Allocation

- Applies to many proposals
- 33, 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.
- (Page 7, 2017-2018 Alaska Hunting Regulations)
- No mention of shared burden
Nonresidents are allowed to hunt when there is enough game to allow everyone to participate.

Do we have enough bison for nonresidents to participate?

DI403 – 26,803 applicants for 90 tags (<1%)  

Do we have enough musk ox to allow nonresidents to participate?

DX003 – 3,274 applicants for 35 tags (1%)

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%
Who owns the wildlife in the state of Alaska?
Wherever occurring in their natural state, fish, wildlife, and waters are reserved to the people for common use
(Article 8 – Natural Resources, Section 3)

The people = Residents of Alaska

Who are the residents of Alaska?
Population: 742,000
Resident Hunters, Guides, Nonhunters

Population: 742,000
Guides: 1,800 (0.24%)
Residents: 740,200 (99.76)
 Allocation

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

 Allocation

- Finances:
  - Alaska Residents Spend 88% of the money spent on hunting in the state of Alaska
  - 1.065 Billion Dollars!!!
  - 12 months a year, 365 days a year

 Finances:

 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
- Colorado: 10% for sheep, mtn goat, moose
- Idaho: 10% of controlled hunt permits issued statewide for each species (Bighorn sheep, mtn goat, moose, elk, antelope)
Other States

- Kentucky: 10% of elk tags
- Montana: up to 10% of draw tags per region for sheep, goat, and moose; up to 10% for elk, deer per unit
- Nevada: approximately 10% for elk, deer, antelope, bighorn sheep
- New Mexico: 10% outfitter, 6% nonresidents not contracted
- Oregon: up to 3% for antelope, black bear; up to 5% for controlled deer, elk tags; 5-10% for bighorn sheep, mtn goat tags
- Utah: 10% of tags per hunt code unless there are less than 10 total tags, then no nonresident tags
- Wyoming: elk (84/16%), moose/bison (80/20%), bighorn sheep/mtn goat (75/25%), deer/antelope (80/20%)

Other States

National Standard:
- Residents of other states get a minimum of 90% of the tags
- Other states different?

Allocation

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

- Subsidize
- 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?

Summary

- Alaska Residents Own Alaskan Wildlife
  - Alaska Residents: 740,200
  - Guides: 1,800 (0.24%)
  - 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 tags for the animals they own

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.

- (Page 7, 2017-2018 Alaska Hunting Regulations)

- THIS IS YOUR POLICY