you know, the -- the species, the safety,
 22 everything, it just, to me, could end up being more
 23 of an issue than -- than where we have nonresidents
 24 shopping for relatives and participating, because the
 25 likelihood that they might be drawn is greater, and

Page 38

1 that concerns me.
2 CHAIR SPRAKER: Any other comments? Tom?
3 MR. LAMAL: Well, if those tags are removed,
4 maybe they could be put in to the resident pool and
5 so that they would -- you wouldn't be changing
6 anything except putting -- adding some more
7 opportunity for the resident would be a possibility
8 on that. That would have to be an amendment, I
9 guess.
10 CHAIR SPRAKER: Tom, are you suggesting that
11 the department would add six more tags to the
12 resident side? And then there would still be six or
13 eight, whatever, 2DK permits available, but you would
14 add more tags to the resident side to compensate for.
15 That. But the department is saying that they're
16 being cautious about adding anymore.
17 Are you anticipating lowering the number of
18 tags for this next year or so?
19 MR. SVOBODA: Thank you, Chairman Spraker.
20 We're considering a lot. One of the things
21 that plays into -- plays into things here are the
22 number -- the large number of DLPs that we've been
23 seeing. You know, if we harvest -- we shoot for a
24 6 percent harvest objective over the overall
25 population. If we all agree that there's 3,500 bears

Page 39

1 on the island, that leaves 210 bears to be harvested
2 every year. We are currently harvesting around 170
3 to 190 bears.
4 However, the DLPs that we've been
5 experiencing -- the uptick in DLPs that we've been
6 seeing the last couple of years has sometimes
7 exceeded 20 or 30 animals, which puts us over our
8 6 percent harvest of the overall population.
9 So we've been real cautious. We've been
10 taking some real aggressive efforts, educational
11 efforts with regard to trying to reduce the number of
12 DLPs. So educating hunters, educating people in town
13 about proper waste management, et cetera, we're
14 hoping we can reduce that -- reduce the number of
15 DLPs that have been occurring.
16 But quite honestly, it's put us right at or
17 above on certain years that 6 percent harvest limit.
18 But just so you know, we do have two research
19 projects under way that I mentioned earlier, one
20 being that on Sitkalidak Island and one on Afognak
21 Island, where one of the objectives -- and it wasn't
22 one of the original objectives, but just due to some
23 kind of changes in the way the research has moved
24 forward, we're going to -- we should be able to get a
25 pretty good population estimate for both of those

Page 40

1 areas.
2 And my hope is that -- that we'll find
3 out -- and I think we will, in Sitkalidak in
4 particular, that we do have a really robust
5 population, so we might be able to raise permits a
6 year from now or two years from now.
7 However, right now, based on current
8 information, our current data, we just don't feel
9 comfortable doing that right now.
10 You know, and as you know, and I think a lot
11 of people know, we do -- there is some -- some wiggle
12 room or some flexibility in the amount of harvest.
13 You know, we don't harvest to an individual bear or
14 even a couple bears. We allow flexibility in that --
15 in the harvest.
16 So -- because we realize that on some years
17 we have lower harvest because of weather patterns, or
18 resource availability, or what have you. And then
19 some years we exceed our harvest. But in general, we
20 hope that all levels out and we don't exceed our
21 6 percent harvest.
22 But right now, we just don't feel
23 comfortable, because some of these years like -- as I
24 mentioned, with the DLPs, we've exceeded our
25 6 percent harvest. We've even gotten close to 7 or

Page 41

1 8 percent of the overall harvest. And we don't --
2 we're really hesitant to do that. We haven't
3 strongly considered reducing the number of permits,
4 because these things have tendency to (indiscernible)
5 out and level off, but that's something that we're
6 keeping a close eye on.
7 CHAIR SPRAKER: Okay. Well, I'm still in
8 the mind that the simplest way to do this is, you
9 know, the proposal calls for, create a separate
10 drawing for second-degree-of-kindred brown bear
11 permits in unity, as follows, and so forth.
12 This separate draw sounds like that's going
13 to be difficult, plus it's going to be confusing to
14 have a three-draw system there.
15 But adding six more permits to the resident
16 tags, I really don't see that as any sort of
17 scientific barrier to do that. You know, when you're
18 issuing that many tags, you're talking about one or
19 two more permits.
20 I think I'm not going to support this
21 proposal, because it looks at -- looks for a new type
22 of draw. But I would strongly recommend that you
23 just put six more tags in the resident side. You
24 know, that's going to make a lot of people happy that
25 are concerned about these coming out of the resident

Page 42

1 pool, and you're going to accommodate for that by
2 adding them to it. So I don't know.
3 Other board members? It seems like a simple
4 fix to me, but where are we? Any more comments on
5 this one?
6 Questions been called on proposal 100. Tom?
7 MR. LAMAL: Board has heard no concerns from
8 the public regarding costs to private persons if this
9 regulation is adopted.
10 CHAIR SPRAKER: Kristy, would you poll the
11 Board, please?
12 MS. TIBBLES: Yes, Mr. Chairman.
13 Final action on proposal 100.
14 Mr. Lamal?
15 MR. LAMAL: Yes.
16 MS. TIBBLES: Mr. Burnett?
17 MR. BURNETT: No.
18 MS. TIBBLES: Mr. Van Daele?
19 MR. VAN DAELE: No.
20 MS. TIBBLES: Ms. Linnell?
21 MS. LINNELL: No.
22 MS. TIBBLES: Chairman Spraker?
23 CHAIR SPRAKER: No.
24 MS. TIBBLES: Mr. Turner?
25 MR. TURNER: No.

Page 43

1 MS. TIBBLES: Proposal fails by a vote of
2 one yea to five nays.
3 CHAIR SPRAKER: Okay. You know, we had an
4 interesting conversation with the department about
5 the draw hunt on Kodiak. This may be a place to
6 bring this up. It's an RC that we received this
7 morning, RC55.
8 Sounds like someone's alarm just went off.
9 In RC55 -- I just want to talk about this
10 for just a second, and then if there's some interest,
11 we'll go ahead and make a motion to deal with this
12 one, because it's kind of in line.
13 This is amended language for proposal 100,
14 which we have just voted down, but we can still make
15 this motion and bring this up.
16 Special provisions for brown bear drawing
17 permit, and it's 92.061. Anyway, it says: The
18 following provisions apply to a guided nonresident
19 drawing under this Section 8. An applicant for a
20 guided nonresident drawing permit may apply for only
21 one such permit per season, instead of application
22 period.
23 As most of you probably are aware,
24 nonresidents have two draw periods. There is one for
25 the fall, one for the spring; whereas, residents just

Page 44

1 have one application period.
2 And if you put in, in November, December,
3 and you're drawn, you don't hunt that spring. You're
4 drawn for the following spring. Whereas, if you're
5 drawn for a fall hunt, you hunt that fall.
6 On nonresidents, they put in for the fall
7 hunt, they hunt that fall. They put in for the
8 spring hunt, they hunt that spring. That's the way I
9 understand it. I hope that's close.
10 So, Natalie, would you like to come forward?
11 And maybe you can explain this just a little bit, and
12 then if there's interest, we'll go ahead and make the
13 motion and we'll see where we go from here. Just
14 kind of explain your concern.
15 MS. WEBER: Thank you, Mr. Chair. For the
16 record, Natalie Weber, Division of Wildlife
17 Conservation.
18 So what Chairman Spraker said is correct.
19 There are currently two application periods for
20 Kodiak brown bear drawing permits, and one of them is
21 for only guided nonresident.
22 And that does create somewhat of an
23 administrative burden on the department. Most of the
24 applications come in, in the November/December
25 application period, which is the one that people

Page 45

1 generally think of. There are a lot of residents,
2 for example, that are not aware of the May
3 application period for these hunts. So it does
4 generate a fair amount of questions within the
5 department when this is realized.
6 One of the other things that it causes us to
7 do is to essentially stop all of our programming
8 abilities in the middle of the summer. So for about
9 two months, we are not able to make any necessary
10 changes behind the scenes to the store. And in the
11 middle of summer, that's when a lot of people are
12 purchasing fishing licenses online and those kinds of
13 things.
14 And today, when we are so concerned with
15 the -- with some uncertainty as far as funding goes,
16 and as well as the ability to get additional
17 programming staff in order to make these changes, it
18 causes us to have to halt what we're doing in our
19 tracks.
20 So one of the things that has come up is
21 possibly being able to get rid of that May
22 application period and put all of the applications
23 into the fall November/December application period.
24 And what you have in front of you, in RC55,
25 is not a change to what would happen. Nonresidents

Page 46

1 hunting with a guide would still only be able to
2 apply for one permit per season, which is what it is
3 now. Unfortunately, right now, it's one permit per
4 application period.
5 So they basically do the same thing;
6 however, the regulation as it's currently written
7 requires the department to have the two application
8 periods.
9 So that's what you have in front of you, is
10 what would be a change to that to remove the May
11 application period.
12 And we do understand that this process has
13 been in place for a very long time. And the
14 department is not interested in monkeying with the
15 way things currently work, to that extent. We want
16 to do this in a way that will minimize the impact to
17 everyone who is involved in this, which, as you know,
18 are primarily the guides and the nonresident clients
19 that they represent.
20 So if the Board were to decide to do this,
21 we would actually see it come to fruition in the
22 November 2020 application period. And I mention that
23 because we would not be interested in making a change
24 for this May, nor would we be interested in making a
25 change for this fall, which would be when the guides

Page 47

1 would be putting in their clients for the spring
2 of -- what we look at is reg year 2019, which would
3 be spring of 2020 hunts.
4 So we would definitely work very closely
5 with those who would be impacted by this. And I
6 believe our Kodiak office, in particular, has done
7 some outreach on this subject, as well.
8 So this is not supposed to be a surprise for
9 anyone. This is just something that we have
10 identified as a way that would help us streamline
11 things along the way.
12 I think that's all I have for you,
13 Mr. Chair.
14 CHAIR SPRAKER: Okay. Very clear.
15 Board members, is there any interest in
16 this?
17 MR. VAN DAELE: Yeah. Thank you,
18 Mr. Chairman. I think this is a good idea. It's
19 something that's been discussed for many, many years,
20 and I think it could work. It'll inconvenience a few
21 people.
22 But procedurally, how would we do this?
23 Would we amend a proposal or do a board-generated
24 proposal?
25 CHAIR SPRAKER: It would be a motion just

Page 48

1 made on the floor, essentially a board-generated
2 proposal.
3 Cheryl, we can make just a motion to adopt
4 the substitute language and vote on it?
5 MS. BROOKING: Mr. Chairman, members of the
6 Board, it would be better if you could tie it to
7 another proposal or amend a proposal that's similar
8 to this, to make this change to reflect that the
9 proposals have been out for comment. We do have to
10 follow the APA.
11 This would not be considered, then, a new
12 proposal, but an amendment to an existing proposal.
13 CHAIR SPRAKER: Okay. One of the things we
14 could do is re-call proposal 100, reconsider
15 proposal 100, and attach it to that.
16 Let's see if we can get this going first.
17 Tom, did you want to make that motion or --
18 okay.
19 MR. LAMAL: No. No. I have a question, as
20 far as for legal on this particular one.
21 And in this proposal, there is the Alaska
22 resident would have to be willing to pay the same
23 amount as the nonresidents, which is a thousand
24 dollars, and I'm not sure that -- can you change that
25 for a resident, I mean, to have them pay for a

Page 49

1 nonresident tag? I was just wondering about the
2 legality of that. I didn't know if we could change
3 money amounts for a tag, so that's in this proposal.
4 So I was just addressing that particular issue on
5 that proposal.
6 CHAIR SPRAKER: Now, the legislature sets
7 fees. We have no authority to set fees.
8 MR. LAMAL: Okay. But that is in this
9 proposal, that the resident would pay \$1,000.
10 CHAIR SPRAKER: No. We're looking at RC55.
11 And we're looking at maybe re-calling proposal 100,
12 because we need some vehicle to attach this to.
13 MR. LAMAL: Oh, so we're going away from
14 101?
15 CHAIR SPRAKER: Or we could -- we could use
16 101, as well, but 101 -- Cheryl, your advice. 101 is
17 a little bit different, but that is the next one on
18 our list.
19 MS. BROOKING: Mr. Chairman, both of those
20 deal with Kodiak brown bears, so I think that either
21 one of those would be sufficient. You could either
22 reconsider 100 or amend 101 to address RC55.
23 CHAIR SPRAKER: Okay. Okay. Let's do it
24 that way. Let's go ahead and proceed. Let's put 101
25 on the floor.

Page 50

1 UNIDENTIFIED MALE: Mr. Chairman, I move to
 2 adopt proposal 101, to create a resident tag for
 3 Kodiak brown bear from the nonresident permit
 4 allocation.
 5 UNIDENTIFIED MALE: Second.
 6 CHAIR SPRAKER: Okay. It's moved and
 7 seconded. We have proposal 101 before us.
 8 Department comments?
 9 MR. SVOBODA: Thank you, Chairman Spraker.
 10 Proposal 101 is to create a resident tag for
 11 Kodiak brown bear from the nonresident permit
 12 allocation, to be placed in drawing and require
 13 residents to pay a nonresident locking tag fee if
 14 selected for the hunt.
 15 This was proposed by a member of the public,
 16 and if adopted this proposal would create a resident
 17 tag for Kodiak brown bear from the nonresident permit
 18 allocation. It would create a pool of special Kodiak
 19 bear permits currently, with the nonresident guided
 20 allocation that are also available to residents. No
 21 additional permits would be added. Residents placed
 22 in drawing would be pay the nonresident locking tag
 23 fee, which is currently \$1,000.
 24 The department is neutral on this proposal,
 25 and the Kodiak AC opposes it.

Page 51

1 And because resident and nonresident tag
 2 fees are set in Alaska statute, the Board of Game
 3 does not have authority to modify locking tag fees.
 4 And this concludes our testimony on this,
 5 but I'd be happy to answer any questions. Thank you.
 6 CHAIR SPRAKER: Okay. Thank you, Nate.
 7 Board members, this would be the place,
 8 Mr. Turner, to put in some substitute language --
 9 MR. TURNER: Yes.
 10 CHAIR SPRAKER: -- in 101.
 11 MR. TURNER: Mr. Chairman, based on the
 12 information we have in front of us, and from legal,
 13 as well, the Board doesn't have the authority to do
 14 what the proposal requests.
 15 So I would -- I would move that we
 16 incorporate RC55 with replacement language for this
 17 proposal. And RC55, the language that I'm
 18 specifically referring to would be a change to 5 AAC
 19 92.061, special provisions for brown bear drawing
 20 permit.
 21 Under Section (4), "the following provisions
 22 apply to a guided nonresident drawing under this
 23 section," and (A), "an applicant for a guided
 24 nonresident drawing permit may apply for only one
 25 such permit per [season]." And there's -- there is a

Page 52

1 replacement of language there. It originally said
 2 "application period." Now it will say "season."
 3 CHAIR SPRAKER: Is there --
 4 MS. LINNELL: I'll second.
 5 CHAIR SPRAKER: It's been moved and
 6 seconded. We have an amendment to proposal 101 to
 7 replace this proposal with substitute language in
 8 RC55. Any objection to the amendment?
 9 Okay. Hearing none, we have that amended
 10 proposal before us.
 11 And as the department outlined, this is a
 12 burdensome thing, to have two draws. It will
 13 simplify their program. Everybody will draw at the
 14 same time.
 15 All the other conditions will stay the same.
 16 The alternate list or whatever is, you know, set
 17 aside will all stay the same, but there's going to be
 18 one draw period instead of two.
 19 Any further comments on this one?
 20 Nate?
 21 MR. TURNER: Thank you, Mr. Chair.
 22 I am going to support this. I think it's a
 23 very good move, to the benefit of the administration
 24 of these hunts, and also for the department's ability
 25 to accomplish other tasks that have been hindered

Page 53

1 by -- by the extra drawing period.
 2 So it's very much a streamlining of the
 3 process. And I don't know that -- I can't see where
 4 anyone will be harmed by such a change.
 5 CHAIR SPRAKER: Might save a few bucks.
 6 Okay. Any other questions? Cheryl?
 7 MS. BROOKING: Mr. Chairman, members of the
 8 Board, this says "per season." And we have four
 9 seasons in the year. We've got two seasons for the
 10 Kodiak brown bear. We have -- if the intent is to do
 11 it once a year, are we looking at once per regulatory
 12 year? Once per calendar year? Just to get some
 13 clarification on how this might work.
 14 CHAIR SPRAKER: Natalie?
 15 MS. WEBER: Thank you, Mr. Chair.
 16 So the intent with this was to apply to each
 17 Kodiak season, so a spring hunting season and a fall
 18 hunting season, not the four seasons of the year or
 19 anything like that.
 20 So with this, if the Board were to accept
 21 the language as written, it's the intent of the
 22 department to make it so applicants for the guided
 23 nonresident drawing permit may apply for only one
 24 fall hunt and only one spring hunt, which is
 25 currently how the system operates.

ALASKA BOARD OF GAME MEETING
EXCERPT OF BOARD OF GAME MEETING on 03/19/2019

<p style="text-align: right;">Page 54</p> <p>1 CHAIR SPRAKER: Are we good? Okay. Okay. 2 Pretty straightforward. 3 Ready for the question on this one? 4 UNIDENTIFIED MALE: Mr. Chairman, I call for 5 the question on proposal 101, as amended. 6 MR. LAMAL: The Board has heard no concerns 7 from the public regarding cost to private persons if 8 this regulation is adopted. 9 CHAIR SPRAKER: Okay. Kristy, would you 10 poll the Board on the amended proposal? 11 MS. TIBBLES: Yes, Mr. Chairman. 12 Final action on proposal 101, as amended, 13 with the substitute language found in RC55. 14 Mr. Burnett? 15 MR. BURNETT: Yes. 16 MS. TIBBLES: Mr. Van Daele? 17 MR. VAN DAELE: Yes. 18 MS. TIBBLES: Ms. Linnell? 19 MS. LINNELL: Yes. 20 MS. TIBBLES: Chairman Spraker? 21 CHAIR SPRAKER: Yes. 22 MS. TIBBLES: Mr. Turner? 23 MR. TURNER: Yes. 24 MS. TIBBLES: And, Mr. Lamal? 25 MR. LAMAL: Yes.</p>	<p style="text-align: right;">Page 56</p> <p>1 road system hunting season runs from April 1st to 2 May 15th in the spring, and the fall season runs from 3 October 25th through November 30th. And it is a 4 registration permit hunt. 5 And it was designed originally to reduce 6 human/bear conflict on the road system. And it's 7 currently open to both residents and nonresident with 8 a guide or hunting with a second degree of kindred. 9 And the map that you see up on the screen 10 right here is -- the area we're talking about is what 11 we call the Kodiak road system, and that's the area 12 in red. 13 Currently, registration permits are 14 unlimited on the road system, but hunters still are 15 limited to one bear every four years. On average, 16 over the last five years, nonresidents were issued 28 17 registration permits annually, and residents were 18 issued 209 registration permits annually. 19 However, I think it's important to note, on 20 the number of registration permits for residents, 21 that many of our Kodiak residents do pick up permits 22 over the counter, kind of just in case. You know, 23 some of them don't have any initial intent to 24 actually go out hunting, but if they do -- the 25 opportunity presents itself, a lot of people do pick</p>
<p style="text-align: right;">Page 55</p> <p>1 MS. TIBBLES: Proposal carries, as amended, 2 six to zero. 3 CHAIR SPRAKER: Okay. 102. 4 (Whispered conversation.) 5 UNIDENTIFIED MALE: Mr. Chairman, I move to 6 adopt proposal 102, to eliminate nonresident 7 opportunity for the RB230 and RB260 registration 8 permit brown bear hunts in Kodiak -- or in Unit 8. 9 UNIDENTIFIED MALE: Second. 10 CHAIR SPRAKER: Okay. It's been moved and 11 seconded. We have 102 before us. 12 Department? 13 MR. SVOBODA: Thank you, Chairman Spraker. 14 Proposal 102 proposes to eliminate the 15 nonresident hunting opportunity for the Kodiak brown 16 bear registration hunts RB230 and RB260. This was 17 proposed by a member of the public. 18 And if adopted, this proposal would 19 eliminate the nonresident hunting opportunity for the 20 Kodiak brown bear registration hunts RB230 and RB260. 21 If adopted, only Alaska residents could participate 22 in the existing Kodiak brown bear registration hunts. 23 The department is neutral on this proposal, 24 and the Kodiak AC opposes it. 25 So the Kodiak road system has -- the Kodiak</p>	<p style="text-align: right;">Page 57</p> <p>1 up tags just for that reason. I think it's important 2 to keep in mind. 3 So about 98 percent of the nonresidents that 4 obtain registration permits do go out and actually 5 hunt, while about 54 percent of the residents that 6 obtain registration permits actually participate in 7 the hunt. 8 Nonresidents harvested ten, and residents 9 harvested about ten bears a year. That's about what 10 we average. 11 Nonresidents' success rate is about 12 36 percent, and resident success rate is right around 13 8 or 9 percent on the Kodiak road system. In the 14 last five years, a total of 12 hunters, hunting with 15 second-degree-of-kindred, obtained registration 16 permits, one of which was successful. 17 And that's the extent of our testimony for 18 this proposal, but I am happy to answer any 19 questions. 20 CHAIR SPRAKER: Nate, maybe you could go 21 into the -- kind of the strategy of allowing open 22 hunt in this area, as far as, you know, trying to 23 reduce the number of bears that live in town, and so 24 forth. We've heard comments about that. 25 MR. SVOBODA: Thank you, Chairman Spraker.</p>

Page 58

1 Yeah, that is indeed the goal of the
2 registration hunts on the road system. As I
3 mentioned earlier, we have -- for a variety of
4 reasons, there's been an increase in bears coming in
5 to the Kodiak road system. It has to deal with,
6 largely, proper waste management. That's a big
7 thing. There's also a big influx of people raising
8 livestock and chickens, and other types of poultry.
9 And so we regularly see bears come into the road
10 system.
11 So this is one of the ways to reduce
12 human/bear conflict, while providing opportunities
13 for hunters. And this is the way we try to mitigate
14 that human conflict, while providing hunting
15 opportunities for both residents and nonresidents.
16 CHAIR SPRAKER: Okay. Jerry?
17 MR. BURNETT: Yeah. So through the chair,
18 Nate, if this were adopted and we had only residents
19 allowed to do -- to hunt, your feeling on -- are
20 there residents out hunting that are unsuccessful
21 because of nonresidents getting the bears first? Is
22 it some -- is there some reason why it would increase
23 resident take, or would we leave some of these bears
24 out there?
25 MR. SVOBODA: Thank you, Member Burnett,

Page 59

1 through the chair.
2 To my knowledge, I haven't heard of a lot of
3 conflict between user groups, those being residents
4 versus nonresidents. I haven't -- I haven't heard
5 much about that. So I don't -- I don't know if that
6 is necessarily an issue.
7 As I mentioned, you know, a lot of the
8 residents that we see just pick up permits, just in
9 case. There's not a lot of people -- the majority of
10 the residents that obtain permits don't necessarily
11 have an intent to go out and hunt.
12 One thing that -- I'll just leave it at
13 that. Thank you.
14 MR. BURNETT: If I could just follow up on
15 that.
16 In this hunt, do you know what the number of
17 trophy bears is? How does that compare to other
18 hunts on the island?
19 MR. SVOBODA: Thank you for the question.
20 Through the chair, there are a number of
21 trophy bears that do show up on the road system. I
22 would say that that maybe isn't as frequent in some
23 of our more high-density areas and other areas of the
24 island. But as I think was made clear in public
25 testimony, you know, we've had one of the biggest

Page 60

1 bears in the last 30 years harvested on the road
2 system. So we do have quite a few trophy bears that
3 do come on the road system, so that's certainly not
4 unheard of. I don't have those numbers off the top
5 of my head on how many trophy bears are harvested on
6 its road system, but it certainly does occur from
7 time to time. Thank you.
8 CHAIR SPRAKER: Okay. Tom?
9 MR. LAMAL: For the department, through the
10 chair.
11 So I'm looking at this. So -- and most of
12 the resident hunters, I'm guessing, are a lot of
13 people that live close by in Kodiak; is that correct?
14 MR. SVOBODA: Member Lamal, through the
15 chair, yeah, that is correct, sir.
16 MR. LAMAL: Thank you.
17 CHAIR SPRAKER: Any other comments on this
18 one? Larry?
19 MR. VAN DAELE: Well, I guess since I've
20 been designated the local elder on Kodiak bear stuff,
21 a little bit of history.
22 Back in the '60s, Fish & Game had an active
23 bear control effort this area, actually had a gun
24 mounted on a Super Cub that went after bears. And
25 biologists were out there killing bears and snaring

Page 61

1 bears in any way they could around the livestock and
2 humans. And this got into Outdoor Life Magazine. It
3 got to be a real big deal, the Kodiak Bear Wars.
4 Hunters lobbied to have them to help with the system,
5 not have Fish & Game do it. So that's why we had
6 this pretty wide-open registration hunt for twice a
7 year on Kodiak road system.
8 As I understand it, Mr. Svoboda, you don't
9 have a guideline harvest level. You have never
10 closed this down by emergency order, because you want
11 to harvest as many bears as is practical in a time
12 when they are good, not just kill them off just to
13 kill them.
14 And by doing this, you've actively reduced
15 the number of bears, and you've altered bear behavior
16 around the livestock and around the town of Kodiak.
17 I don't know of any direct conflicts between
18 guides and resident hunters. I do know there are
19 also a lot of hunters that come from off island and
20 take advantage of this, because the local car rental
21 place gets pretty frustrated when their Ford Focus
22 has a bloody trunk from a guy that went bear hunting
23 on the road system and his tarp wasn't big enough.
24 So I think the system right now has evolved
25 to the point that it's a good management tool, and

Page 62

1 it's also a good opportunity. And by taking the
2 guides out of this, we would be less efficient in
3 taking these bears.
4 And as one of the members of the public
5 testified, it's a unique opportunity for folks that
6 are Wounded Warriors, who can't get out in some of
7 the more remote places, or people who are being
8 deployed at a moment's notice and can't wait for a
9 drawing or for a place in other parts of Kodiak.
10 So I'll be voting in opposition of this.
11 CHAIR SPRAKER: Karen?
12 MS. LINNELL: Thank you.
13 Is there anything that precludes other --
14 from Alaska residents from elsewhere to getting this
15 permit?
16 MR. SVOBODA: Thank you, Member Linnell,
17 through the Chair.
18 No there's not. It's open to all Alaska
19 residents.
20 MS. LINNELL: Okay. And I -- just to get to
21 the -- this -- this -- this also doesn't preclude the
22 2DK participants either. They're eligible to come
23 and get this permit, as well?
24 MR. SVOBODA: That is correct. Thank you.
25 MS. LINNELL: Thank you.

Page 63

1 CHAIR SPRAKER: Unlimited registration hunt.
2 Ready for the question on 102?
3 UNIDENTIFIED MALE: Mr. Chair, offer -- oh,
4 there is a comment.
5 CHAIR SPRAKER: Oh, you're good? Okay.
6 UNIDENTIFIED MALE: Mr. Chairman, I call for
7 the question.
8 CHAIR SPRAKER: Okay. Question has been
9 called. Tom?
10 MR. LAMAL: The Board has heard no concerns
11 from the public regarding cost to private persons if
12 this regulation is adopted.
13 CHAIR SPRAKER: Kristy, would you poll the
14 Board, please?
15 MS. TIBBLES: Yes, Mr. Chair.
16 Final action on proposal 102.
17 Mr. Van Daele?
18 MR. VAN DAELE: No.
19 MS. TIBBLES: Ms. Linnell?
20 MS. LINNELL: No.
21 MS. TIBBLES: Chairman Spraker?
22 CHAIR SPRAKER: No.
23 MS. TIBBLES: Mr. Turner?
24 MR. TURNER: No.
25 MS. TIBBLES: Mr. Lamal?

Page 64

1 MR. LAMAL: Yes.
2 MS. TIBBLES: Mr. Burnett?
3 MR. BURNETT: No.
4 MS. TIBBLES: Proposal fails, by a vote of
5 one yea to five nays.
6 CHAIR SPRAKER: Okay. 103.
7 UNIDENTIFIED MALE: Mr. Chairman, I move to
8 adopt proposal 103, to transfer undersubscribed
9 nonresident Kodiak brown bear drawing permits to the
10 resident drawing permit allocation.
11 CHAIR SPRAKER: Tom?
12 MR. LAMAL: Second.
13 CHAIR SPRAKER: Okay. It's been moved and
14 seconded. We have proposal 103 before us.
15 Department comments?
16 MR. SVOBODA: Thank you, Chairman Spraker.
17 Proposal 103 proposes to transfer
18 undersubscribed nonresident Kodiak brown bear hunting
19 permits to the resident drawing permit allocation.
20 This was proposed by a member of the public.
21 And this proposal, if adopted, would
22 transfer undersubscribed nonresident Kodiak brown
23 bear permits to the resident drawing permit
24 allocation. If no applications are received by the
25 application deadline, permits would be transferred to

Page 65

1 the resident pool of permits.
2 The department is neutral on this proposal,
3 and the Kodiak AC opposes it.
4 So Unit 8 has 31 brown bear drawing hunt
5 areas open to residents and nonresidents hunting with
6 a guide or second degree of kindred. Residents can
7 apply for up to six hunts and may apply for the same
8 hunt more than once. Guided nonresidents may apply
9 once for fall and once for a spring hunt.
10 If an area receives fewer applicants than
11 available permits, the hunt is considered
12 undersubscribed. Undersubscribed hunts on Kodiak are
13 issued on a first-come/first-served basis over the
14 counter in Kodiak starting on a pre-determined date.
15 Undersubscribed hunts are uncommon. In the
16 past ten years, or 20 seasons, there's been ten hunts
17 that were undersubscribed and permits made available
18 over the counter.
19 Exclusive guide-use areas are federal areas
20 on the Kodiak National Wildlife Refuge in which only
21 certain guides can take nonresident bear hunters.
22 Several of these bear hunt areas, either partially or
23 entirely, are comprised of exclusive guide-use areas.
24 Because some hunt areas are entirely exclusive
25 guide-use areas, and there's only a single guide that

Page 66

1 can take hunters there, some guides choose not to
2 submit hunt applications for their clients.
3 Unfortunately, this leads to confusion when
4 hunters are seeking information in the hunt
5 supplement about their odds of being drawn.
6 Exclusive guide-use areas in which guides do
7 not submit their client applications appear to be
8 undersubscribed. They appear to either have very few
9 or no applications. However, these permits are
10 usually allocated to clients of guides with exclusive
11 guiding privileges, and typically no permits are
12 available.
13 And this concludes our comments for this
14 proposal, but I'd be happy to answer any questions.
15 CHAIR SPRAKER: Okay. Thank you, Nate.
16 Larry?
17 MR. VAN DAELE: Thank you, Mr. Chairman.
18 I'd like to note that the author of this
19 proposal in PC79, page 5 of 6, offers an amendment.
20 As I recall in his testimony, he said when
21 they originally proposed this, they had not
22 understood the system as Mr. Svoboda just described
23 it. So now in their -- their amendment, they would
24 just like to have it so that all nonresidents must
25 apply to get a permit, but leave out the part about

Page 67

1 the undersubscribed, and so forth. Just for the
2 record wanted to note that, PC79, page 5 of 6.
3 CHAIR SPRAKER: Okay. Nate, on this one, I
4 kind of dug into this one a little deeper, and I
5 asked a few guides why they do this, and they were
6 really straightforward about it.
7 They said: I don't feel like there's, you
8 know, three really big 28-inch bears in my area. I
9 think there's probably two, so I'm going to leave one
10 tag on the table.
11 You know, that's -- that's -- realizing the
12 price that nonresidents pay for these hunts, that's
13 quite a, you know, conservation donation. I don't
14 know how exactly to phrase that, other than they're
15 leaving a lot of money on the table. But they felt
16 like they just didn't have enough really big quality
17 bears in the area that they're seeing, and they were
18 leaving one on the table.
19 So is that something that you hear about?
20 MR. SVOBODA: Yep. Thank you, Chairman
21 Spraker.
22 That's a good point. First of all, I want
23 to point out that I really appreciate the guides'
24 willingness to take that sort of sacrifice, if you
25 will, with the conservation mind -- with a

Page 68

1 conservation mind, so we do appreciate that.
2 And I do hear that from the guides -- from a
3 few of the guides. And that's something that we're
4 kind of working out amongst ourselves. You know,
5 we've talked about this recently, particularly when
6 this proposal came up. And so we're trying to work
7 together to find kind of some common ground.
8 You know, I'm not going to claim to know
9 more about the bear population in these areas where
10 guides guide. I mean, these guys live out there day
11 in and day out. They know a lot about the area, so I
12 really value their input.
13 So this is something that we want to work
14 together on. And if there is really strong feelings
15 in particular areas, where they don't feel that in
16 their area that they can sustain a certain number of
17 harvests, then that's a discussion that we want to
18 have with them. And if that leads us to reduce the
19 number of permits, to be conservation minded in these
20 areas, that's certainly something that we would
21 consider.
22 But yeah, we do hear that more recently,
23 with some of these proposals that come out. And
24 that's something that I look forward to working with
25 the guides and other folks that hunt in these areas

Page 69

1 on. Thank you.
2 CHAIR SPRAKER: Yeah. The way I read this,
3 if we pass this proposal, you would lose that
4 conservation element. Because any guide, you know,
5 running a business, rather than letting a permit
6 rest, he's going to find a hunter, even if it's at a
7 lower price for that. And he's going to kill three
8 bears instead of two bears in the area, which we lose
9 that conservation element. So anyway, just kind of
10 my understanding of where this proposal -- unintended
11 consequences of this proposal.
12 So any other comments on 103?
13 Okay. I'll put something on it, just to
14 build the record a little bit. I'm not going to
15 support this. I think there is a conservation
16 element that's used on this. If this was just a
17 straight deal where they just didn't have clients,
18 couldn't find clients, and permits were wasted, I'd
19 be more in favor of this one.
20 But from the information I've received and
21 talking to the individuals that are affected by this,
22 that's not the case. They can find clients. They
23 don't do it, because they're trying to not harvest
24 too many bears in their area, and I believe what
25 they're telling me.

Page 70

1 So I'm not going to support this one.
 2 Any other comments on -- Larry?
 3 MR. VAN DAELE: Yeah. Thank you, Mr. Chair.
 4 I also will not be supporting this. I
 5 believe that even if it were amended to have the
 6 guides in these exclusive guide areas on the refuge,
 7 to have to put into the draw would be -- frankly, it
 8 would just be a bureaucratic exercise, and it's not
 9 necessary. Maybe the department would get a few more
 10 bucks out of it, but I don't think we need to make
 11 the system more complex than it already is.
 12 CHAIR SPRAKER: Ready for the question on
 13 103?
 14 UNIDENTIFIED MALE: Mr. Chair, call for the
 15 question.
 16 CHAIR SPRAKER: Okay. The question has been
 17 called. Tom?
 18 MR. LAMAL: The Board has heard no concerns
 19 from the public regarding costs to private persons if
 20 this regulation is adopted.
 21 CHAIR SPRAKER: Kristy, would you poll the
 22 Board, please?
 23 MS. TIBBLES: Yes, Mr. Chairman.
 24 Final action on proposal 103.
 25 Ms. Linnell?

Page 71

1 MS. LINNELL: No.
 2 MS. TIBBLES: Chairman Spraker?
 3 CHAIR SPRAKER: No.
 4 MS. TIBBLES: Mr. Turner?
 5 MR. TURNER: No.
 6 MS. TIBBLES: Mr. Lamal?
 7 MR. LAMAL: No.
 8 MS. TIBBLES: Mr. Burnett?
 9 MR. BURNETT: No.
 10 MS. TIBBLES: Mr. Van Daele?
 11 MR. VAN DAELE: No.
 12 MS. TIBBLES: Proposal fails, zero to six.
 13 CHAIR SPRAKER: 104.
 14 UNIDENTIFIED MALE: Mr. Chairman, I move to
 15 adopt proposal 104, to allow residents to return
 16 Kodiak brown bear drawing permits in advance of the
 17 hunting season, to be reissued to residents.
 18 UNIDENTIFIED MALE: Second.
 19 CHAIR SPRAKER: Okay. It's been moved and
 20 seconded.
 21 We have 104. Nate?
 22 MR. SVOBODA: Thank you, Chairman Spraker.
 23 This proposal 104 would create an alternate
 24 list, to allow resident hunters to return Kodiak
 25 brown bear drawing permits before the season, to be

Page 72

1 reissued to other residents.
 2 This was proposed by a member of the public.
 3 And this proposal, if adopted, would create an
 4 alternate list to allow residents to return Kodiak
 5 brown bear drawing permits in advance of the season,
 6 to be reissued to residents as follows: One tag
 7 every four years, based on opportunity not harvest.
 8 Create an alternate list to encourage every tag being
 9 hunted.
 10 This proposal would increase the number of
 11 hunters participating in hunts, and would presumably
 12 increase harvest, as hunter effort would increase.
 13 The department is neutral on this proposal,
 14 and the Kodiak AC opposes it.
 15 So the Kodiak permitting system has been in
 16 place for many years and provides well-established
 17 hunter harvest metrics that are used to establish
 18 harvest and management objectives and permit quotas.
 19 Currently, a minimum of 60 percent of Kodiak brown
 20 bear drawing permits must be issued to Alaska
 21 residents. 500 drawing permits are issued annually,
 22 with 320 in the spring and 180 in the fall.
 23 Of the 320 spring permits, about 215 are
 24 issued to residents, and out of 180 fall permits,
 25 about 116 are issued to residents.

Page 73

1 So looking at some hunter and harvest
 2 metrics that have maintained a consistent pattern,
 3 you can see here, looking at our five-year averages.
 4 I'll read off a couple of these breaks that we have.
 5 Keep in mind, this is both combined spring and fall
 6 hunts.
 7 So nonresidents have about a 90 percent
 8 participation rate, and residents have about a
 9 56 percent participation rate. Again, nonresidents
 10 have about a 62 percent success rate, while residents
 11 have about a 38 percent success rate.
 12 Approximately 17 percent of nonresident
 13 harvest and 36 percent of resident harvest are female
 14 brown bears. On average, nonresidents harvest bears
 15 that are 2.2 years older than residents.
 16 And our management objective on Kodiak is to
 17 maintain a stable brown bear population and sustain
 18 an annual harvest composed of at least 60 percent
 19 males, and we do not want to exceed 6 percent harvest
 20 of the estimated population. This has proven to be
 21 successful, as Kodiak continues to provide
 22 sustainable hunting opportunities while producing
 23 some of the largest bears in the world.
 24 And the next couple slides here, I'm going
 25 to provide a couple of matrices that provide

Page 74

1 projected harvest numbers based on the changes in
2 resident drawing participation and success rates.
3 So similar to a couple of proposals ago,
4 these projections assume all other parameters, such
5 as nonresident participation and success rate, are
6 going to remain the same to -- going to remain
7 similar to the 5-year averages.
8 And I also wanted to point out that the
9 numbers represented in red indicate when our harvest
10 objectives are exceeded, which would require an
11 overall reduction in the number of permits.
12 So starting with this first matrices here,
13 I'd like to just explain it a little bit. Again, so
14 looking at the columns, the increase in success rate,
15 these are the number of bears that would be
16 harvested if we had, for instance, a zero percent
17 increase in success rate -- we're talking resident
18 success rate -- a zero percent increase in success
19 rate, a 10 percent increase in participation rate.
20 We would harvest about 179 bears.
21 If, for instance, there was a 10 percent
22 increase in success rate, resident success rate, and
23 a 20 percent increase in resident participation rate,
24 we would harvest 217 bears, which would exceed our
25 harvest goal of 210 bears, which is 6 percent of the

Page 75

1 population.
2 So I hope that makes sense. I'll speak to
3 the next couple of matrices, and then answer any
4 questions you might have.
5 The next matrices is the percent of the bear
6 population at 3,500 bears. And again, we try to
7 target a 6 percent overall harvest of the population,
8 which, again, is 210 bears.
9 And you can see here, in the matrices, that
10 if we had, for instance, a -- an increase in resident
11 participation rate of 10 percent and an increase in
12 resident success rate of 10 percent, we would harvest
13 about 5.7 percent of the population. And you can see
14 how that carries on as -- as success rates and
15 participation rates increase.
16 Similarly, in the total female harvest, you
17 can see the -- the total female harvest based on the
18 similar scenarios. For instance, if we have a
19 10 percent increase in resident success rate and a
20 10 percent increase in participation rate, we'll
21 shoot about 55 females, which is 13 more than our
22 previous five-year mean.
23 And again, the last -- the last matrices
24 there deals with a potential reduction in permits.
25 So for example, if we had a 10 percent increase in

Page 76

1 resident success rate and a 20 percent increase in
2 resident participation rate, we would have to reduce
3 the number of permits by 23 to account -- to account
4 for those.
5 And keep in mind, you know, these are based
6 on five-year averages and assuming all those harvest
7 metrics would stay the same. But what I was hoping
8 to do here is to provide you a little bit of insight
9 on what this proposal would do if adopted.
10 And again, our management objective is an
11 annual harvest of at least 60 percent males, and no
12 more than 6 percent harvest of the estimated
13 population.
14 So participation -- excuse me. Sorry.
15 Participation rates and success rates are accounted
16 for when determining the number of permits to issue.
17 So we do account for the both of those
18 factors, when we're trying to determine the number of
19 permits to issue. So if adopted, this proposal may
20 require Fish & Game to reduce the number of brown
21 bear permits to prevent overharvest until new harvest
22 and hunter-use patterns are established.
23 And this concludes our testimony for this
24 proposal, but I'd be more than happy to answer any
25 questions you might have. Thank you.

Page 77

1 CHAIR SPRAKER: Okay. Thank you, Nate.
2 Larry?
3 MR. VAN DAELE: Thank you, Mr. Chairman.
4 Nate, your department comments in the cost
5 analysis that this proposal is not expected to result
6 in any additional costs to the department. I would
7 think that if you have to build an alternate list and
8 John has to call everybody on that alternate list
9 until he gets somebody who wants it and continue on
10 down the line, that would be a bit of a cost to the
11 department in complexity. Is that's a
12 misunderstanding on my part?
13 MR. SVOBODA: Thank you, Member Van Daele.
14 Through the chair, I'm going to defer that
15 to Brian, please, if you may. Thank you.
16 CHAIR SPRAKER: Brian, the can just got
17 kicked your direction.
18 BRIAN: Perfect. Thank you, Mr. Chairman.
19 Through the chair, Member Van Daele, you're
20 right. It would result in limited cost.
21 But it would not -- we don't anticipate that
22 it would be a substantial one. There are other
23 considerations and questions if the Board adopts this
24 proposal and moves that direction. But as far as
25 costs go, it would be minimal.

Page 78

1 MR. VAN DAELE: Thank you, sir.
2 CHAIR SPRAKER: Nate, and then Karen.
3 MR. TURNER: Yeah. Thank you.
4 Your formulas -- I don't remember what slide
5 it was on, showing a potential 10 percent increase in
6 harvest. What slide was that? 57? There -- you
7 know, there's obviously a chance that the
8 participation rate could be more than -- more than --
9 I mean, you have 57 percent of the permits being
10 utilized now. You know, you can't easily quantify
11 why those other permits aren't being utilized. I
12 would suspect that you would have quite a bit more
13 participation.
14 But there is a factor there. Part of the
15 proposal says three months in advance. That might be
16 a burden for people to realize that if they're not
17 going to use it in time, to make it available for
18 others, and especially when there's no immediate
19 benefit to themselves.
20 So -- but the -- the gist of my comment, I
21 guess, is really, as the department noted, it would
22 lead to an increase in the sow harvest. And Jerry
23 mentioned earlier that, you know, maybe an
24 educational component could help address that in the
25 future.

Page 79

1 I don't know that it would, because in my
2 experience, resident hunters are very accomplished.
3 They're very skilled hunters, in some regards,
4 probably better than many other hunters from around
5 the world, because of the type of adventures and
6 experiences we have here in Alaska.
7 But what it takes to differentiate between a
8 bore and sow in the field is really about exposure.
9 It takes time and experience to get that. And that's
10 why nonresidents have a lower harvest rate of sows,
11 is the guide is sitting in those same valleys year
12 after year, and eventually figures it out and gets
13 better at it. And the nature -- always -- you know,
14 one in four harvest, a resident hunter just doesn't
15 have that same opportunity to gain that experience
16 quickly.
17 So I don't even see a way to address the sow
18 harvest, myself. And to your point, the only thing
19 you really can do is reduce opportunity for
20 everybody. That's really problematic. So I'm not
21 seeing much support within myself for this proposal.
22 CHAIR SPRAKER: Okay. Karen.
23 MS. LINNELL: Thank you.
24 I'm always impressed by the amount of
25 thought that goes into the -- the -- the way that

Page 80

1 permits are issued and the amount that get issued.
2 If we're going -- if this were to happen,
3 you would end up essentially reducing the number of
4 permits and just rolling out, you know, and going
5 through that waiting list. The amount of folks that
6 either received the permit and decide not to
7 participate or something happens and things, a lot of
8 times, you know, life happens, and the department, I
9 feel, has been taking that all into consideration.
10 I, too, sometimes have issues with the
11 amount of permits issued and things, and then I
12 think, well, they look at the amount of
13 participation, the participation level over time.
14 And so I appreciate the thought and the --
15 in your methodologies here. Again, you know, just --
16 just a slight change in that could change the amount
17 of permits issued to residents.
18 And I know the thought here with the
19 proposer is to increase residents' ability to obtain
20 permits, but I think we might end up in -- with the
21 reverse, in less permits being issued.
22 So that's my thought.
23 CHAIR SPRAKER: Well, I'm going to weigh in
24 on this one just a little bit.
25 I'm looking at your chart, on 54, where you

Page 81

1 have participation for residents at 56 percent. And
2 then going down to your little modeling process here,
3 while you could just -- the one on 57.
4 I don't think that you're going to have
5 44 percent of the residents turn their tags back in.
6 In fact, I think that number would probably be fairly
7 low. I wouldn't be surprised that it's at least
8 10 percent, maybe 20 percent of the 44 percent that
9 don't hunt. So with just a slight increase, you're
10 already into harvesting too many females.
11 So you know, this is the old adage, if
12 something's not broken, don't try to fix it. This
13 has been in place for a long time. And like Karen
14 was saying, you issue a lot of permits for different
15 hunts across the state, because you've developed over
16 time a success rate. And you know if you need to
17 harvest 25 bulls in 28, you issue a hundred tags,
18 because you're going to get about a 25 percent
19 harvest rate. You know that, and that's what you do
20 on Kodiak.
21 So I'm not going to support this proposal.
22 Again, I think the system works, been in place for 35
23 years. Let's just leave it alone.
24 So any more questions, comments? Ready for
25 the question on 104?

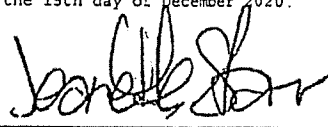
Page 82

1 UNIDENTIFIED MALE: Mr. Chair, I had one
2 more comment to add to it.
3 Larry, did you have a comment? No?
4 You know, the uncertainty from year to year
5 on how many people did return permits, there could be
6 quite a lot of variables to that, too. That would
7 really be destructive to the manager's ability to
8 predict the harvest, too. So that's really
9 problematic.
10 Mr. Chair, I call for the question.
11 CHAIR SPRAKER: Okay. Question has been
12 called on 104. Tom?
13 MR. LAMAL: The Board has heard no concerns
14 from the public regarding costs to private persons if
15 this regulation is adopted.
16 CHAIR SPRAKER: Kristy, would you poll the
17 Board, please?
18 MS. TIBBLES: Yes, Mr. Chairman.
19 Final action on proposal 104.
20 Mr. Turner?
21 MR. TURNER: No.
22 MS. TIBBLES: Mr. Lamal?
23 MR. LAMAL: No.
24 MS. TIBBLES: Mr. Burnett?
25 MR. BURNETT: No.

Page 83

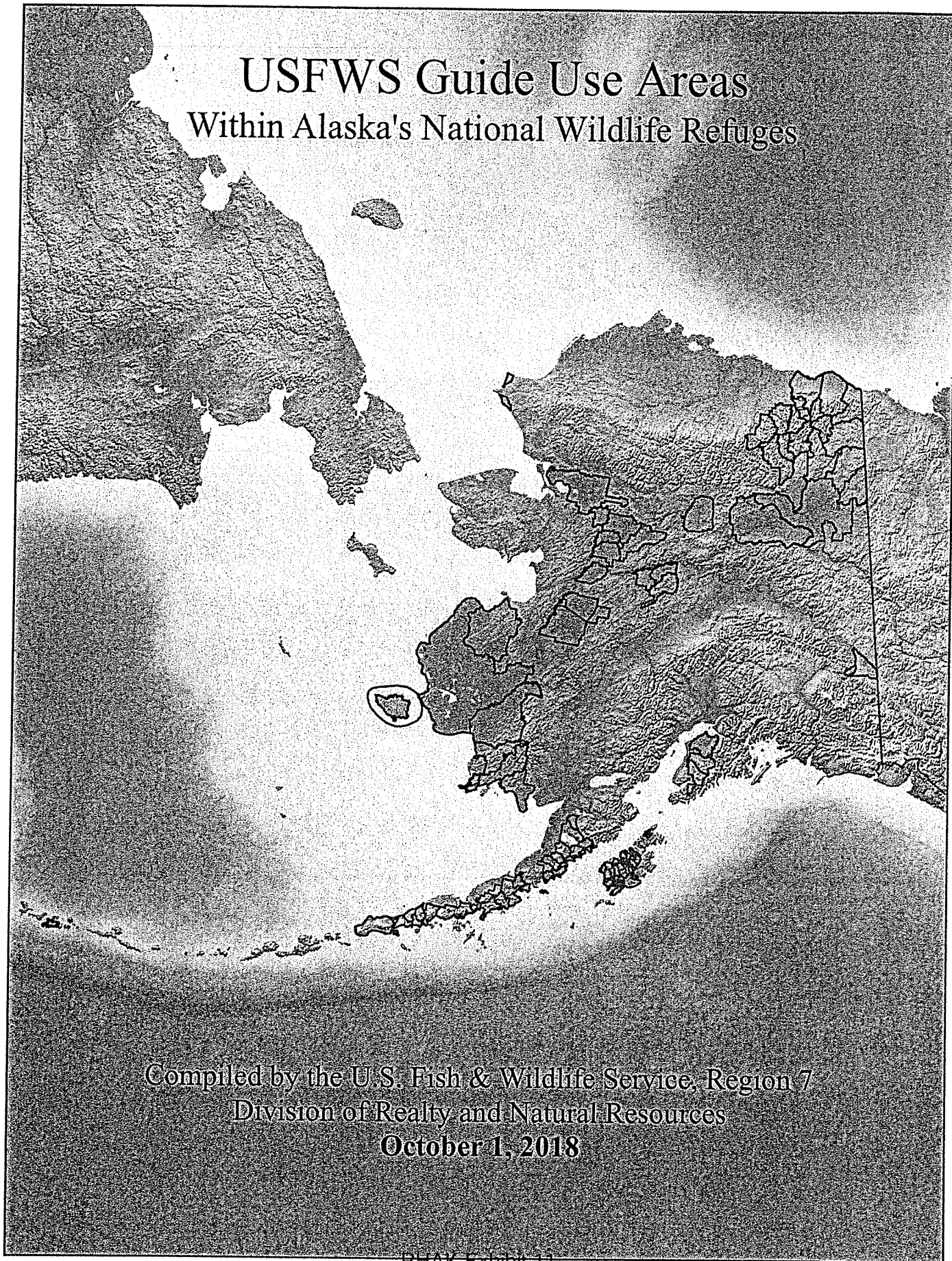
1 MS. TIBBLES: Mr. Van Daele?
2 MR. VAN DAELE: No.
3 MS. TIBBLES: Ms. Linnell?
4 MS. LINNELL: No.
5 MS. TIBBLES: Chairman Spraker?
6 CHAIR SPRAKER: No.
7 MS. TIBBLES: Proposal fails, zero to six.
8 (End of requested portion.)
9
10
11
12
13
14
15
16
17
18
19
20
21
22
23
24
25

Page 84

1 TRANSCRIBER'S CERTIFICATE
2 I, Jeanette Starr, hereby certify that the
3 foregoing pages numbered 1 through 83 are a true,
4 accurate, and complete transcript of an excerpt of a
5 Board of Game meeting held March 19, 2019, transcribed
6 by me from a copy of the electronic sound recording,
7 to the best of my knowledge and ability.
8 Dated this the 15th day of December 2020.
9
10
11 
12
13 Jeanette Starr, Transcriber
14
15
16
17
18
19
20
21
22
23
24
25

USFWS Guide Use Areas

Within Alaska's National Wildlife Refuges



Compiled by the U.S. Fish & Wildlife Service, Region 7
Division of Realty and Natural Resources
October 1, 2018

Guide Use Area Escrow Analysis for FY 2018

This analysis was completed October 4, 2017 based on land status as it existed on October 1, 2017.
This analysis was performed by Scott McGee, Cartographer (Region 7, Division of Realty)

Goal

Determine the percentage of ANCSA-selected land within the permitted area of each USFWS Guide Use Area at the beginning of Fiscal Year 2018:

Background

The U.S. Fish & Wildlife Service has established numerous Guide Use Areas (GUAs) within the National Wildlife Refuges in Alaska. The purpose of these GUAs is to allow hunting guides to conduct commercial guided hunting activities within their designated geographic area. Guides assigned to each GUA are allowed to operate only on Refuge land and land that is/was selected, but not yet conveyed/patented to ANCSA village and regional corporations. Additionally, guide use permits prohibit guiding operations on other private land, such as native allotments and other types of non-ANCSA private land.

Acquisition of a GUA permit requires that the guide pay to the FWS a fee for the use of Federal land. One complicating factor is that the guides are allowed to operate on land that was/is selected by ANCSA village and regional corporations. Legally, ANCSA-selected land remains in Federal ownership and is managed by FWS. As a result, FWS collects guide fees for the use of ANCSA-selected land.

Section 1411(a) of the Alaska National Interest Lands Conservation Act (PL 96-487 (94 Stat. 2371)) of December 2, 1980, directs that the proceeds of fees derived from contracts, leases, licenses, permits, rights-of-way, or easements collected by FWS must be placed into an escrow account. As it applies to the guide use permit fees, the percentage of those fees placed into escrow is based on the percentage of ANCSA-selected land within each GUA. Upon conveyance/patent of the ANCSA-selected land to the respective village or regional corporation, that corporation will receive the guide use funds that were placed in escrow, in addition to other fees generated on selected land.

It is therefore necessary to determine, for each Guide Use Area, the following acreages for the above-noted fiscal year:

- Total acreage permitted for guiding operations (includes both Refuge land and ANCSA-selected land)
- Percentage of the total acreage that was ANCSA-selected land

Results

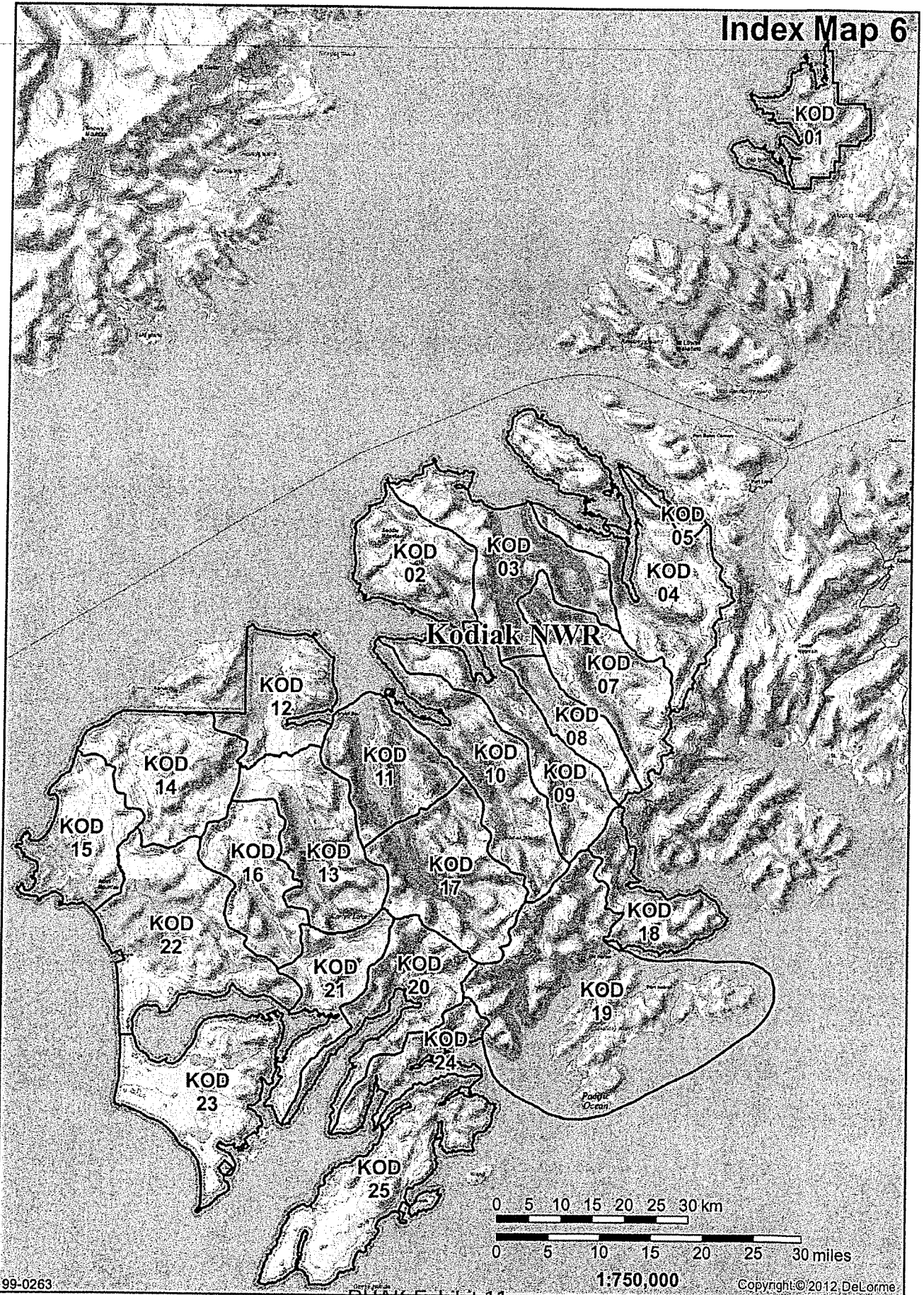
The final results of the GUA acreage analysis are shown on the various worksheets in this workbook. The screenshot below is an example that illustrates how to interpret the results on the following pages. For example, the Alaska Maritime NWR Guide Use Area AKM 01, in fiscal year 1992, had a total of 174,972 acres permitted for guiding use, of which 49,440 acres (28.26%) were selected by ANCSA village and/or regional corporations. Thus 28.26% of the fees collected by FWS for AKM 01 for fiscal year 1992 would be held in escrow.

All acreage figures reported are GIS-calculated and do not represent legal acreage as defined by a land survey, property deed, or any other type of legal document or legal record.

The detailed, step-by-step process used by the the Division of Realty for this project is documented in the following file:
t:\cartos\Projects\Guide Use Area Escrow and Maps\Escrow Analysis and GUA Mapping Procedures.docx

Refuge	Guide Use Area	Status	Acres (GIS)	Total	% Selected Land
Alaska Maritime	AKM 01	Refuge land	125,532	174,972	28.26%
		ANCSA-selected land	49,440		
	AKM 02	Refuge land	19,347	19,347	100.00%
		ANCSA-selected land	0		
AKM 03	Refuge land	123,088	123,340	0.20%	
	ANCSA-selected land	251			
Alaska Peninsula	AKP 01	Refuge land	272,857	273,054	0.07%
		ANCSA-selected land	196		
	AKP 02	Refuge land	104,794	119,582	12.37%
		ANCSA-selected land	14,788		
	AKP 03	Refuge land	214,128	222,536	3.78%
		ANCSA-selected land	8,408		
	AKP 04	Refuge land	140,683	181,256	22.38%
		ANCSA-selected land	40,573		
	AKP 05	Refuge land	89,560	104,027	13.91%
		ANCSA-selected land	14,468		
	AKP 06	Refuge land	161,645	162,364	0.44%
		ANCSA-selected land	719		
	AKP 07	Refuge land	153,611	153,611	0.00%
		ANCSA-selected land	0		
	AKP 08	Refuge land	175,075	212,796	17.73%
		ANCSA-selected land	37,721		
	AKP 09	Refuge land	74,598	80,227	7.02%
		ANCSA-selected land	5,630		
	AKP 10	Refuge land	194,691	220,623	11.75%
		ANCSA-selected land	25,932		
AKP 11	Refuge land	168,162	168,162	0.00%	
	ANCSA-selected land	0			
AKP 12	Refuge land	262,424	286,628	8.44%	
	ANCSA-selected land	24,204			
AKP 13	Refuge land	162,036	175,207	7.52%	
	ANCSA-selected land	13,171			
AKP 14	Refuge land	155,853	168,016	7.24%	
	ANCSA-selected land	12,163			
AKP 15	Refuge land	108,789	126,589	14.06%	
	ANCSA-selected land	17,800			
ARC 01	Refuge land	1,460,631	1,460,850	0.01%	
	ANCSA-selected land	219			

Index Map 6



99-0263

1:750,000

Copyright © 2012, DeLorme

IN THE SUPERIOR COURT FOR THE STATE OF ALASKA

THIRD JUDICIAL DISTRICT AT ANCHORAGE

ROBERT CASSELL,)
Plaintiff,)
)
v.) Case No. 3AN-19-07460 CI
)
STATE OF ALASKA, BOARD OF)
GAME,)
Defendant.)
)

AFFIDAVIT

STATE OF ALASKA)
) ss
THIRD JUDICIAL DISTRICT)

I, Randy Howard, being duly sworn, state as follows:

1. I am an adult Alaska resident. I have lived in the state for 55 years.
2. I am an avid hunter. I have hunted actively for over 47 years. In Alaska, I have hunted all species of Alaska game except Kodiak Brown bear, Bison, and Muskox.
3. I would very much like the opportunity to hunt for a Kodiak brown bear. This would be a very special hunt for me because Kodiak offers the largest brown bear trophies in the world. This is one of the most prestigious hunts in the world and as a lifelong resident of Alaska I would like to participate in this exclusive Alaskan hunt.

4. I have submitted applications for the draw hunts on Kodiak Island at least 50 times over 35 years. In all those attempts I received one permit to hunt on Kodiak Island in 2018.

5. I understand that, as an Alaskan resident, I probably could get a permit to hunt from the road system in Kodiak, but this would not be at all the same as participating in one of the Kodiak draw hunts because the percentage of trophy bears is smaller in the road system area, and there is much greater competition for the available bears.

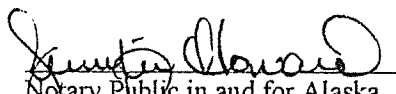
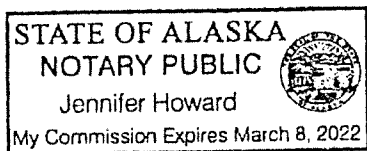
6. I talk regularly with other Alaskan hunters, and I know at least 20 other people who also have applied repeatedly for a chance to hunt a Kodiak brown bear and who have never been drawn.

7. FURTHER YOUR AFFIANT SAYETH NOT.

Randy Howard



Subscribed and sworn to before me, this 16th day of December, 2020.



Notary Public in and for Alaska
My commission expires 3/8/22

REEVES AMODIO LLC
500 L STREET, SUITE 300
ANCHORAGE, ALASKA 99501-1990
PHONE (907) 222-7100, FAX (907) 222-7199

IN THE SUPERIOR COURT FOR THE STATE OF ALASKA
THIRD JUDICIAL DISTRICT AT ANCHORAGE

ROBERT CASSELL,)
Plaintiff,)
v.) Case No. 3AN-19-07460 CI
STATE OF ALASKA, BOARD OF)
GAME,)
Defendant.)

AFFIDAVIT OF CARL L NELSON

STATE OF ALASKA)
THIRD JUDICIAL DISTRICT) ss

I, CARL NELSON, being duly sworn, state as follows:

1. I am an adult Alaska resident. I have lived in the state for 47 years.
2. I am an avid hunter. I have hunted actively for over 40 years. In Alaska,

I have hunted MOOSE - CARIBOU - BEAR - GOAT.

3. I would very much like the opportunity to hunt for a coastal brown bear.

This would be a very special hunt for me because IT WOULD BE A DREAM OF
A LIFE TIME - IM RUNNING OUT OF TIME

4. I have never had the opportunity to hunt a coastal brown bear.
5. I have submitted applications for the draw hunt on Unimak Island at least
18 times over 18 years. I have never been drawn.

Cassell v. State, Board of Game
3AN-19-07460 CI
Affidavit

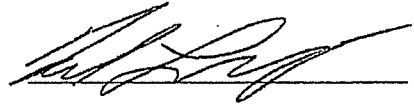
Page 1 of 2

REEVES AMODIO LLC
500 L STREET, SUITE 300
ANCHORAGE, ALASKA 99501-1990
PHONE (907) 222-7100, FAX (907) 222-7199

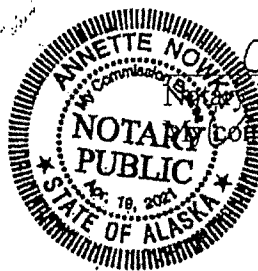
6. I understand that, as an Alaskan resident, I probably could get a permit to hunt brown bear from the road system in Kodiak, or in the registration hunt in Unit 9 on the Alaska peninsula, but this would not be at all the same as participating in one of the Unimak Island draw hunt. As to Kodiak, the percentage of trophy bears is smaller in the road system area, and there is much greater competition for the available bears. As to Unimak, ISLAND.


7. I talk regularly with other Alaskan hunters, and I know at least 10 other people who also have applied repeatedly for a chance to hunt a coastal brown bear and who have never been drawn.

8. FURTHER YOUR AFFIANT SAYETH NOT.



Subscribed and sworn to before me, this 20th day of December, 2020.




Public in and for Alaska
Commission expires 4/19/2021

IN THE SUPERIOR COURT FOR THE STATE OF ALASKA

THIRD JUDICIAL DISTRICT AT ANCHORAGE

ROBERT CASSELL,)
)
Plaintiff,)
)
) Case No. 3AN-19-7460CI
v.)
)
)
STATE OF ALASKA, BOARD OF GAME,)
)
Defendant.)

Affidavit of Paul Chervenak in Support of APHA Motion to Intervene

I, Paul A. Chervenak, make this Affidavit in support of the Motion to Intervene filed by the Alaska Professional Hunters Association ("APHA").

1. I am a hunting guide on Kodiak Island. I am a member of APHA. My Master Guide license number is GUJM160. APHA is the State's association of hunting guides. I provide this Affidavit in support of APHA's motion to intervene. As explained in this Affidavit, Plaintiff Cassell's lawsuit seeks to reduce by around 80% the number bear permits (licenses to take a bear) on Kodiak Island available to hunters who are not residents of the State of Alaska ("non-residents"). Because the substantial majority of my income is from guiding bear hunts on the Island for non-residents, Mr. Cassell seeks relief that, if granted, would destroy my business, on which I depend for my livelihood. I therefore seek to participate in this case through my trade association APHA, which is moving to intervene as a defendant.

2. I operate my business Kodiak Outdoor Adventures on Kodiak Island. This is a guided hunt business. I guide brown bear, mountain goat, and deer hunts. I earn the substantial majority of my income from this business (I also engage in some commercial fishing and

construction contracting during hunting off-seasons). I came to the Island in 1980, where I met my wife Angie, who teaches in the local schools. I have operated my guiding business on the Island since 1988. My clients fly to the main airport in Kodiak and from there take float planes to campsites which I use as a base of operations to guide my hunts. The campsites are off the road system on the Island

3. Brown bear is by far the most economically significant species for my business. About 80% of my revenue is from brown bear hunting. Guiding hunts for other species (mountain goat, deer, waterfowl) and a few days a year of guiding fishing and wildlife review accounts for the remaining 20% of my revenue. Because hunters will pay more for a brown bear hunt than other types of hunts, due to the allure of the larger Kodiak bears as compared to the other species which can easily be hunted elsewhere, I can charge far more for brown bear hunts than hunts of other species, and so earn a higher margin on brown bear hunts. After considering what I must pay my assistant guides, vendors, and suppliers, brown bear hunting accounts for about 85% of my income (the money I earn from the business after accounting for my expenses). In summary, I earn most of my livelihood from guiding brown bear hunts.

4. Almost all (well over 90%) of our bear hunting clients are non-residents (persons whose home is somewhere other than Alaska). This is for two reasons. First, Alaska State law requires that non-residents hire a guide to hunt bear, but allows Alaska resident to hunt bear without a guide. Second, Alaska residents have a greater ability than non-residents to navigate the difficult logistics of getting to Kodiak Island to hunt bear, and to find lower cost sleeping / shelter arrangements and transportation. Many resident hunters own their own small planes or boats and so can travel for less to, from, and around the Island. For all these reasons, Alaska residents have much less incentive to hire a guide to help them with these logistics.

01/10/99 09:01:33 0137337 DOCX-312

“pooled” and then distributed to by lottery).⁶ This is a devastating reduction in the number of bear permits available to non-residents no matter how calculated:

A. Assuming that non-residents receive all 10 percent of the pooled permits that would be available to both residents and non-residents under Cassell’s proposal (even though Cassell would make that 10 percent pool available to both residents and non-residents), Cassell is asking to reduce the number of non-resident bear permits by more than 75 percent from its regulatory maximum (40 percent of all permits)⁷ and by approximately 70 percent from its actual number (33 percent of all permits).⁸

B. Much more realistically, assuming that both residents and non-residents participate in the 10 percent pool Cassell proposes and each category of hunter secures half of the permits in that pool, then non-residents will secure only 5 percent of all Kodiak bear permits. That would be a reduction of 87.5 percent from the current maximum distribution of bear permits to non-resident hunters⁹ and approximately 85 percent from the current actual distribution of bear permits to non-resident hunters.¹⁰

⁶ I am referring to bear hunts in areas not on the Kodiak road system. As I have explained, I conduct my hunting primarily on Kodiak National Wildlife Refuge lands, where I hold SUPs. These lands are not on the road system, and so are governed by the current permit drawing system that Plaintiff Cassell challenges. There is a separate less valuable bear hunt, conducted on primarily State lands on the road system, where permits are available over-the-counter. The best bear habitat is off the road system, including on the Refuge lands where I lead hunts.

⁷ Math: 10% divided by 40% equals 25%. Subtracting this 25% from the 100% total equals 75%, which is the reduction.

⁸ Math: 10% divided by 33% equals 30.3%. Subtracting this 30.3% from the 100% total equals 69.7%, which is approximately a 70% reduction.

⁹ Math: 5% divided by 40% equals 12.5%. Subtracting this 12.5% from the 100% total equals 87.5%, which is the reduction.

¹⁰ Math: 5% divided by 33% equals 15.15%. Subtracting this 15.15% from the 100% total equals 84.84%, which is approximately an 85% reduction.

Again, as I stated above, approximately 85 percent of our income is from Kodiak bear hunters and upwards of 90 percent of my bear hunter clients are non-residents. Based on the number above, if Cassell's proposal is ordered by the Court, either directly or as a result of a ruling by the Court that results in an adverse Board of Game ruling, I am looking at the loss of more than half my income. In addition, there would be no economies of scale to guide the rare resident bear hunter clients now and then. That would destroy my business. Cassell's proposal would also destroy the value of my U.S. FWS-issued SUPs, both to me and to U.S. FWS.

10. Realizing the threat from Cassell's proposal to the Kodiak economy in general, my business and particular, as well as the risk that an increase in the permit allocation to unguided residents could well result in an increase in the harvest of sows and thereby reduce the bear population, I participated in the proceeding before the Board of Game that considered that proposal. I submitted public comments opposing the proposal. A copy of my comments is attached as Exhibit 1 to this Affidavit. I traveled to Anchorage to testify against the proposal at the public hearings held by the Board of Game on March 15 through 19, 2019. My testimony and public comments are noted in the Board's hearing record. I coordinated with other guides who are APHA members in opposing Cassell's proposal.

11. In addition to personally filing comments and testifying against Cassell's proposal, I participated in my role as Chair of the Kodiak Advisory Committee to the Board of Game. The Kodiak AC is a volunteer organization of Kodiak residents who meet and provide recommendations to the Board of Game. The Kodiak AC prepared and submitted a recommendation opposing Proposal 99. All members of the AC (about 16 were present) voted to recommend rejection of the Proposal. I assisted in the researching and drafting of the AC's recommendation, which is supplied as Exhibit 2 to this Affidavit. We presented legal arguments

30 10899170015211 DOCX.517

IN THE SUPERIOR COURT FOR THE STATE OF ALASKA
THIRD JUDICIAL DISTRICT AT ANCHORAGE

ROBERT CASSELL,)	
)	
Plaintiff,)	
)	
)	Case No. 3AN-19-7460CI
v.)	
)	
)	
STATE OF ALASKA, BOARD OF GAME,)	
)	
Defendant.)	

Affidavit of Mike Munsey in Support of APHA Motion to Intervene

I, Mike Munsey, make this Affidavit in support of the Motion to Intervene filed by the Alaska Professional Hunters Association ("APHA").

1. I am a hunting guide on Kodiak Island. My Master Guide license number is GUIM78. I am a member of the APHA. APHA is the State's association of hunting guides. I provide this Affidavit in support of APHA's motion to intervene. As explained in this Affidavit, Plaintiff Cassell's lawsuit seeks to reduce by around 80 percent the number bear permits (licenses to take a bear) on Kodiak Island available to hunters who are not residents of the State of Alaska ("non-residents"). Because the substantial majority of the income my wife and I live on is from guiding bear hunts on the Island for non-residents, Cassell seeks relief that, if granted, would destroy my business, on which I depend for my livelihood. I therefore seek to participate in this case through my trade association, APHA, which is moving to intervene as a defendant.

2. My wife Robin Barefield and I operate Munsey's Bear Camp on Kodiak Island. We earn essentially all our income from this business. My parents founded the business in 1956. I purchased it from them in 1980, and have operated it since then. We live year-round at our

hunting lodge on Kodiak Island, which has been our home for the past 62 years. Our hunting lodge where our clients stay with us is on Uyak Bay, which is on an inlet on the Western side of the Island. The site is off the road system. It is reached by a 30-minute float plane ride from the town of Kodiak, where there is air service to the Alaska Mainland.

3. As the name "Munsey's Bear Camp" suggests, guiding bear hunts is our primary business. Looking at revenue as opposed to income, roughly 55 percent of the revenue our business earns is from guiding bear hunts, the type of hunting directly affected by this case. Another 15 percent or so of our revenue comes from guiding mountain goat and deer hunts. Information on our guided hunts is at www.hunt.munseysbearcamp.com. The remaining 30 percent of our revenue comes from guiding wildlife viewing and fishing. Information on that part of our business is available at www.munseysbearcamp.com. Looking at income (the money available to support my wife and I after paying assistant guides, fuel vendors, charter air vendors, lodge maintenance costs, land manager permission fees, and other business expenses), guiding bear hunts is even larger proportion of our business – roughly 70 percent of our income. The proportion of income from guiding bear hunting is even higher than the proportion of our revenue from that activity because it is a relatively high margin business compared to guiding hunts of other species and guiding wildlife viewing and fishing. Kodiak bears have a worldwide reputation for size and substantial allure to hunters, resulting in higher customer demand and pricing. Although the market has resulted in pricing for guiding mountain goat and deer hunts being much lower, the costs of guiding hunts for those species remain substantial (I still have to hire assistant guides and pay for fuel, food, and many other costs). In summary, my wife and I rely on our business income, which is primarily from guiding bear hunts, for our livelihood.

guiding services to the public.”⁴ As a National Wildlife Refuge, Kodiak NWR exists for the benefit of all citizens of the United States, including residents of other states who may desire to travel to the Refuge to hunt bear.

9. Under Alaska regulation 5 AAC 92.061, the current system distributes a minimum of 60 percent of Kodiak bear permits to residents and a maximum of 40 percent to non-residents. The actual numbers demonstrate an allocation of 67 percent of permits to residents and 33 percent to non-residents.⁵ In his Proposal, Cassell asked that the Board of Game change the distributions so that 90 percent of Kodiak bear permits are reserved for residents and the remaining 10 percent are available to both residents and non-residents (with that 10 percent “pooled” and then distributed to by lottery).⁶ This is a devastating reduction in the number of bear permits available to non-residents no matter how calculated:

A. Assuming that non-residents receive all 10 percent of the pooled permits that would be available to both residents and non-residents under Cassell’s proposal (even though Cassell would make that 10 percent pool available to both residents and non-residents), Cassell is asking to reduce the number of non-resident bear permits by more than 75 percent from its regulatory maximum (40 percent of all permits)⁷ and by

⁴ CCP, p. 2-67 and E-14.

⁵ The State now uses a lottery system to distribute the resident permits to residents who apply for them and to distribute the non-resident permits to non-residents who apply for them. This system has been in place for many years. The total number of permits is revised from time to time based on estimates of the Kodiak bear population.

⁶ I am referring to bear hunts in areas not on the Kodiak road system. As I have explained, I conduct my hunting primarily on Kodiak National Wildlife Refuge lands, where I hold SUPs. These lands are not on the road system, and so are governed by the current permit drawing system that Plaintiff Cassell challenges. There is a separate less valuable bear hunt, conducted on primarily State lands on the road system, where permits are available over-the-counter. The best bear habitat is off the road system, including on Refuge lands where I lead my bear hunts.

⁷ Math: 10% divided by 40% equals 25%. Subtracting this 25% from the 100% total equals 75%, which is the reduction.

approximately 70 percent from its actual number (33 percent of all permits).⁸

B. Much more realistically, assuming that both residents and non-residents participate in the 10 percent pool Cassell proposes and each category of hunter secures half of the permits in that pool, then non-residents will secure only 5 percent of all Kodiak bear permits. That would be a reduction of 87.5 percent from the current maximum distribution of bear permits to non-resident hunters⁹ and approximately 85 percent from the current actual distribution of bear permits to non-resident hunters.¹⁰

Again, as I stated above, approximately 70 percent of my business income is from Kodiak bear hunters and upwards of 90 percent of my bear hunter clients are non-residents. Based on the number above, if Cassell's proposal is ordered by the Court, either directly or as a result of a ruling by the Court that result in an adverse Board of Game ruling, I am looking at the loss of more than half my income. In addition, there would be no economies of scale to guide the rare resident bear hunter clients now and then. That would destroy my business. Cassell's proposal would also destroy the value of my U.S. FWS-issued SUPs, both to me and to U.S. FWS.

10. Realizing the threat to my business from Cassell's proposal, I participated in the proceeding before the Board of Game that considered that proposal. I submitted public comments opposing the proposal. A copy of my comments is attached as Exhibit I to this Affidavit. I traveled to Anchorage to testify against the proposal at the public hearings held by the Board of Game on March 15 through 19, 2019. I coordinated with other guides who are APHA members in opposing Cassell's proposal.

⁸ Math: 10% divided by 33% equals 30.3%. Subtracting this 30.3% from the 100% total equals 69.7%, which is approximately a 70% reduction.

⁹ Math: 5% divided by 40% equals 12.5%. Subtracting this 12.5% from the 100% total equals 87.5%, which is the reduction.

¹⁰ Math: 5% divided by 33% equals 15.15%. Subtracting this 15.15% from the 100% total equals 84.84%, which is approximately an 85% reduction.

IN THE SUPERIOR COURT FOR THE STATE OF ALASKA
THIRD JUDICIAL DISTRICT AT ANCHORAGE

ROBERT CASSELL,)	
)	
Plaintiff,)	
)	
)	Case No. 3AN-19-7460CI
v.)	
)	
)	
STATE OF ALASKA, BOARD OF GAME,)	
)	
Defendant.)	
)	

Affidavit of Samuel Rohrer in Support of APHA Motion to Intervene

I, Samuel Rohrer, make this Affidavit in support of the Motion to Intervene filed by the Alaska Professional Hunters Association (“APHA”).

1. I am a hunting guide on Kodiak Island. My Master Guide license number is GUIM204. I am a member of the APHA. I currently serve as APHA’s president. However, because of my personal interest in this controversy, the affidavit describing APHA’s interest in the proceeding as an organization is supplied by its Executive Director, Deborah Moore. APHA is the State’s association of hunting guides. I provide this Affidavit in support of APHA’s motion to intervene. As explained in this Affidavit, Plaintiff Cassell’s lawsuit seeks to reduce by around 80 percent the number bear permits (licenses to take a bear) on Kodiak Island available to hunters who are not residents of the State of Alaska (“non-residents”). Because the substantial majority of my income is from guiding bear hunts on the Island for non-residents, Cassell seeks relief that, if granted, would destroy my business, on which my wife Sarah and I and our children depend for my livelihood. I therefore seek to participate in this case through my trade association, APHA.

{G:/100939/17/00137956.DOCX-4}

2. I own and operate Rohrer Bear Camp on Kodiak Island. This guiding business is incorporated as Rohrer Bear Camp, Inc. It presently supplies 85 percent of the income of my family (I also do some landscape construction work). My father Dick Rohrer has guided on Kodiak since 1969. He owned and operated Rohrer Bear Camp, Inc. for decades. Starting at age 15, I worked in his family business first as a general helper and then, as I got older, took on additional roles, including fishing guide, hunting packer, assistant hunting guide, registered hunting guide, and finally Master Guide. My wife and I purchased the business from my dad in 2015.

3. Rohrer Bear Camp consists of several cabins on Uganik Bay on the west side of Kodiak Island. The site is off the road system. It is reached by an approximately 30-minute float plane ride from the town of Kodiak, where there is air service to the Alaska Mainland.

4. As the name "Rohrer Bear Camp" suggests, guiding bear hunts is our primary business. Looking at revenue as opposed to income, roughly 76 percent of our revenue comes from guiding bear hunts, the type of hunting directly affected by this case. The remainder comes from guiding goat and deer hunts, wildlife viewing, and fishing. Looking at income (the money available to support my wife and I and our children after paying assistant guides, fuel vendors, charter air vendors, lodge maintenance costs, land manager permission fees, and other business expenses), guiding bear hunts is even larger proportion of our business – it accounts for roughly 85 percent of our income. The proportion of income from guiding bear hunting is even higher than the proportion of our revenue from that activity because it is a relatively high margin business compared to guiding hunts of other species and guiding wildlife viewing and fishing. Kodiak bears have a worldwide reputation for size and substantial allure to hunters, resulting in higher customer demand and pricing. My 2019 pricing sheet, which is available at

(G:/100959/17/00137936.DOCX-4)2

www.kodiakbearcamp.com, is attached as Exhibit 1 to this Affidavit. Although the market has resulted in pricing for guiding mountain goat and deer hunts being much lower, the costs of guiding hunts for those species remain substantial (I still have to hire assistant guides and pay for fuel, food, and many other costs). Guiding wildlife viewing and fishing produces better margins than deer or goat hunting, but not nearly as much as bear hunting. In summary, my wife and I rely on our business income, which is primarily from guiding bear hunts, for our livelihood.

5. Almost all (well over 90 percent) of our customers for bear hunting are non-residents (persons whose home is somewhere other than Alaska). This is for two reasons. First, Alaska State law requires that non-residents hire a guide to hunt bear, but allows Alaskan residents to hunt bear without a guide. Second, Alaska residents have a greater ability than non-residents to navigate the difficult logistics of getting to Kodiak Island to hunt bear, and so have much less incentive to hire a guide to help them with these logistics. An Alaskan resident may very well own their own small plane and be able to fly to the Island, or own a boat and come over from the Homer area. An Alaskan resident is far more likely to know Island residents with whom he or she can stay while hunting on the Island, or how to camp on their own. An Alaskan resident is more likely to already own their own weather-appropriate hunting equipment. Alaskan residents just do not want to pay the prices necessary for a guide to put on a quality bear hunt. See Exhibit 1 (pricing table — bear hunt is \$23,500 per customer, which supports the Kodiak economy). Further, customers hire guides for the increased safety they provide as guides are specifically trained in safety, and the guides who operate on Federal lands have extensive safety plans as required by our Federal SUPs, which most likely far exceeds state guide licensing requirements.

{G:/100959/17/00137956.DOCX-4}3

populations through controlled hunting.”² U.S. FWS in the CCP explains that guided big-game hunting on Kodiak is a traditional activity Congress has preserved through legislation: “Commercial big-game guiding and outfitting services are a form of traditional activity that Congress intended to preserve with enactment of the Alaska National Interest Lands Conservation Act, which redesignated the Refuge.”³ U.S. FWS concludes that “Most non-Alaska residents would not be able to hunt brown bears on Kodiak Refuge if guiding were not allowed” and that competitively awarding one guiding permit per area helps “ensure quality guiding services to the public.”⁴ As a National Wildlife Refuge, Kodiak NWR exists for the benefit of all citizens of the United States, including non-residents who may desire to travel to the Refuge to hunt bear.

10. Under Alaska regulation 5 AAC 92.061 the current system distributes a minimum of 60 percent of Kodiak bear permits to residents and a maximum of 40 percent to non-residents. The actual numbers demonstrate an allocation of 67 percent of permits to residents and 33 percent to non-residents.⁵ In his Proposal, Cassell asked that the Board of Game change the distributions so that 90 percent of Kodiak bear permits are reserved for residents and the remaining 10 percent are available to both residents and non-residents (with that 10 percent

² Kodiak NWF CCP Summary, p. 11 and Appendix E, p. E-8.

³ CCP, p. E-14.

⁴ CCP, p. 2-67 and E-14.

⁵ I am referring to bear hunts in areas not on the Kodiak road system. As I have explained, I conduct my hunting on Kodiak National Wildlife Refuge lands, where I hold SUPs. These lands are not on the road system, and so are governed by the current permit drawing system that Plaintiff Cassell challenges. There is a separate less valuable bear hunt, conducted on primarily State lands on the road system, where permits are available over-the-counter. The best bear habitat is off the road system, including on the Refuge lands where I lead my bear hunts.

above, if Cassell's proposal is ordered by the Court, either directly or as a result of a ruling by the Court that results in a Board of Game ruling, I am looking at the loss of more than half my income. In addition, there would be no economies of scale to guide the rare resident bear hunter clients now and then. That would destroy my business. Cassell's proposal would also destroy the value of my U.S. FWS-issued SUPs, both to me and to U.S. FWS.

11. Realizing the threat to my business from Cassell's proposal, I participated in the proceeding before the Board of Game that considered that proposal. I submitted public comments opposing the proposal and testified against the proposal (I understand Board records may not reflect that I testified, perhaps because of confusion with my father, who also testified, and has the same last name as me). A copy of my comments is attached as Exhibit 2 to this Affidavit. My father Dick Rohrer filed comments against the proposal and testified against it at the public hearings held by the Board of Game on March 15 through 19, 2019. APHA, of which I am President, also presented public testimony as an organization against the proposal, through its Director of Government Affairs, Thor Stacey. I coordinated with other guides who are APHA members and APHA in opposing Cassell's proposal. These comments and testimony are noted in the public record of the Board of Game hearings.

12. After hearing from both proponents and opponents of Cassell's proposal, the Board voted 5 to 1 to reject the proposal. Cassell has now appealed the Board of Game's decision by filing this lawsuit seeking to reverse that decision. As a prevailing party in the proceeding before the Board of Game, whose livelihood is substantially impacted, I seek to continue my participation in this new phase of the proceeding through APHA's motion to intervene. As a member of APHA, I trust APHA to represent my interests. If there is discovery in the case, I will participate and provide the required information, even if my participation is

{G:/100959/17/00137956.DOCX-4} 8



ROHRER BEARCAMP

Master Guide #204
Sam Rohrer
 P.O. Box 1388
 Kodiak, Alaska 99615
 Phone: 1-907-486-4074
 Cell: 1-907-539-1828
sam@kodiakbearcamp.com
www.kodiakbearcamp.com

Fair Chase Hunting

Brown Bear
 Mountain Goat
 Sitka Black-tailed Deer
 Family Trips
 Fishing
 Trekking

HUNTING PRICE LIST		
Brown Bear	10 Day	\$23,500.00
Mountain Goat	6 Day	\$9,500.00
Sitka Black-tailed Deer	6 Day	\$6,500.00
APHA Hunter Preservation Fee		\$150.00
Deposit Required		50%

FISHING PRICE LIST		
Wildlife Viewing & Fishing	6 Day/5 Nights	\$3,300.00
Wildlife Viewing & Fishing	4 Day/3 Nights	\$2,200.00
Deposit Required		50%

LICENSE & TAG FEES			
Hunting License:		Fishing License	
Bear Tag:	\$1000.00	3 Day Fishing License:	\$45.00
Goat Tag:	\$600.00	7 Day Fishing License:	\$70.00
Deer Tag (Each):	\$300.00	14 Day Fishing License:	\$105.00

Prices Valid for 2019

The Economic Importance of Alaska's Wildlife in 2011

May 2014

Final Report

Prepared for:

Alaska Department of Fish & Game



Prepared by:

ECONorthwest
ECONOMICS • FINANCE • PLANNING



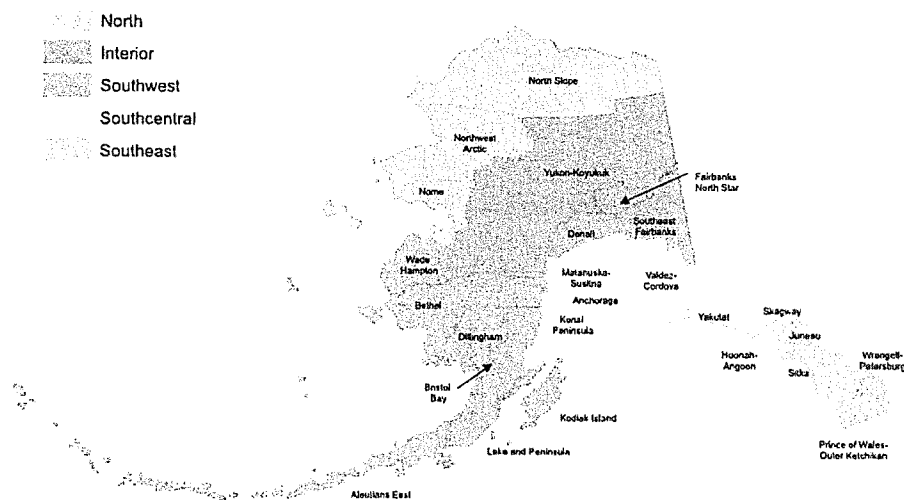
1.1 The Project's Objectives

This project provides a current measurement and understanding of the importance of hunting, wildlife viewing, trapping, and other wildlife-related activities to Alaska's statewide and regional economies.

Wildlife contributes to Alaska's economy primarily through two mechanisms. In one, wildlife induces residents and visitors to spend money on hunting and wildlife-viewing trips. Wildlife management and research activities also generate spending. These expenditures support economic activity across the state, increasing the output of Alaska's businesses and generating jobs, wages and salaries, and revenue for local and state governments. In the other, wildlife provides economically valuable goods and services, such as meat for the families of successful hunters and recreational opportunities for those who enjoy viewing wildlife. These goods and services have economic value and directly improve the economic well-being of Alaska households.

We measure wildlife's contributions to Alaska's economy in three ways. First, we report the results of survey questions that asked Alaskans about the extent to which wildlife *contributes to their quality of life and influences their decision to live in Alaska*. Second, we estimate the *expenditures associated with hunting and viewing trips and their effects on economic activity in Alaska*. Third, we describe the *economic value of the goods and services derived from wildlife*, focusing primarily on those associated with hunting and wildlife-viewing trips residents and visitors took in 2011, and the extent to which participants in these trips experienced an improvement in their economic well-being. We also describe participants' willingness to pay to conserve wildlife and habitat, and viewers' willingness to pay for management activities that would have enhanced their viewing experience. Our descriptions show wildlife's economic importance to the statewide economy and, for most indicators of importance, to the distinct economies of the five regions shown in Figure 1.

Figure 1. Alaska Regions Used in the Study



Source: ECONorthwest

1.2 The Surveys

We used surveys to gather data directly from Alaska’s residents and visitors. About 6,500 Alaska residents and more than 2,000 visitors participated through six interlocking surveys conducted by phone, over the Internet, and by mail. Quality control measures applied to the data yielded a total of 9,457 completed survey questionnaires.¹ The data we gathered from these respondents form the basis for calculating each of the several indicators of the economic importance of Alaska’s wildlife in 2011.

We conducted six surveys: one set of three household-level surveys of Alaska residents and another set of three household-level surveys of visitors to Alaska. Table 1 briefly summarizes each survey. Appendix A includes a more detailed summary table and discussion of the surveys. Within each set of surveys, we used one survey to collect data on the extent of wildlife-related activities among the general population (Alaskans or visitors), and the other two—one for hunting and the other for wildlife viewing—to identify the type, level, and location of expenditures for each of the two categories of wildlife-related activities.

Table 1. Summary of Surveys Implemented in this Study

Alaska Resident Surveys			
	Resident Population Survey	Wildlife Viewing Survey	Hunting Survey
Sample Population	Resident households	Resident households with one or more members who viewed wildlife in 2011	Resident households with one or more members who hunted in 2011
Survey Method	Telephone and Online	Online	Mail and Online
Number of Respondents ¹	1,500	446	4,970
Alaska Visitor Surveys			
	Visitor Population Survey	Wildlife Viewing Survey	Hunting Survey
Sample Population	Non-resident households with one or more members who visited Alaska in 2011	Non-resident households with one or more members who viewed wildlife in Alaska in 2011	Non-resident households with one or more members who hunted in Alaska in 2011
Survey Method	Telephone and Online	Online	Mail and Online
Number of Respondents ¹	708	530	1,558

Source: ECONorthwest

Notes: For a more detailed summary of the surveys, including sampling frames and response rates, please see Appendix A.

¹ Represents the number of respondents to each survey before data cleaning and weighting.

¹ Some residents and visitors completed both a general “population” survey and an “expenditure” survey, so the total number of completed questionnaires does not equal the number of unique respondents.

The surveys collected detailed data on one trip per respondent household.² We asked residents about their last hunting or viewing trip to a specified region, and we asked visitors about their last hunting or viewing trip, regardless of region. We also used these surveys to collect data on 2011 expenditures on hunting- or viewing-related gear and real estate. This approach produced each respondent's best estimate of the household's annual expenditures for gear and real estate as well as representative data on typical trips to each region while minimizing the recall bias (or memory shortcomings) that would have resulted if we'd asked about an earlier trip or about what the respondent considered an average trip. The collected data included trip-related expenditures, such as for lodging and transportation, and annual gear-and-equipment expenditures, such as for camping gear and photographic equipment related to hunting and wildlife-viewing activities.³ The surveys asked respondents, whenever they had sufficient information to do so, to indicate the region(s) within Alaska where each type of expenditure occurred.

We received sufficient responses to have 90 percent or higher confidence that the results from the surveys accurately represent what we would have found if we'd expanded them to gather data from all residents and visitor households.⁴ For the Alaska Resident Population Survey, as we received results, we monitored respondents' demographic characteristics—age, education level, income, place of residence, ethnic group, etc.—and took appropriate steps to enlarge the sample so that the characteristics of the sample matched, as closely as possible, the characteristics of the entire population. This included using multiple survey methods: online, telephone, and mail. We especially emphasized accurate coverage at the regional level within the state of Alaska. Table 2 shows that the geographical distribution of respondents closely resembles the regional distribution of the state's overall population.

² The surveys defined a trip as "An outing involving wildlife viewing or hunting, which begins from your home or from another place of temporary lodging, such as a vacation home, hotel, or a relative's home. A trip may last an hour, a day, or multiple days."

³ For a more detailed description of the survey data collection effort, see Appendix A.

⁴ A detailed discussion of survey methodology and response rates is presented in Appendix A. The results presented in this report provide a reliable estimate at the 90 percent confidence level or higher. Results that did not achieve this level of confidence are not reported. See Appendix G for statistical significance test results.

Table 2. Geographic Distribution of Alaska Households and Resident Population Survey Respondents

Region of Residence	Total Households (2010 Census)		Resident Population Survey Respondents	
	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage
Statewide	258,058	100	1,500	100
North	6,763	3	48	3
Interior	42,031	16	262	17
Southwest	15,330	6	116	8
Southcentral	165,283	64	910	61
Southeast	28,651	11	158	11
Undisclosed ¹	0	0	6	<0.5

Source: ECONorthwest, with data from the U.S. Census Bureau and survey results.

Notes: ¹ The six undisclosed responses came from the telephone survey, in which the survey respondents declined to reveal their region of residence to the interviewer.

For all the surveys, we adjusted the survey data statistically (a well-accepted process known as weighting) before using them as inputs to the economic analysis. These adjustments entailed giving additional weight to responses from individuals with characteristics under-represented in the sample and less weight to responses from those with characteristics over-represented in the sample.⁵ In addition, we cleaned the data, removing responses when we determined them to be infeasible, unrealistic, inconsistent, or indicative of a misunderstanding of the question.⁶ For example, we disregarded responses in which a respondent first said the household had hunting-related expenses in 2011 and then indicated that the amount of the expenditure was zero.

This entire process, from the initial design of the surveys to the preparation of data for analysis, followed widely accepted standards of modern survey research. For more detail on the survey methodology, deployment, data cleaning, and data analysis, see Appendix A.

Among the visitor survey respondents who were U.S. residents (477), Washington, California, and Texas were the most common home states. Figure 2 shows the distribution of survey respondents by state. Of the 166 non-U.S. resident visitors, 25 percent of the respondents were from Canada. Of the remainder, 59 percent were from Europe;⁷ 9 percent were from Australia

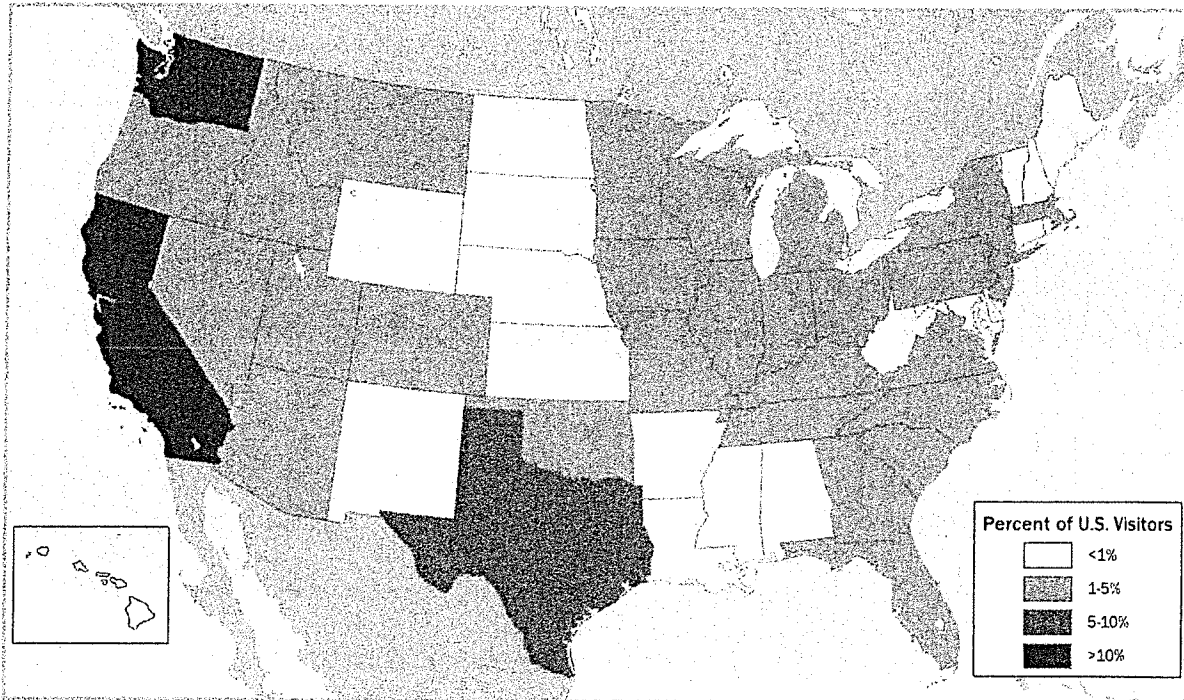
⁵ For example, in Table 2, 61 percent of survey respondents were from the Southcentral region, which is less than the 64 percent of the population that actually lives in the Southcentral region. The responses to the survey from these respondents would have received a higher weight.

⁶ See Appendix F for a summary of cleaned data.

⁷ European visitors indicated they were from these countries: Germany: 39; Switzerland: 15; United Kingdom: 11; France: 7; Italy, 6; Netherlands: 4; Sweden: 2; Spain: 2; Denmark: 2; Ireland: 2; Czech Republic: 2; Belgium: 2; Norway: 1; Austria: 1; Slovakia: 1; Greece: 1.

or New Zealand;⁸ 5 percent were from Asia, Israel, or Russia;⁹ 1 percent were from South or Central America;¹⁰ and 1 percent were from Africa.^{11,12}

Figure 2. Geographic Distribution of Visitors from the U.S.



Source: ECONorthwest, with data from survey research. Underlying data are presented in the Data Supplement.

1.3 Other Sources of Information Used in the Analysis

We augmented the survey results with information from several sources to improve the reliability of our assessment of wildlife’s economic importance. We consulted with experts in wildlife management and survey-research methods applicable to this study, as well as with key informants having knowledge about the relationship between wildlife and Alaska’s economy. We relied on these sources to complement our survey results and, in particular, to help place the results in the context of regional differences in how wildlife interacts with the economy. We obtained information from current and past state employees, academic researchers, business representatives, and leaders of groups with an economic or conservation interest in wildlife.¹³

⁸ These visitors indicated they were from these countries: Australia: 9; New Zealand: 6.

⁹ These visitors indicated they were from these countries: Israel: 4; Korea: 2; Japan: 1; Thailand: 1; Russia: 1.

¹⁰ South and Central American visitors indicated they were from these countries: Colombia: 1; Guatemala: 1.

¹¹ African visitors indicated they were from South Africa: 1.

¹² There were additional 23 respondents for which there is no origin information. These account for about 3 percent of visitor respondents on the Visitor Population Survey.

¹³ A list of key-informant interviewees is presented in Appendix C.

We also used the results of other studies, such as ADF&G's annual survey of trappers, that provide insights into the relationship between wildlife and the economy.¹⁴ Our investigation of previous research that informed our study design and analysis included an extensive review of academic research on the topics of wildlife's economic values and market impacts.

1.4 Wildlife Activity Categories

We focused our monetary valuation efforts on the two categories of wildlife activities with substantial market expenditures: wildlife viewing and hunting. For other categories of wildlife-related activity in Alaska's economy, such as subsistence, trapping, and research and management, we applied more qualitative research techniques, including relying on previous research, such as the existing ADF&G trapping survey.

1.5 Structure of this Report

The remainder of this report presents our analytical findings and the methods we used to develop them. The presentation separately addresses these four aspects of wildlife's economic importance to Alaska:

- Section 2: Wildlife's Contribution to Quality of Life and Influence on Their Decision to Live in Alaska**
- Section 3: Wildlife-related Spending and its Impacts in Alaska's Economy**
- Section 4: Economic Value of Wildlife and its Contributions to the Economic Well-being of Alaskans and Visitors to Alaska**
- Section 5: Making Use of this Information**

The order of this presentation begins with the broadest perspective of wildlife's economic importance: the contribution to quality of life as seen through the eyes of individual Alaskans. This contribution reflects a wide range of economic activity, goods, and services derived from wildlife and the associated ecosystems. It then focuses on the subset of these contributions associated with hunting and wildlife-viewing activities. We first describe the statewide hunting- and viewing-related expenditures of Alaskans and visitors in 2011 and the level of economic activity supported by these expenditures. We then estimate the statewide economic value of hunting- and viewing-related goods and services, and describe the extent to which hunting and viewing trips yield net economic benefits for participating households. We conclude with a brief discussion of how to use the information in this report.

We encourage the reader to keep in mind that our findings provide a reliable description of only some elements of the economic importance of Alaska's wildlife. Our findings are specific

¹⁴ A full list of other studies consulted and folded into our analysis is documented through the bibliography in Appendix B. Where we present the results of specific studies, they are cited in footnotes.

to the data upon which they rest, in particular the responses of residents and visitors surveyed in 2012 regarding the influence of wildlife on residents' quality of life, enjoyment from seeing wildlife near their homes and on a daily basis, and households' decisions to locate in Alaska, as well as residents' and visitors' hunting and wildlife-viewing trips taken in 2011.

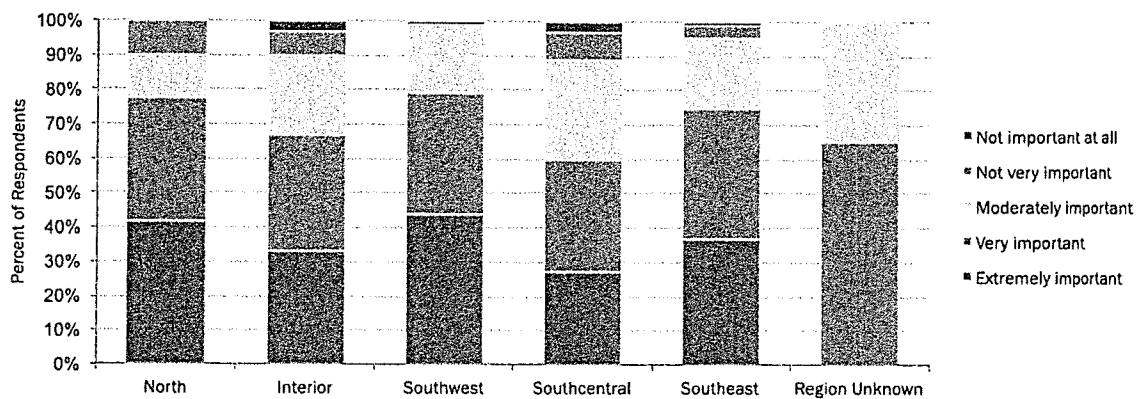
Thus, the findings do not reflect in detail the interests of individuals who derive benefits from wildlife in other ways, such as through its contributions to their spiritual and cultural well-being. Nor do they represent the value of wildlife to people who do not visit Alaska. They do not necessarily represent the economic importance of wildlife in future years, although they provide a useful reference point for future analysis.

Although we have determined that wildlife exert considerable influence on many Alaskans' decision to live in Alaska, further research is required to trace how this influence affects the overall level or spatial distribution of jobs and other indicators of economic activity in the state. The findings focus on the economic benefits of wildlife and do not describe the value of wildlife-related costs, such as damage and injuries resulting from automobile collisions with wildlife.

2 Wildlife’s Contributions to Alaskans’ Quality of Life and Influence on Their Decision to Live in Alaska

The survey results in Figure 3 show that, across all regions of the state, most Alaskans believe wildlife makes a “very important” or “extremely important” contribution to the quality of their lives. These results provide a broad, powerful indication of wildlife’s overall economic importance, as they encapsulate all the ways in which wildlife contributes to Alaskans’ economic well-being.

Figure 3. Importance of Wildlife to Alaskans’ Quality of Life, by Region of Residence



Source: ECONorthwest, with data from survey research. Underlying data are presented in the Data Supplement.

Some of these contributions materialize as Alaskans enjoy income and jobs created when households, businesses, and agencies buy things associated with wildlife-related activities—hunting, viewing, management, and research. Others come about as Alaskans enjoy the many valuable goods and services they obtain from wildlife. These include material goods, such as the meat that many households enjoy from game animals, and services, such as the recreational opportunities that different species provide for those who enjoy hunting or viewing wildlife. They also include the so-called cultural, or non-material goods and services Alaskans obtain from wildlife (and the ecosystems of which they are a part) through spiritual enrichment, cognitive development, knowledge systems, social relations, and perceptions of aesthetic pleasure.¹⁵

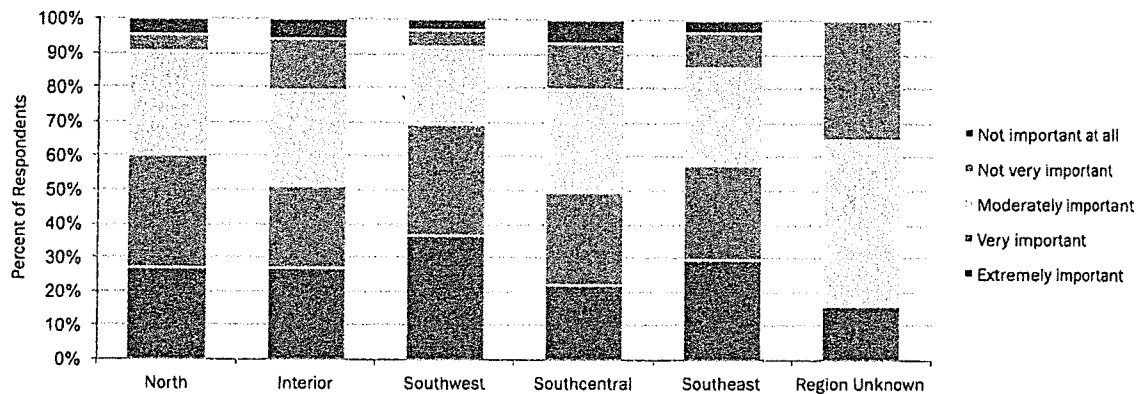
Wildlife’s contributions to quality of life are especially high in the Southwest Region, where 79 percent of survey respondents said they are “very important” or “extremely important.” Even in the Southcentral Region, where the percentage was lowest, however, about 60 percent of the respondents said wildlife’s contributions to their quality of life are very or extremely important. Wildlife’s contributions to quality of life are also especially important to Alaskans who took one

¹⁵ Millennium Ecosystem Assessment. 2005. *Ecosystems and Human Well-being: Synthesis*.

or more trips for hunting (76 percent said wildlife is extremely or very important) or to view wildlife (68 percent). Almost half of the Alaskans who don't participate in either hunting or wildlife-viewing activities, however, also indicated that wildlife is "extremely important" or "very important" to their quality of life.

Though wildlife's many-faceted contributions to quality of life are economically important on their own, they have additional importance when they influence Alaskans' decision to live in Alaska. The survey results in Figure 4 show that, across the five regions, 50 to 70 percent of Alaskans stated during the survey that wildlife and wildlife-related activities exert a "very important" or "extremely important" influence on their decision to live in Alaska. This influence is highest for residents of the Southwest Region and lowest for residents of the Southcentral Region. Only 3 to 7 percent of Alaskan respondents to the survey said that wildlife and wildlife-related activities are "not important at all" to their decision to live in Alaska.

Figure 4. Importance of Wildlife to Alaskans' Reason for Living in Alaska, by Region of Residence



Source: ECONorthwest, with data from survey research. Underlying data are presented in the Data Supplement.

Wildlife's influence on Alaskans' decision to live in Alaska affects the overall number of households in the state and their spatial distribution across the regions. The influence on household location, in turn, affects the size and distribution of the state's labor force, household expenditures, business activity, employment, and investments. To the extent that households and businesses locate in Alaska because they want to be closer to opportunities to interact with wildlife, it is reasonable to attribute to wildlife all their in-state expenditures, and the jobs and incomes they generate. These expenditures, jobs, and incomes can materialize in all sectors of the economy, including those with no direct connection to wildlife or wildlife-related activities. Our key informant interviews confirmed that these effects occur, and a substantial body of research documents their importance to economic development throughout the U.S., especially in rural areas.¹⁶ A detailed understanding of wildlife's direct and indirect impacts on the economy through its influence on household location, however, will require further research.

¹⁶ See, for example, Irwin, E.G., A.M. Isserman, M. Kilkenny, and M.D. Partridge. 2010. "A Century of Research on Rural Development and Regional Issues." *American Journal of Agricultural Economics*. 92(2): 522-553.

3 Wildlife-Related Spending and its Impacts in Alaska's Economy

This section presents the methodology and analytical findings related to wildlife's *contributions to the economy through wildlife-related expenditures* in Alaska. These expenditures boost several types of economic activity as the dollars flow through the economy. The primary focus of this section is on the expenditures and related economic impacts associated with hunting and wildlife-viewing trips. To measure the level of economic impacts associated with these trips, we surveyed hunters and wildlife-viewers on the expenditures they made during trips focused on these activities. Based on the expenditure data we collected from the surveys, we examined four distinct, but related, indicators:

1. The level of *economic output*, i.e., the economic production of Alaska's businesses and governmental agencies that is directly or indirectly associated with hunting and wildlife viewing.
2. The *jobs* associated with the wildlife-related economic output.
3. The *labor income* workers receive from these jobs.
4. The *government revenue* that local governments and the state receive from expenditures on wildlife-related goods and services.

At the end of this section, we present information about direct spending on two other types of wildlife-related activities: trapping and research and management.

3.1 Analytical Concepts and Methods

Whenever individuals, businesses, organizations, or government agencies spend money related to wildlife, those expenditures stimulate activity in the economy. Our survey-based research focuses on estimating economic activity stimulated by 2011 expenditures associated with hunting and wildlife-viewing trips.

3.1.1 General Approach

We estimate the direct expenditures in 2011 associated with hunting and wildlife-viewing activity using data derived from the surveys of Alaska residents and visitors. We focus solely on the expenditures and associated economic impacts within Alaska. Thus, the findings presented below do not include expenditures or the associated output, jobs, labor income, and governmental revenue that materialized outside the state. External economic activity excluded from the findings could have occurred either as hunters and viewers purchased wildlife-related goods and services outside the state, or as businesses, governmental agencies, and workers used the money they received from in-state expenditures to purchase goods and services produced outside Alaska.

Consistent with other research, this analysis of expenditures and economic activity distinguishes between visitors and residents.¹⁷ The distinction is interesting because residents and visitors have different spending patterns and, hence, their expenditures have different effects on the spatial and sectoral mix of economic activity. The distinction also is important insofar as expenditures by the two groups may have resulted in different net increases in economic activity.

Visitors' spending generally represents an increase in wildlife-related economic activity in Alaska. That is, without the hunting and wildlife-viewing opportunities in Alaska, a majority of visitors in 2011 would not have taken the trips they reported or made the associated expenditures within the state of Alaska.¹⁸ Residents' spending on wildlife-related activities, however, does not necessarily represent an increase in economic activity. If residents had not spent the money on the wildlife-related trips they reported in the surveys, they could have spent the same dollars within the state on other things. In other words, spending on hunting or viewing activities may have substituted for spending on other things, with little net effect on the overall economy.

Our surveys collected data on hunting and viewing expenditures made by resident or visitor households that reported they participated in these activities in Alaska in 2011. These expenditures fall into four categories: (1) trip-related goods and services for each respondent's most recent trip,¹⁹ including expenses for lodging, meals, transportation, licenses, guide fees, etc.; (2) trip-package expenditures, such as expenses for guided trips that may cover a variety of trip-related expenditures; (3) all hunting or viewing gear and equipment, such as guns, ammunition, clothing, bear spray, binoculars, sleeping bags, and ATVs, purchased by households throughout 2011; and (4) expenditures to purchase or maintain real estate primarily used for hunting or viewing activities.

We do not include expenditures that respondents reported for trips that they indicated they would have made even without the hunting or viewing activity.²⁰ This is because the majority of the spending associated with these trips likely would have occurred anyway. This study was designed to identify the additional amount of spending that hunting and wildlife viewing activities generated in Alaska's economy, so it was appropriate to exclude these expenditures.

¹⁷ See, for example, Southwick Associates, Inc. 2008. *Economic Impacts and Contributions of Sportfishing in Alaska, 2007*.

¹⁸ We asked visitors if they would have taken the trips without plans to hunt or view wildlife. In these calculations, we exclude expenditures on trips that would have been taken anyway. See Appendix A for a full description.

¹⁹ More precisely, the surveys collected data on expenditures associated with visitors' most recent trip (and asked the visitor to identify all the regions visited on that trip) and residents' most recent trip to a specific region. If a resident respondent took trips to more than one region, our team selected one of them and asked the respondent to provide information about the most recent trip to this region, even if his or her household took an even more recent trip to another region. This process enabled us to collect reliable information about trips to each of the regions.

²⁰ Appendix A (page 33) contains a detailed description of how we adjusted trip numbers for the purpose of the expenditure and impact analysis.

However, even for the trips that would have been taken without the wildlife-related activities, we included categories of spending that were clearly connected to wildlife-related activities (e.g., hunting guide fees) for all trips that included such spending. For these reasons, we included 1) all spending on some trips, 2) only the spending with a clear connection to the wildlife-related activity on some other trips, and 3) no spending on yet other trips. Thus, while we report total participation across all trips in Table 3 (page 15), the expenditures calculated in this section arise from the specific numbers of trips indicated by category in Table 4 (page 16).

3.1.2 Expenditure Multiplier Analysis (IMPLAN)

To measure the economic contributions and impacts of hunting and wildlife viewing by Alaska residents and out-of-state visitors to Alaska, we used IMPLAN, which is an industry-standard input-output modeling system. It consists of mathematical representations of the linkages among different parts, or sectors of the economy, with the output from one sector serving as input to others.²¹

IMPLAN traces how spending circulates through an economy. That is, it traces how initial spending in a given sector leads to buying and selling among all sectors, and measures the resulting overall output, jobs, labor income, and government revenue. It recognizes, for example, that a hunter's initial spending on gear and equipment will multiply as the retailer's owner and employees spend some of their receipts to buy things from other businesses, and the owners and employees at those businesses spend some of their receipts, and so on. These multiplier effects continue until the hunter's initial expenditures have ended up as savings or taxes or left the state and no longer have a discernible impact on economic activity. IMPLAN measures the gross, not net, economic consequences of wildlife-related expenditures. That is, it does not compare the economic activities associated with these expenditures against those that would have occurred under alternative scenarios that consider how consumers, businesses, and agencies would have spent their money had the wildlife not been present.²²

Because of its relative isolation from the mainland U.S. economy, and the fact that the economy across Alaska is not homogeneous—meaning that there are sharp differences between the rural and urban regions of Alaska—we built an additional level of detail into the IMPLAN model we used for this analysis. This detail entailed using a distinct set of relationships to model the economic interactions among sectors for each of the five regions of Alaska: Interior, North, Southcentral, Southeast, and Southwest (as shown in Figure 1 in Section 1). We linked the regional models together, allowing us to better measure how spending in, for example, the

²¹ The IMPLAN (for Impact Analysis for PLANning) modeling software was initially developed through a joint effort by the USDA Forest Service, the Federal Emergency Management Agency, and the USDI Bureau of Land Management.

²² We do, however, exclude most expenditures associated with trips that respondents indicated they would have taken even without plans to engage in the wildlife-related activities. See Appendix A for more details.

North region affected economic activity in the other regions.²³ We used the most current available data for Alaska in the IMPLAN model, which represented Alaska's economy in 2011.

Using household spending as an input, IMPLAN describes the levels of economic activity throughout Alaska's economy spurred by the initial spending. We report results related to four indicators of activity: output, jobs, labor income, and government revenue. The text box to the right provides an explanation of what each of these categories represents.²⁴

Impacts occur at three levels, which are additive (meaning they don't overlap): direct, indirect, and induced. **Direct impacts** arise from the dollars captured directly by Alaska businesses from hunting and wildlife-viewing related household spending. For example, direct impacts (e.g., additional jobs and income) would materialize among guide services, restaurants, gas stations, and gear manufacturers and retailers. **Indirect impacts** arise as those businesses and individuals that receive the initial expenditures by hunters and wildlife viewers in turn spend that money to support their business activities, by purchasing intermediary goods and services from other sectors of the economy. **Induced impacts** arise as employees and business owners who directly or indirectly earn income from hunters and wildlife-viewers spend their personal income on goods and services throughout the economy (e.g., housing, food, education, etc.).

This analysis provides a snapshot of the economic activity supported by hunting- and viewing-related expenditures in 2011. This static portrait limits the ways in which one can appropriately use the analytical results. One should not try to convert the snapshot into a moving picture and use these results to look backward and guess what the level of economic activity would have been in 2011 if the level of expenditures had been different. This proscription particularly applies to attempts to use these results to conclude that, in the absence of these expenditures, all of the hunting- and viewing-related economic activity would have disappeared. It is likely that,

Output represents the total value of goods and services produced within an area in a calendar year. It is the broadest measure of economic activity. It does not equal spending in Alaska, because some of those dollars immediately "leak" out of the state to purchase goods or services produced elsewhere.

Jobs represents the employment generated for each dollar spent. IMPLAN reports full-year-equivalent (FYE) jobs. IMPLAN counts jobs based on the duration of employment (one year), not the number of hours worked. Thus, a job can be either full-time or part-time, and the number of jobs reported reflects the current relationship between full- and part-time jobs throughout the economy.

Labor Income consists of employee compensation and proprietary income.

Government Revenue measures the revenues local and state governments receive as a result of spending by Alaskans and visitors.

²³ We used the enhanced Multi-Regional Input-Output ("MRIO") module of the IMPLAN system to link each region's model to the other four regions in the state. We used the most recent data available from IMPLAN for Alaska, which was for 2011.

²⁴ Based on Olson, D. and S. Lindall. 2012. *IMPLAN Professional Software, Analysis, and Data Guide*.

in such a hypothetical scenario, some households—particularly resident households—instead of spending money on goods and services related to hunting or viewing, would use this money to purchase other things, and these expenditures would also support some economic activity in Alaska. Thus, in the absence of hunting and viewing, it is reasonable to expect that some, but not all, of the economic activity would have disappeared. We did not design this study to determine the level of economic activity under such a situation, however.

3.2 Participation in Hunting and Wildlife-Viewing Trips

Responses to the Resident Population Survey indicate that about 95,500 resident households participated in hunting and nearly 200,000 participated in wildlife-viewing trips in 2011. This means that of Alaska’s 258,000 households, about 37 percent of Alaska households participated in hunting, and 77 percent participated in wildlife-viewing trips in Alaska in 2011. On average, each resident household participated in about 11 hunting trips during the year, for a total of more than 1 million hunting trips. On average, each resident household also took about 30 wildlife-viewing trips during the year, for a total of about 6 million trips.²⁵ Table 3 summarizes these data.

Table 3. Total Household Participation in Hunting and Wildlife-Viewing in Alaska in 2011

Activity	Residents			Visitors		
	Households Participating	Number of Trips ⁵	Average Days per Trip	Households Participating	Number of Trips ⁵	Average Days per Trip
Hunting	96,000 ¹	1,052,000 ¹	6.4	15,000 ²	15,000 ²	11.2
Wildlife-Viewing	199,000 ¹	5,991,000 ¹	3.1	669,000 ¹	970,000 ¹	12.3
Total	220,000³	7,042,000	N/A	685,000⁴	985,000	N/A

Source: ECONorthwest, Survey results from the Resident Population Survey, the Visitor Population Survey, and the ADF&G Hunting License Database

Notes: All values are rounded to thousands.

¹ These counts are based on weighted extrapolation from survey results.

² These counts are based on data from the ADF&G Hunting License Database.

³ About 75,000 resident households reported that they both hunted and viewed wildlife. The total reported here counts only once those resident households that did both activities.

⁴ Some visitor households may have both viewed wildlife and hunted, however our sample population of visitor hunters was too small to support a reliable estimate of the total number of visitor households that did so. Here we assume households did one activity or the other, which may overestimate the total number of households participating in hunting or wildlife viewing activities.

⁵ This is the total number of trips respondent households reported taking in 2011. For the purposes of the IMPLAN analysis, which only includes trip-expenditures that would impact the economy, these trip numbers were adjusted in a variety of ways, as described in Appendix A. For this reason, these trip numbers should not be used to produce the expenditure numbers reported in the following sections. Table 4 shows the adjusted number of trips used in the IMPLAN analysis and Table 6 shows the expenditure categories that were calculated using either total trips, adjusted trips, or total households.

Table 3 also shows visitors’ participation in hunting and wildlife-viewing trips in Alaska in 2011. On the Visitor Population Survey, we asked each respondent about the number of hunting

²⁵ The surveys defined a trip as “An outing involving wildlife viewing or hunting, which begins from your home or from another place of temporary lodging, such as a vacation home, hotel, or a relative’s home. A trip may last an hour, a day, or multiple days.”

trips they took to Alaska during 2011, but did not receive enough responses to reliably estimate the average for all visitor households that hunted. Thus, we relied on Alaska Department of Fish and Game's Hunting License Database to estimate participation in hunting trips among visitors. The License Database indicates that almost 15,300 visitor households participated in hunting trips in Alaska in 2011. This number represents about 2 percent of the approximately 775,000 households that visited Alaska in 2011.²⁶ Consistent with the activity levels reported on the AVSP, we assume each visitor household took a single hunting trip in Alaska in 2011, for a total of just under 15,300 hunting trips.²⁷ Responses to the Visitor Population Survey indicate that about 669,000 visitor households, or 86 percent of all visiting households, participated in wildlife viewing in Alaska in 2011. On average, each visitor household took 1.4 wildlife-viewing trips in Alaska in 2011, for a total of almost 1 million trips.²⁸

As we describe in our general approach to the analysis in Section 3.1.1, we exclude from the expenditure and impact analysis expenditures for trips that respondents indicated they would have taken anyway, and thus that would not have an impact on Alaska's economy.²⁹ For this reason, Table 4 presents the total number of trips shown in Table 3 and the adjusted number of trips used to calculate most of the expenditures in the analysis.³⁰

Table 4. Number of Hunting and Wildlife-Viewing Trips in Alaska in 2011 Used to Calculate Hunting and Wildlife-Related Expenditures and Associated Economic Impacts

Activity	Residents		Visitors	
	Total Number of Trips	Adjusted Number of Trips	Total Number of Trips	Adjusted Number of Trips
Hunting	1,052,000	770,000	15,000	12,000
Wildlife Viewing	5,991,000	988,000	970,000	345,000
Total	7,042,000	1,758,000	985,000	357,000

Source: ECONorthwest, Survey results and the ADF&G Hunting License Database

Notes: All values are rounded to thousands. To reproduce our calculations in this analysis exactly, use the unrounded trip and household numbers presented in Appendix L.

The surveys also asked respondents about the species they were interested in during their trips. Hunters were asked which species they hunted and which they actually harvested. Wildlife Viewers were asked which species they hoped to view during their trip, and which they actually saw.

²⁶ This estimate of the number of visiting household is derived from data on total individual visitors from the AVSP.

²⁷ It is possible that some visitor households took more than one hunting trip to Alaska in 2011, which would mean the hunting participation among visitors to Alaska was higher than these numbers suggest.

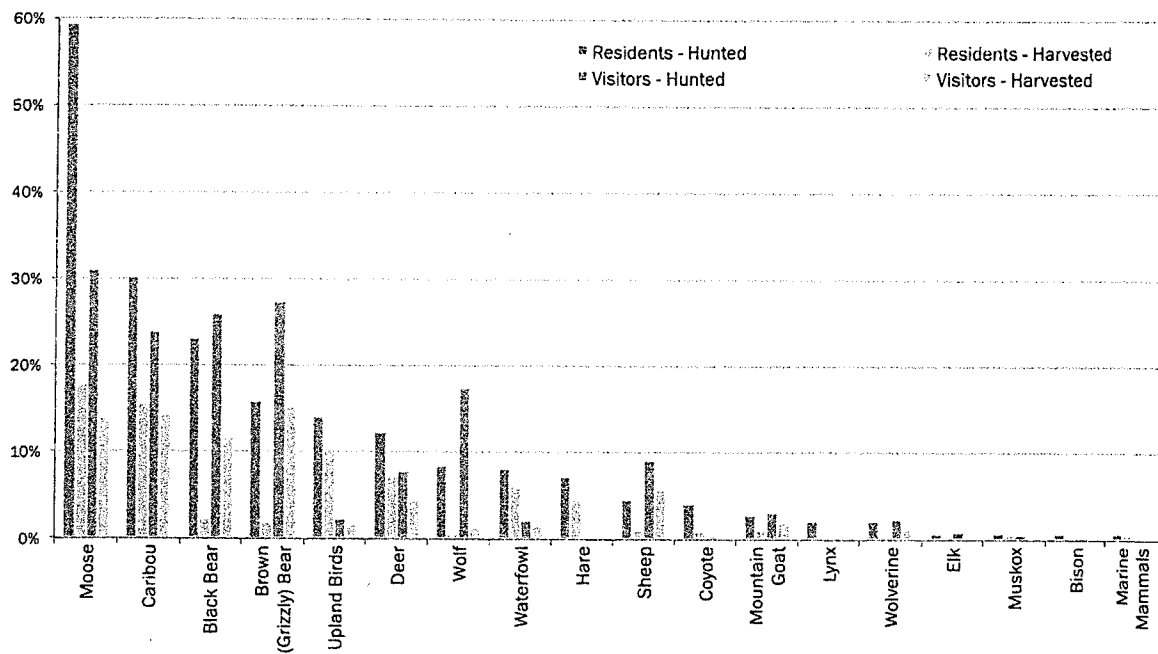
²⁸ For the survey, a wildlife-viewing trip for a visitor did not need to be a unique trip to Alaska, but an outing, including from temporary lodging in Alaska (hotel, rental, etc.). So a single trip to Alaska could include multiple wildlife-viewing trips.

²⁹ For a more detailed explanation of our methodology, see Appendix A.

³⁰ As Table 6 shows, one expenditure category was calculated using the total number of trips, and some expenditure categories were calculated using the total number of households shown in Table 3.

Hunters' responses are presented in Figure 5. For each species, the figure shows the percent of respondents that reported that they hunted that species and the percent that actually harvested it. The figure presents separate results for visitors and residents. Moose was the most commonly hunted species among residents (59 percent) and visitors (31 percent) followed by caribou for residents (30 percent) and brown bear for visitors (27 percent). Moose was the most harvested species for residents, with 18 percent of resident hunters harvesting at least one moose, followed by caribou (15 percent). Among visitors, the most harvested species was brown bear with 15 percent of visiting hunters harvesting at least one, followed by caribou and moose, both at 14 percent.

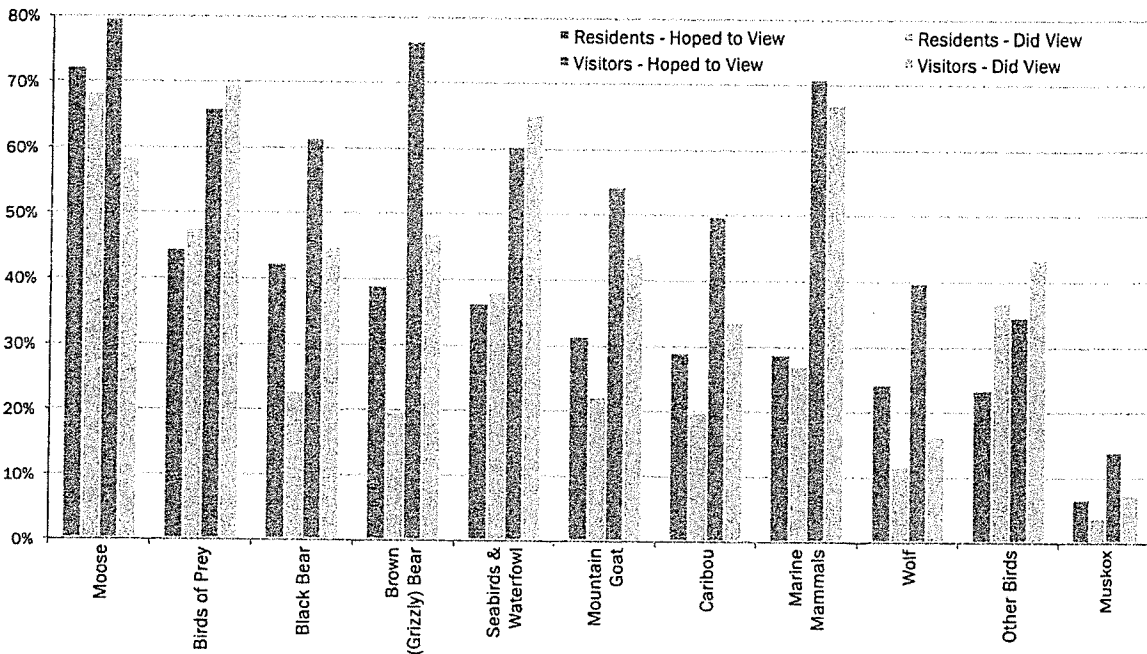
Figure 5. Species that Residents and Visitors Hunted and Harvested on their Hunting Trip in Alaska in 2011



Source: ECONorthwest, with data from survey research. Underlying data are presented in the Data Supplement.

Figure 6 shows the species residents and visitors reported that they hoped to view during their trip, and which species they actually saw. Generally, more residents and visitors hoped to view a species than actually viewed it. Moose was the most-hoped-to-see species for both residents and visitors, followed by brown bear for visitors and birds of prey for residents. Visitors reported a high frequency of viewing birds of prey, marine mammals, and seabirds. Residents reported high rates of viewing moose, birds of prey, and black bear.

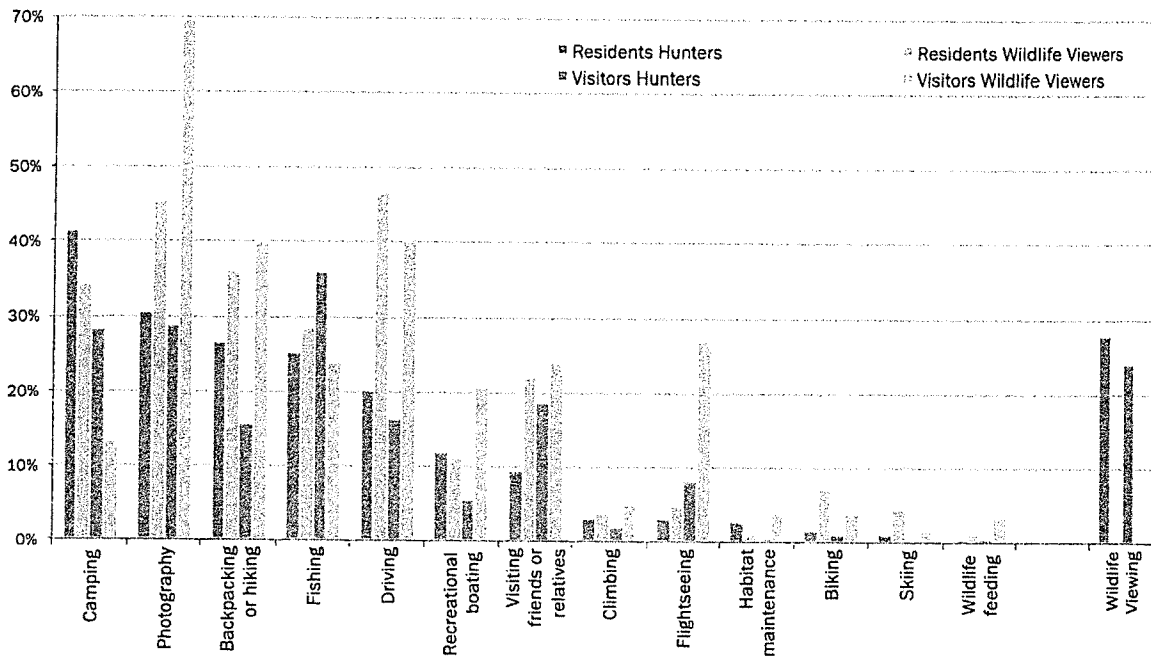
Figure 6. Species that Residents and Visitors Hoped to View and Actually Viewed on their Wildlife Viewing Trip in Alaska in 2011



Source: ECONorthwest, with data from survey research. Underlying data are presented in the Data Supplement.

Finally, the survey asked resident and visitor hunters and wildlife viewers about the other activities they participated in during their hunting or viewing trip. As Figure 7 shows, the most common activity that visitor wildlife viewers did during their trip was photography (69 percent), followed by driving, backpacking, and/or hiking. These were also the three most common activities for resident wildlife viewers. Fishing (36 percent) was the most common other activity that visitor hunters participated in, followed by photography and camping. During their hunting trips, residents were most likely to camp (41 percent) and participate in photography. The survey specifically asked visitor and resident hunters whether they also viewed wildlife during their trip: 28 percent of residents and 24 percent of visitors indicated they did.

Figure 7. Other Activities that Resident and Visitor Wildlife Viewers and Hunters Participated in During their Trip in Alaska in 2011



Source: ECONorthwest, with data from survey research. Underlying data are presented in the Data Supplement.

Additional tables describing resident households' participation in hunting and wildlife-viewing by demographic variables, such as income and ethnicity, are provided in the Data Supplement. The Data Supplement also includes tables showing the total hunting and viewing visits in each region by region of residence.

3.3 Expenditures Associated with Hunting and Wildlife-Viewing Trips

Table 5 shows the amount of money (in millions of dollars) hunting and wildlife viewing households spent on their trips and on hunting or wildlife-related gear and equipment in Alaska in 2011. Residents and visitors spent \$3.4 billion in Alaska on hunting and viewing activities in 2011. Residents spent about \$2 billion of that, spread equally between hunting and viewing. Visitors spent about \$150 million on hunting and \$1.2 billion on wildlife viewing.

Resident households spent more than visitor households overall, and wildlife viewers spent more compared to hunters. In the aggregate, among wildlife viewers, visitors spent more than residents, while conversely, resident hunters spent considerably more than visitor hunters. Where survey respondents identified a region where the spending occurred, the greatest share

of money was spent in the Southcentral region.³¹ The least amount of regionally-identified expenditures occurred in the North region. This regional spending pattern holds true for both hunters and wildlife viewers. The largest share of expenditures were not tied to any region, because respondents provided insufficient information to assign expenses to a region or the information they provided was not statistically significant for a particular category of expenditure.

Table 5. Expenditures in Alaska from Hunting and Wildlife Viewing Trips in Alaska in 2011, by Region of Spending (Millions of Dollars)

	Region						Statewide Total	
	North	Interior	Southwest	Southcentral	Southeast	Region Unknown ¹	Amount	Percent
Residents (Total)	\$81	\$407	\$208	\$698	\$137	\$561	\$2,092	62%
Hunters	\$68	\$225	\$127	\$371	\$82	\$192	\$1,065	31%
Wildlife Viewers	\$12	\$183	\$81	\$326	\$56	\$369	\$1,027	30%
Visitors (Total)	\$25	\$148	\$67	\$295	\$226	\$547	\$1,308	38%
Hunters	\$7	\$15	\$20	\$17	\$11	\$79	\$150	4%
Wildlife Viewers	\$18	\$133	\$47	\$278	\$215	\$468	\$1,159	34%
Hunting (Total)	\$76	\$240	\$147	\$388	\$92	\$272	\$1,215	36%
Wildlife Viewing (Total)	\$30	\$315	\$128	\$604	\$271	\$836	\$2,186	64%
TOTAL	\$106	\$555	\$275	\$993	\$363	\$1,108	\$3,400	100%
Percent	3%	16%	8%	29%	11%	33%	100%	

Source: ECONorthwest, with data from survey results.

Notes: Totals may not equal the sum of the components due to rounding. All values are rounded to the nearest million. Expenditures include households' expenditures on trips, trip packages, and gear and equipment. They are calculated from adjusted and total trip and household numbers as shown in Table 6. See Appendix A for a detailed discussion of how these expenditures were derived from the survey data. See Table 7 for more detailed results, by category of expenditure.
¹ The "Region Unknown" category captures spending for which survey respondents did not provide sufficient information about the region where they spent their money, and/or where data were not robust enough to generate statistically significant results by region.

Table 6 shows the data underlying our calculation of the total expenditures. It shows the average per-trip expenditures and package trip expenditures in Alaska of resident and visitor hunters and wildlife viewers, by category of expenditure. It also shows the average per-household expenditures on related gear and equipment in Alaska in 2011. To calculate the total expenditures, the averages were multiplied in one of three ways, using household and trip participation data shown in Table 3 and Table 4:

1. By the total number of trips respondents reported they took less the trips they reported they would have taken even if they didn't hunt or view wildlife (the adjusted number of trips),
2. By the total number of trips (in the case of expenditures that were exclusively for the purpose of hunting and could not be attributed to any other activity), or
3. By the total number of households participating in hunting or wildlife viewing activities.

³¹ See Appendix A for a discussion of how expenditures were associated with regions.

Average expenditures on trips and trip packages by visitor households exceeded those by resident households for both hunting and wildlife viewing. Resident households spent more (at least within Alaska) on related gear and equipment than visitor households did.

Table 6. Average Trip, Trip-Package, and Gear and Equipment Expenditures from Hunting and Wildlife Viewing Trips in Alaska in 2011

	Residents				Visitors			
	Hunters		Wildlife Viewers		Hunters		Wildlife Viewers	
	Average Value	Relevant Factor ¹	Average Value	Relevant Factor ¹	Average Value	Relevant Factor ¹	Average Value	Relevant Factor ¹
Trip Expenditures	\$1,029	Varied	\$847	Varied	\$5,347	Varied	\$2,082	Varied
Licenses, Tags, and Fees	\$81	96,000	\$28	199,000	\$594	15,000	\$28	669,000
Fuel for Vehicles	\$369	770,000	\$247	988,000	\$251	12,000	\$190	345,000
Transportation Fees or Tickets	\$130	770,000	\$138	988,000	\$767	12,000	\$576	345,000
Guide, Outfitter, Charter, and Transporter Fees	\$108	1,052,000	\$3	988,000	\$2,843	15,000	\$221	345,000
Groceries, Food, Liquor Purchased at Stores	\$230	770,000	\$198	988,000	\$210	12,000	\$178	345,000
Meals Purchased at Restaurants and Bars	\$56	770,000	\$94	988,000	\$206	12,000	\$297	345,000
Lodging	\$39	770,000	\$101	988,000	\$217	12,000	\$322	345,000
Equipment Rental	\$10	770,000	\$19	988,000	\$56	12,000	\$26	345,000
Souvenirs and Gifts	\$6	770,000	\$20	988,000	\$204	12,000	\$244	345,000
Trip-Package Expenditures	\$52	770,000	\$137	988,000	\$5,441	12,000	\$1,014	345,000
Gear and Equipment Expenditures	\$2,686	96,000	\$383	199,000	\$527	15,000	\$122	669,000

Source: ECONorthwest, with data from survey results.

Notes: ¹ These values are rounded to the nearest thousand. They correspond to the data presented in Table 3 and Table 4. To calculate the precise totals from the averages (or vice versa), unrounded values should be used. These are presented in Appendix L.

Table 7 and Figure 8 show the expenditures in Alaska broken down by the categories of spending the survey asked respondents about: trip expenditures, trip-package expenditures, and expenditures on gear and equipment related to hunting and viewing. Several broad patterns emerge:

- ∞ Wildlife viewers concentrated their expenditures in the trip and trip-package categories, with comparatively little spent on gear and equipment.
- ∞ Hunters also spent the majority of their expenditures on trips and trip packages.
- ∞ Visitor hunters spent very little on gear and equipment in the state of Alaska, while resident hunters spent the most on gear and equipment of all respondent categories. Visitor wildlife viewers spent an amount similar to resident wildlife viewers on gear and equipment.
- ∞ Residents spent more on fuel and groceries for both types of activities than visitors.
- ∞ Visitors' largest expenditures by category after trip-package expenditures were guide and transportation fees.

Table 7. Total Expenditures in Alaska from Hunting and Wildlife Viewing Trips in Alaska in 2011, by Category of Expenditure (Millions of Dollars)

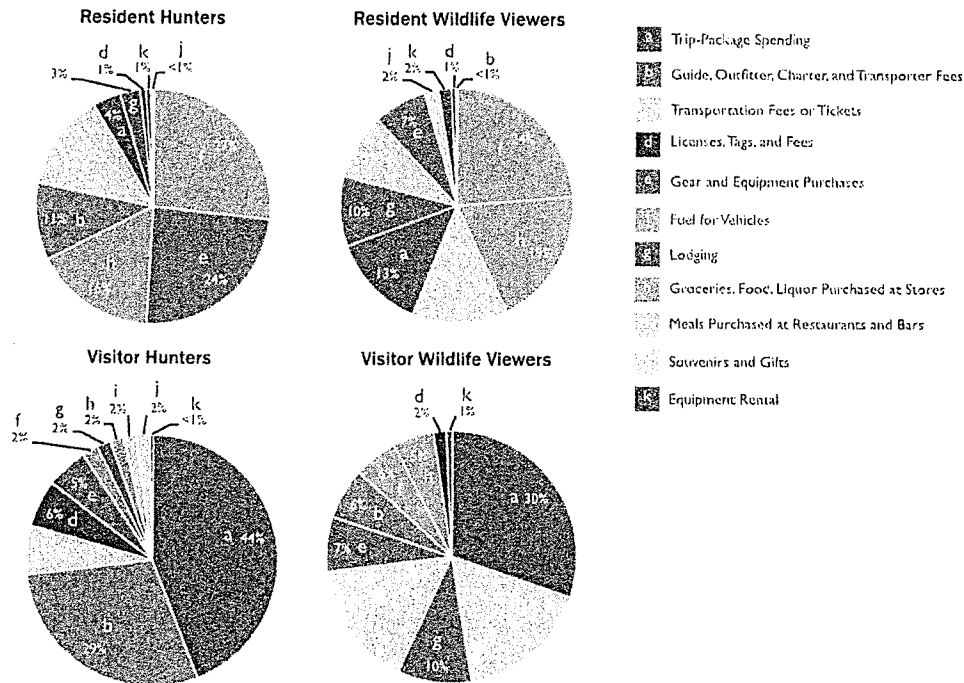
	Residents			Visitors			Statewide Total
	Hunters	Wildlife Viewers	TOTAL	Hunters	Wildlife Viewers	TOTAL	
Trip Expenditures	\$769	\$815	\$1,584	\$76	\$727	\$803	\$2,387
Licenses, Tags, and Fees	\$8	\$6	\$13	\$9	\$19	\$28	\$41
Fuel for Vehicles	\$284	\$244	\$528	\$3	\$65	\$68	\$596
Transportation Fees or Tickets	\$100	\$136	\$236	\$9	\$199	\$208	\$444
Guide, Outfitter, Charter, and Transporter Fees	\$114	\$3	\$117	\$43	\$76	\$120	\$237
Groceries, Food, Liquor Purchased at Stores	\$177	\$196	\$373	\$3	\$61	\$64	\$437
Meals Purchased at Restaurants and Bars	\$43	\$92	\$136	\$2	\$102	\$105	\$241
Lodging	\$30	\$100	\$130	\$3	\$111	\$114	\$244
Equipment Rental	\$7	\$19	\$26	\$1	\$9	\$10	\$36
Souvenirs and Gifts	\$5	\$20	\$25	\$2	\$84	\$87	\$112
Trip-Package Expenditures	\$40	\$136	\$176	\$66	\$350	\$416	\$592
Gear and Equipment Expenditures	\$257	\$76	\$333	\$8	\$82	\$90	\$423
TOTAL EXPENDITURES¹	\$1,065	\$1,027	\$2,092	\$150	\$1,159	\$1,308	\$3,400

Source: ECONorthwest, with data from survey results.

Notes: Totals may not equal the sum of the components due to rounding. All values are rounded to the nearest million.

¹Total Expenditures include households' trip expenditures, trip package expenditures, and gear and equipment expenditures. They are derived from adjusted and total trip and household numbers as shown in Table 6 (the calculations used unrounded values provided in Appendix L). See Appendix A for a detailed discussion of how expenditures were derived from the survey data.

Figure 8. Percent Distribution of Trip, Trip-Package, and Gear and Equipment Expenditures from Hunting and Wildlife Viewing Trips in Alaska in 2011



Source: ECONorthwest, with data from survey results.