#### Disclosure

RC 55

# Board of Game Public Testimony

November 11, 2017 Statewide Meeting Anchorage, AK

Alle

Brad Sparks, MD

#### Resident Hunters of Alaska (RHAK) – president

- 🛯 Wild Sheep Foundation
- Rocky Mtn Elk Foundation
- 🛯 Safari Club International
- R Alaska Bowhunters Association
- 🛯 National Rifle Assocation

## Allocation

Applies to many proposals33, 36, 37

### Allocation

- Nonresidents are allowed to hunt when there is enough game to allow everyone to participate. When there isn't enough game, non- resident hunters are restricted or eliminated first. If more restrictions are necessary, seasons and bag limits may be reduced or eliminated for some residents.
- № No mention of shared burden

- Nonresidents are allowed to hunt when there is enough game to allow everyone to participate
- OR ON WE Have enough bison for nonresidents to participate?

#### Allocation

- Real Nonresidents are allowed to hunt when there is enough game to allow everyone to participate
- OR OR WE AND COMPARENT OF A STATE OF A S

### Allocation

- Examples across the state of Alaska:
- 🛯 Chugach Sheep
- 🛯 Tok, Delta Sheep
- 🛯 Koyokuk Moose
- 🛯 Kodiak Brown Bear
- ↔ Upper Nowitna Moose 12% draw odd, 10/38 = 26.3%

## Allocation

≪ Who Should Get The Tags?

- ↔ Who owns the wildlife in the state of Alaska?
- Wherever occuring in their natural state, fish, wildlife, and waters are reserved to the people for common use

#### Allocation

 $\bigcirc$  The people = Residents of Alaska

## Allocation

↔ Who are the residents of Alaska?

- Reputation: 742,000
- Resident Hunters, Guides, Nonhunters

## Allocation

- ↔ Who are the residents of Alaska?
- Reputation: 742,000
- 础 Guides: 1,800 (0.24%)
- Residents: 740,200 (99.76)

R Hunting License

- Alaska Resident: 105,000 (98.32%)
- 础 Guides: 1,800 (1.68%)

## Allocation

- R Finances:
- Alaska Residents Spend 88% of the money spent on hunting in the state of Alaska
- № 12 months a year, 365 days a year



#### Other States

- Arizona: up to 10% for elk, antelope, deer, sheep, bison
- California: 10% of total desert sheep tags, 1 tag for antelope and elk for the entire state
- Idaho: 10% of controlled hunt permits issued statewide for each species (Bighorn sheep, mtn goat, moose, elk, antelope)

#### Other States

- Montana: up to 10% of draw tags per region for sheep, goat, and moose; up to 10% for elk, deer per unit
- Revada: approximately 10% for elk, deer, antelope, bighorn sheep
- New Mexico: 10% outfitter, 6% nonresidents not contracted

#### Other States

- Oregon: up to 3% for antelope, black bear; up to 5% for controlled deer, elk tags; 5-10% for bighorn sheep, mtn goat tags
- OR Utah: 10% of tags per hunt code unless there are less than 10 total tags, then no nonresident tags

## Other States

Residents of other states get a minimum of 90% of the tags

## Allocation

- ₩ Why do we have the allocation we do? History
  - Being active
  - Being on the board
  - Need to subsidize

#### 🛯 Subsidize

- 础 Hunting/Guide License:
- Guides − 1,800 (1.68%)
  Residents − 105,000 (98.32%)

Is it fair some get a higher % of the game than others?

#### Allocation

- Nonresidents are allowed to hunt when there is enough game to allow everyone to participate. When there isn't enough game, non- resident hunters are restricted or eliminated first. If more restrictions are necessary, seasons and bag limits may be reduced or eliminated for some residents.
- Regulations) (Page 7, 2017-2018 Alaska Hunting Regulations)

### Summary

🛯 Alaska Residents Own Alaskan Wildlife

- R Alaska Residents: 740,200
- 础 Guides: 1,800 (0.24%)
- ce Alaskan Hunters: 105,000 (98.32%)
- Guides: 1,800 (1.68%)
- Alaska Residents Spend 88% of the money spent of hunting in the state
- National Standard Residents get over or equal to 90% of the the tags for the animals they own